A Brief Analysis of Neo-Nazism

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Abstract: Neo-Nazism is identified as the original sin which perpetuates the marginalization of more and more migrants' survival. However, it is a call for awareness of Pluralism as well. By analyzing reports from Russian Human Rights Agency, German Parliament for Human Rights and European Union, this article will mainly study the current social status quo in Russia, the Middle East, Outer Mongolia, especially Europe under the Neo-Nazism of today's world; the ethical dilemma under the analysis of the root causes of contradictions, which arouses people's thinking on human rights issues and weighs the pros and cons of economic globalization.

1. Introduction

“Philosophy is aimed at absoluteness. It is a special way of thinking”, stated by Georg Wilhelmina Friedrich Hegel in his manuscript titled Erster Teil Der Enzyklopa Die Der Philosophischen Wissenschaften: Wissenschaft Der Logik (Georg Wilhelmina Friedrich Hegel, 1817). In the introduction to the book, he emphasizes the way philosophy approaches to know this world is reflection. Only reflection can make this general and fundamental view of human's relationship with the world a positive force that pushes the wheels of history forward. In early December 1970, Willy Brandt, Chancellor of the Federal Germany (West Germany), came to the Memorial to the Jewish Dead in Warsaw, knelt down on his legs and paid tribute to the countless Jews who had been injured by the Nazis. Since then, a profound reflection on extremely strong and fanatical nationalism has been announced. Yet just as Hegel's philosophical views emphasize the importance of reflection, he still can't get rid of both liberalism and conservatism. The hat of conservatism has always been hard to remove because of the impotence of liberalism in meeting the basic needs of people's self-interest and spiritual appeal. And all this exactly coincides with the rise of Neo-Nazism which is the core of this essay covering the display of social reality under neo-Nazism, its contradictory root causes indicating ethnic dilemma and finally recommendations on how to break this ethical dilemma in conclusion.

After the 1990s, World War II, the Neo-Nazi District continued its Nazi pretensions to keep the fanatical racial purity a subject, emphasizing the superiority of one's own race or nation. Its main ideas mainly contain racism and ultra-nationalism, with extreme right-wing color. Unlike nationalism, active nationalism is the right way to defend national dignity when it is trampled upon, and only ultra-nationalism will lead to so-called discrimination and deprivation. At this level, Neo-Nazism is in fact an ultra-nationalism holds that the superior race was born with power to eliminate inferiors. Its main manifestation is the widespread advocacy of national discrimination to incite national hatred, to violate the interests of other nations in various ways, to commit acts of violence, to organize the expulsion of non-native populations within the region and to even block exchanges and contacts between different ethnic groups. After the end of the Cold War, the rise of Neo-Nazism became one of the important causes of civil wars and violent conflicts in plenty of countries. The problems of ethnic conflict, hatred and border demarcation inherent in some multi-ethnic countries have increased significantly, creating new ethnic hot spots, such as Eastern Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East and Central Asia.

But in fact, the claws of Neo-Nazism go far beyond these areas, and his presence lurks around the world. Russia's Skinheads are absolutely not an unfamiliar word for many. Its earliest members in
the 1990s were young Russians who shaved their hair and dressed them in black pants as well as black leather boots to imitate their “idol” Hitler. According to Russia's Human Rights Commission, there are now about 50,000 members of Skinheads that advocate white supremacy, xenophobia, violence and maliciously target Africans and Asians. According to Moscow's Kommersant newspaper, no fewer than 15,000 people have been violently attacked by Neo-Nazis in the past seven years (Zhan Min, 2006). The Moscow Office for Human Rights stated that an average of 20 to 30 people passes away each year due to such attacks which is still rising at a rate of 30 per cent a year. In 2004, its members beat up over 160 people from more than 20 countries; In the Outer Mongolia region, a leader of the Outer Mongolia Neo-Nazi Group (L. Yan, 2009) — Tsagaqn Khass said, “Hitler was the one we respected. He taught us how to protect national unity”. The main targets of these Neo-Nazi groups are Chinese in Outer Mongolia; In Asia, the violence involving religious rivalries and discrimination, in which 13 Muslim boys were killed in a fire when he was sleeping peacefully and maybe dream sweetly, which actually a sign of a resurgence of Great Burmese Ism (Li Zhe, 2013); Anti-Semitic sentiment prevails in Europe. Surveys conducted across the European Union show that more than 50% of Europeans was biased against Israel to be a dangerous country. There were 27 violent incidents (Ma Huan, 2011) planned by Neo-Nazi in France in 2003 and 65 in 2004. In Nazi-plagued Germany, there have been 12,000 cases of Neo-Nazism, the highest number in recent years; Because of its racist background, the United States has become a hotbed of Neo-Nazism in the world today, and extreme right-wing ideology sites banned in Europe have transferred their battle field to the United States which is known as an improbable patchwork of various groups.

2. Ethical Dilemma under Neo-Nazism

“Economic basis determines the superstructure”, stated by Karl Marx in German Ideology (Karl Marx. 1845). The rise of Neo-Nazism is no accident. In the 1990s, the upheaval in the East of the Soviet Union caused confusion. Economic globalization has led to the large flow of population to developed countries causing dissatisfaction, is one of the main causes of the rise of Neo-Nazism. If time can heal the scars of history, there must be another reason for new wounds. In Europe, where Neo-Nazism is most active today, the refugee program has obviously been the EU’s highlighting of advanced human rights protection systems for decades, but with out-of-control influx of refugees, Crowd-out effect in working resources as well as living condition of the original inhabitants emerged. The difference between culture and various qualities of citizens seriously affects the life experience of those indigenous people. The rise in alcohol, drug use and crime has caused more discontent. In the refugee crisis, Germany is a pioneer of Europe's open door, which does reflect a high sense of responsibility and inclusiveness called Light of EU. However, it is undeniable that Germany and the European Union lack of sufficient strategy, thus making more and more conflicts between locals and aliens. Under such a messy status quo, the former East Germany region, which is at an inferior economic development because of the excessive accumulation of historical disadvantages, is obviously more affected. At present, the city council of the eastern German city of Dresden has passed a resolution declaring this Nazi state of emergency.

In fact, the issue of immigration crisis alone cannot cause such a storm. But if the European debt crisis and Germany's internal social contradictions are premised, then the development of Neo-Nazi will arrive naturally just like a chemical reaction.

“Is excessive concern on economic growth right or wrong?” This is the first sentence of the Moral Consequences of Economic Growth (Benjamin Friedman, 2008). In the book, he goes back to the history of the United States, Britain, France and Germany, emphasizing that there is a very close link between economic growth and the advancement of liberal democracy. For example, civil rights protection programs tended to be born in times of economic growth, while anti-immigrant sentiment and even religious conflicts and violence are more likely to arise during economic depression. In fact, from this point of view of material theory, material dissatisfaction does lead to spiritual emptiness. Dr. Freeman must believe that the value system of a more tolerant, democratic and free society
should be preached under improvement in people's living standards. When over a half of citizens in the society do not feel that national economy is moving forward, society finds itself in a critical position for its fundamental values. Neo-Nazism is precisely in the period when German economy is stagnant in the status quo of social contradictions and material dissatisfaction leading to the collapse of the spirit and even the maintenance of self-interest fanaticism. Collectivism and public consciousness in such a social situation, it is naturally difficult or even meaningless notion to convince the public. Not only in Europe, but in fact, in Russia, Middle East and Central Asia, economic stagnation and slow development has led to some people's crazy pursuit of self-working resources and local market resources which significantly threatened our unity. Neo-Nazism is on the rise!

In addition to the real economic problem, religion also made a part of the neo-Nazi activity. The famous philosopher Russell once said in Religion and Science (Bertrand Russel, 1999) that religion is something somewhere between theology and science, which in itself illustrates the particularity and complexity of religion. In fact, religion does embody the liberal spirit within a certain extent. Religions of all colors are the embodiment of inclusion and diversity. But benign religious and cultural exchanges are still not truly reached in today's world. Everyone is inherently biased, and the potential exclusivity of religious teachings reinforces it to some extent. The European community's initiative on fertility has decreased significantly in the European society, where the rapid growth of the world's population and the development of women's rights are relatively perfect. But Islamic women hold the opposite view in this regard. In Saxony, PEGIDA is on the rise because they fear that over time the proportion of white descendants in Europe will decline. Similarly, the main source of Great Burmese Islam is also resulted from religious conflict.

The rooted cause of the above contradiction actually points to the ethical dilemma in essence. The essence of ethics is the systematic and theoreticalization of scientific universalism on moral problems. It is based on human morality as his own research object. The basic problem is the relationship between morality and interests. This problem mainly contains two aspects, one is the relationship between economic interests and morality and whether morality is counterproductive to the economy, while the other is the view that individuals are interested in the overall interests of society. The ethical thought of ancient Greece, Rome and the present Western region emphasized the happiness of the individual and the best of the human being. But can this traditional view really hold in the face of neo-Nazism? The moral backlash against the economy is quite small in the debt-crisis environment of EU, and the best characteristics of human beings gradually disappeared under people's prejudice and discrimination against religious groups.

3. Conclusion

In general, Neo-Nazism may be so-called a big evil that stands on the antithesis of pluralism and multiculturalism. But we cannot simply identify it as demons, because under the surface, it is the core issue aroused by unbalanced world economic development and existing imperfect international trading system. It has certainly contributed to the deterioration of the marginalization of the survival of migrants, exacerbating the conflict between in-group and out-group, and even the upturn in race. But no matter how horrible the social reality behind is, life is not a panic. It is a necessity for us to pay more attention on social stratification, human rights under unfair allocation of resources and make Diversity Course accessible in some melting-pot areas. As far as the current development is concerned, the continued activity of Neo-Nazism does not really solve the plight of the original inhabitants, and healthy communication as well as the search for commonplace is the most needed parts of today's peaceful development worldwide.

References