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## 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 "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 intermédiaris, the intermediary bodies
- 18) Conformity of the mass media (press, radio, television)
- 19) Elimination or relativization of private property; where it survives in name, 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" (Partiynost, 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 so stupid that they cannot distinguish between RIGHT AND LEFT. - Left characterizes 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.

