



## Right-Wing Extremism and Terrorism with Roots in (Neo)Colonization

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### ABSTRACT

Many Western countries and their citizens react to right-wing extremism as if it were a coup against the democratic rule of law. This article explores the reasons for this. It does so as follow. First, by outlining what is meant by right-wing extremism. But also, by addressing the theories that right-wing extremists use to support their ideology of destruction and subversion. Second, this article examines the numbers of right-wing extremists in Europe and in the European Parliament. In this European Parliament, right-wing extremists have become a party that cannot be ignored. In fact, even Hungary's far-right prime minister, Viktor Orbán, is now taking over the EU presidency for six months. Third, this article addresses the threat of right-wing extremist terrorism. This is done on the basis of a number of states that oppress citizens in their own and neighboring countries, invoking the adage: "one's own country and one's own people come first. Russia and Israel are the two countries most often mentioned. Attention is also paid to individual Western far-right terrorists who target Muslims, sub-Saharan Africans, and the "leftist" elite. Their far-right ideology is strongly discussed in this article. Fourth, we test the hypothesis that the ancestors of right-wing extremists had their first experiences with dismissing the other as inferior and inferior in the former Western colonies. In doing so, we do not close our eyes to neocolonial behavior. The elaboration of this hypothesis is that they treat immigrants, refugees and expatriates in the same way as their ancestors did in the former colonies on the African, Asian and American continents. Isolation, exploitation, enslavement, plundering, looting and torture, as well as genocidal wars, were the order of the day. Epigenetics shows that the distinction between genotype and phenotype is based on genotypic changes due to phenotypic conditions. In short, poor living conditions due to institutional racism, stress, pollution, overcrowding and deprivation lead to negative genetic changes. The victims of epigenetic transformation are mainly immigrants, refugees and expatriates in Western countries and the original populations in the former Western colonies. Finally, this article shows that it is a significant number of immigrants, refugees, and expatriates who are told by right-wing extremists that they are not welcome in their continent, country, province, neighborhood, and street. With God's evidence, this article shows that human beings were not created to fight each other with fire and sword.

**Keywords:** Right-wing extremism, European Elections, Terrorisme, (Neo)colonization, Epigenetics

### INTRODUCTION

Until recently, the focus in Europe has been on jihadism (waging a "holy war") and terrorist attacks. This so-called nexus was fueled by the European exodus to Syria. Politicians were at their wit's end. The supposed causes of jihadism and terrorist attacks, such as the lack of a safe

educational climate in schools and social institutions due to everyday and institutional racism, turned out to be only tentatively true. The same is true of a possible link to psychiatric disorders (Steinmetz, 2021, B).

An inconclusive application of preventing a terrorist attack in the Netherlands was the approach to the extended family of women because the narrative for the terrorist was that of a top 600 criminal (Steinmetz, 2021, A). The top 600 criminals were supported by an approach that was ineffective (Beijersbergen et al. 2023).

Meanwhile, the focus has shifted to right-wing extremism and the breakdown of the rule of law. Famous examples include the Trump supporters who attempted to occupy the Capitol in the United States on January 6, 2021<sup>1</sup>, and the German AfD<sup>2</sup>, which wants to turn Germany into an authoritarian state similar to the Russian model.

*“On the afternoon of Jan. 6, 2021, as Congress was meeting to certify the results of the 2020 presidential election, a violent and heavily armed mob of supporters of outgoing President Donald Trump stormed the U.S. Capitol. While lawmakers and staff were shepherded to secure locations or barricaded behind doors, the rioters pushed past severely outnumbered Capitol Police officers, breaking windows and vandalizing offices, many with disturbingly violent intentions toward members of Congress and Vice President Mike Pence for their having refused to succumb to Trump’s attempts to overturn the election in his favor. Five people were killed, including one Capitol Police officer who was beaten by rioters (American Oversight, September 26, 2023, see note 1).”*



**Figure 1: Trump All Dares His Supporters to Attack the US Capitol Again**  
(source: <https://ap.lc/AzemA>)

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.americanoversight.org/investigation/the-january-6-attack-on-the-u-s-capitol>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2024/jan/17/afd-plans-to-turn-germany-into-authoritarian-state-vice-chancellor-warns>

Europe also takes a sharp turn toward right-wing extremism in 2024, in line with the development outlined above.

*"Violent right-wing extremism (VRWE) are acts of individuals or groups who use, incite, threaten with, legitimize or support violence and hatred to further their political or ideological goals, motivated by ideologies based on the rejection of democratic order and values as well as of fundamental rights, and centered on exclusionary nationalism, racism, xenophobia and/or related intolerance (EU, 2021)."*

A major Western right-wing ideology is the so-called repopulation theory.

*"At a symposium for the volume *The Politics of Replacement*, edited by University of Amsterdam scholar Sarah Bracke (2023), the term was defined as follows: 'Repopulation theory is the idea that one's 'own' (white) people and one's 'own' (white) culture are being displaced by those who are considered 'foreign'. Proponents of population theory believe that there is a plan to replace the white population of Europe with non-Western migrants and refugees, and that this is being systematically organized by so-called 'elites (Funnekoter, 2024)'"*

To undo the fertility of people of color in U.S. states with many Afro-Americans undetected, the well-known Netflix film "The Designated Survivor<sup>3</sup>" dismantles a terrorist attack by a South African white man using a bioweapon.

*In public debate, but also among scholars, right-wing extremism is often associated with behavioral characteristics, such as politically motivated violence. The concept right-wing extremism applies to parties, movements, websites, and individual activists and intellectuals. Arguably, (neo)Nazism and (neo)fascism are the two most prominent forms of right-wing extremism. Some scholars argue that the more recent counter-jihad movement is right-wing extremist. The term is controversial, partly because very few political parties, groups, or activists use it to describe their own position, and partly because it is associated with attitudes and actions that are either illegal and/or highly stigmatized (Jupskås, et al. 2023)"*

Right-wing extremism is back on the scene.

*"What is most striking is that far-right voters across Europe are united by one issue: immigration. Their opposition to immigration distinguishes them from other voters in every European country. In virtually every European country, far-right voters are more likely to say that immigration is bad for the economy and that immigrants make their country a worse place to live. "Opinion on migration is the most important predictor of voting for the far right," said Matthijs Rooduijn, associate professor of political science at the University of Amsterdam (NRC, Loon, van et al. 2024<sup>4</sup>)".*

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.netflix.com/watch/80133832?trackId=255824129>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.nrc.nl/nieuws/2024/05/31/rechts-lijkt-steeds-meer-op-gemiddeld-a4200592>

*“Worries about polarization are on the rise. In today's Europe, one of the most manifest gaps is the education divide over immigration. Where lower educated citizens tend to be negative about immigration, higher educated individuals are generally positive. Yet the magnitude of this education divide strongly differs between countries. What explains these differences? I theorize that when the levels of socioeconomic security are high, in particular less well-educated citizens will be more likely to focus on issues with a strong cultural component, like immigration, and therefore hold more radical opinions. As a result, existing divides will be more pronounced. Analyzing 23 countries between 2002 and 2018, I show that social welfare spending fuels the education divide over immigration. I demonstrate that, indeed, it does so by affecting the immigration attitudes of the less well educated—not those of the better educated (Rooduijn, 2024).*

This article speculates on the possible links between the political extreme right-wing, terrorism and (neo)colonization. The link between political extreme right-wing and terrorism has been sociologically proven many times. However, this link is nothing more than a correlation between two domains, namely right-wing extremism and terrorism (committing terrorist acts). From a (social) psychological point of view, this correlation has not yet been proven to be causal. For then the following questions must be answered: "Why does someone decide to commit terrorist acts? Does every right-wing extremist do so (Sizoo, 2024)? Less researched is the relationship between right-wing extremism and (neo-)colonization. So far, the possible links are indirect. For this article, we hypothesize that the ancestors of members of the far-right community are more rooted than other communities in plundering, stealing, conquering, committing genocide, torturing, and occupying countries they call colonies. To prove this hypothesis, we would have to resort to epigenetics (Steinmetz, 2021 C). That our hypothesis is plausible we infer from the position taken by the extreme right-wing, namely that people of color (and therefore immigrants, refugees and expatriates) are seen by them as second-class citizens, inferior and not part of their "own people".

### DATA ON EXTREME RIGHT-WING PARTIES IN EUROPE

Below is a table (based on Google website results) showing the percentage of votes received by far-right parties in the most recent national parliamentary elections in each country of the European Union, with the main characteristics: nationalism, anti-immigration, and Euroscepticism.

| Country | Far-Right Wing Party        | Percentage of Votes | Election Year | Total Population Election Year (millions) and Total Right-wing voters in millions |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Italy   | Brothers of Italy (Fdi)     | 26,0                | 2022          | <b>58,94</b><br>15,32                                                             |
| France  | National Rally (NR)         | 23,2                | 2022          | <b>67,97</b><br>15,77                                                             |
| Sweden  | Sweden Democrats            | 20,5                | 2022          | <b>10,94</b><br>2,24                                                              |
| Estonia | Conservative People's Party | 17,8                | 2019          | <b>1,33</b><br>0.22                                                               |

|                |                                           |      |      |                                       |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|------|------|---------------------------------------|
| Finland        | Finns Party                               | 17,5 | 2019 | <b>5,52</b><br>0,97                   |
| Austria        | Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ)            | 16,2 | 2019 | <b>8,88</b><br>1,44                   |
| Spain          | Vox                                       | 15,1 | 2023 | <b>48,085</b><br>7,26                 |
| Belgium        | Vlaams Belang                             | 11,9 | 2019 | <b>11,49</b><br>1,37                  |
| Croatia        | Homeland Movement                         | 10.9 | 2020 | <b>4,048</b><br>0,44                  |
| Netherlands    | Party for Freedom (PVV)                   | 10,8 | 2021 | <b>17,53</b><br>1,89                  |
| Germany        | Alternative for Germany (AfD)             | 10,3 | 2021 | <b>83,2</b><br>8,57                   |
| Czech Republic | Freedom and Direct Democracy              | 9,5  | 2021 | <b>10,51</b><br>1,00                  |
| Latvia         | National Alliance                         | 9,3  | 2022 | <b>1,88</b><br>0,17                   |
| Romania        | Alliance for the Union of Romanians (AUR) | 9,1  | 2020 | <b>19,27</b><br>1,75                  |
| Denmark        | Danish People Party (DPP)                 | 8,7  | 2019 | <b>5,81</b><br>0,51                   |
| Luxemburg      | Alternative Democratic Reform             | 8,3  | 2018 | <b>0,608</b><br>0,05                  |
| Slovakia       | Peoples Party Our Slovakia                | 8,0  | 2020 | <b>5,46</b><br>0,44                   |
| Portugal       | Chega                                     | 7,3  | 2022 | <b>10,41</b><br>0,76                  |
| Poland         | Confederation                             | 6,8  | 2023 | <b>41,026</b><br>2,79                 |
| Cyprus         | National Popular front (ELAM)             | 6,8  | 2021 | <b>1,244</b><br>0.08                  |
| Hungary        | Our Homeland Movement                     | 5,9  | 2022 | <b>9,64</b><br>0,59                   |
| Greece         | Greek Solution                            | 3,7  | 2019 | <b>10,72</b><br>0,40                  |
| Slovenia       | Slovenian National Party                  | 1,5  | 2022 | <b>2,11</b><br>0,03                   |
| Lithuania      | Lithuanian Nationalist Union              | 1,1  | 2020 | <b>2,80</b><br>0.03                   |
| Bulgaria       | Ataka                                     | 0,5  | 2021 | <b>6,88</b><br>0,03                   |
| Malta          | Imperial Europe                           | 0,4  | 2022 | <b>0,53</b><br>0,002                  |
| <b>Total</b>   |                                           |      |      | <b>446,831</b><br><b>64.122 (14%)</b> |

### Key Observations:

- **High Influence:** Parties such as the Brothers of Italy (FdI), National Rally (RN) in France, and Sweden Democrats have garnered significant electoral support, reflecting strong right-wing extremist sentiments in these countries.
- **Moderate Influence:** Parties such as the Alternative for Germany (AfD) and Party for Freedom (PVV) in the Netherlands hold a moderate but impactful share of votes.
- **Low Influence:** In some countries, right-wing extremist parties have limited electoral success, as seen with Ataka in Bulgaria and Imperium Europa in Malta.

### Conclusion

These percentages indicate the level of electoral support for far-right ideologies across the European Union, highlighting the varying degrees of influence and potential impact on national and EU policies. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for addressing the rise of right-wing extremism and implementing strategies to counter its impact on society and politics. Far-right parties are gaining ground in the 2024 European Parliament elections. Here are the key findings. Right-wing and far-right parties made significant gains in the 2024 European Parliament elections. The results indicate a significant shift to the right across the European Union.

### Right-Wing Voting Percentages<sup>5</sup>

1. European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR): Secured about 10.6% of the vote, gaining 76 seats.
2. Identity and Democracy (ID): Achieved approximately 8.1% of the vote, increasing their seats to 58.

The combined share of these two right-wing groups, ECR and ID, is around 18.7% of the total vote in the European Parliament elections.

### Key Insights

- France and Italy: The far-right parties were strong with Italy's Brothers of Italy and France's National Rally performing particularly well.
- Germany: Alternative for Germany (AfD) also made significant gains, contributing to an increase in the number of seats held by the ID's.
- Overall Trend: The far-right bloc, if unified, could become the second-largest group in the European Parliament, reflecting broader trends in national elections across Europe.

Despite these gains, the traditional centrist coalition of the European People's Party (EPP), Socialists and Democrats (S&D), and Renew Europe still retains a majority, although with a reduced margin compared to previous years (2024 European election results) (POLITICO) (ECFR) (POLITICO).

### Summary of 2024 European Parliament Elections

- **EPP:** 26.4%

<sup>5</sup> Websites: <https://results.elections.europa.eu/en/>; <https://www.politico.eu/article/eu-european-election-results-2024-swings-right-france/>; <https://ecfr.eu/publication/a-sharp-right-turn-a-forecast-for-the-2024-european-parliament-elections/>; <https://www.politico.eu/article/european-election-2024-polls-right-wing-big-gains/>

- **S&D:** 18.9%
- **Renew Europe:** 11.1%
- **ECR:** 10.6%
- **ID:** 8.1%
- **Greens/EFA:** 7.2%
- **The Left:** 5.4%



**Figure 2: 2024 European elections**  
(source: <https://ap.lc/zCcYh>)

The European political "families" mentioned above could still change in terms of the composition of their seats. For example, the elected members of the AfD (15 seats) and the Hungarian Fidesz party (11 seats) are still looking for a political home. In total, the extreme right has 160 seats in the European Parliament. This is 22% of the total number of seats (720) in the European Parliament. This shift underscores the growing influence of right-wing ideologies within the European Parliament, with implications for future policy directions on issues such as immigration, economic regulation, and the identity of the EU.

### KEY QUESTIONS



**Figure 3: What is right-wing extremism? C-REX- Center for Research on Extremism**  
(source: <https://ap.lc/wMMVd>)

## **What is the Relationship Between Right-Wing Extremism and Terrorism? And Why is There a Connection?**

The relationship between right-wing extremism and terrorism is complex and multifaceted, rooted in ideological, sociopolitical, and psychological factors. Right-wing extremism encompasses a range of ideologies, including white nationalism, neo-Nazism, anti-government militias, and other ultranationalist or xenophobic movements. Terrorism, in this context, refers to the use of violence or the threat of violence to achieve political, ideological, or social goals. Schuurman et al. 2023 show that previously observed relationships between right-wing extremism, terrorism, and background variables may be questionable. To address this doubt, they first use Bayesian statistics. This statistic works with an expected distribution of data before the study and the actual distribution after the study. Using Bayesian statistics reduces the number of false positive correlations. In addition, Schuurman et al. (2023) distinguish between before, during, and after the terrorist attack. Schuurman et al. (2023. p. 19) sum up their results as follows:

*“Our analysis suggests that risk and protective factors for radicalization are not static constructs, and that the influence of variables such as employment, educational enrollment and social isolation is tied primarily to their development over time, rather than their presence or absence at any given moment.”*

### **Relationship Components between Right-Wing Extremism and Terrorism:**

1. **Ideological Motivations:** Right-wing extremists often hold beliefs that advocate for the superiority of a particular race, nation, or culture, and they see violence as a legitimate means to defend or promote these beliefs. For example, white supremacist groups may commit acts of terrorism to provoke a race war or to intimidate people of color (Pauwels, RAN, 2021).
2. **Target Selection:** Right-wing terrorist attacks often target groups they perceive as threats or enemies, such as racial and religious minorities, political opponents, government institutions, or symbols of globalization and multiculturalism. This is driven by their desire to instill fear and disrupt social cohesion (Lewis, 2022).
3. **Recruitment and Radicalization:** The internet and social media platforms have played significant roles in the radicalization process. Right-wing extremist groups use these platforms to disseminate propaganda, recruit members, and coordinate attacks. The echo chambers created in these online spaces can reinforce extremist beliefs and push individuals towards violence (Wonderen et al. 2023).
4. **Historical and Cultural Context:** In some countries, historical and cultural factors contribute to the prevalence of right-wing extremism. For instance, in the United States, the legacy of slavery and segregation, combined with contemporary political and social tensions, has provided a fertile ground for the resurgence of white supremacist ideologies (Antwi-Boasiako et al., 2020).

### **Reasons for the Connection:**

1. **Perceived Threats and Grievances:** Right-wing extremists often perceive societal changes, such as increased immigration, multiculturalism, and the empowerment of marginalized groups, as existential threats to their way of life. This sense of threat can lead to radicalization and the belief that violent action is necessary to preserve their

identity and values. The table below explains exactly what grievances are involved (Ajil, 2020).

| Ideal types of grievances with examples. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          | Locally oriented/inspired                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Globally oriented/inspired                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Ethnic, religious, racial grievances     | <p>Hostile majority, ethnic dominance</p> <p>Discrimination based on ethnic, religious or racial factors</p> <p>Securitization, 'suspectification', misrecognition</p> <p>Ethnic, racial or religious hatred, racism, xenophobia, 'othering'</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>Systematic or recurring stigmatization and discrimination of a collective characterized by race, ethnicity or religion on a global level</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Socio-economic grievances                | <p>Low socio-economic status, poverty, relative material deprivation, economic deprivation</p> <p>Economic discrimination, exclusion and marginalization, characterized by income inequality, hampered access to the labour or housing markets and the education system</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>Grievances related to the negative repercussions of globalization, modernization and capitalism</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Political grievances                     | <p>Dysfunctional mechanisms of political representation, low representation of minorities in positions of influence, lack of civil rights</p> <p>Hampered access to the political system, alienation and exclusion from mainstream political processes</p> <p>Loss of trust in the government, corruption</p> <p>Suspension of civil liberties, censorship, banning of political parties, political repression (e.g. anti-terrorism laws)</p> <p>Violent state repression, persecution of minorities</p> | <p>Domination and primacy of a hegemonic power</p> <p>Deficient or biased system of international accountability: impunity of crimes of war</p> <p>Legacy of colonialism and imperialism, expansionist and interventionist foreign policy (military occupations and invasions), systematic large-scale violence and persecution of minorities</p> |

**Figure 4: Ideal types of grievances with examples**  
(source Ajil, 2020, p. 8)

- Ideological Indoctrination:** Right-wing extremist groups often indoctrinate their members with a narrative of victimhood and imminent danger. They portray themselves as defenders of a threatened culture or race, justifying violence as a form of self-defense or preemptive strike against perceived enemies (Schuurman et al., 2023)  
*"We conclude that radicalization may be less about individuals having pre-disposing risk factors, such as biographical stressors, and more about cognitive changes that allow individuals to re-evaluate their lives through the lens of an extremist ideology. We also underline the importance of taking a temporal, rather than static, perspective to better understand the variables associated with the outcomes of radicalization trajectories (Schuurman et al., 2023)."*
- Political Polarization:** Increased political polarization can exacerbate right-wing extremism. When mainstream political discourse becomes highly polarized, extremists may feel emboldened, believing that their views are gaining legitimacy or that they have tacit support from broader political movements.

*“Research shows that parental political preferences play a significant role in shaping those of their children. However, we found that having family members involved in extremism or terrorism, being socialized into extremist views (as opposed to “radical” ones, see Research Design) by family members or peers, or having an extremist role model prior to radicalization, were not significantly associated with involvement in terrorist violence. Here, we tentatively hypothesize that early exposure to extremist views through family and peers who endorse extremist views may facilitate their adoption through social learning, essentially making it more likely that cognitive radicalization will occur. However, when it comes to putting such convictions into practice, observations of the high personal costs (e.g., death, imprisonment) and negative impact on family life may render the actual adoption of terrorist violence as a means for pursuing sociopolitical change decidedly unattractive (Schuurman et al., 2023, p. 19).”*

4. **Socioeconomic Factors:** Economic instability, unemployment, and perceived social inequality can also drive individuals towards right-wing extremism (RWE). Extremist groups often exploit these grievances, offering simplistic explanations and scapegoating minorities or other groups for complex societal problems (Pedahzur et al. 2004).

*“The ability of socio-economic indicators to explain support for RWE political ideology is almost nullified when we add social-psychological mechanism as mediators. In effect, the socio-economic variables have significant direct negative effects on the socio-psychological mediating variables, and also have negative indirect effects on RWE, via their influence on the mediating socio-psychological variables (Pedahzur et al. 2004, p. 21).”*

5. **Psychological Factors:** Individuals drawn to right-wing extremism and terrorism may have psychological traits such as a need for identity, belonging, and purpose. Extremist groups provide a sense of community and a clear, albeit distorted, sense of purpose, which can be appealing to disenfranchised individuals (Shuman et al. 2022).

*“By giving a brief overview of social research into right-wing extremism, the article argues that right wing beliefs should not be conceptualized as an expression of psychological vulnerabilities but rather as attempts to deal with conflict-laden social reality. Thus, a shift of perspective in psychiatric research on extremism is needed. On a conceptional level, the scope needs to be broadened to grasp the interplay of individual and social factors in radicalization with sufficient complexity. On a practical level, it is necessary to further investigate challenges for practitioners and institutions working with right-wing extremist patients (Shuman et al. 2022).”*

## Conclusion:

The connection between right-wing extremism and terrorism is driven by a combination of ideological convictions, perceived threats, and broader sociopolitical dynamics. Understanding these factors is crucial for developing effective counter-terrorism strategies and preventing radicalization. Addressing the root causes, such as social inequality, political polarization, and online radicalization, is essential for mitigating the threat posed by right-wing extremist terrorism.

## **What is the Relationship Between Right-Wing Extremism and (Neo)Colonization? And Why is There a Connection?**

The relationship between right-wing extremism and (neo)colonialism is multifaceted and historically rooted, reflecting interconnected ideologies and sociopolitical dynamics. This relationship is often characterized by the following aspects:

### **Relationship and Connection:**

#### **1. Historical Legacy and Nostalgia:**

- **Colonial Legacy:** Many right-wing extremist groups and parties draw on the historical legacy of colonialism, romanticizing and glorifying a past where their nation was perceived as dominant and powerful. This often includes a nostalgia for a time when their culture and race were seen as superior and had the right to dominate other races and cultures.

*"Two kinds of nostalgia are not absolute types, but rather tendencies, ways of giving shape and meaning to longing. Restorative nostalgia puts emphasis on nostos [return home] and proposes to rebuild the lost home and patch up the memory gaps. Reflective nostalgia dwells in algia [longing], in longing and loss, the imperfect process of remembrance. The first category of nostalgic do not think of themselves as nostalgic; they believe that their project is about truth (Kaya et al. 2019, p. 22)."*

*"Pierre-Andre Taguieff defines two kinds of racism: 'discriminatory racism' and 'differential racism'. The former is 'normal' racism found in the discriminatory ideology of colonialism and modern slavery, such as in Britain and France. It can be boiled down to two propositions: inequality ("We are better!") and universality ("We are humanity!"). This implies two correlated attributes: the quality of universality for those who represent the 'we', and the racial quality (particularity) for those who stand for the 'others'. Those who define themselves as representatives of the universal culture blame others for belonging to an uncivilized race in denial of universality. In other words, discriminatory racism refers to oppression and exploitation imposed by the allegedly universal civilization upon indigenous peoples in colonies, or inclusionary racism. The second type of racism implies the negation of the universal. While 'normal' racism results in colonialism and exploitation, both of which are legitimized by postulating the intellectual inferiority of the exploited, the second type is embodied in Nazism – an ideology predicated on the pre-eminence of difference and the elimination of the 'other', whose physical differences are sufficiently vague to generate suspicion and fear of mixing. The goal of differential racism is thus to annihilate the 'other' by regarding him/her as the absolute enemy, or exclusionary racism (Kaya et al. 2019, pp. 33-34)."*

- **Cultural Superiority:** This nostalgia can translate into contemporary ideologies that promote cultural superiority and a rejection of multiculturalism, immigration, and the influence of foreign cultures within their own society.

*"References to racial identity are drawn from recent history and the national ethnographic distribution in which each movement is resident. At least since Australia's Federation in 1901, Australia's history reveals a cultural fear of*

*foreign invasion by non-Anglo-European or non-Australian identities (Hirst, 2001). Since the 1980s, an increase in Asian and African migrants into Australia was followed by a rise in anti-Asian aggression and accusations of African criminality by local right-wing groups well into the 2010s.*

*However, consistent references to African America and South American ethnicities and popular use of the term 'superiority' among Canadian right-wing groups on Facebook may be due to the ethnographic apportionment and distribution of racial minorities throughout North America and the reactionary presence of organized racial superiority groups within Canada, such as the Ku Klux Klan's establishment in Toronto since 1926. Both movements are composed of cultural superiority fractions that strive to secure a cohesive, homogeneous population of culturally Australian or Canadian citizens (Hutchinson et al. 2021, p. 19)."*

## 2. Nationalism and Xenophobia:

- **Exclusive Nationalism:** Right-wing extremism often includes a form of nationalism ("far-right nationalism, evangelical nationalism, separatist nationalism, and (the third world) religious nationalism, Zhou, 2022") that is exclusionary, advocating for the protection and preservation of a "pure" national identity. This can be linked to colonial attitudes of racial and cultural superiority. Below, based on Zhou's article (2022), exclusive nationalism is further elaborated, also by discussing how the Western world has responded to this exclusive nationalism with institutions and procedures. This is not to say that this has been helpful.

*"In order to tame nationalism that brought huge disasters to mankind, Western countries took the lead in establishing a new system of international (internal) rules after World War II: (1) Formulating international norms to ward off nationalism between countries, such as the Charter of the United Nations, which stipulates that "all countries, big and small" are equal, and prohibits breaches of the sovereignty of other countries; (2) Establishing an international legal system of human rights to guard against nationalism, especially racism, within a country, which stipulates that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights" and that "each State Party to the present Convention undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Convention, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status". In order to effectively prevent the harm of various nationalisms at home and abroad, the United Nations, including its relevant agencies, has also established institutions, systems and mechanisms such as the Security Council, the International Criminal Court, and the inter-state accusation and the acceptance of individual complaints (Zhou, 2022, p. 17).*

*After the decolonization movement ended, the function or role of nationalism turned negative as a whole. In terms of discourse, nationalism became correspondingly an important tool for internal and external ideological struggles. For a long time, Western countries have always, intentionally or unintentionally, attached the label of "nationalism" to the Third World*

*developing countries, in order to highlight the superiority of their “liberal democracies”. Ironically, however, Western countries themselves have fallen into the set pattern of neo-nationalism since the 21st century (Zhou, 2022, p. 10).”*

- **Anti-Immigration Stance:** The fear of losing national identity and control can lead to xenophobia and stringent anti-immigration policies. Immigrants and minorities are often scapegoated as threats to the nation's cultural and economic stability, reflecting colonial-era attitudes of othering and exploitation.

*“How colonialism shapes immigration policy in the US and Australia. When it comes to immigration, Trump’s America and Turnbull’s Australia are two sides of the same coin. Separating families, deporting parents, caging children: from opposite sides of the globe, the United States and Australia have been trading ideas for punishing people who cross their borders for some years now.*

*In August 2017, President Donald Trump praised Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull for the Australian policy of refusing entry to asylum seekers who arrive by boat. It is official Australian policy to detain future arrivals through systematically cruel treatment in offshore detention centers. According to the leaked transcripts of a phone call between the two leaders, Turnbull told his American counterpart that Australia has a policy to not let in anyone, even a “Nobel Prize winning genius”, who arrives in the country by boat.*

*“That is a good idea. We should do that too,” Trump reportedly responded. “You are worse than I am.”*

*Indeed, when it comes to immigration policies it is difficult to say which country is worse – the US or Australia.*

*And perhaps it’s not surprising that the two countries are currently swapping refugees to dodge pressure at home and abroad by human rights organizations. The US is sending Central American refugees it has been holding in Costa Rica and accepting Middle Eastern refugees Australia has been holding in Papua New Guinea and Nauru.*

*The swap, along with the rest of their racist immigration policies, is a continuation of a settler-colonial pattern of engagement in the international community that both countries employ.*

*Both the US and Australia are settler societies which were founded on white supremacy and colonial expansionism. Hence, they are intrinsically concerned with maintaining dominance over Indigenous people and asserting state sovereignty against the incursion of people deemed “other”.*

*It is the source of their present-day prosperity and informs the way they both act to protect their borders.*

*In March this year Australian Minister for Immigration Peter Dutton told the media he wanted his department’s refugee programme to prioritize white farmers facing disadvantage in South Africa – a statement some saw as an echo of Australia’s past “whites-only” immigration policies (Deslandes, 2018).”*

### 3. Economic Exploitation and Inequality:

- **Neocolonialism:** In a modern context, neocolonialism refers to the economic and political practices that perpetuate the influence of powerful countries over less powerful ones, often through economic dependency and exploitation.

*"At the AAPC's '1961 Resolution on Neocolonialism,' the term neocolonialism was given its first official definition. It was described as the deliberate and continued survival of the colonial system in independent African states, by turning these states into victims of political, mental, economic, social, military and technical forms of domination carried out through indirect and subtle means that did not include direct violence. With the publication of Kwame Nkrumah's Neo-colonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism in 1965, the term neocolonialism finally came to the fore."*

*In on the Postcolony, Achille Mbembe further examines the nature of neocolonialism in Africa and says that the underpinning theory on which neocolonialism rests consists of bald assertions with no tenable arguments to support it. Evidently, in his view, after colonialism has ended in Africa, the West did not consider that Africans were capable of organizing themselves socially, economically and politically. To Mbembe, the reason for holding such ideas and advancing them is simply because the African is believed to be intellectually poor and is reducible to the level of irrationality. The typical Western tradition has always denied the existence of any "self" but its own. It has always denied the idea of a common human nature, such that, "a humanity shared with others, long posed, and still poses, a problem for Western consciousness". Fundamentally, this denial is not peculiar to the period of neocolonialism alone. It has a history that dates back to the period of the trans-Atlantic slave trade and colonialism (Afisi, IEP)."*

- **Globalization and Inequality:** Right-wing extremists may critique globalization, viewing it as a form of neocolonialism that undermines national sovereignty and economic independence. They argue that global economic policies favor elites and foreign interests at the expense of the native population.

*"Brexit and Trump's victory in the United States has sparked renewed academic interest in far-right populism. However, this academic discourse remains remarkably orientalist in its tenor and rhetoric. The focus of academic debates remains restricted to dissecting the rise of far-right populism in the Global North West, while similar movements in Global South East remain largely ignored. We argue that the contemporary academic discourse about the far-right populism is based on the fundamental assumption that the 'normal' Global North West is becoming 'abnormal,' while the question of abnormality or lack thereof of the proverbial Orient is not taken up because in such othering discourse, the option of normality is foreclosed to the Global South East. Using the rise of the Bharatiya Janta-Party in India as an example, we contend that far-right populist movements in the Global South East have developed and intersect with businesses and government in unique ways. The embrace of neoliberalism by the Indian far-right, a stark contrast to similar movements in the Global North West, further suggests that we might be witnessing a global*

*reorientation of the capitalist order. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of far-right populism must account for and pay attention to the heterogeneities of these movements across the Global North West and the Global South East (Masood et al. 2019)."*

#### 4. Cultural and Racial Purity:

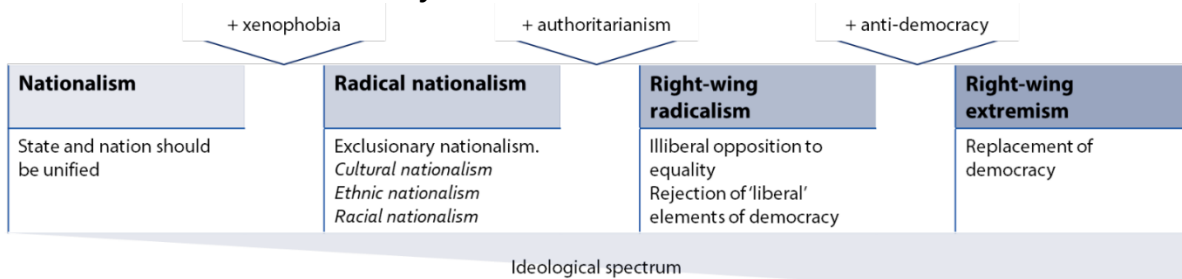


**Figure 5: Spectrum of Ideologies from nationalism to right-wing extremism (source: Liger et al. 2022, p. 11)**

- **Ethnic Homogeneity:** Right-wing extremists often promote the idea of maintaining ethnic homogeneity, which can be traced back to colonial ideologies of racial purity and segregation.

*"In some cases (such as the NPD, DIE RECHT and III Weg in Germany, Nordfront, NS and the NMR in Sweden, Légió Hungária in Hungary), right-wing extremism is based on supremacist ideas that believe that ethnic (and Christian) values are threatened and need to be defended. In some countries, right-wing extremism is based on a catholic-nationalist ideology (Action Française in France, National Radical Camp in Poland) or cultural conservatism (such as the Levski Military Union in Bulgaria), which is built on strong traditional beliefs around family and gender and against the LGBTQ+ community (Liger et al, 2022, p. 12)."*

- **Racial Hierarchies:** The belief in racial hierarchies that justified colonialism persists in the form of modern-day racism and supremacist ideologies within right-wing extremist groups.

#### 5. Resistance to Post-Colonial Shifts:

*"The post-colonial situation is not the same as the one Fanon analyzed in Algeria, sub-Saharan Africa and the French Caribbean. But today, too, it is important to recognize how post-colonial realities represent material supports for capitalist development. As a result, anti-neoliberal or anti-capitalist current require bending every time post-colonial questions are raised in today's imperial metropolises, to paraphrase Fanon's famous phrase about Marxism. The same is true for the patriarchal aspects of the post-colonial situation. There is no smooth path to a "united front" (tous ensemble) (Kipfer, 2011)."*

- **Post-Colonial Backlash:** The decolonization process and the rise of post-colonial states have shifted global power dynamics, leading to resistance from groups that feel threatened by these changes. Right-wing extremists may view these shifts as a decline in their nation's global standing and influence.

- **Reclaiming Power:** Some right-wing extremists seek to "reclaim" their perceived lost power and status by advocating for policies that reinforce national sovereignty, often at the expense of international cooperation and minority rights.

## Reasons for the Connection:

### 1. Identity and Power:

- **Cultural Identity:** Right-wing extremists often feel a strong need to protect and preserve their cultural identity, which they perceive to be under threat from foreign influences. This mirrors colonial attitudes of cultural dominance and superiority.

*"Colonialism's impact on knowledge production is evident, with the colonial era establishing the binary framework for racial categorization and hierarchy, which colonial powers utilized to assert dominance. This framework, rooted in Western and non-Western notions, perpetuated the dichotomy between identities, such as Greek and Turkish, while reinforcing the Western construction of superiority and rationality. Consequently, this colonial legacy perpetuates the marginalization of indigenous knowledge and the acceptance of biased narratives. The consequent binary identity perspective, endorsed by hegemonic postcolonial narratives, engenders a sense of superiority between Greek and Turkish Cypriots (Guvendir, 2023)."*

- **Power Dynamics:** Both historical colonialism and contemporary right-wing extremism are concerned with power dynamics, whether it's the domination of other nations or the exclusion of minority groups within a nation.

*"Overall, this creates an illusion that the radical far-right is a problem only in the context of Western democracies, and somehow, anti-immigrant sentiments and Islamophobia that have become the hallmark of many far-right movements are merely symptoms of nationalism brought on by economic austerity and resulting loss of job market. This narrowly Eurocentric focus on the far-right populism does not account for the hypocrisy of so-called liberal democratic governments in the Global North West, which tolerate, support, or at least turn a blind eye to nationalist politics in the Global South East, because it is expedient to their neocolonial projects. Importantly, as discussed above, the cultural and geographic variations in contemporary far-right populism have important implications for local and international business. Therefore, there is a need to acknowledge that contemporary far-right populism is neither a geographically nor a culturally bound phenomenon. Considering the rise of the far-right as a primarily Western phenomenon is not only empirically incorrect but also likely to limit a comprehensive understanding of this multinational, multicultural, phenomenon (Masood et al. 2020)."*

### 2. Economic Insecurity:

- **Economic Discontent:** Economic insecurity and perceived economic threats can fuel right-wing extremism. The narrative that foreign elements (immigrants, global corporations) are exploiting the native population resonates with colonial and neocolonial exploitation themes.

- **Protectionism:** Economic protectionism, a common right-wing stance, is a response to globalization and neocolonial economic policies that are seen as detrimental to national interests.

### 3. Fear of the "Other":

- **Social and Cultural Fear:** The fear of the "other" (immigrants, minority groups) is a driving force in right-wing extremism, echoing colonial fears of the colonized populations. This fear is often based on maintaining social and cultural purity and superiority.
- **Scapegoating:** Right-wing extremists often scapegoat marginalized groups for societal problems, similar to how colonial powers blamed indigenous populations for resistance and unrest.

### Conclusion:

The connection between right-wing extremism and (neo)colonialism is rooted in shared ideologies of cultural and racial superiority, nationalism, economic exploitation, and the fear of losing power and identity. This relationship underscores the importance of addressing historical and contemporary injustices, promoting multiculturalism, and fostering inclusive national identities to counteract the rise of right-wing extremism.

### HERE ARE IN-DEPTH STORIES ABOUT A NUMBER OF PROMINENT EXTREME RIGHT-WING COUNTRIES AND INDIVIDUAL TERRORISTS, EXAMINING THEIR BACKGROUNDS, MOTIVATIONS, ACTIONS, AND IMPACT

The answers to the questions posed in Chapter 3 do not answer the question of whether the ancestors of the far right have their roots in the active colonization of the West's former colonies. Before addressing this question in the next chapter, we first sketch some right-wing terrorists and right-wing terrorist countries. The assumption is that this sketch makes it plausible that right-wing extremism is rooted in the ideology and colonization of non-Western countries and powers.

### INDIVIDUAL TERRORISTS

#### Anders Behring Breivik<sup>6</sup> (Norway)

##### Background:

Anders Behring Breivik was born on February 13, 1979, in Oslo, Norway. His early life was marked by instability, with his parents separating when he was young. Breivik developed a strong interest in far-right ideologies, becoming increasingly isolated and radicalized.

##### Motivation:

Breivik's radicalization was driven by his belief that Europe was under threat from multiculturalism and Muslim immigration. He viewed the Norwegian Labor Party as a key enabler of these trends and felt that drastic action was necessary to awaken the Norwegian people to this perceived threat.

##### Attack:

On July 22, 2011, Breivik carried out a two-part terrorist attack. He first detonated a car bomb outside the government quarter in Oslo, killing 8 people and injuring over 200. He then traveled

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<sup>6</sup> <https://ap.lc/ZKooA>

to the island of Utøya, where the Labor Party's youth wing was holding a summer camp, and opened fire, killing 69 people, mostly teenagers, and wounding many others.

**Impact:**

Breivik's attacks were the deadliest in Norway since World War II. The nation was plunged into grief and shock, prompting widespread condemnation of right-wing extremism. Breivik was apprehended, tried, and sentenced to 21 years in prison, the maximum under Norwegian law, which can be extended indefinitely. The attacks led to a national dialogue on extremism and the importance of tolerance and multiculturalism.

**Timothy McVeigh<sup>7</sup> (USA)****Background:**

Timothy McVeigh was born on April 23, 1968, in Lockport, New York. He served in the U.S. Army during the Gulf War and developed strong anti-government views, partly influenced by his experiences and by the events of the Waco siege and Ruby Ridge standoff.

**Motivation:**

McVeigh's radicalization was rooted in his belief that the U.S. government was becoming tyrannical and oppressive. He was particularly angered by the federal government's actions at Waco and Ruby Ridge, which he saw as gross overreach and justification for violent resistance.

**Attack:**

On April 19, 1995, McVeigh parked a rented truck filled with explosives outside the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The explosion killed 168 people, including 19 children, and injured over 600 others. It was the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in U.S. history at the time.

**Impact:**

The Oklahoma City bombing had a profound impact on the United States, highlighting the threat of domestic terrorism. McVeigh was arrested, tried, and executed by lethal injection in 2001. The attack led to changes in federal law enforcement practices and increased focus on right-wing extremist groups.

**Brenton Tarrant<sup>8</sup> (New Zealand)****Background:**

Brenton Tarrant was born on October 27, 1990, in Grafton, Australia. He was described as a loner who became increasingly immersed in far-right and white supremacist online communities. His travels to Europe and other regions further solidified his extreme views.

**Motivation:**

Tarrant's radicalization was driven by his belief in the so-called "Great Replacement" theory, which posits that white populations are being systematically replaced by non-white immigrants, particularly Muslims. He saw himself as a defender of Western civilization and aimed to inspire others to take similar actions.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Timothy-McVeigh>

<sup>8</sup> <https://ap.lc/NwNhC>

### **Attack:**

On March 15, 2019, Tarrant carried out mass shootings at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, during Friday prayers. He live-streamed part of the attack on social media, killing 51 people and injuring 40. He was apprehended by the police while en route to a third attack location.



**Figure 6: Christchurch terror attack**

(source: <https://ap.lc/JqNJY>)

### **Impact:**

The Christchurch mosque shootings shocked the world and led to an immediate and strong response from New Zealand's government, including swift changes to gun laws. Tarrant was sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. The attack prompted global discussions on white supremacist terrorism and the role of social media in spreading extremist ideologies.

### **David Copeland<sup>9</sup> (United Kingdom)**

#### **Background:**

David Copeland was born on May 15, 1976, in Isleworth, London. He grew up with a troubled family life and exhibited signs of depression and mental illness. Copeland became involved with the British National Party and the neo-Nazi group Combat 18.

#### **Motivation:**

Copeland's motivations were rooted in his neo-Nazi beliefs and desire to incite a race war in the United Kingdom. He specifically targeted minority groups, including the black, Bangladeshi, and LGBTQ+ communities, hoping his attacks would provoke racial and social conflict.

### **Attack:**

Between April 17 and April 30, 1999, Copeland carried out a series of nail bombings in London. The first bomb exploded in Brixton, targeting the black community; the second in Brick Lane,

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<sup>9</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1999\\_London\\_nail\\_bombings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1999_London_nail_bombings)

targeting the Bangladeshi community; and the third in the Admiral Duncan pub in Soho, targeting the LGBTQ+ community. The attacks killed three people and injured 140 others.

### Impact:

Copeland's bombings were a wake-up call to the threat of domestic right-wing terrorism in the UK. He was apprehended, tried, and sentenced to six life sentences. The attacks led to increased efforts to monitor and combat far-right extremism and greater support for the affected communities.

### Conclusion

These individual narratives illustrate the destructive impact of right-wing terrorism, driven by extremist ideologies that dehumanize and target minority groups. The motivations often stem from deep-seated grievances and a perceived need to protect or reclaim cultural and racial identity. Understanding these stories is crucial for developing strategies to prevent radicalization and protect vulnerable communities.

## RIGHTWING STATES, TERRORISM, AND NEOKOLONISATIE

### Right-Wing Extremism in Israel<sup>10</sup>



**Figure 7: Israël's extremist right-wing government**  
(source: <https://ap.lc/ZZkKR>)

### Background:

Right-wing extremism in Israel is primarily characterized by nationalist and religious ideologies. These groups advocate for a Jewish state that includes all the land of historic Israel,

### <sup>10</sup> References

[POLITICO on Right-Wing Extremism] (<https://www.politico.eu>)

[Al Jazeera on Israeli Settlements] (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/12/29/israel-settlement-expansion-what-you-need-to-know>)

[BBC on Baruch Goldstein] (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26553368>)

[The Guardian on the Duma Arson Attack] (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/31/palestinian-child-killed-in-west-bank-arson-attack>)

often including the West Bank and sometimes Gaza. They oppose any concessions to the Palestinians and often resist the peace process.

### **Prominent Groups and Figures:**

1. **Kach and Kahane Chai:** Founded by Rabbi Meir Kahane, these groups were outlawed as terrorist organizations. They advocated for the expulsion of Arabs from Israel and the occupied territories.
2. **Lehava:** An anti-assimilation group that opposes relationships between Jews and non-Jews. It has been linked to violent activities against Arabs.
3. **Hilltop Youth:** Young settlers known for establishing unauthorized outposts in the West Bank. They have been involved in violent clashes with Palestinians and Israeli security forces.

### **Actions:**

1. **Price Tag Attacks:** These are acts of vandalism and violence against Palestinians and Israeli security forces, intended to exact a "price" for actions perceived as hostile to the settler movement.
2. **Assassinations and Terrorist Attacks:** The assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1995 by right-wing extremist Yigal Amir is a significant example. Amir opposed the Oslo Accords and the peace process.

### **Terrorism and Right-Wing Extremism**

**Motivations:** Right-wing extremist terrorism in Israel is driven by religious and nationalist ideologies. These groups believe that violence is a legitimate means to achieve their goals of expanding Jewish control over all biblical lands and preventing any territorial concessions to Palestinians.

### **Notable Incidents:**

1. **Cave of the Patriarchs Massacre/ Ibrahimi Mosque massacre (1994):** Baruch Goldstein, an American-born Israeli settler, killed 29 Muslim worshipers and wounded over 100 in Hebron. Goldstein was motivated by extremist beliefs and is viewed as a hero by some right-wing radicals.
2. **Duma Arson Attack (2015):** Jewish extremists firebombed a Palestinian home in the West Bank village of Duma, killing three members of the Dawabsheh family, including an 18-month-old baby.

### **Neocolonization and Its Connection to Right-Wing Extremism**

#### **Concept of Neocolonization:**

Neocolonization refers to the practice of exerting control or influence over a region or population through economic, political, and cultural pressures rather than direct military control. In the context of Israel, this term is often used to describe the ongoing settlement expansion in the West Bank.

### **Settlement Movement:**

1. The settlement movement is supported by right-wing groups who believe in the divine right of Jews to inhabit the biblical land of Israel. This has led to the establishment of

numerous settlements in the West Bank, which are considered illegal under international law but are often supported or tolerated by the Israeli government.

2. These settlements disrupt the contiguity of Palestinian territories and complicate the peace process, as they are seen as a form of territorial colonization.

### Impact on Palestinian Territories:

1. **Land Confiscation:** Palestinian land is often confiscated for the expansion of settlements and the construction of roads that connect them to Israel proper, further entrenching Israeli presence in the West Bank.
2. **Resource Control:** Settlements control significant water resources and arable land, impacting Palestinian agriculture and daily life.
3. **Security Measures:** The presence of settlements leads to increased military presence and security measures, which restrict the movement of Palestinians and contribute to a sense of occupation.

### Conclusion

The relationship between right-wing extremism, terrorism, and neocolonization in Israel is deeply intertwined. Right-wing extremist groups use terrorism to further their goals of expanding Jewish control over all of historic Israel, often at the expense of Palestinian rights and sovereignty. This expansion is seen by many as a form of neocolonization, as it involves the establishment of settlements and control over Palestinian territories through various means. The actions and ideologies of these groups continue to influence Israeli politics and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict significantly.

### Jaap Hamburger (Horst, van, der (2024)

*"What does Jaap Hamburger mean by Zionism? He equates this ideology with the teachings of Netanyahu's most radical right-wing allies, such as the ministers who openly proclaim that Gaza must be left empty after the war and who fully support the terror of Jewish settlers against their Palestinian neighbors in the West Bank. They represent true Zionism and - Hamburger continues - they are supported by many leading figures in Jewish Holland. All Jewish agencies and almost all of their media, Hamburger says, support the destruction of Gaza without reservation. Even prominent rabbis are being fired for their silence. And the sympathizers - Christians for Israel, Christian Union, Yesilgöz - are no better. They breathe the same fascist Zionism as the West Bank settlers. And again, according to Hamburger, this is true Zionism. In Pakhuis De Zwijger he said":*

*"With the support of Biden, president of the 'greatest democracy in the world', the Zionist war of annihilation rages on. In the friendly 'only democracy in the Middle East' the old steel helmet has become a skullcap. And yesterday in Wertheim Park: repetition of moves, our Prime Minister seemed to have learned nothing. He is still against a cease-fire; after all, he has international ambitions that do not allow him to distance himself from the American collaborators. And then a PVV government will soon be waiting here".*

## RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM, TERRORISM, AND NEOCOLONIZATION IN RUSSIA AGAINST UKRAINE<sup>11</sup>

### Right-Wing Extremism in Russia



**Figure 8: Russia's role in Stoking Right-Wing Extremism in the West**  
(Source: <https://ap.lc/FCyAr>)

### Background:

Right-wing extremism in Russia is characterized by ultranationalist, xenophobic, and often neo-Nazi ideologies. These groups advocate for a strong, ethnically homogeneous Russian state and frequently express hostility towards non-Russian ethnic groups and immigrants.

### Prominent Groups and Figures:

1. **Russian Imperial Movement (RIM):** An ultranationalist group promoting the idea of a Russian Empire and engaging in paramilitary training.
2. **National Unity (NSO):** A neo-Nazi group known for violent activities and hate crimes.
3. **Aleksandr Dugin:** A prominent ideologue whose philosophy of "Eurasianism" advocates for Russian dominance in Eurasia and the rejection of Western liberalism.

### Actions:

1. **Hate Crimes and Violent Attacks:** Right-wing extremists in Russia have been responsible for numerous hate crimes against ethnic minorities, immigrants, and LGBTQ+ individuals.
2. **Militant Training and Paramilitary Activities:** Groups like Russian Imperial Movement (RIM) conduct paramilitary training for their members, preparing them for potential conflict scenarios.

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### <sup>11</sup> References

- [Al Jazeera on Russian Extremism] (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/5/1/neo-nazi-militant-group-in-russia>)  
[BBC on Russian Aggression in Ukraine] (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60506682>)  
[The Guardian on Russian Imperial Movement] (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/07/us-designates-russian-white-supremacist-group-terrorist-organization>)  
[Council on Foreign Relations on Ukraine Conflict] (<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-ukraine>)

## Terrorism and Right-Wing Extremism

### Motivations:

Right-wing extremist terrorism in Russia is driven by ideologies that emphasize Russian ethnic purity, anti-Western sentiment, and the restoration of the Russian Empire. These ideologies often translate into violent actions against perceived enemies of the Russian state and society.

### Notable Incidents:

**St. Petersburg Metro Bombing (2017):** Although not directly linked to right-wing extremists, this attack highlighted the broader issue of terrorism within Russia. Right-wing groups have been involved in various violent incidents, though specific large-scale terrorist attacks have been less frequent compared to hate crimes and paramilitary activities.

## Neocolonization and Its Connection to Right-Wing Extremism

### Concept of Neocolonization:

Neocolonization refers to exerting control over a region through political, economic, and cultural pressures. In the context of Russia and Ukraine, this term describes Russia's efforts to dominate Ukraine politically and militarily while promoting a pro-Russian narrative.

### Russian Aggression Against Ukraine:

1. **Annexation of Crimea (2014):** Russia's annexation of Crimea is a clear example of Neocolonization. This move was justified by Russia through historical claims and the protection of ethnic Russians, but it was widely condemned as an illegal occupation.
2. **Support for separatists in Eastern Ukraine:** Russia has provided support to separatist groups in the Donbas region, including arms, training, and direct military involvement, furthering its influence in Ukraine.

### Impact on Ukraine:

1. **Military Conflict:** The ongoing conflict in Eastern Ukraine has resulted in significant loss of life, displacement of people, and economic disruption. Right-wing paramilitary groups from Russia have participated in this conflict, promoting a neocolonial agenda.
2. **Cultural and Political Influence:** Russia's actions aim to destabilize Ukraine and keep it within the Russian sphere of influence, preventing its integration into Western institutions like the EU and NATO.

## Conclusion

The relationship between right-wing extremism, terrorism, and neocolonization in the context of Russia's actions against Ukraine is complex and multifaceted. Right-wing extremist groups in Russia promote ideologies that support aggressive actions to expand Russian influence. These actions are manifested through terrorism, paramilitary activities, and neocolonial policies, contributing to the ongoing conflict and instability in Ukraine.

## NEOCOLONIZATION AND RIGHT-WING EXTREMISM

The narratives in Chapter 4 about prominent far-right countries and terrorists show, first, a deep hatred of Muslims from North Africa and dark-skinned sub-Saharan Africans by the far-right "white" populations of Western countries. Second, the oppressors (Israel and Russia) see the oppressed Ukrainians (85% Orthodox Christian) and Palestinians (96% Muslims) as second-class citizens. These are citizens whose lives do not count according to the oppressors.

This hatred of the far right in Western countries is rooted in imperialism and colonization. Israel believes Palestine has no right to exist. And Russia believes that Ukraine belongs to the Great Russian Empire. Meanwhile, the then oppressed from African countries came to Western countries as immigrants and refugees. The treatment they receive, especially from extreme right-wing populations, is similar to the treatment they received in the former colony.

An important side note to the above is that the far right is not only found in the Western world, but also in the Global South. Although this article is not about that, it does focus on right-wing extremism in India. See the quote below:

*“Right-wing extremism has had a long history in India with the current atmosphere heavily tilted in favor of right-wing extremists. This article explores the history of the right wing in the nation and various factors that strengthened different actors within this spectrum of politics in India. Relying on secondary sources, it notes that the Indian caste system has played a role in bolstering the Hindu majoritarian identity that is currently dominant in India apart from various other factors, such as the incompetency of other political parties (including left-wing parties). Drawing on several examples, it argues that the unwillingness of the current government to tackle right-wing extremism could facilitate the rise of fringe groups that will eventually turn against the government for being too soft. As such, it aims to be an introductory article for readers unfamiliar with the phenomenon in India (Siyech, 2021).”*

### **WHAT CAN WE SAY ABOUT THE ANCESTORS OF THE RIGHT-WING EXTREMISTS? ARE THEY THE FORMER SETTLERS OF THE AFRICAN AND ASIAN CONTINENT, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND NORTH- AND SOUTH AMERICA<sup>12</sup>?**

The relationship between right-wing extremism and former colonialist ancestry is complex and varies by context. While not all right-wing extremists are descendants of former colonists, there are historical and ideological links in some cases. Here are some ways this connection can manifest:

#### **Historical Context**

##### **1. Colonial Legacies:**

- **Western Europe:** In countries like the UK, France, and the Netherlands, right-wing extremist groups sometimes draw on colonial-era narratives of racial superiority and national pride. The colonial past can be idealized, and the perceived loss of colonial power might be seen as a reason for contemporary decline, fueling xenophobic and nationalist sentiments.
- **Post-Colonial Migration:** The influx of immigrants from former colonies has sometimes sparked right-wing backlash. The presence of these immigrants can be

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<sup>12</sup> References

1. [Said, Edward. *Orientalism*] ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orientalism\\_\(book\)\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orientalism_(book)))  
2. [Fanon, Frantz. *The Wretched of the Earth*] ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Wretched\\_of\\_the\\_Earth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wretched_of_the_Earth))  
3. [Postcolonial Theory and the Specter of Colonialism] (<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781315167193/postcolonial-theory-specter-neocolonialism-dominic-thomas>)

perceived by extremists as a threat to national identity, prompting calls for exclusionary policies.

## 2. Settler Colonialism:

- **United States:** Some right-wing extremist ideologies are rooted in the settler colonial past, where European settlers established dominance over Native American lands. Modern right-wing extremists might draw on these narratives to justify their views on race and immigration.
- **Australia<sup>13</sup> and New Zealand<sup>14</sup>:** Settler colonialism in Australia and New Zealand has had profound and lasting impacts on Indigenous populations, characterized by land dispossession, cultural suppression, and socio-economic marginalization. Both countries are engaged in ongoing efforts to address these historical injustices through legal, political, and social means, although the paths and frameworks for these processes differ. Understanding these histories and their contemporary implications is essential for meaningful reconciliation and the advancement of Indigenous rights.

## Ideological Continuity

1. **Racial Hierarchies:** Right-wing extremism often perpetuates ideas of racial and cultural hierarchies reminiscent of colonial ideologies. The belief in the superiority of one race or culture over others is a common thread linking these ideologies to their colonial antecedents.
2. **Nationalism and Nativism:** Many right-wing extremist groups emphasize a return to a perceived "golden age" of national purity and strength, which can be tied to the colonial period when the nation was at its perceived zenith.

## Case Studies

1. **South Africa:** Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB): This South African right-wing extremist group, rooted in the apartheid era, exemplifies the link between colonial settler ancestry and contemporary right-wing extremism. The group promotes Afrikaner nationalism and the legacy of European settlers in South Africa.
2. **France:** National Front (now National Rally): Founded by Jean-Marie Le Pen, the party has roots in the colonial wars, particularly the Algerian War of Independence. Former colonists, known as "pieds-noirs," and their descendants have been significant supporters, driven by a sense of loss and betrayal after decolonization.
3. **United States: Ku Klux Klan (KKK):** The KKK's ideology can be traced back to the racial hierarchies established during the colonization and settlement of America. The group's white supremacist views are a continuation of colonial-era beliefs about racial superiority.

## Academic Perspectives

- **Postcolonial Theory:** Scholars like Frantz Fanon and Edward Said have explored how colonial mentalities persist in modern times, influencing contemporary politics and extremist ideologies.

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.e-ir.info/2021/04/25/settler-colonial-continuity-and-the-ongoing-suffering-of-indigenous-australians/>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/inquiries/historical-claims/>

- **Sociological Studies:** Researchers have examined how economic and social dislocations, often legacies of colonialism, contribute to the rise of right-wing extremism. The fear of losing socio-economic status, coupled with demographic changes, can lead to radicalization.

## Conclusion

While not all right-wing extremists are directly descended from former colonists, there is a significant ideological and historical continuity between colonialist attitudes and contemporary right-wing extremism. The narratives of racial superiority, nationalism, and fear of the "other" that fueled colonialism continue to influence right-wing extremist movements today.

## NEOCOLONIZATION AND EPIGENETICS<sup>15</sup>

### Neocolonization and Epigenetics

#### Epigenetics:

**Definition:** Epigenetics is the study of changes in gene expression or cellular phenotype caused by mechanisms other than changes in the underlying DNA sequence. These changes can be influenced by environmental factors, lifestyle, and experiences, and can sometimes be inherited by subsequent generations.

*"Epi-" means on or above in Greek, and "epigenetic" describes factors beyond the genetic code. Epigenetic changes are modifications to DNA that regulate whether genes are turned on or off. These modifications are attached to DNA and do not change the sequence of DNA building blocks<sup>16</sup>."*

#### Mechanisms (source: Epigenetica, 2022):

1. DNA Methylation: The addition of a methyl group to DNA, affecting gene expression.
2. Histone Modification: Changes to the proteins around which DNA is wound, influencing gene accessibility.
3. Non-coding RNA: Molecules that can regulate gene expression at the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels.

#### Impact:

Epigenetic changes can have significant implications for health and disease. They play a role in various conditions such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and mental health disorders. Epigenetic mechanisms are also key in developmental processes and responses to environmental stressors.

### Intersection of Neocolonization and Epigenetics

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#### <sup>15</sup> References

1. [Epigenetics and Health Disparities] (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6116560/>)
  2. [Environmental Epigenetics] (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41576-018-0010-7>)
  3. [Stress and Epigenetics] (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6140177/>)
  4. [Nutritional Epigenetics] (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5003530/>)
  5. [Neocolonialism and Health] (<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9780429275332/neocolonialism-health-dewi-evans>)
- <sup>16</sup> <https://ap.lc/ltZPx>

**Hypothesis:**

The concept of neocolonization can intersect with epigenetics through the idea that socio-economic and environmental stresses imposed by neocolonial practices can lead to epigenetic changes in affected populations. These changes can potentially influence health outcomes and intergenerational transmission of traits and conditions (Steinmetz, 2021 C).

**Examples and Implications:**

- 1. Stress and Mental Health:** Populations subjected to neocolonial practices may experience chronic stress, socio-economic instability, and cultural dislocation. These stressors can lead to epigenetic changes associated with mental health disorders like depression and anxiety. For instance, chronic stress can lead to changes in the methylation of genes related to the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, which regulates stress responses.



**Figure 9: Can Trauma Be Passed Down from One Generation to the Next?** (source: <https://ap.lc/TNIjj>)

*"Epigenetics is a scientific field investigating how our environment influences our genes, altering not our DNA sequence, but how it's read and utilized.*

*Consider your life as a book. Your DNA is the unchanging alphabet, but the plot — shaped by your experiences — is fluid. Significant trauma can cause dramatic plot twists that don't change the alphabet, but can change how your DNA expresses, affecting your mood, reactions, health, and susceptibility to conditions.*

*Epigenetics emphasizes the continual rewriting of our DNA story through experiences, affecting how we engage with the world. Much like a story's revision, trauma's effect on genes can be adjusted. We might not change the "alphabet," but we can help reshape the narrative in healthier ways, creating beneficial impacts for families and future generations.*

*Epigenetics plays a crucial role in addressing generational trauma because it helps us understand how the effects of trauma can be passed down through generations and, most importantly, how we can intervene.*

*Survivors of violence and childhood abuse carry their trauma into adulthood and beyond. Their offspring appear to be at an increased risk for PTSD, anxiety, obesity, and diabetes.*

*When environmental factors or traumatic events affect your genes, the changes do not impact your DNA sequence — they affect how your body reads and responds to your DNA. Mark Wolynn's book, "It Didn't Start With You," explores how this happens.*

*Epigenetics has shown remarkable potential since its inception in the mid-20th century, but it's crucial to acknowledge that epigenetics is not an exact science. Solid conclusions about epigenetic inheritance and its health implications require further research. Epigenetics represents just one facet of a complex interplay between numerous biological and environmental factors. (Johnson, 2023)."*

2. **Nutrition and Metabolic Health:** Neocolonial economic practices often result in poor nutritional environments, either through the promotion of unhealthy Western diets or through food insecurity caused by economic exploitation. Poor nutrition can lead to epigenetic modifications linked to metabolic diseases like diabetes and obesity. For example, prenatal and early childhood malnutrition can result in epigenetic changes affecting genes involved in metabolism and fat storage.

*"Epigenetic regulation plays an indispensable role in numerous metabolic diseases, including diabetes mellitus and its complications, obesity, NAFLD, and osteoporosis (Fig. 3). A better understanding of epigenetic regulatory mechanisms in metabolic diseases helps us to know these diseases well, thereby providing novel therapies (Wu et al. 2023)."*

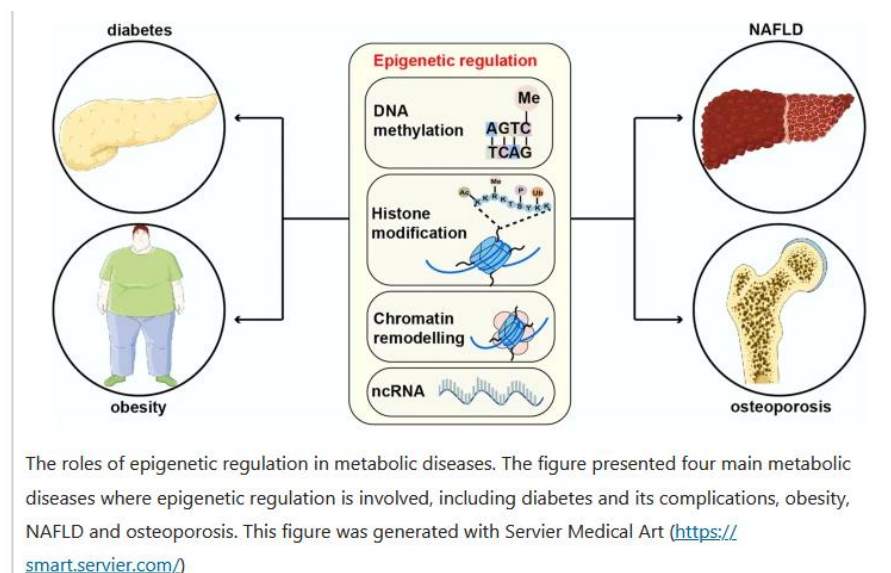
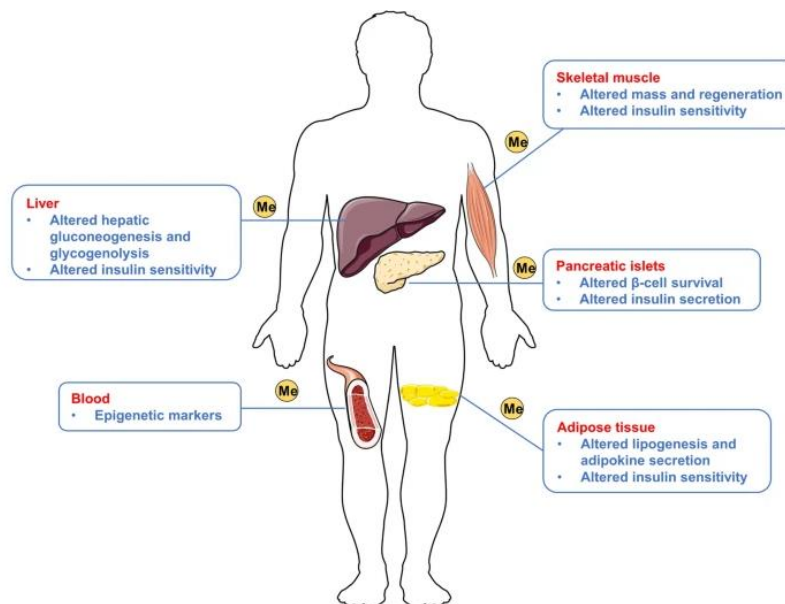
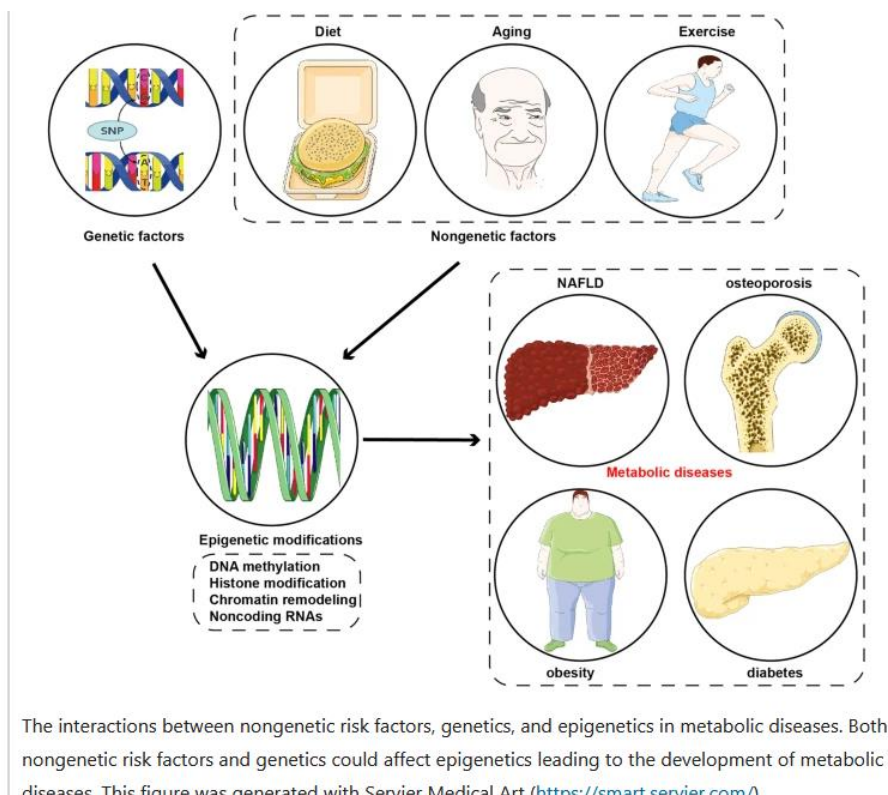


**Figure 10: Epigenetic regulatory mechanisms in metabolic diseases**  
(Wu et al. 2023)



The different influence of DNA methylation in five human tissues for patients with T2D. The figure presented different influence of DNA methylation in patients with T2D in pancreatic islets, adipose tissue, skeletal muscle, liver and blood. This figure was generated with Servier Medical Art (<https://smart.servier.com/>)

**Figure 11: Diabetes mellitus and its complications**  
(source Wu et al. 2023)



The interactions between nongenetic risk factors, genetics, and epigenetics in metabolic diseases. Both nongenetic risk factors and genetics could affect epigenetics leading to the development of metabolic diseases. This figure was generated with Servier Medical Art (<https://smart.servier.com/>)

**Figure 12: Interactions between non-genetic risk factors, genetics, and epigenetics in metabolic diseases**  
(source: Wu et al. 2023)

- 3. Environmental Exposures:** Neocolonial exploitation of natural resources can lead to environmental degradation and exposure to pollutants. These environmental factors can induce epigenetic changes that contribute to a range of health issues, including respiratory diseases and cancers. Exposure to pollutants like heavy metals and endocrine disruptors has been shown to alter DNA methylation patterns and histone modifications.

*"For a long time, it was assumed that chemicals are able to cause cancer only by mutating the DNA. However, a growing body of scientific evidence reveals that this 'carcinogenesis equals mutagenesis' paradigm is not accurate. Twenty years ago, Ashby and Tennant<sup>10</sup> examined 301 chemicals tested by the US National Toxicology Program and found that from 162 (53%) that were carcinogens, 64 (40%) were not genotoxic, illustrating the importance to focus on carcinogenic mechanisms other than genotoxicity. For many environmental agents, it is becoming increasingly clear that biological perturbations leading to cancer may occur even in the absence of mutagenesis, via epigenetic changes. Epigenetic changes are clinically relevant in ways that years ago seemed unimaginable. For example, Nobeyama found that tissue factor pathway inhibitor-2, encoding a protein that suppresses the invasiveness of malignant melanoma, was methylated in 29% of metastatic lesions but in none of the primary tumor's examined. This pointed towards gene expression and phenotypic differences between metastatic tumors and the primary tumor they originated from, a finding that presents significant therapeutic applications (Stein, 2012)."*

- 4. Cultural and Social Determinants:** The cultural imposition and social stratification characteristic of neocolonization can affect community cohesion and social identity. This social environment can influence epigenetic mechanisms through lifestyle changes and psychosocial stressors, affecting health and behavior across generations.

*"The term social determinant of health often refers to any nonmedical factor directly influencing health, including: values, attitudes, knowledge, and behaviors. Health across the life span is strongly and adversely affected by social disadvantage. Research in epigenetics indicates that alterations in DNA methylation may provide a causal link between social adversity and health disparity. Likewise, accelerated loss of telomeres (the protective ends of chromosomes) is highly correlated with chronic stress including social stress and aging, and may provide a link between adversity and some of the physiological stigmata associated with health disparities. Considerable research is still required to develop a sound mechanistic understanding of the role of epigenetics and perturbed telomere function in linking social adversity with health outcome."*

*Recent evidence demonstrates that the chronic stress of social disadvantage, socioeconomic inequality, and racial discrimination act through a variety of biological pathways to influence health, including: neuroendocrine, developmental, immunologic, and vascular mechanisms. In response to stressful events cortisol, cytokines, and other intermediates are released, and if there is long-term, repetitive or chronic exposure, these substances may damage key physiologic systems. It is thought this mechanism of physiological strain results in more rapid onset or progression of chronic illnesses (Notterman et al. 2015)."*

## Conclusion

The interaction between neocolonization and epigenetics demonstrates how socioeconomic and environmental factors imposed by powerful nations in Western countries and their former colonies can have profound biological effects on less powerful populations. Understanding this relationship is critical to addressing the health disparities and social injustices that result from neocolonial practices. Addressing these issues requires a holistic approach that considers both the socioeconomic and biological consequences of neocolonization.

## CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

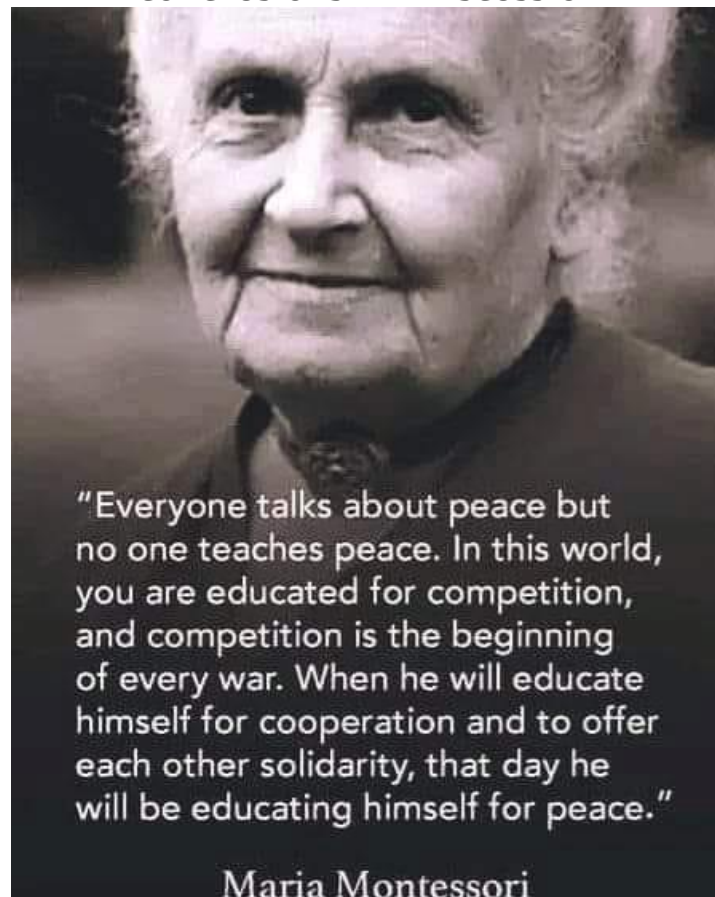


**Figure 13: Maria Montessori and peace talks**

Many immigrants, refugees and expats fear the dark climate that the extreme right-wing is spreading around them. They are denied peace, security and tranquility by the right-wing extremists. A climate that unapologetically claims that they are not welcome in Western countries. That they are to blame for the unsafe neighborhoods, lack of housing and jobs, mixed marriages etc. That they are diluting white culture. That they are displacing white men and women. Among right-wing extremists, it has become even more fashionable to exclude immigrants and refugees, to abuse them, to portray them as rotten fish, and not to recognize their enormous contribution to the economy.

The number of immigrants, refugees and expatriates who may be afraid is not small<sup>i</sup>. Europe's total population was 448.8 million in 2023, according to the European Commission. The total

non-European citizens is 27.3 million (6% of the total European population) and 42.4 million residents (9% of the total European population) were not born in Europe.

Reasons to stay in Europe

Residence permits by reason in the end of 2022

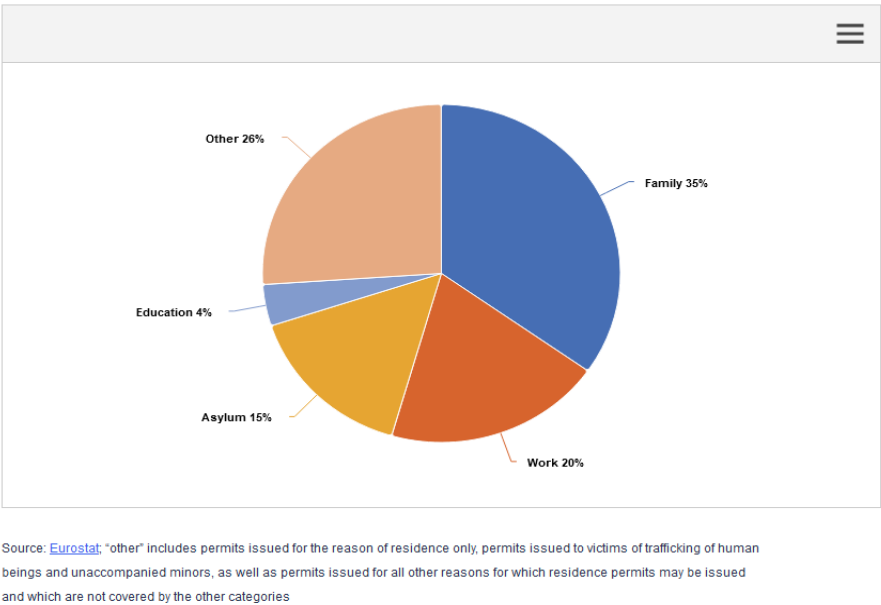


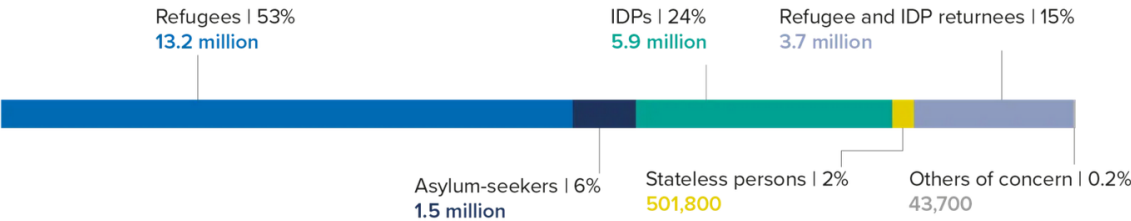
Figure 14: Raisons to stay in Europe. Residence permits by reason 2022

In 2022, 9.93 million non-EU citizens were employed in the EU labor market, out of 193.5 million persons aged from 20 to 64, corresponding to 5.1% of the total.

The employment rate in the EU in the working-age population is higher for EU citizens (77.1%), than for non-EU citizens (61.9%) in 2022.

2024 population planning figures

24.9 million forcibly displaced and stateless people<sup>1</sup> | 19% of global total



<sup>1</sup> Please see definitions of population types on UNHCR's Refugee Data Finder website.

Figure 15: 2024 population planning figures (IDP = Internal Displaced Person)

Another group that may be afraid, are refugees from non-EU countries. Below is a figure taken from the UNHCR<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>17</sup> <https://reporting.unhcr.org/global-appeal-2024/regional-overviews/europe>

*"Europe's forcibly displaced and stateless population is projected to increase by 2% in 2024, to **24.9 million** people."*

Finally, Europe has expats who have left home and hearth for several years to work for an international company.

*"There are 33 million expats<sup>18</sup> currently living in Europe and this number of people who switched countries or came to live and work in the European Union from elsewhere is constantly growing. The country with the highest number of expats is Germany accounting for 9% of the country's population. Other countries that also have a high number of expats are Spain, Italy, the UK and France."*

A total of 28% of European citizens (immigrants, refugees and expats) are being driven out of their homes by 22% of the European population who are right-wing extremists.

What does this article show? First, this article shows that there are Western rogue states based on far-right ideology, such as Russia, Israel, and Hungary, as well as the U.S. in the last days of Trump. Second, this article shows that these rogue states do not hesitate to use violence against their own and other citizens. Israel and Russia even wage genocidal wars for this reason. Third, this article shows that individual right-wing extremists are murdering citizens in their own countries who are from the Maghreb and other Islamic countries, sub-Saharan countries, and the left-wing elite. In short, people they do not consider their own. Fourth, this article shows that right-wing extremists treat immigrants, refugees, and expatriates in Europe as they used to treat residents of the former colonies of the West. Fifth, this article shows that right-wing extremists may have undergone and are still undergoing epigenetic changes. They may have learned this "unpleasant" exclusionary behavior in the former colonies. The white South African as a former Dutchman or Englishman is an example of this.

*"African Peasants Find a New Audience - Thanks to the Radical Right in Europe. Willem Petzer (born 1994) is as old as democracy itself. But when it comes to the rainbow nation that Nelson Mandela's ANC envisioned when it took power exactly 30 years ago, he can be brief. "Multiculturalism doesn't work in South Africa. Self-determination is the only way."*

*Sitting in front of his aquarium in his Pretoria home, Petzer picks up the map of South Africa. With a pencil, he marks the spot where he believes an independent republic should be established. Exclusively for his people, the white Afrikaner Boers, with a capital B. "Farmer is not my profession. It is my ethnicity. My history. My lineage," says Petzer (Vermeulen, 2024)."*

The question that remains is: Are we at the mercy of the Gods when it comes to fighting right-wing extremism? The Gods would say to us: "We put you on earth as human beings. We believed that you would enjoy the great diversity of human beings. But in practice you do not. Why, we ask, do you make a formal distinction between one human being and another? More to the point, why do you consider one human being better than another? That was not our intention.

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.europelanguagejobs.com/blog/expat-jobseekers-in-Europe-where-are-they-from>

We humans could then ask the Gods, "Can you help us create this equal human institution? The Gods would then say to us humans, "You can already do that, but you humans have lost sight of some important lessons." We Gods have given you the following lessons:

1. Treat others as you would like to be treated.
2. Listen to others and ask questions to understand what they are trying to say.
3. Do not judge others. If you disagree with the other person, express your disagreement. Also, show that you understand the other person.
4. You are not alone on earth. You are with many people. Enjoy the abundance of humanity. Learn to live with the abundance of humanity.

This is not to say that we Gods do not see that man is fallible. Therefore, as Gods, we have given man rules to guide him back to the right path. These rules are expressed in norms and values, but also in codes of conduct. Respect for others is essential. The other is a person or a group of people. In addition, as Gods, we have given you humans positivity so that you believe in the goodness of others, even when practice shows otherwise. Because you believe in the goodness of others, it is easier to act accordingly. Specifically, we have given human beings rules of conduct. Examples are:

1. Do not gain at the expense of others.
2. Share everything you have fairly and equitably.
3. Take care of your fellow human beings, nature, earth and universe.
4. Show that your home can be someone else's home.

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<sup>i</sup> <https://ap.lc/JyDZH>