

THE SPECIFICS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF MANIFESTATIONS OF POLITICAL EXTREMISM FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF EXPERT WITNESS

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ABSTRACT

The paper deals with the specifics of the investigation of manifestations of political extremism. Political extremism and particularly right-wing political extremism is a highly debated issue, a very specific phenomenon from the perspective of criminology research that requires a specific approach to its assessment, especially from the perspective of legal experts. Therefore, it is advisable to choose a suitable specific methodology of scientific research to study this issue. There is also the need for the court to provide findings that are relevant to the decision in a particular case. In the conclusion, the authors propose general principles and approaches to solving this pressing issue of our time.

Keywords: *extremism, historical discourse, research methodology, extremism, Nazism, neo-Nazism, political extremism, right-wing extremism, racism, xenophobia.*

JEL Classification: L38, K14, K42

INTRODUCTION

Extremism is a very common concept in contemporary society. People generally refer to it as “abnormal”, “foul” and “dangerous” activities which they say can never be tolerated, especially when associated with their ideological opponents. Since the limit for tolerance is a purely subjective term, there are different views on the contradictions of extremism. The majority of them are rated as very attractive, dangerous and repulsive acts. Few people, however, take into account the conditions under which these and other negative phenomena are rooted. Extremism is directly dependent on the arrangement and condition of the society in which it is manifested. When confronted with such a company at a stage in which internal contradictions are growing considerably, the overwhelming majority of extremist activities of the immediate reactions to them.

According to some authors, extremism is a product, a phenomenon of a democratic society. Democracy generally lack effective defence mechanisms to defend anything that harms it. If such mechanisms had ceased to be democratic and would become a dictatorship. Therefore, any democracy, any democratic society is faced with extremism. Around the world, our country included, there are many different extremist groups or movements (the extremist movement). It is often very difficult to determine who is and who is not an extremist, because the boundaries between normality and extremism are very broad and vaguely defined¹.

Thus, the formation of this multi-disciplinary phenomenon in contemporary society, which political extremism certainly is, must be addressed from a broader interdisciplinary perspective. Namely, it has to be addressed from the standpoint of philosophy, psychology, sociology, education, politics and, finally, law. For the purpose of court proceedings, or the required expert opinion of an expert witness, the use the appropriate specific form of scientific research is, therefore, the most appropriate. This specific method suitable for collecting and processing information is the method of historical discourse and the method of analysis²,

¹ CHMELÍK, J. The symbolism of extremist movements. Praha: Armex a Trivis, 2000, p. 4.

² This method was first used by Foucault in his book *History of Madness* and was later developed in *The Archaeology of Knowledge*.

which can be used for client needs assessment as a method to use basic, and to determine the danger to society and for a sample of experts to answer questions.

Before proceeding to the methods of identifying the manifestations of extremism, it is necessary to discuss extremism and define it.

Manifestations of political extremism are a current phenomenon of the current global world, with rising tendencies of political (or other) intolerance and even extremism locally taking on such dimensions that they cause very tense relations between states or nations and create a tense international political and social situation in general. The reasons for political tension and political extremism between states are varied, but it can be said that national, geopolitical, racial and religious reasons prevail. The manifestation of fascism, neo-fascism, Nazism or neo-Nazism is specific. However, this situation leads both to mistrust and even hostility between individual EU states, as well as to manifestations of intolerance between specific persons or groups of persons, regardless of nationality, and is even capable of destabilizing internal security in the state. Recently, there has been a particularly striking increase in political extremism and its manifestations, especially in the countries of Central Europe, including the Czech Republic and Slovakia. These manifestations range from tense vigilantism to open racism and xenophobia in the concept of contemporary extremism, mainly domestic of individual EU countries, to minor provocations and disruption of traditionally good neighbourly relations between neighbouring countries. All these and other activities of political extremists are a possible source of destabilization, especially of the internal security of the state.

Extremism is usually divided into political, religious, national (racial), ecological extremism, and sometimes we also encounter other divisions, or identifications. However, these divisions are mostly only an effort to specify more closely a specific manifestation, since extremism, or extreme attitudes, has only one definition, or one common denominator. Here we can start with a definition that may appear to be somewhat older, but it is still a valid and used definition. This definition was used for the first time in this form (already) in the “Report on the problem of extremism in the territory of the Czech Republic in 2002”, but it is used in professional circles and judicial practice to this day.

The term “extremism” refers to defined ideological positions that deviate from constitutional, legal norms, are characterized by elements of intolerance and attack basic democratic constitutional principles as defined in the Czech constitutional order (or more generally, as principles defined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms). These principles include, in particular, the respect for the rights and freedoms of man and citizen (Article 1 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic), the sovereign, unified and democratic rule of law (Article 1 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic), the immutability of the essential requirements of a democratic rule of law (Article 9, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic), the sovereignty of the people (Article 2 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic), competition between political parties respecting basic democratic principles and rejecting violence as a means of promoting their interests (Article 5 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic), protection of minorities when majority decisions are made (Article 6 of the Constitution of the Czech Republic), freedom and equality of people in dignity and rights, inalienability, non-prescriptibility and irreparability of fundamental rights and freedoms without distinction of sex, race, skin colour, language, faith and religion, political or other mindset, national and social origin, affiliation to nationality or ethnic minority, property, family or other status (Article 1, Article 3 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms). Given the fundamentally similar foundations of the constitutional law, including the incorporation of the Declaration of Rights and Freedoms (the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms) into the constitutional systems in the vast majority of European countries, the above can be generalized to all countries within Central and Western Continental Europe. This is an interest protected by the state, in particular in the form of criminal regulations, or specific facts. Violations of these rights of citizens (in the form of criminal offenses) are also sometimes called hate crimes.³

Consequently, in accordance with valid official documents, in this article political extremism is understood as a term that denotes “defended ideological positions that deviate from constitutional, legal, norms, are characterized by elements of intolerance, and attack basic democratic constitutional principles as defined in the

³ SVOBODA, I. Manifestations of political extremism in the armed forces. Bratislava: In. Police Theory and Practice, 2010. p. 117. ISSN – 1335-1370, EV 568/08.

Czech constitutional order”. The basic division is right-wing extremism (neo-Nazism, Czech nationalism) and left-wing extremism (dogmatic communism, anarchism), while individual variants of right-wing extremism will be mentioned later.

Political extremism is often defined as a certain abstract area of the political spectrum, and it must be noted that only specific actors bring it into real politics. They are primarily political parties, interest groups (operating as registered and unregistered, or openly and covertly, while covert activity is also characteristic of various extremist conspiracy centres), media, subcultures (especially youth subcultures, or their internal factions). In general, extremists can form a movement, or social movements, such as fascism in the 1920s and 1930s. In the event that extremists seize power, the political regime can also be described as an extremist actor. Extremists use different methods of gaining influence in their operations. Within the legal framework, this is ordinary political propaganda, public legal demonstrations, education and enlightenment of followers, etc. However, extremism is characterized by the fact that it abuses democratic mechanisms to gain political power, which will eliminate or limit democracy. These goals are often openly declared with various pretexts and reasons.

In addition to legal methods, extremism in democracy often resorts to methods bordering on legality or completely illegal. These are mainly various forms of violence, from unprepared attacks against political opponents to sophisticated terrorism. Violence can also serve as a tool to spread propaganda and its aim, together with other tools, is to create a suitable situation for a political change of the regime in the form of a coup or revolution.⁴

In general, extremism is more of a political science concept, but due to its multidisciplinary internal content, it is undeniably also a social, pedagogical and legal concept. Extremism becomes a security risk at the moment when it is driven by sharply antagonistic attitudes towards the existing social order and the irreconcilability results in concrete intentions and activities aimed at destabilizing and eliminating the given political and social system. In a free society, the victory of extreme, anti-democratic attitudes, opinions and ideologies would mean a retreat from human rights and the establishment of authoritarianism, totalitarianism

⁴ MAREŠ, M. Right-wing extremism and radicalism. Brno: Centre for Strategic Studies, 2005.

or anarchy.⁵ When identifying what is and what is not extreme speech, it is first necessary to identify what is legitimate speech in the sense of exercising the right to freedom of speech and when it is already an illegal speech restricting constitutional principles or the guaranteed rights of other persons.

Currently, the most dangerous form of political extremism in our country is neo-Nazism and nationalism. Neo-Nazism is a movement that is ideologically at least partially connected to the original Nazism. Nazism was originally a movement that emerged in the 1920s mainly in Germany (or in the territory of other states with a German population), which, after seizing power in 1933 in Germany, created a totalitarian and aggressive regime that massively suppressed human rights (and intended to exterminate entire nations, primarily Jews and Roma) and from 1939 waged an aggressive war. The Germans carried out occupation terror in the occupied territories (often with the help of local collaborators). After the defeat of Nazi Germany (it capitulated in May 1945), at least some of its ideas are being followed by neo-Nazism, which at present has mostly abandoned its exclusive attachment to Germany and the Germans and is trying to use Nazi racist, anti-Semitic and power goals, views and strategies within the whole “white race”. Neo-Nazism, as a rule, generally proclaims the concept of racist struggle and the superiority of the white Aryan peoples, based on the traditions of the original National Socialism.

Currently, there are also minor currents more inspired by the working-class ethos of a part of Nazism existing at the turn of the 1920s and 1930s. There are also different national variations due to historical traditions, whether they concern the inclination towards pagan traditions of different nations, the consideration of traditional national enemies or the traditions of collaboration during the Second World War. In the Czech Republic, one can trace both neo-Nazism more closely connected with the original German concept of Nazism, the specific expression of which is continuity with the Sudeten German Nazi traditions, and neo-Nazism respecting an equal Czech identity within the framework of the pan-European neo-Nazi movement (partial continuity with flag concepts from the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia). The basic forms of activity of neo-Nazis are in particular:⁶

⁵ Security Information Service [online]. [cit. 2008-11-21]. Available at: <<http://www.bis.cz/extremismus.html>>

⁶ MAREŠ, M. Symbols used by extremists in the Czech Republic at present. Praha: MVČR, 2006.

- Party-political agitation (a strong neo-Nazi party has not yet established itself in the Czech Republic, recently some neo-Nazis have been cooperating with the Workers' Party),
- Gaining public sympathy and consolidating the identity of the movement by spreading propaganda (demonstrations, the internet, printed materials, clothes, music, the so-called white power music), while trading in the aforementioned artefacts also serves as a source of funding for the movement,
- Violence (use of aggressiveness) to influence opponents and followers.

The second basic stream of Czech right-wing extremism can be described as Czech nationalism. Right-wing extremist nationalism differs from democratic nationalism in a high degree of national intolerance towards other nations and ethnicities (or at least some of them) and an anti-democratic orientation. Czech extremist nationalism can be further divided into:⁷

- Czech nationalism based on the Hussite tradition of Czech history, the chauvinistically conceived progressive “national-revival ethos” and Czechoslovakism and Czech expansionism (nationalist-progressive nationalism),
- Czech nationalism, which follows on the traditions of Czech history freed from the “myth of progress” (conservative integral nationalists), within which some groups are more strongly inclined to the traditions of Czech fascism (neo-fascists) and may have varying degrees of connection to Christianity, authoritarian Christian conservatism, in the case of a connection with fascism, clero-fascism (recently blending part of this current with neo-Nazism).

Given the legal, political and sociological discourse of the activities of groups of political extremism, when they try to raise their visibility and gain public support (albeit passive), it is necessary to use tools from the fields of jurisprudence, political science, philosophy, psychology and social work, or social pedagogy to influence the public with an effort to eliminate the growing influence of aggression and intolerance in society. From the point of view of the strategy of the state's

7 RATAJ, J. Vision Czech nationalist politics in contemporary concepts of the far right in the Czech Republic. In *III. Congress of Czech Political Scientists, Olomouc 8.-10. 9. 2006*; NĚMEC, J., ŠŮSTKOVÁ, M. (ed.). Praha, Olomouc: Czech Society for Political Sciences, 2006.

fight against political extremism, it is therefore always necessary to focus attention primarily on the core goals of the fight against extremism, which are:

- a) Prevent the influence of extremist propaganda, especially towards members of the armed forces, which is currently particularly relevant,
- b) Prevent the admission of extremists of the armed forces and state administration in general,
- c) Act in such a way that extremists are not given any reason for credible propaganda attacks, which would help them in achieving influence over the public and fulfilling their anti-democratic goals as perceived by the current legislation.

It should be noted that political extremism can manifest itself in different ways, from verbal outbursts, arousing sympathy for organizations trampling on basic human rights and freedoms, to administrative obstructions and approvals in the state administration, or its activities. However, the most serious manifestation of political extremism is individual physical aggression against exclusive groups of people, or against entire races or nationalities in the form of terror, both individual and group (mass). And it is extremism manifested by a terrorist attack (or the threat thereof) that is the most serious threat and destabilizing element of the internal and external security of the state.

THE POSSIBILITY OF INVESTIGATING CRIMINALISTIC EXTREMISM IN THE LIGHT OF THE EXPERTS

The selected historical method, or historical approach, is useful primarily in assessing the text and collected any images of matter and also for the analysis and synthesis of the empirical material, i.e., all documents outlined the research experts outlined in its complex. The historical method can be used directly and indirectly. The direct method is basically only a simple reproduction of sources but does not allow a further in-depth analysis leading to the evaluation of complex social relationships. In contrast, the indirect method allows more deductive extrapolation and determination of causal analogy of certain historical information for the evaluation of concrete reality. Using indirect historical method,

however, carries with it the risk of a partial distortion of historical reality.⁸ To minimize this risk, or its avoidance, it is also appropriate to evaluate a sample. The approach more of *materia sub-methods*, respectively their mutual combinations.

As another indirect method the diachronic and synchronic methods introduced by Hroch⁹ could be used. These methods determine the position of a subsidiary under an imaginary timeline from the older to the younger and the synchronous method is also capable of addition and create a certain stage of history, in which they are confronted by historical events and recognize their similarities and differences. This support method seems more appropriate, particularly because of the relatively long period of development of manifestations of political extremism (not only) in the Czech Republic in connection with the fascist, neo-fascist, Nazi and neo-Nazi subculture.¹⁰

The method of discourse analysis¹¹ is based on the known archaeological knowledge, formulated by M. Foucault as a method of intellectual history, history of ideas, knowledge and history of philosophy, sociology and even political science. Its main aim was to follow the historical development of different intellectual and ideological concepts and their transformations in human history. Discourse¹² became the central category of this scheme. Discourse (Foucault used the term “discursive formation”) can be defined as a structure that influences the ways of speaking, writing and thinking. Discourse in social sciences in a general sense used to describe language as an element of social life which is dialectically linked to other elements of social life and attitudes in society in general to the specific phenomena. But even if an analysis of discourse has to do with the examination of language (in specific cases, and other forms of social communi-

⁸ HROCH, M. at all. *Introduction to the study of history*. Praha: SPN, 1985, p. 204-207. ISBN – sine.

⁹ HROCH, M. at all. *Introduction to the study of history*. Praha: SPN, 1985, p. 204-207. ISBN – sine.

¹⁰ SVOBODA, I. Hate Crimes as Manifestations of Political Extremism of Contemporary Neo-nazi Scene in Europe, In. *Deliktology, Akademie HUSPOL, Kunovice, 2021, eds. Kopotun, I., Petkov, S., s. 155-173. ISBN 978-80-907587-1-1.*

¹¹ See below. NOSÁL, I. Discourse reconstruction of childhood. Analysis of four texts In. Images of childhood in Czech society today. *The study of the sociology of childhood*. Brno: Barister & Principal, 2004, s. 173.

¹² This method was first used by Foucault in his „History of Madness“, it later developer in the work „Archaeology of Knowledge“.

cation, e.g., with a tattoo on the body, signs and symbols on clothing, apparel components themselves, flags and other food-led unified ideological discourse, lyrics etc.), according to Foucault it is simply identical with the simple analysis of the language, or common semantics. While a simple analysis of language or semantics raises the question of what rules is the statement made about the reality (in specific cases, and other forms of social communication - eg with a tattoo on the body, signs and symbols on clothing, apparel components themselves, flags and other accessories carried unified ideological discourse, lyrics, etc.) and therefore according to what rules further similar statements can be developed that reveal a concrete reality, a description of discursive events raises an entirely different question, namely: “how it happened that at this point came the following, and not any other testimony?”¹³

The various discourses then act as dominant subjects and research methods, typical of the historical epoch. They introduce a certain regularity between the types of statements, concepts, symbols or choices. The regularity of the process can be a methodologically sound method of collecting and processing data gathered or dominant subject to examination. The existence of these dominant subjects or research methods in Foucault affects the direction of further scientific investigation, in our case, the direction by examining the whole of matter as a whole as a subject expert examination and the work itself, thus the expert's opinion, is from this perspective can be understood as a statement in which to reflect the significant discourse. Discourses determine what statements are possible, perhaps why these allegations and why they are neglected or dismissal and other reasons. Authors verbal statements (in particular cases, and other forms of social communication - ie with a tattoo on the body, signs and symbols on clothing, apparel components themselves, flags and other food-led unified ideological discourse, lyrics, etc.) are no longer viewed merely as its creators, or bearers, but as users, distributors and promoters of a discourse¹⁴.

“Discourse can therefore be defined in makrohistoric foucault sense as a struc-

¹³ See below. NOSÁL, I. Discourse reconstruction of childhood. Analysis of four texts In. *Images of childhood in Czech society today. The study of the sociology of childhood*. Brno: Barister & Principal, 2004, p. 173.

¹⁴ cf. FOUCAULT, M. *Archeology of knowledge*. Praha: Herman a synové, 2002, p. 45-46.

ture that regulates the specific ways of speaking, writing and thinking, which produces both thinking and specific practices. For this conception of discourse makrohistoric foucault can be used the term “discursive formation”¹⁵. Propagator of this discourse is itself the bearer of a particular discourse and socially troublesome, as the authors themselves. If we therefore identify the dominant discourse and social discourse of the concept of defectiveness or even a sample of the hazard, respectively the whole projection of matter and its relationship to discourse contemporary philosophy, psychology, political science, sociology, social pedagogy, sociology and law, we must first gather enough testimony that the examinee sample, respectively the approach applies image. Foucault recommends the following steps:

First, you must indicate the emergence of the so-called primary surfaces. It is therefore necessary to show where these statements may occur that could then be identified and analyzed. In the emerging fields of surfaces leads to the initial differentiation, are limiting the expulsion, it is defined, what is discussed and described the phenomenon acquires the status of an object from the activities directly or indirectly aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms, or professing hatred or hatred another exclusive group of people, or aid or promotion of movements aimed at suppressing the democratic human rights, which can affect social norms (a phenomenon generally non-conformist, tortious, socially awkward and dangerous), and possibly, when applicable, criminal law generally. With the emergence of specific reports this phenomenon is then made and named describable and thus becoming a “real”¹⁶.

The second step is the description of discourse analysis called an instance definition. Defining instances of the contemporary institution or organization (as defined in such a place, time, ways of expression and other relevant circumstances), which are a key contributor to defining social nonconformity, the illicit status, inadequacy and danger of the examined object and any other criminal liability that grasp certain phenomena, creating one of their subjects of interest,

15 SZALÓ, C. Sociology formation of social identities. In. SZALÓ, C., NOSÁL, I., *Mosaic in the re-construction. Formation of social identities in contemporary Central Europe*. Brno: MU Brno, International Institute of Political Science, 2003, p. 23.

16 cf. FOUCAULT, M. *Archeology of knowledge*. Praha: Herman a synové, 2002, p. 66-67

provide for a consensus, minutiae, and differentiation as natural, and creates a unifying statement that a particular model or group of models that have become commonly used¹⁷. The focus of the expert examination and questions in such instances can be considered as defining particular state's law (customary at first, later written legislative instruments) and general cultural, philosophical, political science, sociology, political science, social and socio - educational position in society their entirety. For a closer view of perception, we can define the instances specified in the context of referring to the comparator material contained fascist, neo-fascist, Nazi and neo-Nazi manifestations in the broadest sense.

The third step is to establish the discourse analysis of the so-called grid specifications. This term refers to Foucault's system under which each grade, separating, combining, regrouping, and classifying of each individual derives a significant statement about the phenomenon. The identification of these specifications is the use of the grid comparison method.¹⁸ They are compared with each collected testimony on the subject of examination as the primary object of comparison, the basic consensus description of the problem and possibilities of their differentiation¹⁹. Comparison of testimony on the subject of scrutiny in the award of expert opinion (the approach adopted in all materials) should be focused on the following categories:

- General perception of the body such as tattoos, symbols and inscriptions on clothing, as well as parts of clothing and clothing accessories (including nature), rituals, fetishes, verbal, musical, or written speeches, which were suggested by the experts surveyed as materia²⁰.
- ways of looking to the fascist, neo-fascist, Nazi, neo-Nazi and racist subculture as a movement, which clearly seeks to suppress the democratic rights of the individual or reports of national, racial, religious, class or other hatred or hatred against another group of persons, or inciting acts of anti-Semitism, xenophobia, racism, etc.

¹⁷ Ibid p. 68

¹⁸ ibid p. 68

¹⁹ „Comparative Method“ in. Great sociological Dictionary, Vol I. Praha: Karolinum, 1996, p. 619.

²⁰ SVOBODA, I. Hate Crimes as Manifestations of Political Extremism of Contemporary Neo-nazi Scene in Europe, In. *Deliktology, Akademie HUSPOL, Kunovice, 2021, eds. Kopotun, I., Petkov, S., s. 155-173. ISBN 978-80-907587-1-1.*

- the attitude of the activities that correspond to the support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights, democracy (in various manifestations of matter investigated as presented, from the symbolic, through pictures, to any written or musical),
- be currently and historically well-educated citizens to understand forms of antisocial and criminal behaviour that is the nature of promoting Nazism and neo-Nazism,
- estimated by means of punishment for the offense and the nature of the promotion of neo-Nazism, or similarly oriented organizations and movements.

SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS OF CRIMINALISTIC EXTREMISTIC INVESTIGATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE EXPERTS

Identification of similarities and regularities, as well as identifying potential difference becomes the basis for further processing of the methodological approach adopted to study materia into certain types of expulsion, the types of contemporary and local perception of the approach adopted revealing images of reality (in specific cases, other forms social communication - ie with a tattoo on the body, signs and symbols on clothing, apparel components themselves, flags and other food-led unified ideological discourse, lyrics, etc.). Given the nature of the award of expert opinion cannot be the final result of the conclusions of an expert only possible formulation of general laws of the extremist neo-Nazi or not specifically designed to combat the promotion of rights and freedoms of citizens, or support and promotion of movements aimed at suppressing human rights and freedoms within the meaning of the Criminal Code. Through this typology will be in the expert assessment carried out individually conclusions of philosophy, political science, sociology and social - pedagogical discourse in society, which are formulated in terms of types, ie, within the meaning of certain constructs of thought and social attitudes. These types are therefore only relative and are not a force to the most accurate description of the phenomenon and its evaluation, but rather with the intention of understanding them.²¹ The final product

21 WEBER, M. *The methodology of the Social Sciences*. Bratislava: Nakladatelstvo Pravda, 1983, p. 95, 96

of the expert examination of the characteristics of the position and perception of social nonconformity, the illicit status, inadequacy and danger of actual facts (in specific cases, and other forms of social communication - ie with a tattoo on the body, signs and symbols on clothing, apparel components themselves, and flags other food-led unified ideological discourse, lyrics, etc.) that are subject to expert examination especially in philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology and social - pedagogical discourse.²²

CONCLUSION

Manifestations of political extremism in the society are the current phenomenon of contemporary global world. This phenomenon in its assessment in the form of an assessment of specific symptoms should be given proper care, a professional and scientific approach should be taken, which would not only be adequate to social reality, but was also a scientific review and yet reasonably accessible to the everyday practices of law enforcement, particularly the courts.

The effects of manifestation of extremism can have an impact not only on the internal security of the state but can also bring significant economic risks. It can be, for example, the defacement of buildings or monuments of considerable historical value, or damage to them that can be directly expressed in monetary terms, but also an increase in international damage to public facilities or direct sabotage or terrorist attacks directed against critical infrastructure with the aim of damaging the interest of the state and ultimately the population.²³ There can be a wide range of possible damages, both direct (deterioration of specific objects or buildings of critical infrastructure) and secondary damages resulting from damage or deterioration of the primary target – i.e. damage during the provision of emergency supplies of electricity, water, food, etc.²⁴ It is therefore entirely in the

22 SVOBODA, I. Key competencies of a manager and leader in the armed forces. In.: *Collection of scientific contributions from the scientific conference „Security Forum 2021“*: Banská Bystrica, 2021, p. 146-156. ISBN 978-80-973394-4-9

23 BRZYBOHATÝ, M. *Terorism I*. Prague: Ministry of defence ČR, 1999, 254 s. ISBN 80-9026-70-1-7.

24 SVOBODA, I., VIČAR, R. Political extremism and terrorism as destabilizing element of internal and external security of the EU. In. *Seminar of the National Convent on the European Union, “Enlargement, secure and prosperous neighborly environment in the EU“*, Liptovský Mikuláš 17. septembra 2009.

interest of the state to prevent both security risks and possible significant material damage. Here, it is appropriate to emphasize the preventive and repressive role of the state, through law enforcement agencies, especially the police and courts.

Extremism (including right-wing political extremism) should be viewed in light of the already experienced and respected judiciary definition of extremism as the “clear-cut ideological stance, which is accompanied by elements of intolerance and aggression, which deviates from the constitutional or statutory standards, and that attacks against the basic democratic constitutional principles, as defined in the Czech constitutional order” and the attacks against those principles, which are generally listed in the Declaration of Rights and Freedoms, which are common to countries that share the same values of human rights.

If someone refers to deny, encourage denial or otherwise to attack these values, it is appropriate for the state power to intervene and defend democratic values. This can then serve as a court expert opinion that the court needs to identify symptoms that are democratic foreign society or threaten democratic society.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Poznámka redakce: Článek neprošel odbornou anglickou korekturou.

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