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Introduction

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A cold and grey September 2017 afternoon in Bristol (the principal city of England's greater south west region), and the 80 attendees of the *Gays Against Sharia* march shuffled their underwhelming way through the city center's peripheral streets, on a route configured by the authorities to ensure the least possible inconvenience to the city's throngs of weekend shoppers. Organized by former English Defense League (EDL) activist Tommy English (aka Thomas Cook) under the joint banners of the fledgling micro-movements *Gays Against Sharia* and *British and Immigrants United Against Terrorism*, the march sought to build on the momentum established by the much larger, and more eventful, demonstration in Manchester in the wake of the Islamist terror attack in the same city (killing 22 people). The Manchester demo had in fact also been organized by Tommy English under the same *Gays Against Sharia* banner, but looked set for a pitifully low attendance until organizationally hijacked by Tommy Robinson¹ (aka, Stephen Lennon, and former leader of the EDL), now leader of *UK Against Hate* and *Pegida UK*. As the *Gays Against Sharia* branding of the Manchester demo progressively succumbed to the more forceful banner of Tommy Robinson's *UK Against Hate*, the demonstration ultimately became a catalyst for re-uniting many of the (largely violent) activists and leaders associated with the now dissolved EDL. Estimated as being attended by up to 2000 people, the Manchester demonstration evidenced the still potent potential of extreme nationalist protest, at the same time as its descent into violence and chaos gave ample voice to its unruly masculinist energies.

For the Bristol event, no doubt mindful of the chaos in Manchester, and aware of the scheduled presence of a number of 'celebrity' figures from the anti-Islamic radical right in the UK,² the police: deployed some 250 officers; enacted special powers banning face coverings, masks, banners and flags 'that might incite hatred'; and barricaded the attendees into the grandeur of Queen Square for collective address on the threats presented by the 'Evil and Hateful Ideology of Sharia Law'. Attendees were promised representation on topics such as female genital mutilation, homophobia within Islam, and the perils of Sharia Law. With hindsight, the police needn't have worried. The counter-demonstration, organized by Bristol Stand Up To Racism, and supported by diversity and anti-fascist groups, local politicians and a coalition of unions, had little to get its teeth into with a mere 80 marchers on the rally. Undoubtedly, the *Gays Against Sharia* organizers must have felt bitterly disappointed at the pitifully low turnout for an event clearly seeking to work the political capital of potentially fruitful confluences of sexual cosmopolitanism, liberalism and anti-Islamic politics. If the

¹ Tommy Robinson is an ex-Luton Town football hooligan, and founder of the violent anti-Islamist street protest movement, the *English Defence League*

² Named speakers included: Anne Marie Waters, UKIP Leader Candidate founder of *Sharia Watch UK*, and ex-leader of the anti-Islam Pegida UK, Paul Weston and Jack Buckley, previously members of the *British National Party*, and now leaders of the *Alt-Right* organisation *Liberty GB*, Annie Greek, founder of *British and Immigrants United Against Terrorism*, and Lucy Brown and Caolan Robertson of *The Rebel Media*

Bristol march represented something of an acid test of how much grass-roots traction had been secured through the deployment of sexual cosmopolitanism as a recruiting sergeant for a radical anti-Islamic politics, then it would appear that recruitment has not been going well. For the anti-Islamic political entrepreneurs who would seek to build alliances between sexual minorities and the broader interests of the radical and extreme right, the Bristol march appears suggestive that such alliances remain reassuringly tenuous, at least at the level of organized street-level political action in the UK.

In that same year, the long Italian summer had been marked by a series of incidents that had served to bring the linkages of nationalism, gender and sexuality to the forefront of public debate. Two principal events drew the attention of media and public alike. On the night of the 26th August 2017 a group of young men, identified by the victims as North-African, attacked two Polish tourists (a heterosexual couple) on a Rimini beach, one of the most popular destinations on the Adriatic coast for young tourists and revelers alike. What at first appeared a friendly approach from the group quickly turned into a violent and sexual assault, with the man being knocked unconscious and the woman repeatedly raped. After attacking the Polish couple, the group of young men would continue their night of violence under the influence of alcohol and drugs, heading to Miramare, on the border with Rimini, where they sexually abused a transsexual of Peruvian origin.

Changing scene to Florence, a regional city attracting millions of tourists every year, in addition to thousands of overseas students (particularly from the US), and the night of the 7th September saw two 21-year-old American students sexually assaulted. Approached outside a club in central Florence by two on duty *carabinieri*³ patrolling the area after receiving a call from the owner of the premises, journalistic reports account for how the two women were raped by the two *carabinieri* in the lift and on the stairs of the women's place of residence. CCTV footage showed that the two *carabinieri* used the police vehicle to take the American students home, an illegal act according to Italian law. Furthermore, one of the two women had managed to take a picture with her phone during the rape itself.

The two cases elicited quite different responses from both media and public opinion. The rape in Rimini was immediately categorized as a case of sexual violence and caused a generalized outcry against asylum seekers, refugees, the 'do-gooders' (*buonisti* in Italian) constructed as perennial advocates of migrant populations, and the tolerant migration policy of the government 'who lets everybody in'. In contrast, although the government soon realized that the American students' claims were fully grounded, it took some days before sections of the general public were prepared to accept the fact two *carabinieri* were capable of committing rape. Once acknowledged, the two officers were then constructed as 'rotten apples' in an otherwise healthy basket. However, it remains the case that sections of the public continue to doubt the claims made by the American students.

Similarly, the media coverage of these cases was rather different. While media headlines accounted for the rape in Rimini in terms implying the certain guilt of the accused, events in Florence were presented in a manner clearly indicating that the students' allegations were yet to be proven. The main Italian newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, for instance, entitled its Bologna online edition, "Rimini, gang rapes a tourist on the beach, and a transsexual", and added in the summary, "A group of foreigners attacked the couple last night: first beating the

3 The *carabinieri* is one of Italy's oldest military forces, charged with police duties under the authority of both the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of the Interior (with public order functions).

man and then abusing the woman. Then they would move to State 16, and also abused a transsexual” (26 August 2017). No doubts are acknowledged about the status of those who carried out the rape. In contrast, the same newspaper entitled its online edition: “Florence, the allegation of two American students: ‘We were raped by two *carabinieri*’” (07 September 2017).

Our final case concerns a quite different continental context, and one for that matter not substantively addressed in this text. In February of 2014, Yoweri Museveni, the President of Uganda signed the Anti-Homosexuality Act into law. The Act criminalizes any sexual contact between persons of the same sex, and initial bill (introduced in 2009) originally included the death penalty for certain homosexual acts. Karimi and Thompson (2014) note that capital punishment was rescinded after the UK and many other European nations threatened to withdraw millions of dollars of aid to the country. However, the bill includes a provisional of life imprisonment for several specific crimes, and includes prison sentences for groups that work with or counsel the LGBT community, essentially criminalizing many organizations and individuals who seek to support or otherwise work with an already vulnerable group.

In an interview with CNN, President Museveni was asked if he was worried whether the new laws were a step backwards for the people of Uganda. He replied:

Worried? Not at all. If the West doesn’t want to work with us because of homosexuals then we have enough space here to live by ourselves and do business with other people. We see how you do things, the families, how they’re organized. All the things, we see them, we keep quiet. It’s not our country, maybe you like it. So there’s now an attempt at social imperialism – to impose social values of one group on our society (Karimi and Thompson, 2014: online).

In August of 2017, the Ugandan government cancelled a week of activities scheduled for Gay Pride in the capital city of Kampala. Simon Lokodo, the state minister of ethics and integrity, accused organizers of recruiting, exhibiting and promoting homosexuality. A *Guardian* report suggested that police officers were sent to hotels and specific venues where events had been scheduled in order to ‘arrest anyone participating in activities’ (Okiror, 2017: online). While police had granted permission for the pride celebrations in 2015, it is clear that the President and the government were intent on ensuring that the LGBT community are actively silenced. Reports from Reuters (Lykke Lind, 2016) suggest that gay men have been dragged from their homes by police and subjected to painful anal examinations to determine whether they may be guilty of sodomy. The murder of LGBT activist David Kato in 2011 is also indicative of the levels of violence that anyone who is openly gay may face, not just from official state actors, but from the local community as well.

Some Strands, and their Unpicking

In their own ways, these three vignettes bring to the fore some important and contemporaneous themes pertaining to the shifting relations between nationalism, gender and sexuality. In the case of the *Gays Against Sharia* march, we see captured here some of the most salient and pressing features of extreme nationalism’s amended relationships to some of its core associations. Firstly, we see at least some degree of dis/re-placement of a once central reference point in extreme nationalist discourses, namely ‘race’. Islam, and Muslims, have

emerged as absolutely pivotal reference points within nationalist narratives in the West, and in fact beyond. Anti-Islam and Anti-Muslim sentiment has come to predominate as *the* key nodal point for nationalist mobilizations, and in a manner that conflates civilization, ethnicity and religion in complex and uncertain ways. In this refrain, the Western nation itself becomes constructed as a social body conjoining civilizational, ethnic and religious elements, though still commonly under-written by the whispered subtext of race. In this way, the gendered and sexed subjects of nationalist discourse and practice become, at least in part, reconfigured (Zuquette 2008).

Secondly, and always perplexingly in this context of extreme nationalistic antipathy toward the presence of Islam and Muslims in ‘our national homes’ in the West, the category of the nation itself somewhat gives way to the broader category/boundary of the West and/or Europe (Bunzl 2007). Western and European nations become firmly located in an extended civilizational family that despite its internal heterogeneities, is rendered ever more homogenous by the socio-cultural and political consequences of their common ‘Muslim colonization’ (Zuquette 2015).

Thirdly, in this alignment of extreme nationalism with what might at least appear to be an inclusive orientation towards non-normative sexual and gender identities, we are reminded that nationalism operates in a context-specific political-cultural landscape. In national settings where political culture has shifted to normatively incorporate at least some basic premises and practices associated with gender equality, nationalism’s ‘inherent’ gender conservatism must be understood as relative to the gendered political culture of the broader context in which it is located (Mudde and Kaltwasser 2015). Populist Radical Right (PRR) organizations across multiple European nation-states have variably but increasingly deployed rhetoric associated with gender egalitarianism and sexual cosmopolitanism (Spierings et al 2017, Akkerman 2015). At the same time, we are brought to question the sincerity of extreme nationalism’s apparent embracing of a gendered and sexualized politics of inclusion. Evidence clearly indicates the Janus-faced nature of the extreme and populist radical right’s deployment of gender and sexual liberalism, where such deployments appear much more about their functional utility in rendering Islam and Muslims other to the West, than reflecting an authentic and pan-context ideological positioning (Akkerman 2015). However Janus-faced, there is nevertheless evidence to show that the extreme and populist right have become increasingly popular amongst European LGBTQ constituencies. Spierings, Lubbers and Laslove (2017), in a study of European Social Survey data linked to 29 elections, found that “sexually modern nativists are more likely to vote for PRRs than sexually traditional nativists” (230).

However, it becomes clear from this very particular vignette that strategic deployments of gender and sexual liberalism by multifarious nationalisms are in no sense destined to succeed. The forces of masculinism, that so readily, and one might say inevitably, imbue nationalism (see Nagel 1998), may place a very real limit on how fruitful such strategic deployments can be in capturing the hearts and minds of men within extreme nationalist movements. In the case of the Manchester demonstration, it was only at the point when Stephen Lennon (aka Tommy Robertson, ex-leader of the English Defense League) hijacked, and redirected the focus of the public demonstration away from the specific matter of ‘gay rights’, that the demonstration was able to attract a large and impassioned audience. Finally, we might also reflect upon the ideological and relational precarities of those interests, allied to gender and sexual non-conformity, who choose to make bed-fellows out of (extreme) nationalists.

The Italian rape case vignettes pick up on themes that resonate powerfully with contributions found within this edited collection. Firstly, both vignettes illustrate something of the dynamics of racialization and sexism in the context of nationalistic accounts of sexual crime, and the double standards that are often applied to the interested parties specifically on the basis of their nationality. In both cases, media and public/political discourses had mobilized what Farris and Scrinzi define as the ‘racialization of sexism’ (this volume and also Farris 2017, Scrinzi 2014a, 2014b). Accordingly, there are constructed class A rapists (refugees and migrants) and class B rapists (indigenous - and more generally, white people - police officers and the military). The former are rendered as ‘culturally’ and ‘biologically’ more liable to rape, in turn confirming our fears about ‘uncontrolled migration’. The latter however become constructed as ‘rotten apples’ in an otherwise healthy basket, in this way insulating the broader national body from any equivalent accusations of ethno-national culpability for the pathologies of violent misogyny. In practice, whereas the crimes of the Other may be subjected to the greatest, and indeed most ‘indecent’ scrutiny, the crimes of the co-national may receive limited media attention and reporting whilst still ‘under police investigation’.

So, and this is the second theme emerging from the two rape case vignettes, what is going on here is not just a war between the sexes, where women pay the price for their freedom, but more immediately, a war between men played out with and through women’s bodies, and in ways that are both material and symbolic (Dominijanni 2017). The former category of war is fought anytime a woman is abused, raped or becomes a victim of violence. The latter is waged through the meanings assigned to the former. As feminist literature on nationalism and gender has shown, women, and their reproductive capacity, are inextricably identified with community, territory, ethnicity, and national identity (Anthias and Yuval-Davis 1989). For this reason, women are framed as the future of the nation, and hence the need to dominate them and control their reproductive capacity. The national ‘community’ is under threat where the rapist is a foreigner, whilst it is not under threat if the rapist is framed as one of us (as in the case of the native white middle class family - and military - man, at the center of Florence case). In the Florence case, the victim’s allegations are doubted, the rape is downplayed, and the community is left safe in its national-cultural reproduction. The feminist lawyer and activist Tatiana Montella (Cecchini 2017) argued in the aftermath of these events: “What happened this summer is something very serious. A scandalous and racist game has been played: when the rapists are migrants, women become a property to defend against the invader. But if the rapist is an Italian, then it is always the woman’s fault.”

The example of Uganda’s passing of the Anti-Homosexuality Act of 2014 provides an illuminating case of the ways in which gender, sexuality, and nation are bound together by different ideological tropes that govern different geographical regions. Uganda is one of many African countries that seeks to outlaw homosexual practices, and many of these nation-states are heavily influenced by religious doctrines that outlaw homosexuality. As seen with the quotation from President Museveni, there are other ideological lines drawn here – in this instance, for the West to mandate tolerant approaches to LGBT communities becomes tantamount to ‘social imperialism’. While much of the contemporary social science and political studies literature has focused on the inclusion/exclusion of certain minority communities within nationalist discourses, it is clear that emerging nations in the Global South are grappling with the legacy of colonialism. What makes the Ugandan case so interesting is that President Museveni is a member of the National Resistance Movement (NRM). The NRM was originally founded as part of liberation movement that sought to seize power from fascist regimes (propped up by the West in an attempt to maintain ‘stability’ in the region and keep the threat of communist or socialist movements at bay). The NRM

introduced meaningful democratic processes for the people of Uganda, and sought to re-enfranchise the population, particularly focusing on traditionally marginalized groups (i.e. the impoverished, women, young people, disabled people, etc.). Museveni was part of the movement that deposed Idi Amin in 1979 (estimated to have killed hundreds of thousands Ugandans during his rule from 1971-1979). While the NRM brought some measure of economic and political stability to Uganda, several scholars and international organizations (Oliver 2013; African Women 2014; Amnesty International 2014; Vorhölter 2017) have argued that the continuing influence of the US on Ugandan politics has created a situation where religious, right-wing Conservatives have overtly influenced particular policies, and suggest that anti-gay legislation is shaped by the US Christian Right. This raises questions about the extent to which political decisions about the inclusion of the different minority groups, especially the LGBT community, are influenced by imperialist, Christian Right forces.

Aims and Scope of the Book

The principal objective of this text is to provide a multidisciplinary and comparison-rich platform for both established and newly emerging researchers to bring to bear their latest empirical research, and critical thinking, on the question of nationalism's complex and shifting relationships to gender and sexuality. More specifically, the book seeks to address a number of key aims. Firstly, the text looks to advance our theoretical and conceptual understandings of how variable expressions of nation/alism intersect with gender and sexuality. Secondly, it brings to the table a range of contemporaneous empirical accounts, drawn from across the globe, to inform comparative, context-specific understandings of the interactions taking place at the interface of nation/ism, gender and sexuality. Thirdly, the book offers a multi-sited exploration of the fluid, and always 'productive', dynamics of inclusion and exclusion associated with the nationalist project, mapping and explaining the shifting contours of belonging and Otherness generated in the context of multitudinous particular nationalisms. Fourthly, and challenging a scholarly legacy that has overly focused on the masculinist character of nationalism, the book seeks to pay particular attention to the people and issues less commonly considered in the context of nationalist projects, namely women, sexual minorities, and non-normative expressions of masculinity. Finally, the book endeavors to propose an agenda for theoretically-informed empirical research fit for the uncertainties and instabilities of the 21st century.

The text covers an impressive empirical scope. Geographically, European case studies focus on the UK, Italy, Russia, Greece and Romania. North America is represented by papers engaging with Canada and the US, and Latin America by a focus on Puerto Rico. The South and South East Asian contexts are represented by chapters on India and Hong Kong, the Middle East by papers focusing on the context of Israel and Kurdistan, and Oceania by two chapters concerned with Australia itself. The book covers a broad spectrum of linkages between nation/alism, gender and sexuality. Multiple modalities of nationalism are addressed, ranging from the nationalisms of the 'modernizing great powers', to extreme and populist nationalism, to anti- and post-colonial nationalisms. A particular strength of this collection lies in the manner in which it engages with the multiple, shifting and deeply ambivalent articulations that form between these many modalities of nationalism on the one hand, and gender and sexuality on the other. The diverse, and context specific positionings of men and women, masculinities and femininities, and hegemonic and non-normative sexualities, vis-à-

vis nation/alism, are fully illuminated across the spectrum of case studies comprising this text.

The text productively engages with a vibrant array of contemporary theoretical and conceptual issues. Historical and feminist institutionalism, post-colonial theory, critical race approaches, transnational and migration theory and semiotics contribute to the theoretical breath of the text. The collection also engages critically with some of the key conceptual tools available to an understanding of nationalism's contemporaneous interactions with gender and sexuality. Muscular nationalism, femonationalism, homonationalism, state-sanctioned homophobia, the gendering and sexualization of Islamophobia, racialization and nativism, and the performativities of gendered national identities, provide some of the most important conceptual tools deployed within this volume. Drawing on these and other theoretical and conceptual tools, and across the full spectrum of international case studies, the text engages with some of the most pressing questions associated with nationalism's dynamic interactions with gender and sexuality. Nationalism's symbolic deployments of gender and sexuality, men and women's involvement in, and support for, nationalist movements, nationalism's shifting configuration of gender and sexuality rights, the increasing centrality of questions pertaining to the presence of Islam and Muslims in Muslim-minority nations, the role played by international mobilities in supporting and challenging the gendered and sexualized borders so constitutive of contemporary nationalisms, all feature prominently within this volume. In this way, *Gendering Nationalism* offers an empirically rich, theoretically informed and sustained engagement with the complex, shifting and 'productive' intersections of nation/alism, gender and sexuality.

The Composition of the Book

Part One of the book focuses on the ways in which sexuality becomes variably deployed in the formulation of gendered nationalisms. Nick Skilton discusses mining and masculinity in the context of Australia. His historical account explores the importance of working class masculinities in relation to the development of the Australian national imaginary; mining, he argues, is an example *par excellence* of an industry whose lineage has served to underpin contemporary understandings of the nation. Working-class miners were able to exploit the raw materials of the Australian land to claim both economic status and political enfranchisement. By asserting their rights in the face of opposition from the landowning middle class, and celebrating the grit and hard work associated with their profession, Skilton argues that mining came to occupy an important place in Australia's history, and continues to this day to be celebrated as a unique cultural, political, and financial institution.

Sikata Banerjee offers an important reading of masculinity within the Hindu Indian state. Using the 2005 film *Mangal Pandey: The Rising* as a way to explore popular understandings of masculinity in relation to the Hindu nation state; she introduces the concept of 'muscular nationalism' to develop her argument, which centers on the ascendancy of a particularly hegemonic mode of masculinity that has accompanied the rise of the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Her analysis of the film offers insights into the ways in which the male body becomes an important signifier in media representations of India, and signals a move away from colonial and post-colonial cultural artefacts to new modalities that can be seen with the rise of the Indian middle-class, and the increased presence of India as a key player in global geopolitical debates.

Emil Edenborg provides a compelling account of LGBT rights in Russia and Chechnya, arguing that nationalist discourses that champion ‘traditional values’ have been mobilized as a means to maintaining the hegemonic Russian nation-state. Edenborg documents the rise of state-sponsored violence, directed particularly at gay men living in the Chechen region, and suggests the conservative religiosity of the Muslim majority in that region are often seen as motivating these attacks. He argues that these vicious assaults have more to do with homophobic Russian sentiments, initiated and extended by Vladimir Putin’s regime. This chapter offers a persuasive analysis of the role of the Russian media, exploring its framing of an anti-gay agenda, arguing that this agenda serves to reinforce cultural boundaries that mark out the geopolitical distance and differences between Russia and the West.

In his chapter on gay men’s use of public parks in Tel Aviv, Yoav Kanyas charts important moments in Israel’s nation-building process. Like the chapter from Banerjee, this chapter also explores the importance of a particular type of masculinity to the post-colonial process – Israel’s image as a nation-state relies on heteronormative ideas about the place of the family. Masculinities are constructed around very particular ideas that allow Israel to see itself as dominant, partly through the role that such renderings of masculinity play in distancing past accounts of the Jewish community as weak and in exile, and partly through strengthening their martial stand against the perceived threats from their Arab (and particularly Palestinian). Neighbors. This chapter provides archival material that makes clear how gay men were able to fight for rights in the face of political and religious conservatism tied to nationalist ideas about ‘appropriate’ forms of masculinity in Israel.

Bronwyn Winter’s chapter offers an insightful exploration of the nature, meaning and implications of contemporary liberal democratic nations’ inclusion of ‘rainbow families’ via the legalization of same-sex marriage. Winter skillfully elucidates the ambivalences and precarities associated with such inclusion, highlighting how what may be seen by some as a game-changing modernization of the family as a gender-neutral structure may in fact constitute a mode of homonormativity that further consolidates the exclusive institutional boundaries of the martial family at the very point of gay and lesbian inclusion. Such national homoprotectionism readily serves the twin purpose of rendering the non-West Rest (in particular Muslims) as antithetical to such necessary, diversity-driven, modernization, and also disguises the partialities of the West’s own commitments to inclusion. Winter calls for further research to explore what the legalization of gay marriage actually means, both on the ground, on the inside, but also on how such families are incorporated into national socio-economic organization and symbolism, and to what effect.

With examples drawn from across four continents, Part Two of the book examines the complex, yet pivotal realities (certainly for a text such as this) of women as supporters of nationalist movements. Margaret Power’s chapter invites us to question the masculinism inhering not only within popular-political accounts of the nature and logic of nationalism, but also within the multitudinous academic renditions that effectively collude in giving authorial primacy to men’s accounts of national struggle. Asserting the political and methodological standpoint of women’s own experiences of active engagement in the nationalist project, Power raises important questions about how we might re-consider, and significantly complicate, our understanding of women’s actual and potential relationships to nationalism. She also brings to the fore our need to reflect upon what the implications might be for women, in their active involvement in nationalist struggle, in their relationship to nationally-sanctioned, and conventional, readings of womanhood and femininity.

Bringing directly into question a host of assumptions about the inherent masculinism of nationalism, and of women as nationalistically inactive, or even victims, Dilar Dirik offers a powerful account of the role of Kurdish women's active liberatory resistance to the feminicidal forces of ISIS in Kobane. In this sense, Dirik illuminates the potential and accomplished links between women's military self-defense, direct forms of democracy and liberation. Dirik asserts the possibility of forms of 'nationhood', in this case the democratic nationhood espoused by Öcalan and the Kurdish Freedom Movement, that takes as its central premise the permanent and substantive liberation of women, supported by an autonomous women's movement. In this context, the ideology and practice of *democratic nation* ensures grass-roots self-determining structures for women to define and enact their self-defined political priorities. *Democratic nation* provided a context in which patriarchy and masculinism could be understood as the antithesis of democratic forms of social coherence and citizenship. Whilst bringing to our attention the capacity of liberatory (non-)nationalisms to be movements supportive of gender equality and liberation, Dirik calls for further research to explore how the accomplishments of such exceptional times (in the form of inclusive social cohesion) can be sustained.

In drawing attention to the centrality of Islam and Muslims to the 'othering' practices of contemporary Western nationalisms, Jon Mulholland's chapter draws on rich qualitative interview data with women supporters of the extreme British Nationalist Party (BNP) to explore how Islam and Muslims are signified and pathologized as a direct threat to gender-related justice and equality in the UK. The paper illuminates the ways in which women supporters of the BNP utilize gender and sexuality to fix the nature of, and relationship between, four discursively-constructed collective subjectivities, and to infuse the respective natures of, and relations between these subjectivities, as locked into a social drama marked by a gender injustice wrought by the pathology of Muslim patriarchy. In their particular accounts of Muslim men as *oppressors*, Muslim women and vulnerable non-Muslim women as *victims*, the BNP as *saviors*, and liberated non-Muslim women as the *saved*, Mulholland goes on to demonstrate how resentful invocations of 'unfairness' inform and lend coherence to women BNP supporters' claims of the wholesale oppression of non-Muslims at the hands of Muslim patriarchy.

Diane Lamoureux analyzes the links between feminism and nationalism in Québec from the late 1960s to the middle of the 1990s that is from the creation of the *Front de libération des femmes* to the 1995 referendum. She shows that initially, feminism and nationalism seemed united, where Quebec feminists defined themselves as actively involved in the project of Quebec's national liberation. Subsequently, the voices of ethnic women of long standing and recent immigration made themselves heard and known to a francophone majority that had tended to ignore their existence. More recently, Aboriginal women have forced a reconfiguration of the nation, and have questioned Quebec's stance towards Aboriginal nations. Lamoureux examines how the neoliberal turn of the nationalist movement, and the social justice turn of the feminist movement, opened up a space that made audible other voices in the feminist movement, and principally those of an immigrant, racialized or Aboriginal status. She concludes by insisting on the gendered nature of the nation.

Drawing on qualitative interview data with women supporters of the UK Independence Party (UKIP), a particularly prominent Populist Radical Right Party in Britain, Erin Sanders-McDonagh builds on existing debates about the gendered nature of women's support for PRR parties by examining expressions of nativism. Sanders-McDonagh explores the ways in which women supporters of UKIP link their support for this political party with nativist ideas;

she argues that for the women in this sample, they clearly see Islam and Muslims (as a “non-indigenous” presence in the UK) as a threat to native culture and lives. Understanding UKIP as one example of a broader resurgence of Populist Radical Right Parties (PRR) throughout Europe, Sanders-McDonagh illuminates the ways in which women supporters of UKIP construct representations of the ‘native’ women in the UK as liberated vis-à-vis Muslim women, who, by being victims to Islamic patriarchal norms, are a threat to ‘British values’. This process of Othering becomes key to the formulation of patriotic renditions of the UK as characterized by an accomplished condition of gender equality. This chapter resonates with the chapter from Mulholland, which explores women in the far-right and their relationship to Muslim Others.

Part Three of the book explores the nature and roles of migration-related border crossings, specifically in respect of how these crossings become signaled in gendered and sexualized terms. Borders function as powerful markers, or containers, of nationness, and by gendering and sexing the salience of border-crossings, particular expressions of nationness become enabled, just as they become threatened. Paola Bonizzoni’s chapter critically reviews a range of themes arising from different streams of literature engaging with nation-states’ efforts to actively reproduce their national identities through the regulation of intimate cross-border lives of their aspiring citizens and residents. Family migration management embodies the public-political tensions associated with culturally-problematized immigrant social reproduction: ‘excessive’ fertilities, ‘backward marriages’ and gender relationships, low quality human capital and welfare dependency. The chapter explores how different aspects of social reproduction – love and marriage; parenthood; fertility and childbearing; care and dependency among adult relatives – are implicated in issues of migration control, showing how matters of legitimacy and veracity have triggered an emerging set of controls centered on the intimate and bodily life of citizens. Bonizzoni concludes that the realm of the intimate delineates a porous zone between insiders and outsiders. Defining the family proves critical for understanding what immigration means for the nation, and she calls for a deeper exploration of the nexus between the governance of national reproduction, citizenship and mobility.

By focusing on the gendered dimensions of anti-immigration ideology, policy and politics in the case of the Lega Nord (*Lega Nord*, hereafter LN) Farris’ and Scrinzi’s chapter aims to address the gaps in the scholarly literature relating to how gender impacts on activism in populist radical right parties (PRR), particularly in respect of the LN in Italy. They draw on the empirical findings of two research projects to analyze the instrumental mobilization of women’s rights by the LN to stigmatize migrant, and particularly Muslim, communities. By combining ethnographic and documentary data, Farris and Scrinzi shed light on what they call the ‘sexualization of racism’ (Farris 2017) and the ‘racialization of sexism’ (Scrinzi 2014a; Scrinzi 2014b) in the LN discourse. These concepts refer to the application of a sexualized double-standard to migrant men and women, where the former are treated as ‘oppressors’ and the latter as ‘victims’. The former concept draws our attention to the different racist registers applied to migrant men and women respectively. The latter refers to the processes through which sexism is treated as a problem affecting only migrant communities within allegedly liberated European societies. In their chapter, Farris and Scrinzi reconstruct both the ways in which the LN has publicly presented the issue of gender equality amongst migrants and the party’s depictions of migrant women. They then analyze the LN agenda on gender and the family as well as its seemingly ‘contradictory’ policy with regard to female migrants, and conclude by showing how LN activists negotiate the party’s treatment of migrant care-givers.

Bianca Cheregi shifts the focus toward the role of the media – particularly the British and Romanian media – to explore the ways in which the media frame issues associated with Romanian immigrants in Great Britain in the context of the free movement of labor in the EU. Her chapter is structured in three main parts. In the first part, Cheregi comparatively examines how frames of migration are employed in the British and Romanian media. In the second part she analyses British media stereotypes of Romanian people. In the third part, she explores the visual framing of Romanian migrants in the national press. The results illustrate how the Romanian press reproduce the frames developed and deployed by British journalists, with seven key media frames emerging: the *economic*, *educational*, *political*, *social benefits*, *employment*, *public security* and *EU policy*. Of particular importance was the manner in which Romanian migration was visually and discursively constructed through the trope of the Roma, reproducing dominant anti-Roma discourses found in Romanian society more generally.

Nicola Montagna investigates how immigration has become a key topic in right-wing nationalist parties, contributing to the framing of their political agenda and their success. These parties prioritize immigration as a pressing political issue, regarding it as a cause of economic competition and a threat to national identity and security. His chapter, which is based on 36 in-depth, semi-structured interviews with female members and supporters of UKIP, the BNP, and the EDL carried out between September 2013 and December 2014, examines how women on the nationalist right frame migration, and construct it as a primary political issue. In particular, Montagna looks at three dimensions: the perception of migration as "mass migration", and the associated threat it is deemed to pose to national identity; the pressure such migration is deemed to have on the welfare system; and the impact of migrants on the national labor market. These dimensions are examined through the lens of a gendered perspective, as women nationalists signify the implications of mass immigration with particular regard to its constructed impact on women across these three domains.

Anastasia Christou's chapter offers a welcome, and direct engagement, with the question of transnationalism, and of its uncertain relations with gender and sexuality, via a focus on the diasporic experiences of second-generation Greek migrants. Christou brings into view the emotional and performative aspects of gender and sexuality, understood as social constructions that literally and metaphorically move in the case of diasporic mobilities. Her chapter shows how second generation Greeks navigate the challenging and at times constraining contours associated with hegemonically-configured national renderings of gender and sexuality. The inherent disruptions that come with transnational, translocal mobilities introduce liminality, fragility and fracture, into the gendered and sexualized lives of diasporic migrants. In turn, these liminal spaces and subjectivities necessitate negotiations of gendered and sexualized identities, but in a place never entirely removed from the overbearing 'nationness' of the national home, and the hegemonic heteronormative and patriarchal norms associated with that home. But such diasporic experiences also promise the possibility of plural, intersected identities that challenge primordial understandings of the national self.

Part Four concludes the book with an exploration of how contemporary nationalisms, in all their profoundly gendered ways, become differentially mediated by institutional structures and forces. Jill Vickers makes a decisive case for placing a comparative approach at the hearts of our endeavors in understanding the complex and shifting relationships between nation and gender. By adopting a triple comparative model (theoretical, historical and

ideological), and deploying a feminist institutionalist framework, Vickers brings to the fore the profoundly context specific nature of how differential national legacies go on to frame the trajectories and parameters of nation/gender interactions. Through such an approach Vickers is able to demonstrate how diversity in gender/nation relations emerges as the necessary outcome. Considering colonial versus anti-colonial contexts, and comparing stages in the development of the nation-state, Vickers illuminates the variable determinants, natures and impacts of women's roles in national projects.

Offering the reader a fruitful companion to Vickers comparative account of nation-gender interactions, and drawing on a firm institutionalist framework, Susan Henders' chapter offers a detailed and nuanced account of the implications of transition to meso-level autonomy arrangements in the context of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). Henders goes on to illuminate the uncertainties that may characterize such devolution projects, in particular in respect of the interests of women. Whether women's rights are enhanced or impeded in such contexts is shown to depend on a host of context-specific structural, institutional and ideational variables. Whilst Henders insists that democracy is no guarantee of equality for women, the Hong Kong case clearly indicates that non-democracy (in this case characterized by a concentration of power in the hands of a state-business elite), allied to neo-liberalism, provides a fertile ground for the advance of a patriarchal nationalist agenda unsupportive of women's individual and collective struggle for inclusion and participation. Henders calls for more research to explore the conditions in which democratization in such contexts might lead to more woman-friendly outcomes.

An Agenda for Research

On the basis of our reading of existing research, and on the conclusions drawn by our own contributors, we outline a research agenda to address what remain important deficits in the contemporary literature.

An important, yet remarkably under-developed trajectory of research, relates to the systematic comparative analysis of men and women's respective relationship to the key issues that populate the nationalist agenda, such as migration, Islam, globalization, and national identity. Research has mainly centered either on gender-undifferentiated participation in nationalist and far-right politics, with an implicit focus on male activism (Klanderman and Mayer 2006, Mammone et al. 2012, Mammone et al. 2013) or on female participation (see the seminal works by Blee 2003 and more recently Blee 2008). Research explicitly concerned with exploring the similarities and differences in how such issues are thematized by female and male supporters and activists remains surprisingly scarce.

An emergent and increasingly influential trajectory of research and writing has sought to counter enduring assumptions, both of a scholarly and popular nature, that nationalism remains so much a masculinist project that we can afford to render consideration of women's active engagement in, and support for, nationalism, as something of a sideshow. Seminal theoretical contributions have offered powerful and fruitful (re)framings of our understandings of nationalism's relation to gender and sexuality (Puar 2007, Anthias and Yuval-Davis 2005, Yuval-Davis 1997, Anthias, and Yuval-Davis 1989, Vanaja and Jill Vickers 2002). Important contributions have been made to our appreciation of the historically important role played by women in early 20th century 'great power' nationalisms (Blee 2008, Jeansome 1997). Relationships between nation, gender and sexuality have been explored in

the post-colonial context (McClintock, 1997). The increasingly significant presence of women as supporters and activists in extreme nationalist movements has also become a focus of influential research (Köttig, et al 2016, Blee 2003). But it stands as testimony to the strengths of such masculinist assumptions, that a further ‘shout-out’ remains so urgently needed for more empirical research that takes as its focus women’s active involvement in, and support for, nationalist movements. Though hardly scientific, a mere cursory search reveals that the internet is currently awash with popular and mainstream accounts of nationalism’s, and in particular extreme nationalism’s, increased effectiveness in capturing the hearts and minds of young women. The *Statesman* invites us “to talk about the online radicalisation of young, white women” (Tait 2017); the *Guardian* accounts for the transformation of the Polish Far Right under the heading “More girls, fewer skinheads’: Poland’s far right wrestles with changing image” (*The Guardian* 2017); *Marie Claire* (2017) asks of, “far-right millennials: what drives young women to extreme politics?”. Never before has the need to understand women’s involvement in, and support for, nationalism been more necessary. Such research, wherever possible, should take as its primary objective, the adoption of methodologies concerned to give voice to the women themselves as a necessary bulwark against masculinist paradigms that assume men are both the natural objects and speaking subjects of nationalism.

There has been a recent interest in the connections between nationalism and sexuality. Jasbir Puar’s seminar text *Terrorist Assemblages: Homonationalism in Queer Times*, published in 2007, was one of the first texts that sought to provide a theoretical approach to deconstructing the complicated ways in which some western nations sought to embrace homosexuality as a way to demonstrate their ‘tolerance’ vis-à-vis the new Muslim threat that emerged post-9/11. While the LGBT population, and gay men in particular, have long been as a threat to hegemonic modes of masculinity, particularly in the case of the US, the AIDS crisis of the 1980s and 1990s only served to further disenfranchise an already vilified and vulnerable population. To have the LGBT community championed less than a decade after members of the US Senate tried to initiate the Defence of Marriage Act in 1996 as part of a movement that saw gay marriage as immoral and a stain on the American ‘Way of Life’. In the wake of 9/11 (and perhaps not coincidentally, with the advent of antiretroviral therapy that meant HIV was no longer a veritable death sentence) there was a notable shift in the discourse of inclusion – with many politicians and public figures welcoming the LGBT community in an effort to demonstrate the open and tolerant nature of liberal democracy.

Puar argues persuasively that this move was not based on any real or meaningful concern for LGBT rights, but rather served a politically expedient end: to justify the invasion of Afghanistan and later Iraq. Politicians who had frequently worked against women’s rights in the US now found themselves needing justification for attacks on Afghanistan and Iraq, and found fertile ground in the construction of narratives alleging Islamic opposition to ‘women’s rights’ as demonstrative of a ‘backward’ unenlightened civilization. Fekete (2006) provides evidence of a similar trend taking hold across many northern European countries, and suggests that the ‘war on terror’ focuses specifically on Islam as the enemy par excellence. In order to extend the sense of menace that the uncivilized Muslim Other is constructed as posing, highlighting Europe’s commitment to equality for the LGBT community became a useful way of underpinning a ‘clash of civilizations’ thesis. While a number of contemporary social science and political studies scholars are beginning to explore these connections (c.f. Gerhards 2010; Akkerman 2015; Mulholland 2018) there is more to be done here. Several of the chapters in this collection make some headway in trying to explore new directions and complications that come with the ways in which LGBT communities are either embraced or disavowed at different times in different geopolitical contexts. Chapters from Edenborg,

Kanyas and Winter in particular explore the ways in which religion in two very different national contexts (respectively the Russian Federation, Israel and Australia) intersect with masculinity and sexuality in quite variable ways. and extends existing scholarship from critical race scholars and feminists on how masculinity and the nation are intertwined (c.f. Nagel 1998), and augments still emergent literature on the complex role of queerness in nationalist politics (c.f. Rankin 2000; Sharp 2007; Talburt and Matus 2014; Brubaker 2017; Mackie 2017).

Though it is undoubtedly true that there is much yet to untangle in some of nationalism's contemporaneous inclusions of non-normative expressions of gender and sexuality, and that this task remains as important and productive as it is incomplete, the recent emergence of the Alt-Right movement suggests some influential countering of these now important developments. The Alt-right, whilst closely associated with the US, has extended its influence throughout the world, with groups such as the Australian *Nationalist Alternative*, the UK-based *Hope Not Hate* and *National Action*, the French *Bloc Identitaire* and *Génération Identitaire* and German *Identitäre Bewegung*. According to Hawley (2017), "the Alt-Right is unlike any racist movement we have ever seen. It is atomized, amorphous, predominantly online, and mostly anonymous" (3). Though fluid and uncertain in its nature, reach, traction and trajectory, the Alt-Right is most commonly associated with a certain revival of ultra-conservative positions on race purity and relatedly gender and sexual traditionalism, within a broader anti-libertarian and anti-egalitarian frame (Hawley 2017).

Unlike expressions of nationalism that have strategically sought to include ethnic and sexual minorities, and even to embrace liberal-democratic renditions of diversity, as pivotal devices for constructing cleavage vis-à-vis the 'Muslim Other', the Alt-right is premised on forms of white supremacism that see practically all forms of non-white, non-gender-normative, and non-heterosexual difference as a threat. Though notoriously difficult to pin down, conceptually and empirically, the Alt-Right has been strongly linked to biological racism, anti-Semitism, nativism and masculinism. Its successful usage of social media has also supported its influence among the young (Hawley 2017). The infancy of the Alt-Right, allied to its remarkable influence, at least on-line, render it an urgent focus for critical research attention. Indications clearly suggest that the Alt-Right may be linked to a rolling back of nationalism's (circumscribed and strategic) engagement with non-normative expressions of gender and sexuality (via homonationalism), and the interests of gender and sexual equality more generally, via an insistence on a return to more traditional readings. Kelly (2017) argues that the Alt-Right can be understood as a "new brand of masculinity politics...[and more specifically as]...a digital coalition of identity politics for straight white American men" (68). Kelly (2017) goes on to claim that,

the alt-right's positions on race and national security are linked to their more implicit anxieties about the evolving nature of American masculinity...It has created an idealised avatar of white masculinity in opposition to what they perceive as the inherent savagery of Islam and the emasculated figure of the Millennial

Tracking the development of Alt-Right nationalisms, in all their gendered and sexualized dynamics and manifestations, presents itself as a pressing need.

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