eEXTREME

Newsletter of the ECPR Standing Group on Extremism and Democracy

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STANDING GROUP ANNOUNCEMENTS

REMINDER: REGISTER AS AN E&D MEMBER

As we informed you in our previous newsletters, the ECPR now holds all membership lists for its Standing Groups in its central database. In order to join our Standing Group for free, or to continue your membership, you can join a Group at the click of a button, via the ECPR website. If you haven't already done so, please register as a member so that out list is up to date and complete. In order to join you will need a MyECPR account, which we assume many of you will already have. If you do not have one, you can create an account in only a few minutes (and you need not be from an ECPR member institution to do so). If you are from a non-member institution we will need to accept your application to join, so your membership status (which you can see via your MyECPR account, and on the Standing Group pages when you are logged in to MyECPR) will be 'pending' until we accept you.

Should you have any queries at all about this please do not hesitate to contact us.

CALL FOR PANELS AND PAPERS: ECPR GENERAL CONFERENCE OSLO, 6-9 SEPTEMBER 2017

The Standing Group endorses the section 'Populism, Political Radicalism and Political Extremism: Normalisation and Contestation in Changing Democracies' (Section 49) at the next ECPR General Conference in Oslo, 6-9 September 2017. The section is organised by Caterina Froio (University of Oxford) and Steven M. Van Hauwaert (Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas). The call for papers and panels is now open, the deadline being **15 February 2017**.

Description
For several decades now, populism, political radicalism and extremism have been prominent political phenomena and have attracted wide scholarly attention. Initially, political research was mainly concerned with understanding the emergence and the potential challenges of populism, radicalism and extremism. Throughout the recent research efforts, scholars have gradually but systematically shifted their attention to the persistence, resilience and consolidation of what initially could be construed as marginal phenomena. The

necessity to cope with the aftermaths of the Great Recession, with repeated refugees' crises, and with the resurgence of political extremism and religious terrorism are accompanied by increasing distrust towards existing representative institutions. Together, these offer an enhanced possibility for the revival of populism, political radicalism and extremism throughout different aspects of politics and in different contexts. This brings forward two separate, yet intertwined societal evolutions that the section will address. On one hand, we can observe a 'normalisation' of certain aspects of populism, radicalism and extremism. Beyond the classic interpretations of populism, radicalism and political extremism conceived as protest challenges to the political establishment, these phenomena may also be interpreted as new ways of linking increasingly depoliticised electorates and weak party governments. Inherently, this suggests research efforts should perhaps include these phenomena in their more 'traditional' frameworks, rather than examining them as fringe occurrences or challenger dynamics. On the other hand, certain aspects of populism, radicalism and extremism are much less integrated in traditional or mainstream politics. If a growing number of populist and radical actors access power and extremist actors mobilise in the street, they often remain an exception rather than a rule. Even if their penetration of politics may be multifaceted and on the rise, they continue to serve as contestation mechanisms that challenge politics. The overall question then remains, to what extent are populism, political radicalism and political extremism normalised or contesting phenomena?

Populism, radicalism and extremism are extremely multifaceted. Whereas this provides a particular challenge to the study of the normalisation vs. contestation question, it also allows us examine our puzzle through a variety of sub-questions. First, we ask which aspects of populism, radicalism and extremism have become normalised or remain contested? Populism and radicalism range from political input (parties, individuals) to political output (policies, rhetoric). Political extremism can range from political violence (terrorism, hooliganism) to democratic protest (parties, mobilisation) and online activism (dark web). Which of these aspects have penetrated politics to such an extent they are no longer considered atypical? How do democratic polities react to these challenges? Second, under which circumstances can we observe the normalisation and contestation of populism, political radicalism and political extremism? In other words, what factors come into play for a phenomenon to become normalised or remain contested? We wonder what the role can be of the breeding ground, political opportunities, institutions, the political system and certainly also of the political actors themselves? Third, we can also observe a geographical dispersion of (i) how populism, radicalism and extremism are expressed, and subsequently also (ii) the extent to which certain dynamics become either normalised or remain contested. So, how does context come into play here? The combination of these questions invites further research,

nourished by distinct paths and approaches, to broaden the overall understanding of these dynamics of normalisation and contestation.

Research topics covered by the section:

- Demand and supply sides explanations of populism, political radicalism and extremism
- Continuities and changes in populism, political radicalism and political extremism: ideas, politics and policies
- Populist, radical and extremist parties and social movements: organization and strategies of mobilization
- Populist, radical and extremist political communication
- Populist, radical and extremist online activism and propaganda
- Populist, radical and extremist interpretations of diversity and (in)equality: ethnicity, economy and beyond?

Call for Panels and Papers
This section combines different conceptual, theoretical, methodological and empirical approaches in order to examine the multifaceted and persistent impact populism and political extremism have on the different layers of democracies across both Europe and the Americas. This includes – but is not restricted to – research on (i) conceptual, historical and measurement debates surrounding populism and political extremism, (ii) the internal and external (supply-side) components of populist parties and partisan actors and extremist organizations and activists, (iii) individual and contextual determinants of support for populism and political extremism, (iv) populist and extremist strategies of political communication, (v) on- and off-line discourses by populist and politically extremist actors, (vi) direct or indirect paths towards political (policy) influence, and (vii) old and new patterns of mobilisation.

The Section will bring together several substantive and methodological research traditions from various disciplines, with a particular interest in those who seek to bridge some of these thematic areas. At the same time, this section seeks to harmonise and unify different analytical focuses. More specifically, we provide a comprehensive analysis by including (i) comparative contributions including both European and American countries, (ii) supply- and demand-side dynamics, (iii) national and supranational levels of analysis, and (iv) dynamics within and beyond the electoral arenas.

We do not favour any specific methodological approach over any other, but this Section particularly promotes mixed-method, comparative and innovative discussions.

Submissions
Individual papers must be submitted online here. All authors and/or co-authors of a paper must have a MyECPR profile in order for the paper to be submitted.

Full panel and paper submissions must be submitted online through the conference website: https://ecpr.eu/Events/EventDetails.aspx?EventID=96. (Note: we can make changes to the names of the Panel Chairs/Co-Chairs/Discussants after the Panels have been submitted/approved.) Panels must include 3-5 Papers, and all participants in the Panel (Chair/Co-Chair/Discussant/Paper presenter/Co-author) must have a MyECPR profile in order for the Panel to be submitted.

For any further questions regarding paper and/or panel submissions, please contact Caterina Froio (caterina.froio@eui.eu) or Steven Van Hauwaert (steven.vanhauwaert@cide.edu).

CALL FOR PAPERS: CRISES AS CATALYSTS: THE RISE OF THE PAN-EUROPEAN NEW RIGHT

Conference: 11th Pan-European Conference on International Relations
Section: Crises as catalysts: The rise of the pan-European New Right
Chairs: Hartwig Pautz (University of the West of Scotland) Ian Klinke (University of Oxford)
Location and date: Barcelona, 13-16 September 2017
Deadline for submissions: 10 February 2017
For further details: Conference website

The spectacular electoral performance of far-right and extreme right political parties and the rise of right-wing extra-parliamentary movements in most European countries have profoundly unsettled political elites, liberal-minded opinion formers, and academic observers. In the course of the Eurozone crisis, the refugee crisis and the EU's integration crisis, the latter expressed most starkly by Britain's exit from the Union, a blend of racism, nationalism, anti-'Western' civilizational thinking, EUrophobia and a radical disillusion with liberal democracy are threatening to destabilise the coordinates of post-1991 democratic capitalism in Europe. These ideological shifts to the right have not emerged overnight but have arguably been fostered for decades by a set of transnationally active organisations and individuals – known as the New Right, or 'Nouvelle Droite'. By distancing itself from the anti-Semitic 'Old Right' and drawing on a rightwing version of pan-Europeanism, the New Right has the potential to offer a third 'ethnopluralist' alternative between the usual binary

opposition of 'liberal Europhilia vs. nationalist Europhobia' that defines the European media landscape.

Submissions will address issues such as:

* The strategies and successes of far-right parties
* New right ideas, movements, networks and parties in comparative perspective
* New right intellectuals and think tanks
* The renaissance of interwar political thinkers
* The intellectual roots of the new right
* New right political and street movements, such as the 'Identitarian Movement'
* The reasons for the absence of the New Right in some European countries
* Popular and intellectual resistance to the New Right

CALL FOR PAPERS: 3RD INTERNATIONAL POPULISM CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

Title: Current Populism in Europe and the Role of the Media
Date: 22-23 May 2017
Location: Goethe-Institut Prague

The spread of populism represents one of the most acute challenges to European liberal democracies. To understand the dynamics of populist behaviour and strategies, it is crucial to analyse the relationship between populism and the media, and to discuss the phenomenon of "media populism". In the context of upcoming elections in various EU member states, it will be especially important to assess the penetration of populist attitudes into the mainstream political space and the resulting shift in the entire political landscape. The conference is open to theoretical aspects of populism, as well as to the presentation of empirical studies on issues such as the media strategies of populist politicians, movements or parties; the way the media covers populism; the interlinkages between the media and political leaders; and the implications of media coverage on the political space. Particularly welcome are comparative analyses of individual EU states, and special attention will also be devoted to comparisons with the situation in the USA.

Within this context, the conference encourages papers on the following topics:
* Conceptualisation of and approaches towards European populism
* Impacts of populism on the political culture and the political mainstream
* Populism and the role of the media
* Global shifts towards populism in comparative perspective

Confirmed speakers are:
- Hanspeter Kriesi (European University Institute, Florence)
- Wolfgang Merkel (Berlin Social Science Center)
- Donatella Campus (University of Bologna)
- Yannis Stavrakakis (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki)

Applicants are invited to submit abstracts of up to 300 words and short CVs to mejstrik.m@fsv.cuni.cz by **28 February 2017**. Accepted papers will be announced by15 March 2015. There is no conference fee for participants. More details will follow on the conference website: http://populism.fsv.cuni.cz/

KEEP US INFORMED

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

Please also tell us of any recent publications of interest to Standing Group members so that we may include them in the 'publications alert' section of our newsletter, and please get in touch if you would like to see a particular book (including your own) reviewed in e-Extreme, or if you would like to review a specific book yourself.

Finally, if you would like to get involved in the production of the newsletter, the development of our website, or any of the other activities of the Standing Group then please do contact us. We are always very keen to involve more members in the running of the Standing Group! Email us at: info@extremism-and-democracy.com.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

POPULISM AND DEMOCRACY

University of Zurich, Switzerland
28-29 June 2016

By Linards Udris
fög – Research Institute for the Public Sphere and Society / University of Zurich

In the growing academic debate about how to understand the success of populism (or lack of success) in democratic societies, scholars increasingly focus on political communication, thus the "communicative" aspects of populism. This includes both demand- and supply-side factors, as scholars examine the interplay between political actors and the media, with the media being both active actors with their own "logic" and platforms for the messages of others, and the effect this has on media users and citizens as possible supporters of populist actors.

On June 28 and 29, 2016, a group of leading experts in populism research came together in Zurich, Switzerland to discuss the current state of research into the antecedents, expression, and consequences of populism and populist political communication. The initial idea behind this conference was brought forward by Kurt Imhof, a Professor of Sociology and Communication Science and the founder of the fög institute at the University of Zurich, a public scholar with a strong interest in the structure of the public sphere and its contribution to democracy. Kurt Imhof, who died unexpectedly in 2015, was a member of the two institutions that hosted the conference: the "Foundation for Population, Migration and Environment (PME/BMU)" and the "NCCR Democracy", a large-scale research program funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation devoted to the "challenges to democracy". NCCR Democracy has defined the possible interplay of media populism and political populism as one crucial challenge worth examining in specific projects.

The conference focused on three main topics: (1) Populism in different (historical, political, economic, media structural) contexts, (2) populist and non-populist actors, and (3) populism and voters. To stimulate debate among scholars focusing on one of these overall topics, the conference organizers tried to allow for longer presentations and time for discussion, and organized a separate panel discussion in the form of a roundtable.

In the first panel, Cas Mudde (University of Georgia) and Paul Taggart (University of Sussex) dealt with the question of what populism actually is (and who is not a populist), and what this means for the various forms of democracy. Daniele Caramani (University of Zurich and NCCR Democracy) compared the challenges to democracy stemming both from populism and technocracy. Andreas Wimmer (Columbia University) devoted his presentation to macro-historical factors explaining anti-immigration sentiments, an important aspect of the demand-side of (right-wing) populism.

The second panel dealt with populist and non-populist actors, focusing on parties and the media. Focusing more on (non-)populist actors, Laurent Bernhard and Marco Steenbergen (University of Zurich and NCCR Democracy) provided an account of the variety of populist parties across different party systems, while Daniele Albertazzi (University of Birmingham) and Tim Bale (Queen Mary University of London) presented case studies of the Lega Nord (Albertazzi) and the Labour Party under Jeremy Corbyn (Bale). Focusing on the role of the media, Frank Esser, Nicole Ernst, Sven Engesser and Nicole Ernst (University of Zurich and NCCR Democracy) presented a conceptualization of the various roles the media can play in (un)willingly promoting or inhibiting populist discourse and populist actors in political communication. Examining whether there is a complicity between tabloid and/or commercialized media and populism, Linards Udris and Jens Lucht (fög – University of Zurich) presented findings from content analyses of news coverage in Swiss media since the 1960s. Gianpietro Mazzoleni (University of Milan) discussed initial empirical findings on "social media populism", based on an examination of populist rhetoric on Twitter.

In the third panel, speakers dealt with supporters or voters of populist actors. Focusing more on the demand-side, Stijn van Kessel (Loughborough University) and Matthijs Rooduijn (Utrecht University) in their presentations examined public attitudes and the reasons why people support populist actors. In another set of presentations, scholars analyzed what effects populist messages have on media users and citizens. Linda Bos (University of Amsterdam) used experiments to assess whether populist cues in the media "help" a populist party, by paying attention to the party, their issues, or using "media populism". Dominique Wirz (University of Zurich and NCCR Democracy) built on appraisal theories of emotions to examine whether populist messages on political billboards elicit emotions and come to be regarded as persuasive. Martin Wettstein, Werner Wirth, Anne Schulz and Dominique Wirz (all from University of Zurich and NCCR Democracy) combined panel survey data with content analysis to study the link between populist attitudes, specific media use (thus including news coverage containing populist messages) and the perceived importance of political issues such as the labor market or immigration.

Finally, with the media being one of the central research objects at the conference, a specific panel was set up for journalists and scholars discussing together how the media deal (and should deal) with populism (in German, a video is available at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PVYzoL_RGB4).

POPULISM AND POLITICAL EXTREMISM: BETWEEN CHANGE AND PERSISTENCE

Section at the 2016 ECPR General Conference
Charles University, Prague
7-10 September 2016

By Steven Van Hauwaert & Caterina Froio (organisers)
Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas & University of Oxford

The section at the ECPR General Conference in Prague focused on both populism and political extremism, and particularly how these two phenomena – in their broadest sense – not only changed politics but also continue to impact on different aspects of politics. It combined different conceptual, theoretical, methodological and empirical approaches in order to examine the multifaceted and persistent impact populism and political extremism have on the different layers of European democracies. Overall, the section included 10 panels, 46 papers, and more than 70 different authors from 44 different institutions across the world.

The first day of the conference included four panels which were part of the section. The first panel, entitled "Conceptual and theoretical insights into populism and political extremism" (chaired by Paul Taggart and discussed by Stijn van Kessel), focused on the conceptualisation and measurement of both populism and different forms of political extremism. Paper presenters brought attention to the wide range of possible interpretations throughout the study of these phenomena. The second panel "Broadening the scope of political extremism: gender, religion and media" (chaired by Benjamin Biard and discussed by Francesca Scrinzi) reminded us of the broad scope throughout which we can find populism and political extremism. Participants indicated that populism and political extremism can both serve as instigators and catalysts, for example through religion or the media. The third panel "The populist politics of Euroscepticism amidst critical junctures" (chaired by Andrea Pirro and discussed by Paul Taggart) focused on the (seemingly) logical but understudied connection between Euroscepticism and populism. Results from the panel indicate this connection is actually far from logical. The last panel on Thursday, entitled "Extremism, populism and the far right in context" (chaired and discussed by Levante Littvay) examined contextual factors that might facilitate or impede the success of populism and political extremism.

The second day, once again, included four panels. A first panel, entitled "Individual determinants of support for populism and political extremism (chaired by Wouter van der Brug and discussed by Joost van Spanje) examined how individual expressions of populism and political extremism can be explained. The second panel "Left-wing populism in (Southern) Europe: Historical anomaly or paradigm shift?" (chaired by Margarita Gomez-Reino and Yannis Stavrakakis, discussed by Steven Van Hauwaert) had a more specific focus than other panels: it analysed and compared populism in Spain, Italy and Greece. The third panel, called "Populist (radical right) parties in present times: revisiting support base and policy impact" (chaired by Stijn van Kessel and discussed by Caterina Froio), focused in particular on the role of policy considerations in the success of populism and political extremism across Europe. The last panel that day, "Populist parties and mainstream party competition: issues and frames, strategies and reactions" (chaired by Bartek Pytlas and discussed by Edina Szoecsik) went beyond traditional spatial interpretations of politics, and examined how populist and extremist parties challenged more traditional parties.

On the third day, the section included two final panels. The first panel was entitled "Tamed, radical or professionalised? Populists and power in the 21st century" (chaired by Daniele Albertazzi and discussed by Kevin Deegan-Krause). It looked at the effect and impact of populism in power, particularly when part of government. The second panel of the day, and final panel of this section, called "The far right as social movement: theory, practice and empirical evidence" (chaired by Pietro Castelli and discussed by Caterina Froio), analysed the extremes of the political spectrum, but looked to analyse them through a unique social movement framework.

Considering the vast range of topics covered throughout this section, we conclude that research on populism and political extremism is alive and kicking. Furthermore, it is also bringing forward a number of unique conceptual, theoretical and methodological perspectives. While this certainly indicates that research interest in this field continues to increase, it also suggests research continues to provide us with new and unique insights into these phenomena, and additional research can only add to our current understanding of them.

PUBLICATIONS ALERT

Achilov, D. (2016a) Revisiting Political Islam: Explaining the Nexus Between Political Islam and Contentious Politics in the Arab World. *Social Science Quarterly,* 97, 252-270.

Achilov, D. (2016b) When actions speak louder than words: examining collective political protests in Central Asia. *Democratization,* 23, 699-722.

Allen, I. & Allen, S. (2016) God Terms and Activity Systems: A Definition of Religion for Political Science. *Political Research Quarterly,* 69, 557-570.

Aly, A. (2017) Brothers, Believers, Brave Mujahideen: Focusing Attention on the Audience of Violent Jihadist Preachers. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism,* 40, 62-76.

Amighetti, S. & Nuti, A. (2016) A Nation's Right to Exclude and the Colonies. *Political Theory,* 44, 541-566.

Arvanitidis, P., Economou, A. & Kollias, C. (2016) Terrorism's effects on social capital in European countries. *Public Choice,* 169, 231-250.

Ashcroft, R. & Bevir, M. (2016) Pluralism, National Identity and Citizenship: Britain after Brexit. *Political Quarterly,* 87, 355-359.

Aslanidis, P. & Kaltwasser, C. R. (2016) Dealing with populists in government: the SYRIZA-ANEL coalition in Greece. *Democratization,* 23, 1077-1091.

Atkins, J. (2016) (Re)imagining Magna Carta: Myth, Metaphor and the Rhetoric of Britishness. *Parliamentary Affairs,* 69, 603-620.

Aughey, A. (2016) "Never Reflective, because So Obviously a Fact': Institutions and National Identity in English Political Thought. *Political Studies Review,* 14, 349-358.

Banks, A. J. (2016) Are Group Cues Necessary? How Anger Makes Ethnocentrism Among Whites a Stronger Predictor of Racial and Immigration Policy Opinions. *Political Behavior,* 38, 635-657.

Banks, A. J. & Hicks, H. M. (2016) Fear and Implicit Racism: Whites' Support for Voter ID laws. *Political Psychology,* 37, 641-658.

Black, J. (2016) Celebrating British multiculturalism, lamenting England/Britain's past. *Nations and Nationalism,* 22, 786-802.

Blackwood, L., Hopkins, N. & Reicher, S. (2016) From Theorizing Radicalization to Surveillance Practices: Muslims in the Cross Hairs of Scrutiny. *Political Psychology,* 37, 597-612.

Brewer, M. D. (2016) Populism in American Politics. *Forum-a Journal of Applied Research in Contemporary Politics,* 14, 249-264.

Carnaghan, E. (2016) From Balcony to Barricade: Nationalism and Popular Mobilisation in Georgia, Ukraine, and Russia. *Europe-Asia Studies,* 68, 1579-1607.

Carter, N. M. & Perez, E. O. (2016) Race and Nation: How Racial Hierarchy Shapes National Attachments. *Political Psychology,* 37, 497-513.

Carvalho, J. (2016) The impact of extreme-right parties on immigration policy in Italy and France in the early 2000s. *Comparative European Politics,* 14, 663-685.

Casero-Ripolles, A., Feenstra, R. A. & Tormey, S. (2016) Old and New Media Logics in an Electoral Campaign: The Case of Podemos and the Two-Way

Street Mediatization of Politics. *International Journal of Press-Politics,* 21, 378-397.

Cavanaugh, K. & Hughes, E. (2016) Rethinking What is Necessary in a Democratic Society: Militant Democracy and the Turkish State. *Human Rights Quarterly,* 38, 623-654.

Ceka, B. & Sojka, A. (2016) Loving it but not feeling it yet? The state of European identity after the eastern enlargement. *European Union Politics,* 17, 482-503.

Cesari, J. & Fox, J. (2016) Institutional Relations Rather Than Clashes of Civilizations: When and How Is Religion Compatible with Democracy? *International Political Sociology,* 10, 241-257.

Choi, S. W. & Piazza, J. A. (2016) Internally Displaced Populations and Suicide Terrorism. *Journal of Conflict Resolution,* 60, 1008-1040.

Ciftci, S., Nawaz, M. A. & Sydiq, T. (2016) Globalization, Contact, and Religious Identity: A Cross-National Analysis of Interreligious Favorability. *Social Science Quarterly,* 97, 271-292.

Cohen, M., McGrath, M. C., Aronow, P. & Zaller, J. (2016) Ideologically Extreme Candidates in US Presidential Elections, 1948-2012. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science,* 667, 126-142.

Cohen, S. J. (2016) Mapping the Minds of Suicide Bombers using Linguistic Methods: The Corpus of Palestinian Suicide Bombers' Farewell Letters (CoPSBFL). *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism,* 39, 749-780.

Conway, M. (2017) Determining the Role of the Internet in Violent Extremism and Terrorism: Six Suggestions for Progressing Research. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism,* 40, 77-98.

Culcasi, K. (2016) Warm nationalism: Mapping and imagining the Jordanian nation. *Political Geography,* 54, 7-20.

Curtis, K. A. (2016) Personality's effect on European identification. *European Union Politics,* 17, 429-456.

Czaika, M. & Hobolth, M. (2016) Do restrictive asylum and visa policies increase irregular migration into Europe? *European Union Politics,* 17, 345-365.

Ennser-Jedenastik, L. (2016) A Welfare State for Whom? A Group-based Account of the Austrian Freedom Party's Social Policy Profile. *Swiss Political Science Review,* 22, 409-427.

Fernandez, J. J., Eigmuller, M. & Borner, S. (2016) Domestic transnationalism and the formation of pro-European sentiments. *European Union Politics,* 17, 457-481.

Fink-Hafner, D. (2016) A Typology of Populisms and Changing Forms of Society: The Case of Slovenia. *Europe-Asia Studies,* 68, 1315-1339.

Fisher, P. I. (2016) Definitely Not Moralistic: State Political Culture and Support for Donald Trump in the Race for the 2016 Republican Presidential Nomination. *Ps-Political Science & Politics,* 49, 743-747.

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Fomina, J. & Kucharczyk, J. (2016) POPULISM AND PROTEST IN POLAND. *Journal of Democracy,* 27, 58-68.

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Gifford, C. (2016a) The United Kingdom's Eurosceptic political economy. *British Journal of Politics & International Relations,* 18, 779-794.

Gleditsch, K. S. & Polo, S. M. T. (2016) Ethnic inclusion, democracy, and terrorism. *Public Choice,* 169, 207-229.

Goodwin, M. J. & Heath, O. (2016) The 2016 Referendum, Brexit and the Left Behind: An Aggregate-level Analysis of the Result. *Political Quarterly,* 87, 323-332.

Gotz, I. (2016) The rediscovery of "the national' in the 1990s-contexts, new cultural forms and practices in reunified Germany. *Nations and Nationalism,* 22, 803-823.

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Helbling, M., Reeskens, T. & Wright, M. (2016) The mobilisation of identities: a study on the relationship between elite rhetoric and public opinion on national identity in developed democracies. *Nations and Nationalism,* 22, 744-767.

Hobolt, S. B. (2016) The Brexit vote: a divided nation, a divided continent. *Journal of European Public Policy,* 23, 1259-1277.

Hobolt, S. B. & Tilley, J. (2016) Fleeing the centre: the rise of challenger parties in the aftermath of the euro crisis. *West European Politics,* 39, 971-991.

Huber, P. & Oberdabernig, D. A. (2016) The impact of welfare benefits on natives' and immigrants' attitudes toward immigration. *European Journal of Political Economy,* 44, 53-78.

Huber, R. A. & Schimpf, C. H. (2016) Friend or Foe? Testing the Influence of Populism on Democratic Quality in Latin America. *Political Studies,* 64, 872-889.

Immerzeel, T., Lubbers, M. & Coffe, H. (2016) Competing with the radical right: Distances between the European radical right and other parties on typical radical right issues. *Party Politics,* 22, 823-834.

Judis, J. B. (2016) Rethinking Populism. *Dissent,* 63, 116-122.

Koch, N. (2016) Is nationalism just for nationals? Civic nationalism for noncitizens and celebrating National Day in Qatar and the UAE. *Political Geography,* 54, 43-53.

Koch, N. & Paasi, A. (2016) Banal Nationalism 20 years on: Re-thinking, re-formulating and re-contextualizing the concept. *Political Geography,* 54, 1-6.

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McDonnell, D. (2016) Populist Leaders and Coterie Charisma. *Political Studies,* 64, 719-733.

McKean, B. L. (2016) Toward an Inclusive Populism? On the Role of Race and Difference in Laclau's Politics. *Political Theory,* 44, 797-820.

O'Leary, R. T. (2016) From Anglo-Saxon Nativism to Executive Order: Civil Religion and Anti-Immigration Rhetoric. *Politics and Religion,* 9, 771-793.

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