

What Is Left vs. What is Right?

Category	← LEFT	RIGHT →
A. DEFINING CHARACTERISTICS		
1. Foundation *	Political Tactics — V. I. Lenin and Saul Alinsky	Philosophical Principles — Burke, Locke, A. Smith
2. Focus and Outlook	Secular and materialistic	Philosophical and religious
3. Vision (Sowell) *	Unconstrained — Turn your fantasies into reality	Constrained — be realistic and prepare to fail
4. Philosophy *	Positivist-aggressive — Promise the New Jerusalem	Negative-Popperian — Absent or diverse visions
5. Underlying Faith	In the evolutionary progress of man	In the universal power, order and justice of a deity
6. View of Human Nature	Can be molded and changed through force	Defined by original sin and does not change
7. Source of New Recruits	Enthusiasm of youth — emotion and idealism	Wisdom of old age — knowledge and experience
8. Origin of the Rights of Man *	Group-collective	Individual-Family
9. Non-sequiturs and Oxymorons *	Religious Left, Patriotic Left	Compassionate Right, Radical Right
10. Societal Structure	Conformity and equality where deviance is punished	Diversity and rank ordered preferences
11. Ideological Equality	Of outcomes and wealth	Of opportunities, rights and responsibilities
12. Historical Origins *	French Revolution, <i>Communist Manifesto</i> (Marx), <i>Das Kapital</i> , (Marx), and Friedrich Engels	Religious texts, <i>Magna Carta</i> , <i>Declaration of Independence</i> , and U. S. Constitution
13. Operating Objective	“Undermine, Attack and Destroy” — the established order via terror, mob violence and wanton destruction, <i>by any means necessary</i>	“Build, Defend and Preserve” — a civilization founded on sacred principles, customs, mores, law and order via a constitution and rule of law
14. Deviants and Malcontents *	Subversives who violently attack the leadership to seize power (Trotsky, Hitler, Mao, Castro, Chavez)	Reactionaries who peacefully break from the group (Amish, Puritans, John Birch Society and Mormons)
15. Means of Dissent *	Mobs threaten established order with destruction, vandalism and violence (Paris and Chicago 1968)	Peaceful show of unity and resolve supporting moral order (Gaullists 1968 and Million Man March 1995)
16. Institutions for Indoctrination	University and government	Family, culture and religion
17. Cadres of Manifest Destiny *	Peace Corps, World Bank, IMF	Religious Missionaries, Multi-National Corporations
18. Visionary Principle *	“Politics is destiny” — an audacious confident dictator seizes the moment using unlimited force to achieve the desired objectives that will make history	“Culture is destiny” (Lee Kuan Yew) — a culture most closely aligned with natural (or God’s) law will succeed
19. Governing: Principle	Centralization and control	Decentralization and subsidiarity
20. Governing: Purpose	State exists to arbitrarily use force — “Power grows from barrel of a gun” (Mao)	State exists to protect individual and property rights via a Constitution limited by Rule of Law
21. Governing: Motto *	“All thru the state, all for the state, nothing against the state, nothing outside the state” (Mussolini)	“The government that governs best is the one that governs least” (Lincoln)
22. Governing: Model *	Democracy — Equality of one man one vote which only extends (never restricts) enfranchisement	Aristocracy — Unequal shareholder model of control rooted in meritocracy

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B. INDIVIDUAL AND THE FAMILY		
1. Individual: Role in Political Discourse	Loyal cadres who blindly follow orders and repeat the party line — “We have to pass this bill to find out what’s in it” (Nancy Pelosi)	Citizens have a duty to be educated in classical and historical principles, engage in debate, to allow the best ideas to evolve
2. Individual: Rights	“Citizens have the right to do whatever they want, as long as it is compulsory” (Stan Evans)	Citizens have the right to do whatever they want, as long as it does not harm others (non-aggression)
3. Individual: Accountability	Public — Must answer to the party (Communist criticism/self-criticism and sensitivity training)	Private — Accountable only to oneself and one’s God (Catholic confession)
4. Individual: Responsibility	State must protect individuals from the consequences of their actions	Individuals must accept, live with, and learn from the consequences of their actions
5. Individual: Addiction	Genetic disposition individual is not responsible for	Individual free choice exposing a moral weakness
6. Individual: Fear	Of isolation and loneliness	Of oppressive crowds and forced conformity
7. Individual: Motivation and Social Confirmation	Conformity, compliance, obedience and submission — To belong; to be the same, just like everyone else	Diversity, individual identity, freedom to excel, be different, to pursue one’s dreams and happiness
8. Individual: Self-Defense *	Crime against the state’s monopoly of force	Inalienable right to bear arms — Castle Doctrine
9. Individual: Suffering	Evil to be abolished	Strengthens character and purifies the soul
10. Individual: Personal Identity *	Personality (20 th century: Andy Warhol) — Fascinating, Stunning, Attractive, Magnetic, Glowing, Masterful, Creative, Dominant, Forceful	Character (19 th century: Ralph Waldo Emerson) — Citizenship, Duty, Integrity, Work, Manners, Honor, Reputation, Morals, Manners, Manhood
11. Individual: Maturity	Helpless dependent child seeking approval	Self-reliant independent responsible adult
12. Children	Responsibility and property of the welfare state	Responsibility and property of parents
13. Parents	Responsibility and obligation of the welfare state	Responsibility and obligation of children
14. Motto for Unit of Society	Destroy the family; worship the state — or replace the family with the state (“It takes a village”)	Obligation and loyalty to one’s family (and religion) super-cedes obligation and loyalty to the state
15. Legal status of Family Unit *	The legal and moral duty of children to betray their parents, and wives to betray husbands, to the state	Family as a sacred institution separate from and above the state with recognized higher legal status
16. Family of Accused Criminals	Can be punished for crimes of family members	Innocent and protected from testifying in court
C. MORALITY, LAW, RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES		
1. Morality: Foundation *	Psychology and politics	Religion and law
2. Morality: Standards	Value-free, does not judge individuals or behaviors	Clear distinction of right vs. wrong, higher vs. lower
3. Morality: Ultimate Arbiter	“Right is what benefits the People” (Hitler); “Right is what benefits the Party” (Lenin)	Right is defined by principles, by God or by a higher authority above mankind

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4. Morality: Inherent Tragedy of Man	Indecision — Failure to seize the moment and make history that will last 1,000 years	Hubris — Failure to recognize man's fallibility and futile desire to become equal to the gods
5. Morality: Attitudes Towards Sex	Libertinism — Unlimited freedom below the belt	Chastity, monogamy and moral restraint
6. Morality: Individual Sacrifice	Subservience — Obedience to the state to achieve communal socialist ideals of equality and justice	Puritanism — Obedience to God for spiritual benefits of individual discipline and self-denial
7. Morality: Materialism and Spirituality	Uniformly defined at an inferior level with everyone having the same standard of living	Individually defined from extremes of asceticism to flamboyant consumerism and decadence
8. Morality: Charity *	Collective, uniform and disinterested relationship to fellow man, defined by political power of the state	Individual personal interaction with the poor and responsibility, defined by religious obligation
9. Elite Class: Social Status	Privileged and protected classes defined by law	Honor and success voluntarily recognized by society
10. Elite Class: Legal Status *	Dictators and rulers above the law; "the magic of the initiatory act"	No man is above the law; All men equal in the eyes of God
11. Rights	Apply to groups differently and proliferate infinite number of protected classes	Apply to individuals uniformly regardless of unequal outcomes
12. Pride of Lower Classes *	Legally entitled to "take it easy; but take it"	Take pride in hard work, dignity and self-reliance
13. Basis of Evaluating Social Policies (Sowell) *	Desires and feelings — Judge social programs by how they make us feel	Cost/benefit analysis — Is this producing the desired result?
14. Segregation and Discrimination (various forms) *	Negative — Barrier to conformity and enforcement of universal equality	Positive — Promotes diversity, preserves unique cultural values, and competing standards

D. NATURE AND SCIENCE

1. Basis of Social Science	Environment — Being determines Consciousness	Heredity — Consciousness determines Being
2. Human Actions	Determinism	Free will
3. Human Beings	Equal to animals through the process of evolution	Created by God as separate from and above animals
4. X and Y Chromosomes *	Men and women are the same; deny that they are different — e.g. only women have babies	Men and women are different with unique biological and social roles, rights and responsibilities
5. Definition of Nature *	Peace and tranquility — Exists in a state of harmonious equilibrium without man; but is polluted and corrupted by man's presence (Sierra Club)	Predator v. prey — Struggle for survival, defined by Darwinian clashes of violent forces (droughts, floods, earthquakes, tornados)
6. Individual Health *	Obsession with health and the physical body	Indifference to health, focus on the next life and soul

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E. ECONOMICS AND WEALTH		
1. Economic Motto *	War of “Haves” vs. the “Have-nots” (Saul Alinksy)	“The economy in mind” (Warren Brooks)
2. Economic Challenge *	What causes poverty?	What creates wealth? (George Gilder)
3. Theory of Wealth *	Club of Rome, Peak Oil and Paul Erlich: Zero-sum redistribution of dwindling supply of resources	Moore, Metcalfe and Shannon: Laws of exponential wealth creation, market cooperation and competition
4. Economic Value of Humans *	Liability — Zero or negative population growth	Asset — Human Capital, fecundity
5. Economic Motivation of Lower Classes *	Envy of the wealthy and their “ill-gotten gains” and luxuries	Acquire basic needs and comforts and to get ahead — “What this country needs is a good 5 cent cigar”
6. Ideal Model of Management	Harvard Business School and the Managerial Class	Entrepreneurs who are the soul of the company
7. Economic Heroes *	Robert McNamara’s Whiz Kids and Harold Geneen	Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller and Bill Gates
8. Economic Villains	Merchant classes who exploit the poor and weak	Corrupt politicians and incompetent civil servants
9. “Right to Work”	Right to join a government protected monopoly	Right to be free from government monopolies
10. “Job Security” (Nassim Taleb) *	“Fragile” — Employees who can’t be fired and have a job for life, but can’t find work	“Anti-Fragile” — Employees can be fired at will, which means they can more easily find a new job
11. Revolution: Economic-Science *	Negative — “Do not fold, spindle or mutilate”	Positive — Carnegie, Ford, Jobs and Gates as heroes
12. Focus of Productivity	Teamwork, conformity and uniformity	Individual initiative, creativity and diversity
13. Economic Transformation	Protect dying established industries (coal and steel)	Hands-off policy to enable emerging industries
14. Driver of Economic Growth	Top-Down — State central planning	Bottom-Up — Free markets and competition
15. Global Free Trade	No — Union-centered protectionism	Yes — Comparative advantage and competition
16. Monopolies	State exists to create and manage monopolies	State exists to protect and preserve free markets
17. Large Successful Corporations that Dominate Their Industries	Criminalize and nationalize dominant businesses and industries — (IBM and Standard Oil)	Engines of economic expansion that should be left alone to grow and create more wealth
18. Large Failing Corporations	“Too big to fail,” must be bailed-out	“Get what they deserve,” must be left to fail
19. Social and Economic Experimentation	Prohibit individual experimentation because it promotes freedom and diversity that threatens state authority and monopolies (FDA and public schools)	Restrict social experimentation because engineers gamble with other people’s capital and are not held accountable (school busing and Social Security)
F. HISTORY, CULTURE AND CIVILISATION		
1. Successful Cultures and Western Civilization *	Negative: Result of evil racist hierarchies that stole their wealth and must be despised (Howard Zinn)	Positive: Result of disciplined adherence to moral principles subject to natural law (Jews, Mormons)
2. History: Use *	Useless because it defines the primitive state of man	Useful as a means to learn lessons from ancestors
3. History: Ideas	Valuable because it’s new, improved and modern	Valuable because it’s old, tested and proven

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4. History: Place and Time *	We are superior to our ancestors — who owned slaves — and reject their primitive and evil ways	We are grateful to our parents, who slaved in sweatshops to pay for our education (Milton Friedman)
5. History: Process *	Inevitable progression towards universal equality, away from primitive evil and oppression	History repeats itself; it's nothing but one damned thing after another — (Will Durant's <i>Civilisation</i>)

G. SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF EVERYDAY LIFE

1. Form of Transportation	Public	Private
2. Location of Residence	Cities — Enforce shared experiences and resources, to enable maximum control over citizens	Suburbs and rural areas — Promote diversity and individuality not aligned with the state objectives
3. Emigration *	Heinous crime punishable by death	Inalienable right of exit
4. Education	State enforced monopoly for conformity	Diversity, local, religious and cultural institutions
5. Language *	Orwellian obfuscation and political correctness — avoid precise definitions ("don't blame the victim")	Call things by their proper name (Lao Tzu), "Tell it like it is" (Howard Cosell), don't obscure the truth
6. The Two Cultures (C.P. Snow) *	Arts and Humanities	Business, Economics, Engineering and Science
7. Mode of Social Intercourse	Cooperation — Government and Politics	Competition — Marketplace and Sports
8. Media Dominance	News and Propaganda	Advertising and Brand Image
9. Targets of Censorship	Violence and stereotypes (e.g. John Wayne movies)	Casual sex and cultural mores
10. Offensive Speech *	<i>ad hominem</i> attacks, smear campaigns (label those on the Right as fascists, racists or war mongers)	Public and factual — e.g. illegitimacy and crime rates (Moynihan report)
11. Free Speech and Debate *	Shout down opponents or refuse to engage in debate unless the audience is stacked in your favor and the meeting can be disrupted	Vital to the political process and civil society as well as being the responsibility of every citizen — <i>Congressional Record</i>
12. Heroes to Admire and Emulate *	Glorification of the majority and the "average man" — e.g. socialist shock worker who exceeds quotas, inspiring the masses to sacrifice and work harder	Glorification of superior individuals who struggle to the top of the social hierarchy — Barbra Streisand, Bill Gates, Oprah Winfrey and professional athletes
13. Incentives and Rewards	"All must have prizes" — participation trophies	"To the victors go the spoils" — winner take-all
14. Performer and Spectator Roles	Inclusionism and Participation — Karaoke: "Let's order a round of drinks, pass around the microphone, and take turns singing Jimmy Buffet songs"	Exclusionism, Hierarchy and Deference — "Let's all be quiet and listen to the greatest voice of our time, Barbra Streisand, sing like no one else can"
15. Detached vs. Involved	Detached from the mental and spiritual life — Involved in the physical world of the body and the environment	Detached from the physical world — Involved in the mental and spiritual life of the soul (23 rd Psalm and <i>Invictus</i>)

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H. STRUGGLE FOR POWER		
1. “Power to the people”	1960s: Organized mobs use vandalism and violence to overthrow existing institutions — e.g. occupying a university building and holding the dean hostage	1980s: Unrelated individuals empowered with new technologies create innovative products and services the public wants and can make them wealthy
2. Corporate Political Power	Negative — threatens government’s monopoly of power	Positive — competes with government power and subject to fickle whims of consumers
3. Professional Elite Class	Medical doctors — Subordinate class who serve as judges of disability and sanity	Clergy — Superior class that confers legitimacy on the government and sustains moral and social order
4. Revolutionary Impulses	Destroy and erase current order and replace it with utopian ideal — Marxism & New Harmony, IN	Restore original order and principles that have been corrupted — American war of independence
5. Military Conscription	Yes — to enforce universal conformity and equality	No — to enable freedom and diversity
6. Foreign Policy *	Wilsonian Jihad to establish global democracy	Hands-off — Different countries, different customs
7. Purpose of Law	Arbitrary power over life and death “Show me the person and I’ll show you the crime” (Lenin)	Written constitution, Rule of Law, Castle Doctrine, <i>habeas corpus</i> , enumerated Bill of Rights
8. Model of 3 rd World State	Helplessly poor, always begging for foreign aid (Cuba, Haiti, North Korea, Africa & Latin America)	Independent emerging economic force that promotes Western values (Singapore, Hong Kong, and Chile)
9. Dictatorial Threat *	Communism, Fascism and cult of personality	Theocracy, tribalism and isolationism
10. Dictators’ Reign	Rule until death, elevate to status of a deity: Mao, Stalin, Castro, Hitler, Chavez, Ho Chi Minh, Kim	Voluntarily abdicate, stand-down or lose election: Marcos, Lee, Pinochet, Raffles, De Gaulle
11. Dictators’ Legacy	Mummified corpse preserved as deified sacred icon publicly displayed for subjects to worship: Lenin, Stalin, Ho Chi Minh, Mao and Kim	Buried or cremated according to local custom with historical monuments that often fail to arouse interest and inspire the next generation
12. “Terror is an Instrument of Policy” (Stalin) *	Promotes and celebrates terror to achieve political objectives (The Left still celebrates Bastille day)	Fear and shame of terror which threatens established order (The Vatican regrets the Spanish Inquisition)
13. Consequence of Ideological Deviance	Permanent ostracism, imprisonment, torture or death to establish precedent (Moscow Show Trials)	Repentance and forgiveness (Prodigal son)
14. Leadership’s Instinctive Reaction to Failure *	Hunt for conspirators and traitors; resent those who succeed and rise above their station	Take responsibility, change course (New Coke) or resign — “Our landings have failed” (Eisenhower)

Notes:

A.1 Saul Alinsky’s book, *Rules for Radicals* (1971), was dedicated to “Lucifer,” and is essentially a beginner’s manual for economic terrorism

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A.3 Thomas Sowell's book, *The Conflict of Visions* (1987), documents how the Left believes in the perfectibility of man, while the Right acknowledges man's inherent flaws, weaknesses and limitations

A.4 Academic philosopher Karl Popper argued that scientific propositions cannot be proven true, but can only be proven to be false

A.8 Aldous Huxley, author of the science fiction classic, *Brave New World* (1932), wrote the following in 1958, "For the moment, however, the will to resist [Orwellian government thought control] does not seem to be very strong or very widespread. As Mr. William Whyte has shown in his remarkable book, *The Organization Man* (1956), a new Social Ethic is replacing our traditional ethical system — the system in which the individual is primary. The key words in this Social Ethic are "adjustment," "adaptation," "socially oriented behavior," "belongingness," "acquisition of social skills," "team work," "group living," "group loyalty," "group dynamics," "group thinking," "group creativity." Its basic assumption is that the social whole as greater worth and significance than its individual parts, that inborn biological differences should be sacrificed to cultural uniformity, that the rights of the collectivity take precedence over what the eighteenth century called the Rights of Man." — *Brave New World Revisited* (1958), p. 25

A.9 In the late 1990s, Australian writer and art critic, Robert Hughes, who spent much of his adult life in the United States, coined the term "patriotic correctness" to describe the political correctness of the Right, which manifest itself with obligatory salutes to the flag and standing at attention for the playing of the national anthem. And Samuel Johnson is famous for documenting the historical hypocrisy of the American Right when he wrote, "If slavery be thus fatally contagious, how is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of Negroes?"

A.12 The French Revolution of 1789, which Erik Ritter von Kuenhelt-Liddihn marks as the birth of the political Left, was initiated by the storming of the Bastille, a direct attack on the central authority in an attempt to overthrow it, ultimately culminating in the execution of King Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette. This is contrasted by the American Revolution of the political Right — more accurately defined as a War For Independence — which made no attempt to attack the British Crown, and merely represented an attempt to secede from the authority of the British Empire — i.e. to be left alone to govern themselves.

A.14 The John Birch Society was an anti-communist group formed after WWII and soon thereafter became known for its extremist views, such as arguing that General George C. Marshall and President Dwight D. Eisenhower were tools of the Communist Party. The absurdity of this claim led many leading conservatives, such as Barry Goldwater and William Buckley, to distance themselves from — and ultimately oppose — the group. The Birch Society tried unsuccessfully to grow organically, but never attempted to undermine or take over any other conservative organization or political party by threat or force.

A.15 Contrast the violence and destruction of the Paris 1968 student riots with the peaceful demonstration of solidarity with De Gaulle a few days later. Also contrast how the Left and Right protest what they believe are unjust wars — i.e. the mob violence of the Chicago 1968 Democratic Convention, where protestors sought to disrupt and take over the Convention Hall and Democratic Party — compared to the peaceful defection of a large segment of the Republican Party 40 years later at the 2008 Convention where Ron Paul supporters gathered at a separate venue in solidarity of their principles.

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A.17 Relabeling this category as “The White Man’s Burden” suggests that ownership of this task has been transferred from the Right to the Left in the 20th Century. Religious missionaries and MNCs represent individual and private efforts to transform alien societies and cultures by converting one individual at a time, while the Peace Corps, IMF and World Bank represent government-sponsored efforts at raising the living standards of third world nations *en masse*.

A.18 Lee Kuan Yew was the Prime Minister of Singapore (1965-1990) and author of the two-volume history of his life and Singapore politics, *The Singapore Story* (1998) and *From Third World to First* (2000), which stressed his theme explaining Singapore’s success as “Culture Is Destiny.”

A.21 Another mantra of the Left is Hitler’s motto of “Ein Reich, Ein Volk, Ein Fuhrer,” which Lenin, Stalin, Mao and Mussolini would approve of.

A.22 The traditional aristocratic model of voting rights, being confined to property owners, effectively eliminates political participation to the range of classes from craftsmen to landless peasants to slaves, and if continued unchallenged, would never allow it to emerge.

B.8 The *Castle Doctrine* is a long-standing legal concept arising from English Common Law that provides that one's abode is a special area in which one enjoys certain protections and immunities, that one is not obligated to retreat before defending oneself against attack, and that one may do so without fear of prosecution.

B.10 Historian Warren Susman, in his book of collected essays, *Culture As History* (1973), described the roots of American culture from its founding up thru the end of the 19th century as the personal responsibility for the development of Greco-Roman (secular) and Puritan (religious) character traits of individual self-mastery (soul). The introduction of mass communication media in the 20th century transformed the ideal of personal identity from character traits to personality (celebrity) traits that made one popular with the crowd. Where in the 19th century, people were encouraged to emulate Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the 20th century, they would idolize Andy Warhol, in their quest for 15 minutes of fame.

B.15 Michael Walzer, most noted for his book *Just and Unjust Wars* (1977), in an essay contributed to the collection in the book titled, *1984 Revisited* (1983), wrote the following, “... mutual distrust (as Aristotle said) is the key to all the forms of tyrannical rule. The greater the distrust, the more total the tyranny. The totalitarian movement-state strives to break up every sort of loyalty among individuals, from class solidarity to friendship and family love, and then to focus undifferentiated loyalty on the Party or the leader of the Party: thus Orwell's Big Brother, whom no one really knows. Every more specific brotherhood is systematically attacked.

The attack on the family is the most important of totalitarianism's internal wars; it has a characteristic form that we know from Russian history. Orwell provides a literal portrait in his account of the Parsons family, which concludes: “It was almost normal for people over thirty to be frightened of their own children. And with good reason, for hardly a week passed in which the *Times* did not carry a paragraph describing how some eavesdropping little sneak-'child hero' was the phrase generally used-had overheard some compromising remark and denounced his parents to the Thought Police.

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The reference here is to a specific historical incident. In 1932, Pavlik Morozov, a Russian boy in his early teens and a member of the Young Pioneers, denounced his father to Stalin's secret police. Pavlik was killed by angry relatives and subsequently made into a martyr and "hero" by the Soviet press: the model of a child who put party and state above "old-fashioned" loyalties. But who could live with such a child? Home would become an unendurable place. And what is unendurable won't be endured, not for long at any rate; parents and children will find their way back to some more stable and trusting pattern of family relations."

C.1 Economist David Friedman, in his classes on the differences of legal systems, stresses how ancient legal codes were structured to favor the parent over the child and the older siblings over the younger. Thus, prior to the 20th century, throughout most of the world, courts of law would usually believe the testimony of parents rather than their children, and similarly believe the testimony of older siblings over younger ones out of tradition, rather than weigh the specific facts and circumstances. Like slaves and blacks in the United States, this defined and dramatically skewed the power structure among the respective groups and altered the relationships of everyday society.

C.8 In his essay, "Caritas" (*Progressive*, January 1950), Milton Mayer explains that a key to the early universal appeal of the Nazi Party in the 1930s was the transference of everyday acts of charity, from personal transactions initiated by private individuals to designated recipients, to an anonymous institution of the state — the *Nationalsozialistische Volkswahlfahrt*, or The National Socialist Public Welfare Agency — whereby the givers and recipients of charity were not known to each other, and those providing the charity were not implicitly placed in a superior position to those unfortunate poor recipients of it. Thus all people were deemed to be equal and no one had to feel ashamed of being poor and accepting charity.

C.10 *The Magic of the Initiatory Act* is a psychological concept from Ernest Becker's book, *The Denial of Death* (1974), which described how cult/group/movement leaders are allowed to engage in an activity that is forbidden to anyone else by the rules — e.g. a celibate religious cult will allow its leader to have sex with many of its female followers, or an ascetic group that takes a vow of poverty will allow its leader to live a luxurious and decadent lifestyle.

See also pp. 168 – 180, "3. The Autocracy of Leadership" of *The Machiavellians*, by James Burnham (1943) from "Part V: The Limits of Democracy," where the author describes how the United Auto Workers (UAW) leadership voted itself compensation packages twenty or more times greater than that of the average union member under the banner of democracy and equality, by threats and coercion to win the approval of the auto workers it claimed to represent.

C.12 "Take it easy, but take it" is a saying attributed to the folk singer Woody Guthrie, based on the idea that the working man has been cheated out of his rightful wages, and thus he had a right to take whatever goods, services, wealth that were within his reach, regardless of whether he had legal claim to them.

C.13 Thomas Sowell's book, *The Vision of the Anointed*, argued the Left has no interest in the success of its social programs, only their expansion and concentration of power in their hands, which helps make them feel good about themselves.

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C.14 The 1950 bluegrass song “You Go To Your Church and I’ll Go To Mine” recognized the differences among various religious sects suggesting they could better coexist by remaining separate than trying to integrate or unite. Perhaps the most extreme example would be George Wallace, in his 1963 inaugural address as the Governor of Alabama, calling for, “... segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever.”

D.4 According to the English historian, Kenneth Clark, author of the book and television series, *Civilisation* (1969), the Western notion of females as being the fairer sex, of a higher moral standing, and deserving of deference by the male gender, is rooted in the Roman Catholic cult of the Virgin Mary, and codified by Baldassare Castiglione in his treatise *The Book of the Courtier* (1528) which is a philosophical and practical book of aristocratic manners dealing with issues of etiquette, behavior and morals, particularly at royal courts.

D.5 Economist Mark Skousen notes that the annual Sierra Club calendar features pictures of any animal in peaceful settings, except man (who presumably is an intruder that does not belong to nature), while the 1960s nature documentary, *Wild Kingdom*, featured the life-and-death struggles of predators and prey.

D.6 For example, the Nazi slogan for its public health and physical fitness campaign “Strength Through Joy,” and both the Communist and Nazi obsessions with banning smoking.

E.1 Alinsky’s *Rules for Radicals* argues that economics is a zero-sum game and only economic terrorism and warfare can change alter the outcome, while economist Warren Brooks described economic value in terms of human thought and ingenuity as a positive-sum game where wealth can be expanded infinitely to the limits of the human mind in his book, *The Economy In Mind* (1986).

E.2 Economist George Gilder, in his book *Wealth and Poverty* (1981), reversed the War on Poverty obsession of asking why people were poor (usually implicitly or explicitly blamed on conspiracies of Jewish money-capitalists), and instead posed the question, “What creates wealth?”

E.3 Thomas Malthus (1766-1834) argued in his book, *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798), that, in the absence of institutions, uncivilized man, is reduced to the status of animals, and is destined to live on the edge of starvation because populations increase geometrically while resources and food supply only increase arithmetically.

- Paul Erlich’s book, *The Population Bomb* (1968) warned of mass world starvation by 1980 due to overpopulation.
- Continuing Erlich’s theme, the 1980 *Global 2000 Report* to President Carter began with the following statement, “If present trends continue, the world in 2000 will be more crowded, more polluted, less stable ecologically, and more vulnerable to disruption than the world we live in now. Serious stresses involving population, resources, and environment are clearly visible ahead. Despite greater material output, the world's people will be poorer in many ways than they are today.”

The opposing viewpoint was represented by:

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- Claude Shannon's book, *A Mathematical Theory of Communication* (1948) described and defined the economic value of information transmission
- Gordon Moore's law of microchips holds that the cost of computer processing drops by 50% every 18 months
- Robert Metcalf's law of networks holds that the value of a network grows exponentially with the number of its users

E.4 In 1975, when the population of Singapore was three million, the government — as advised by the Harvard economist John Kenneth Galbreath — started a public relations program of voluntary sterilization, and urged its citizens to limit themselves to two children per family. Today, with a population of six million, the Singapore government is actively seeking new immigrants to expand the population and increase economic growth.

E.5 Thomas Marshall, Vice President (1913-1920), is most noted for his humorous rendering of the populist slogan, “What this country needs is a really good five-cent cigar” in a debate on the Senate floor. The idea being that smoking was a rich man’s pleasure, which the poor could never hope to experience, and that a cheap cigar for the masses would help move the nation towards the goal of making everyone wealthy and happy.

E.7 Robert McNamara and nine others from the RAND Corporation, were key managers in the Department of Defense during World War II, who pioneered the management techniques of operations research and statistical analysis, which were credited with helping the Allied Powers win the war. Shortly thereafter, in the late 1940s, they were hired to turn-around the Ford Motor Company, which was on the brink of bankruptcy. The premise was that their managerial expertise could be applied to any business or organization, which could be “managed” or “run by the numbers alone.” Similarly, Harold Geneen was the president of the ITT Corporation, which was a conglomerate of unrelated businesses, and believed his management expertise was superior to someone intimately familiar with the particular business in question.

E.10 Nassim Nicholas Taleb’s book, *Anti-Fragile* (2014), argues that cab drivers lead “anti-fragile” lives, meaning they have no job security and earn their living one fare at a time, compared to a salaried employee at a large corporation, who leads a “fragile” existence because he doesn’t worry about where his next meal is coming from and thinks he has a secure job for life.

E.11 “Do not fold, spindle or mutilate” was the counter-culture protest mantra opposed to the introduction of IBM computers and data storage and processing of everyday human activities, especially personal data of employment, banking, credit, etc. — i.e. “reducing people to numbers”

F.1 Howard Zinn, a professor at Spelman College, wrote a best-selling iconoclastic book titled, *A People's History of the United States* (1980), that chronicles the struggles of the various defeated and oppressed groups in the New World — such as Indians, slaves, manual laborers and women — who are typically ignored in standard historical narratives that focus on the “vital few” rulers, leaders and politicians, as opposed to the standard historical narrative of the races, classes, nations, ideologies or religions that ultimately triumph and become dominant forces that shape the future.

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After the death of the Emperor Hirohito, Japanese historian, Daikichi Irokawa, published a similar alternative history — *The Age of Hirohito: In Search of Modern Japan* (1991) — highlighting the sufferings of the “forgotten many” classes of victims of Japan’s governing policies, which were discreetly omitted from the dominant post-war narratives of 20th century events during Hirohito’s reign for fear of offending him and his royal status.

F.2 Henry Ford boldly declared that “History is bunk,” meaning that man’s ability to shape and define the future was unrelated to the past and made it irrelevant. The opposing view is represented by George Santayana’s famous quote that “Those who forget the past are condemned to repeat it.”

F.4 The Left views the demise of the institution of slavery in the 19th century in Marxist terms as progress in the evolution of man. Whereas the Right views slavery as an inevitable feature of human relations dating back to prehistoric times, that was finally rendered obsolete by the advancing technologies of the Industrial Revolution. Note that the Socialist-Marxist Left of the early to mid 20th century sought to bring about equality by forcing everyone to perform manual labor (e.g. Soviet and Nazi concentration camps), whereas the Right sought to refine and improve the productivity of manual labor via the scientific method such as Henry Ford’s assembly line, Fredrick Taylor’s time-and-motion studies, and Taiichi Ohno’s Just-In-Time production to reduce the number of laborers needed, and to free up human resources to perform more valuable intellectual tasks.

F.5 Will and Areal Durant’s eleven volume series, *Civilisation*, written over four decades, chronicled the entire history of man from the stone age up through Napoleon, stressed the process of history — which repeats itself and does not change — and rejected the idea of the perfectibility of the human race, stating in an interview near the end of this life that his study of history taught him to have a great respect for the role of religion.

G.3 “Immigration” is not listed as a category that distinguishes the Left from the Right. Immigration is both supported and opposed by different factions of the Right, but is an issue which no Leftist government has ever had to confront. “War” is also not listed as a category that distinguishes the Left from the Right because, while both the Left and the Right ardently claim to oppose war on moral and ethical grounds, they also both find it necessary for survival and a means of expansion.

G.5 Howard Cosell was an ABC network sportscaster for three decades from the 1960s – 1980s, noted for his controversial comments and stubborn opinions which usually did not fall into the mainstream. His unapologetic motto was, “I tell it like it is,” which ultimately gave him the nickname as “the man everyone loves to hate.” The opposing view can be represented by the line from William Blake’s poem, *Auguries of Innocence*, “A truth told with bad intent beats all the lies you can invent.”

G.6 In 1959, the British scientist, Sir Charles Lord (C. P.) Snow delivered a lecture at Cambridge University titled, “The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution,” that described the post-war intellectual split between the academic elites in the sciences and humanities. With the academics in the humanities being unable to comprehend the mathematics and rigor of the practical and theoretical sciences, while the academics in the sciences began to ignore and/or dismiss the relevance of the classical arts and literature that defined Western Civilisation. This split was made manifestly obvious by the rapid decline in political relevance of those traditionally honored artists, musicians and writers by governments and royalty, coupled with the sudden and swift rise of importance of bankers, businessmen, economists, engineers and scientists, who now populated the ranks of government positions, power and prestige.

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G.10 The Moynihan Report, titled *The Negro Family: The Case For National Action* (1965), was written by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a sociologist serving as Assistant Secretary of Labor under President Johnson. The report focused on the deep roots of black poverty in the United States and controversially concluded that the high rate of families headed by single mothers would greatly hinder progress of blacks toward economic and political equality. At the time the report was published, the black illegitimacy rate was 25 percent, compared to over 70 percent today. The report was criticized by the Left as blaming blacks for being the cause of their own poverty, and defended by the Right as a warning of the consequences of government welfare policies.

G.11 The concept behind the *Congressional Record* was that, because local communities would elect their wisest and most learned citizens to represent them in Congress, every word spoken by these elected representatives in the course public discussion should be recorded for posterity because it would reflect the most enlightened and diverse viewpoints that — when brought together in open debate — would inevitably lead to the optimal government policies.

G.12 The Soviet Union celebrated ordinary workers, who exceeded their production quotas, as heroes of the Communist state, giving them the moniker, “Stakhanovites.” They modelled themselves after Alexey Stakhanov, a coal miner who repeatedly (and questionably) broke records for tons of coal mined in a single shift, and took pride in their ability to produce more than was required, by working harder and more efficiently than was possible under an oppressive Capitalist regime. The Soviets repeated this model in East Germany during the late 1940s after numerous labor strikes and falling coal production by profiling a coal miner named Adolph Hennecke, who exceeded the daily worker quota by 387% in a staged 13 hour shift.

H.6 Erik Ritter von Kuenhelt-Liddihn railed against Woodrow Wilson’s intervention to prevent the negotiation of peace in early 1918 to end the Great War, which he labeled as Wilson’s “Jihad for global democracy” to make every country into a clone of the U. S. Constitutional model of government, which he argued ignored the ethnic and cultural diversity of the European peoples steeped in monarchical and religious traditions.

H.9 Religious extremism as a justification to use violence to alter and dominate society is almost solely a phenomenon of the Right. From the abolitionist John Brown and the prohibitionist Carrie Nation in the United States, to Osama Bin Laden of the Islamic Arab states. In contrast, Candy Lightner, who in 1980, started Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD) after her daughter was killed by an inebriated motorist, left the organization she founded five years later, in 1985, when she felt its focus and tactics became too radical and strayed from its original intentions.

H.12 In a speech at Kent State University in April 1970, only two weeks before four students will killed by the Ohio National Guard during a protest march, Jerry Rubin, the Left Wing Yippie leader — and member of the Chicago Seven defendants charged with conspiracy to incite riot at the 1968 Democratic Convention — openly and unequivocally declared his terrorist intentions in a speech (which could have been written by Julius Streicher as an editorial in *Der Stürmer*, to incite the *Kristallnacht* riots in November 1938) where he stated his principles and motives as follows, “Quit being students; become criminals. We have to disrupt every institution and break every law. The first part of the Yippie program is to kill your parents. And I mean that quite seriously, because until you are prepared to kill your parents, you’re not really prepared to change the country. Our parents are Left vs. Right

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our first oppressors. To steal from the rich is a sacred and religious act. To take what you need is an act of self-love, self-liberation. While looting, a man to himself is true. When in doubt, burn. Fire is a revolutionary god. Burn the flag; burn churches; burn, burn, burn.”

H14 Prior to the D-Day allied invasion of June 6th, 1944, the commanding General, Dwight D. Eisenhower, drafted a press release in case of a disaster and retreat, accepting full responsibility and blaming no one or no unforeseen circumstances. The text briefly and simply stated, “Our landings have failed, and I have withdrawn the troops. My decision to attack at this time and place was based on the best information available. The troops, the air, and the Navy did all that bravery and devotion to duty could do. If any blame or fault attaches to the attempt, it is mine alone.”

Less than three months after the introduction of “New Coke,” the public outcry against the revised version of the soft drink was so overwhelming that CEO, Roberto Goizueta, abruptly reversed his decision, and the Coca Cola company humbly retreated to selling its original product. No one involved was fired, and no conspiracy theories were concocted to blame the disastrous decision on someone else. At the 10-year anniversary celebration of the marketing disaster, Goizueta characterized the New Coke decision as a prime example of taking intelligent risks. He urged all employees to take intelligent risks in their jobs, saying it was critical to the company's success.

Contrast these two cases with the historical Moscow Show Trials orchestrated by Stalin to shift the blame for failure of his economic policies onto others, or the long list of conspiracies of individuals and groups that Hillary Clinton claims are responsible for her defeat in the 2016 presidential election.

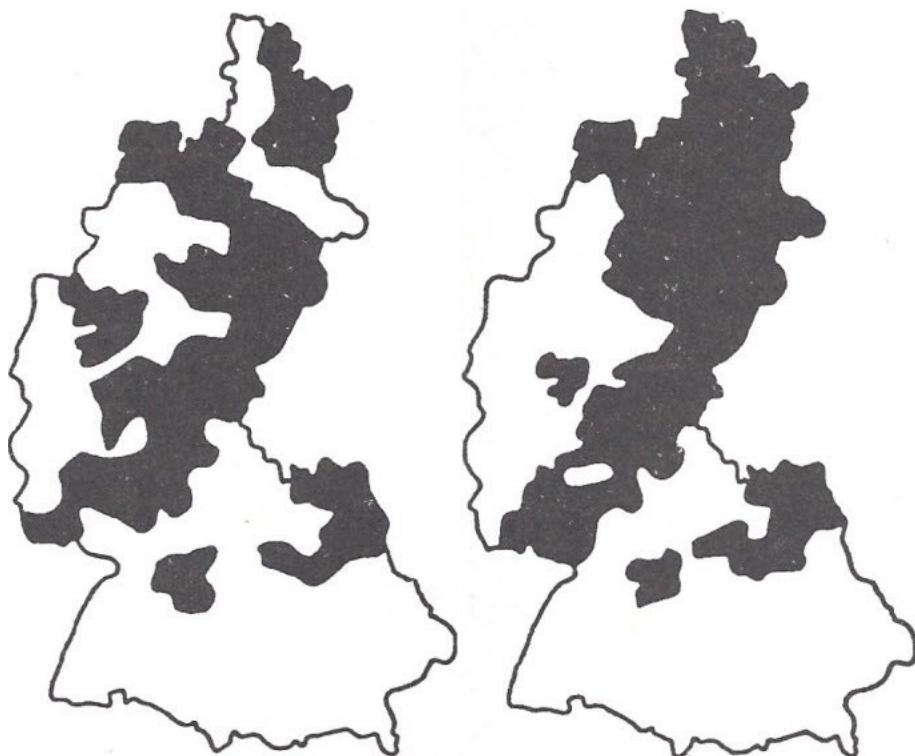
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These elections show the permanency of the "identitarian" (or socialist) tendencies in the German landscape.

On the left: The National Socialist vote (over 40%) in the July 31, 1932, elections. (This was the greatest percentage the browns received in a truly free election.)

On the right: The areas won by the Social Democrats in direct voting in the November 19, 1972, elections.

The near-identity of these two maps is astonishing.



Originally published in my *Narrenschiff auf Linkskurs* (Graz: Styria, 1977), 114.

552. Cf. also E. von Kuehnelt-Leddihn, *Die falsch gestellten Weichen* (Vienna-Cologne: Bohlan, 1985), 495.

Footnote #552 from page 405 of ***Leftism Revisited*** (1990), by Erik Ritter von Kuehnelt-Leddihn

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