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 terrors 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 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 were 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.