What is Left? by Erik von Kuehnelt-Leddihn

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### WHAT IS LEFT?  

1. Materialism - economic, biological, sociological  
2. A messianic role assigned to one group: a nation, a race, a class  
3. Centralization - elimination of local administrations, traditions, characteristics, etc.  
4. Totalitarianism - all spheres of life pervaded by one doctrine  
5. Brute force and terror taking the place of authority which is an endogenous force  
6. the ideological one-party state  
7. Complete state control of education  
8. "Socialism" - the opposite of personalism  
9. The Provider State (Welfare State) from the cradle to the grave  
10. Militarism (not bellicism), conscription, people's armies, levée en masse  
11. A rigid ideology enforced by the state, complete with anti-image of the Enemy  
12. The anti-monarchical leader system; the leader (Führer, Duce, Vozhd') impersonates the people, he is not a father, but a brother, "Big Brother"  
13. Antiliberalism, hatred of freedom  
14. Antitraditionalism, the fight against the historic past, against "reaction"  
15. Territorial expansionist tendencies as a form of self-realization  
16. Exclusiveness: no other deities are tolerated  
17. The elimination of the corps intermédiaires, the intermediary bodies  
18. Conformity of the mass media (press, radio, television)  
19. Elimination or relativization of private property; where it survives it is totally under state control; the entrepreneur is merely the steward of his "property"  
20. Persecution, subjection or control of all religious bodies  
21. "Right is what benefits the People" (Hitler); "Right is what benefits the Party" (Partynost', Lenin)  
22. Hatred of minorities  
23. Glorification of the majority and of "average man"  
24. Glorification of revolution, revolt, upheaval  
25. Plebeianism, the fight against former élites  
26. The hunt for "traitors", resentment against emigrants  
27. Populism and uniformism (people's courts, people's cars, etc.)  
28. Ideological roots in the French Revolution  
29. Constant reference to the democratic principle  
30. A dynamic monolithism: state, society and people become one  
31. Coordination through slogans, poems, songs, symbols, phrases  
32. Secular rites replacing religious rites  
33. Conformism as vital principle  
34. Incitement of mass hysteria  
35. Technology in the service of power  
36. Freedom - below the belt  
37. Everything for, everything through the state, nothing against the state (Mussolini)  
38. Life is totally politicized: tourism, sports, recreation  
39. Nationalism or internationalism as against patriotism  
40. The fight against extraordinary people, against "privileges"  
41. The total mobilization of energy in the interest of party and state.  

**What is Right?** Very simply: the absence or the contrary of any of these principles.

God told the Prophet Jonah (4.11) that the people in Niniveh are so stupid that they cannot distinguish between RIGHT AND LEFT. Instead, they characterize all the three Great Revolutions: the French (1789), the Russian (1917) and the German (1933). All these three Revolutions turned against the élites of their countries.