

**Committee:** SPECPOL

**Topic:** The question of the rise of far-right groups.

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### **Summary:**

Far right supports ideas like chauvinism, xenophobia, racism, homophobia, and ultra-nationalism. The question of the rise of far-right groups isn't a recent issue. For example, during the French revolution of 1789, groups who were in favour of monarchy were considered to be allied to far-right groups. Another example would be during the Civil war of 1865 at USA. At this time, many far-right groups have been founded, one of them is called the Ku Klux Klan. In the twentieth century, the number of far-right groups increased with the two World Wars. Ideas like fascism or Nazism were invented. After the second World War, the Balfour Declaration led to the creation of Israel in 1948, to protest against it many Arab countries such as Palestine, Iran and Egypt form the Arab Higher committee. A group that is considered as a far-right group. The 15<sup>th</sup> May 1948, the Arab Higher committee declared the war on Israel.

Over the past 15 years the far-right groups have tripled its support in Europe, which indirectly increase the number of terrorist attacks from far-right groups.

### **Definition of Key Terms:**

**Far-right groups:** group of people whose political views are the most conservative.

**Nationalism:** A sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposes to those of other nations.

**Nativism:** Political policy of promoting the interest of native inhabitants against those immigrants, including the support of immigration-restriction measures.

**Fascism:** a form of far-right authoritarian ultra-nationalism characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition, and strong regimentation of society and of the economy.

**Oppression:** malicious or unjust treatment or exercise of power, often under the guise of government authority or cultural opprobrium.

**Xenophobia:** Hate or discrimination against people of other nationalities.

**Chauvinism:** The strong belief that one's own country, race or gender is superior or more important than other.

**Populism:** A political view which pushes to appeal to ordinary people who feel that their concerns are ignored by established elite groups.

### **Background Information:**

One of the main reasons why this groups are getting more and more influence over the past decades is internet. Because almost everyone has acces to far-right web site more and more people can find theirs ideas interesting without being exposed to its dangers in real life. There is a significant increase of neo-Nazis groups online and an increase of the number of followers they have.

United Nations warned that far-right extremism should be considered a transnational threat.

The core of the far-right's worldview is organicism, which is the idea that society is a complete and homogeneous living being.

In History, massive immigration had led to an increase of far-right ideologies in the native population of the country impacted.

Another definition of far-right groups, according to political scientist Lubomir Kopecek is the combination of nationalism, xenophobia, law and order.

Percentages of far-right groups at last elections: In France the RN got 23,3%, in Germany the AFD got 10,5%,in Great Britain the Brexit Party got 30,5%( for European Parliamentary elections), in Italy "La Lega" got 34,26%, in Austria FPÖ got 17,2%, in Hungary "Fidesz and KDNP" got 52,56%, in Poland the PiS got 45,38%, in Russia the LDPR got 13,3%, in USA the GOP ( the Republican Party) got 46,86%, in Brazil the APB got 55%.

### **Major Countries and Organizations Involved:**

Hungary has been slowly turning to far-right last decades, now far right runs the country lead by the President Viktor Orbàn. In Poland too is now steer by Andrzej Duda, who's a member of the PiS. And Brezil is actually also lead by Jair Bolsonaro who's leading the APB.

## Timeline of Events

Date	Description
1789	The terms left, and right was created during French revolution. The deputies that were sitting at the left of assembly were member of progressist and democrat parties, otherwise the people who were standing on the right side of the assembly were member of monarchist parties and who had the idea of an elitist group that need to lead the whole country.
1861-65	During the Civil war in USA, terrorist far-right groups were made in the southern states to protest violently against the 13 <sup>th</sup> amendment that makes slavery illegal. They are considered to be right extremist because they convey ideas such as white supremacism, neo-Nazism and white nationalism.
1922	At the election of 1922 in Italy, the far-right candidate Benito Mussolini became prime minister. During the second World War he allied Italy with Germany at this time governed by Adolf Hitler.
1932	Adolf Hitler won the democratic election in Germany, he was publicly anti-communist, nativist and anti-Semite. He propagated a lot of hatred, particularly towards the Jews, through various propaganda. This didn't prevent him from being elected Chancellor of Germany.
1936	In Algeria, Stanislas Devaud was elected deputy. He was of the PSF executive committee, he clearly realized the drastic radicalisation of his political party when they started to openly expressed xenophobic remarks towards foreigners and anti-Semitic remarks.
1948	Palestine was cuted into three pieces, a Palestinian area, Israel and a demilitarized neutral zone. This new arrangement lead to the creation of the Arab High Committee declared war on Israel the 15 <sup>th</sup> May 1948, which is the date of the Israelian independence.

### **Relevant UN Treaties and Events:**

A/RES/96-1: Law that codified genocide as a crime. It was codified in the 1948 Convention on the Prevent Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

S/25274: Law that codified ethnic cleansing as a crime. The term was invented at the time of the Yugoslavian conflict in the 1990's.

A/RES/43/150: Law that fights against fascism, Nazism, neo-fascism and all other forms of totalitarian acts.

A/C.3/70/L.59: Law that fights against any form of discrimination, racism or xenophobia.

### **Previous Attempts to solve the Issue:**

All of the treaties before have been solutions to fight against the rise of far-right groups in the world. Most countries has their own solutions to fight against far-right groups. For example in France, a proposal for a resolution tending to the creation of a commission of inquiry into the fight against far-right groups was tabled in 2018.

### **Possible Solutions**

Solutions to this problem aren't easy to find and to apply. Possibly because every solution will find opponants, so every solutions that we might found to fight against far right groups will be contested by far-right itself but maybe not only. Perhaps the idea of trying to suppress a political party or viewpoint goes too far against democracy itself to be fully approved. However, education against into

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