

## 1: Violence The story so far Â» The Anatomy of Fascism - Road to Peace

*The Authoritarian Specter shows that many ordinary people today are psychologically disposed to embrace antidemocratic, fascist policies. The book presents the latest results from a prize-winning research program on the authoritarian personality--a victory for the scientific method in the struggle to understand the worst aspects of ourselves.*

Authoritarians Sociopaths We would say those in the High-High group are people subject to radicalization and extremism. They are likely to often be sociopathic--according to the observations of Martha Stout. Extremism is extremism, whether politically right or left, whether secular, religious, or economic. Having said that, this singular result alone would not pass scientific muster. But it now does, having been repeated replicated in statistical terms numerous times. In any case, we must accept these results at face value. Altemeyer has filled in important blanks in the picture of terror being developed on this site. Perhaps its most important contribution lies in its contribution to understanding how the continuum of human personality finds expression socially and in governance. So how can both reside in a single person? For that answer, we need to understand both the LWA test and the authoritarian. As for the test, most items contain two phrases that combine Left leaning content on one hand together with an authoritarian execution on the other. Extremists accept the authoritarian means to an end regardless of political direction while moderates pay more attention to the direction than the means. The net result is that moderates lie at one pole while extremists lie at the other. In between lie the means by which moderation or extremism finds expression. Left vs Right politically and Moderate vs Extreme in execution. One such a rendition follows: Those in the middle, are the harmless to helpful authoritarians who do yeoman duty as accountants, doctors, airline pilots, engineers armed service people and the like. They are the mild varieties of right and left wing authoritarians. The above figure is schematic and not to scale, at least until a clearer, or more definitive, design comes along. In America, the moderates might be classed as the undecided or swing voters. The degree varies from time to time; recent history has tended toward the extreme, not just in the US, but the world. The extremists at the top are still a minority of the populace; never mind that a few dominate US government policy and propaganda at present. Their dominance is beginning to weaken largely because they overreached across the board, especially in Iraq and the economy. John Dean observes that extreme authoritarians Neocons have co-opted the Republican party, and that it no longer resembles the party of Lincoln and Goldwater. That is certainly true, and it happened with little or no input from the average-American Republican. Features distinguishing the Authoritarian Personality , AP, are that it exhibits: It will be black and white demanding submission, conventionalism and aggression. Fierceness and herding instincts cloaked in social dogma might be the natural and human-social history interpretation. Many animal societies are hierarchical and headed by a single leader that is typically male, but not always, or a mating pair. Fierceness, of course enables the alpha animal leader s. One amazing aspect is that Altemeyer and his Soviet colleagues found their societies to be mirror images of each other in terms of Authoritarianism. The Cold-War rivals were led by similar kinds of people! Certain State legislators in America scored even higher in authoritarianism than did their national counterparts. This fact of course goes against their party line, otherwise known as propaganda. Corollary to this, Altemeyer also found scores of individuals who were so hard and fast in their belief of non-factual statements that one has to wonder if they belong to the human race. These people it seems only believe the propaganda and the preposterous. Holocaust denial is a favorite of one such group. Nazism is the belief of another. In fact, this reviewer has encountered a few individuals with similar hardened and irrational beliefs--they were just not organized. For this work alone, and as an authority on the human condition that breeds violence, Altemeyer belongs up there alongside Adorno. Milgram, Zimbardo, and Stout. The differences Ray has seem to be at least in part semantic. Conservatism by definition includes an authoritrian trait--conventionalism. The emphasis by the two authors certainly differs. In a paper dating from , Ray misquotes Adorno et al. Although carried out mostly in California, the work of these Jewish authors was directed explicitly toward finding an explanation for the rise of German Nazism. I will for my purposes, therefore, take it as given that by an authoritarian person we mean someone prone to behave as the Nazis did -- in an aggressive, domineering, and

destructive way toward other people. In a professional paper, Ray makes a more telling point. It is better defined as simple authoritarian. These folks employ whatever system is available to server their purpose. Ray further points out that The RWA scales is a measure of conservatism. See "Journal of Social Psychology" for the details. A lot of water has passed under the bridge since He did not dwell on the opposing traits of parenting, altruism, and cooperation, also part of our genome. These are needed to create a reasonable road-map out of violence which is so consuming of exchequer and destructive of our basic human potential. We present the forgoing to illustrate how difficult it is sometimes to select the "most probable" interpretation of the data. That achievement is a first-order breakthrough whether or not there is a semantic or other type of problem with his interpretation. For the reality inclined, this book rates five stars; it is a classical demonstration of the power the scientific method can bring to bear in sorting out the terror equation. For the theoreticians, his effective use of factor analysis sets him apart from other authors cited on this web site. This editor is grateful to a reader for suggesting this review. It is predictive and has been replicated. It appears that there are many out there who resist the idea that psychology can have something to do with our political leanings. We are surprised; if our individual political leaning does not come from our individual psychological make up, from where does it come? Altemeyer was careful to describe his methodology. It is as sound as it gets in social science. We urge our readers to research for themselves the techniques Altemeyer used and comment on any issues here. For an on-line copy of this courageous book see:

### 2: The Authoritarian Specter by Bob Altemeyer

*by Andrew J. Pierce. ABSTRACT. In this essay, I provide an analysis of the much-discussed authoritarian aspects of Donald Trump's campaign and early administration.*

Sampling[ edit ] Participants were recruited through formal organizations. Christie reports though that people belonging to at least one organization differ significantly from people that do not belong to organizations at all. Thus the sample taken was not representative of white, non-Jewish, middle-class, Americans. The correlations between A-S, E and F vary in different samples, subsequent studies showed. However, a negative correlation was never found between those scales. Acquiescence Response Set[ edit ] Couch and Keniston addressed the problem of the items being all phrased in an affirmative direction towards anti-Semitism. This poses a validity problem: The scale may not accurately record the variable it is intended to measure. When they stabilize into a particular combination it must be because that is a combination that works for human personalities" Brown, p. However, the Coulter study also found the Communists scored higher in F-Scale than the politically neutral group. Rokeach obtained F-Scale scores from 13 Communist college students in England. Their mean was the lowest of all known groups. They did much of the preliminary work on ethnocentrism and statistical measurement. Frenkel-Brunswik examined personality variables and family background with a series of interview studies. Adorno provided a political and sociological perspective to the book. The initially planned title for the book was *The Fascist Character and the Measurement of Fascist Trends*, but as early as Adorno feared that the assistants at Berkeley would try to sanitize it to a more innocuous title like *Character and Prejudice*. The final title was the result of a compromise. The *Authoritarian Personality* has often provoked polarized responses: Ray [24] argued that the project of *The Authoritarian Personality* was seriously flawed[ need quotation to verify ] on several points: In , over a decade later, the latter point was also criticized by Billings, et al. However, it cannot be said that there is no relationship between traits of Right-Wing Authoritarians and antisemitism. The fact that Rubenstein himself affirms that "the results confirm the validity of the RWA" represents a particularly interesting outcome: Orthodox and Reform Jews in Israel are classified closer to the fascist and anti-Semitic traits, as thought in by Adorno et al. She reports confirmation of most of the original findings. The E and F scales are found to be significantly correlated in a wide array of samples and predictions of relationships with attitudinal measures are almost invariably confirmed" [16]:

### 3: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com): Customer reviews: The Authoritarian Specter

*Bob Altemeyer, is both daring and credible. He is an Associate Professor of Psychology at University of Manitoba. He is an Associate Professor of Psychology at University of Manitoba. His professional focus is the social psychology of authoritarian personalities; it is his specialty.*

Robert O Paxton Extended Book Review As a distinct form of dictatorship in implementation, Fascism has much in common with other totalitarian forms. Unlike most other total dictatorships, Fascism begins as a movement. It originated in France prior to WWI and found its first national expression in Italy soon after the war ended. In both Italy and Germany, fascists came to power by legitimate means, a key distinction. They only showed their true colors after taking power. Paxton does an admirable job in defining classical Fascism as practiced in Italy and Germany. He did that by describing the conditions that brought the movements into being followed by gaining and wielding power. That process is best understood as proceeded through five steps, quoting Paxton: Their rooting in the political system. Their seizure of power. Their exercise of power. The long duration, during which the fascist regime chooses either radicalization or entropy. There is no rule that fits each stage, except perhaps opportunism. Most scholars label each regime by its given name, Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany. The creation of mass politics is a precondition, and it comes about in rough proportion to the degree of dissatisfaction of the masses. There were plenty of each in both Italy and Germany. Paxton lists the many factors paraphrased, or rephrased on occasion, in terms used on this web site in the bullets below. Modern conditions that currently exist to a more or less degree are appended in [italics]. A sense of great crisis that is not dealt with. Many regional local governments are nearly bankrupt in America. In America, immigration is now at a trickle level, but the hue and cry has not diminished. Class conflict is increasing, so far relatively peacefully as expressed by citizen rallies, political recalls, sit-ins and the OWS movement. The religious right is weighing here as well. Believing is easier than knowing: The latter takes dedication and an open mind that too few of us have sufficiently. Only a small fraction of all of us are like this, but when those who are achieve power, their attitude is leveraged far beyond its genetic importance. Violence is then condoned, even encouraged. See in particular Zimbardo , where the system that created Abu Ghraib was foretold by a controlled experiment that provided an accurate template for the awful developments at Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo. The membrane between our violent and nurturing selves is paper thin when one has permission to behave badly. That one party seems to see this better than the other gives cause for concern. Fascism is not a political philosophy; it is merely, but terrifyingly, a genetic expression. And it infects democracies and dictatorships alike. Altemeyer for further details. Paxton comes to much the same conclusion on the same page, At bottom is a passionate nationalism. Rush Limbaugh can fill you in. So can Hermann Georing. Elsewhere we discuss the future possibility of Fascism in America. He also finds historic evidence that Fascism is widely spread. We agree, but from another angle, our genes agree. By describing Fascism, truly does forewarn humanity of the dangers. The next fascist will surely have not only nukes, but remotely piloted weaponized drones. He might already have begun his quest for power. Of course other types of dictators could do the same thing. There is Hope none the less. Together, they can markedly reduce our violent tendencies and safety. Working the international scene to eliminate nuclear weaponry altogether, reserving just a few to divert the very occasional errant bolide on collision course with earth. Population growth must stop with a world population small enough to survive droughts and famines to come, not to mention bolide impact. Renewable energy capacity will ultimately be limiting. The sooner we get on with developing it to its ultimate expression, the sooner we can reach a stable equilibrium that planet earth is capable of. The same is true of raw materials, where recycling replaces drilling, pumping, and mining. The sooner these problems are assessed, the less the ultimate cost and the more likely effective solutions will be in hand as needed. Truth is stronger than fiction. Truth has a shot at setting us free of our violent impulses. Of all the nations on earth, America is most capable of leading this parade. Capturing solar energy is much more common in the coastal provinces of China today than it is in America. For further commentary and research see:

## 4: The Specter of Authoritarianism - Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal

*The Authoritarian Specter has 23 ratings and 1 review. Kathryn said: This book though nearly 20 years old is a must read for today. There is a lot of sta.*

Political conservatism as motivated social cognition by John T. Kruglanski, Jack Glaser, Frank J. Kruglanski - Psychological Bulletin , " Analyzing political conservatism as motivated social cognition integrates theories of personality authoritarianism, dogmatismâ€”intolerance of ambiguity , epistemic and existential needs for closure, regulatory focus, terror management , and ideological rationalization social dominance, system just A meta-analysis 88 samples, 12 countries, 22, cases confirms that several psychological variables predict political conservatism: The core ideology of conservatism stresses resistance to change and justification of inequality and is motivated by needs that vary situationally and dispositionally to manage uncertainty and threat. Conservatism is a demanding mistress and is giving me a migraine. Will, Bunts For more than half a century, psychologists have been tracking the hypothesis that different psychological motives and tendencies underlie ideological differences between the political left and the Show Context Citation Context Stone, ; Tomkins, , Classic and contemporary theories of authoritarianism similarly stress the possibility that conservatives are punitive to Rev , " Exposure to conflicting political viewpoints is widely assumed to benefit the citizens of a democratic polity. Nonetheless, the benefits of exposure to heterogeneous political viewpoints have yet to be demonstrated empirically. Finally, utilizing a laboratory experiment manipulating exposure to dissonant and consonant political views, I further substantiate the causal role of cross-cutting exposure in fostering political tolerance. We use national survey data to examine the extent to which various sources of political information expose people to dissimilar political views. Although a lack of diverse perspectives is a common complaint against American news media, we find that individuals are exposed to far more dissimilar political views via news media than through interpersonal political discussants. The media advantage is rooted in the relative difficulty of selectively exposing oneself to those sources of information, as well as the lesser desire to do so, given the impersonal nature of mass media. Comments Show Context Citation Context In short, both in political theory and empirical wor There has been a long history of work on authoritarianism that has looked at the role of societal threat. Much of the empirical research in this tradition has relied on aggregate data to examine the relationship between societal threat and authoritarian attitudes and behaviors. Our analysis uses ind Our analysis uses individual-level data and a range of perceived threat measures to better understand the dynamics of authoritarianism and threat. We also move beyond the hypothesis of a direct relationship between threat and authoritarianism, and hypothesize instead that the relationship involves interaction effects: As predicted, our analysis finds no evidence of a direct effect of societal threat but significant evidence of an interaction between authoritarian predispositions and perceived threat. We consider the implications of these results for our understanding of authoritarianism. In one of the first detailed discussions of the subject, Fromm argued that insecurity is the major factor in the development of authoritarianism. In order to produce a beneficial result, professionals must sometimes cause harm to another human being. Whereas previous research has est Whereas previous research has established the importance of treating victims of necessary evils with interpersonal sensitivity, we focus on the challenges performers face when attempting to achieve this prescribed standard in practice. Show Context Citation Context Future research can illuminate how these in Feeling Validated Versus Being Correct: Eagly, Inge Brechan, Matthew J. Lindberg, Lisa Merrill , " A meta-analysis assessed whether exposure to information is guided by defense or accuracy motives. Analyses indi-cated a moderate preference for congenial over uncongenial information d 0. In support of the importance of accuracy motivation, an uncongeniality bias emerged when uncongenial information was relevant to accomplishing a current goal. Social attitude measurement has been limited by inadequate structural models. In this study, broad, basic dimensions were sought, with the assumption that crucial variables are represented as terms ending in-ism isms. In a sample of college students, the most replicable item structure had 3 factors; one of these 3 factors split into 2 factors in the 4-factor structure. A replication study confirmed that Conservatism and Authoritarianism are subcomponents of the largest factor.

The other factors, though highly meaningful, seem more sparsely represented in previous research. No factor was highly related to personality traits other than Openness to Experience. The factors can serve as content-validity benchmarks for developing improved measurement models in this consequential, discrete domain of individual differences.

Prosocial behavior and religion: An important discrepancy seems to exist between self-reports and laboratory studies regarding prosociality among religious people. Some have even suggested that this involves moral hypocrisy on the part of religious people. However, the assumption of the four studies reported here is that the impact of religiousness on prosociality is limited but exists, and does not reflect self-delusion. Other results from the studies suggested that the prosociality of religious people is not an artifact of gender, social desirability bias, security in attachment, empathy, or honesty.

STUDY 1 In this study, we tested the hypothesis that religiousness is negatively associated with indirect, nonphysical aggression. Since previous evidence documenting this link is usually based on Family metaphors and moral intuitions: How conservatives and liberals narrate their lives by Dan P. This research examines life-narrative interviews obtained from highly religious and politically active adults to test differences between political conservatives and liberals on a implicit family metaphors G. Lakoff, and b moral intuitions J. Content analysis of 12 key scenes in life stories showed that conservatives, as predicted, tended to depict authority figures as strict enforcers of moral rules and to identify lessons in self-discipline. By contrast, liberals were more likely to identify lessons learned regarding empathy and openness, even though contrary to prediction they were no more likely than conservatives to describe nurturant authority figures. Analysis of extended discourse on the development of religious faith and personal morality showed that conservatives emphasized moral intuitions regarding respect for social hierarchy, allegiance to in-groups, and the purity or sanctity of the self, whereas liberals invested more significance in moral intuitions regarding harm and fairness. The results are discussed in terms of the recent upsurge of interest among psychologists in political ideology and the value of using life-narrative methods and concepts to explore how politically active adults attempt to construct meaningful lives. Adopting conservative values and beliefs may help people to feel safe in the face of danger, The contribution of the lay theories approach to the study of groups by Ying-yi Hong, Sheri R. This special issue highlights the contribution of the lay theories approach to the study of groups. Six articles address the nature, development, and consequences of a variety of lay theories for group perception and behavior. First, these articles illuminate the structural, functional, and dynamic properties of lay theories as well as their scope. Second, the articles address the development of lay theories from diverse theoretical perspectives, including evolutionary, cognitive, developmental, and sociocultural learning. Third, each article documents the consequences of different lay theories for understanding group inferences and judgments. Taken together, these articles propose theoretical extensions of the lay theories approach and suggest practical implications of the lay theories approach for reducing prejudice. The theories people use in their everyday life have been termed lay, implicit, naive, intuitive, common sense, and background beliefs because people are not necessarily aware of their theories or the impact of those theories on their social understanding. Other theories represent ideologies that apply to judging groups as well as other social targets e. Lay theories also may be specific to particular perceived properties of social groups e.

## 5: The Authoritarian Specter | JAMA | JAMA Network

*This book shows that many ordinary people today are highly susceptible to hate literature and are psychologically disposed to embrace antidemocratic, fascist policies. Many of our biggest problems.*

The F-scale was worded so that agreement always indicated an authoritarian response, thus leaving it susceptible to the acquiescence response bias. The RWA scale is balanced to have an equal number of pro and anti authoritarian statements. The RWA scale also has excellent internal reliability, with coefficient alpha typically measuring between 0.9 and 1.0. For example, in the social psychology of religion the version of the scale is still commonly used. Some of those are published, [9] [10] but many researchers simply select a subset of items to use in their research, a practice that Altemeyer strongly criticizes. For example, Funke [12] showed that it is possible to extract the three underlying dimensions of RWA if the double- and triple-barreled nature of the items is removed. Given the possibility of underlying dimensions emerging from the scale, it is then the case that the scale is no longer balanced, since all the items primarily capturing authoritarian aggression are pro-trait worded higher scores mean more authoritarianism and all the items primarily measuring conventionalism are con-trait worded higher scores mean less authoritarianism. In order to achieve that, they tend to be in favour of social control, coercion and the use of group authority to place constraints on the behaviours of people such as political dissidents and ethnic minorities. These constraints might include restrictions on immigration, limits on free speech and association and laws regulating moral behaviour. It is the willingness to support or take action that leads to increased social uniformity that makes right-wing authoritarianism more than just a personal distaste for difference. Right-wing authoritarianism is characterized by obedience to authority, moral absolutism, racial and ethnic prejudice and intolerance and punitiveness towards dissidents and deviants. Their studies show that it can be split into three distinct factors: Right-wing authoritarianism was previously split differently into three attitudinal and behavioral clusters which correlate together: Authoritarian aggression – a general aggressiveness directed against deviants, outgroups and other people that are perceived to be targets according to established authorities. It means that the person tends to follow the established conventions and authorities in society. In theory, the authorities could have either right-wing or left-wing political views. The scale was carefully designed to measure closed-mindedness without regard to ideology. Nevertheless, researchers found that it correlated with British political conservatism. People with moderate liberal attitudes had the highest integrative complexity in their cognitions. These would be people who submit to leftist authorities, are highly conventional to liberal viewpoints and are aggressive to people who oppose left-wing ideology. These attempts have failed because measures of authoritarianism always correlate at least slightly with the right. However, left-wing authoritarians were found in Eastern Europe. For example, during the Cold War authoritarians in the United States were usually anti-communist, whereas in the Soviet Union authoritarians generally supported the Communist Party and were opposed to capitalism. While communism in the Soviet Union is seen as leftist, it still inspired the same responses. Furthermore, recent research indicates that political progressives can exhibit the qualities of authoritarianism when they are asked about conservative Christians. Stenner argues that conservatives will embrace racial diversity, civil liberties and moral freedom to the extent they are already institutionalized authoritatively-supported traditions and are therefore supportive of social stability. Conservatives tend to be drawn to authoritarianism when public opinion is fractious and there is a loss of confidence in public institutions, but in general they value stability and certainty over increased uniformity. However, Stenner says that authoritarians also want difference restricted even when so doing would require significant social change and instability. Specifically, they are more likely to make incorrect inferences from evidence and to hold contradictory ideas that result from compartmentalized thinking. They are also more likely to uncritically accept insufficient evidence that supports their beliefs and they are less likely to acknowledge their own limitations. They generally have a conservative economic philosophy, are highly nationalistic, oppose abortion, support capital punishment, oppose gun control legislation and do not value social equality. It is also worth noting that many authoritarians have no interest in politics. For example, they are more willing to

suspend constitutional guarantees of liberty such as the Bill of Rights. They are more likely to advocate strict, punitive sentences for criminals [29] and report that punishing such people is satisfying for them. They tend to be ethnocentric and prejudiced against racial and ethnic minorities [30] and homosexuals. Unlike a comparison game played by individuals with low RWA scores, which resulted in world peace and widespread international cooperation, the simulation by authoritarians became highly militarized and eventually entered the stage of nuclear war. By the end of the high RWA game, the entire population of the earth was declared dead. However, a cross-cultural study examined the relation between authoritarianism and individualism-collectivism in samples 1, from Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Poland and the United States. The two measures can be thought of as two sides of the same coin: Low openness to experience and high conscientiousness have been found to be predictive of social conformity. People low in openness to experience tend to prefer clear, unambiguous moral rules and are more likely to support the existing social order insofar as it provides clear guidance about social norms for behavior and how the world should be. People low in openness to experience are also more sensitive to threats both real and symbolic to the social order and hence tend to view outgroups who deviate from traditional social norms and values as a threat to ingroup norms and values. Conscientiousness is associated with a preference for order, structure and security, hence this might explain the connection with RWA. She argues that the RWA Scale can be viewed as a measure of expressed authoritarianism, but that other measures are needed to assess authoritarian predispositions which interact with threatening circumstances to produce the authoritarian response. Recent criticism has also come as a result of treating RWA as uni-dimensional even in contexts where it makes no sense to do so. For example, RWA has been used in regression analyses with fundamentalism as another predictor and attitudes to homosexuality and racism as the outcomes. Mavor and colleagues have argued that this artifact eliminates or even reverses any apparent tendency for fundamentalism to reduce racism once RWA is controlled. The implication is that in some domains such as the social psychology of religion it is not only preferable to think of RWA as consisting of at least two components, but essential in order to avoid statistical errors and incorrect conclusions. Ray, who questions the sampling methods used and the ability of the RWA Scale to predict authoritarian behavior and provides evidence that the RWA Scale measures conservatism rather than "directiveness", a construct that John J. Ray invented and that he relates to authoritarianism. In , they released an erratum [47] showing that psychoticism is actually more associated with liberalism, whereas neuroticism is more associated with conservatism. In , the new regality theory suggested a reinterpretation of RWA in the light of evolutionary psychology. Regality theory agrees that authoritarianism is a dynamic response to external threat, and more specifically to collective danger. But rather than seeing authoritarianism as a psychological aberration, regality theory sees it as an evolved response to perceived collective danger. The tendency to support a strong leader in times of collective danger has contributed to Darwinian fitness in human prehistory because it helped solve the collective action problem in war and suppress free riders. It is argued that regality theory adds a deeper level of analysis to our understanding of authoritarianism and avoids the political bias that the research in the authoritarian personality and RWA is often criticized for.

## 6: The Authoritarian Specter – Robert Altemeyer | Harvard University Press

*The Authoritarian Specter shows that many ordinary people today are highly susceptible to hate literature and are psychologically disposed to embrace antidemocratic, fascist policies. Many of our biggest problems, seemingly unrelated, are found to have common authoritarian roots.*

The Specter of Authoritarianism by Andrew J. Drawing from both philosophical analyses of authoritarianism and recent work in social science, I focus on three elements of authoritarianism in particular: While I offer no ultimate prediction as to whether a Trump administration will collapse into authoritarianism, I do identify key developments that would represent moves in that direction. The unorthodox campaign and unexpected election of Donald Trump has ignited intense speculation about the possibility of an authoritarian turn in American politics. In some ways, this is not surprising. The divisive political climate in the United States is fertile soil for the demonization of political opponents. Bush was regularly characterized as an authoritarian by his left opposition, as was Barack Obama by his own detractors. In this essay, I attempt to provide a sober evaluation of the authoritarian prospects of a Trump administration. As presidential agendas inevitably differ from campaign platforms, much of this analysis will be unavoidably speculative. I focus on three elements of authoritarianism in particular: While these elements are sometimes thought of as competing causal explanations for the rise of authoritarian regimes, my analysis here has no such explanatory pretensions. I assume that the rise of Trump is attributable to a complex causal network of social forces, including those mentioned here and perhaps others besides. In short, my view is that identifying the most statistically significant predictor of supporting authoritarian regimes, or their single most salient causal factor, is less important than attaining a wide-ranging view of their central attributes, thus developing the outlines of a standard by which to judge the Trump and other administrations. Accordingly, while I offer no ultimate prediction as to whether a Trump administration will collapse into authoritarianism, I do identify key developments that would represent moves in that direction. Fortunately, scholarship on authoritarianism has historically emphasized the importance of understanding its psychological appeal, and thereby focused on not just authoritarian rulers and governments themselves, but on their core supporters. Grounded in Freudian psychology, these researchers ultimately located support for authoritarian regimes and policies in childhood pathologies that resulted in rigid adherence to simplified worldviews, strict obedience to authority figures, and fear and distrust of those who do not share this same orientation to the world. And while this particular study has been criticized both for its reliance on empirically questionable Freudian presuppositions and for methodological errors Stenner ; Hetherington and Weiler ; Christie and Jahoda , the core idea of an authoritarian personality type remains influential, and continues to be developed and refined by social scientists. High scores on this measure of authoritarian predisposition corresponded to a greater likelihood of supporting Trump over the other contenders for the Republican party nomination. They claim that anti-elitist populism, manifested in distrust of experts and political elites is the more significant factor that distinguished Trump supporters from supporters of other Republican contenders. But even if Cruz was the preferred candidate of those predisposed to authoritarianism, their study still revealed high levels of authoritarianism in Trump supporters as well. It is thus quite likely that most Cruz supporters turned to Trump supporters when Cruz dropped out of the race, a claim supported by evidence that evangelical Christians overwhelmingly voted for Trump in the general election Smith and Martinez But more importantly, anti-elitism is not necessarily opposed to authoritarianism. One might expect authoritarians to submit to the authority of political and other elites, but this misses the fact that authoritarians do not view all forms of authority equally. As MacWilliams puts it: To authoritarians, there are higher powers that delineate right from wrong and good from evil. There are transcendent ways of behaving and being that are enduring, everlasting, and the root of balance and order. Indeed, the study of authoritarianism has historically been plagued by difficulties in disentangling it from conservative political ideologies. Yet one of the advantages of approaches that focus on child-rearing is that they are supposed to get behind ideological commitments and political beliefs. In principle then, it should be able to identify latent authoritarian tendencies as well as explicit

authoritarian beliefs, as expressed, for example, in some varieties of conservative ideology. It is not necessary here to decide on conceptual grounds whether the manipulation of racial attitudes is a necessary feature of authoritarianism. It is enough to note that, empirically, authoritarian regimes often employ this strategy. The geographical locations where Trump found the most support are areas where traditional sources of employment have been rendered obsolete or moved overseas, where free trade agreements like NAFTA are viewed with suspicion, and where the social effects of economic marginalization manifested in things like drug addiction have wreaked havoc. The economic marginalization of a subset of the white working class provides fertile ground for racial scapegoating. Here again, the analyses of those writing in the wake of earlier forms of authoritarianism is instructive. In *Dialectic of Enlightenment*, Horkheimer and Adorno aimed to show that German anti-Semitism was intentionally cultivated as a means of redirecting discontent arising from economic exploitation. In their words, German anti-Semitism served a specific purpose: This social position made the Jew an easy scapegoat for the most basic injustice of capitalism, the extraction of surplus value, i. The Nazis thus attributed to Jews a shared biological essence, solidified in both law and social practice. In this way, the group targeted for scapegoating is identified and fixed in a more or less stable form. The key idea is simply that scapegoating occurs as a response to a real economic crisis, which results in political dissent of a sort that threatens the vested interests of those who hold economic power, which is then redirected toward vulnerable minority groups. White working class communities that have experienced the loss of low-skill manufacturing jobs, decreasing tax revenue, crumbling infrastructure, and general social anomie have proven incredibly responsive to explanations that link these phenomena to the perceived influx of immigrants from the south. Growing white anxiety about misleading reports that whites will soon become a minority in the United States due to increased immigration from non-European nations compounds these economic fears Passel and Cohn ; Pierce This shows that it is not immigration per se that worries Trump supporters, but a racialized immigration that challenges white control over power and resources. While such racial anxiety is in some form as old as the United States itself, it was manipulated masterfully by the Trump campaign. Debates about which factor has greater explanatory salience can easily miss the ways in which they are closely intertwined. For example, the myriad reports of impending white minority almost always focus on non-Hispanic whites as the relevant demographic for measuring when whites will fall beneath fifty percent of the overall population. These examples show that the folk understanding of race may not match up with official racial categories — that Hispanics and Arabs are commonly thought of as being racially distinct from non-Hispanic, non-Arab whites. In short, if the economic structure of a society requires or rewards submission to the authority of employers, benefactors, and those with more economic power, this sort of subservience is likely to be seen as normal, and thereby transferred to the sphere of political or familial authority, where it can be exploited to support xenophobic policies that purport to address complex social and economic issues. Combining the insights of the scapegoat theory and the relative power theory then, one can say that societies with a high degree of economic inequality will produce heightened levels of authoritarian predispositions, and that these heightened authoritarian predispositions are more easily activated in times of economic or political crisis, or among economically marginalized populations. Given that capitalism is prone to both extreme inequality and frequent crisis, it is fair to say that it will reliably produce such authoritarian attitudes, especially in those that become economically marginalized. Scapegoating will thus appear as an easy solution to any legitimation crisis that might arise. Trump is by no means the first politician to employ a strategy of deceit and falsehood. But generally, politicians lie through omission, or in ways that can be easily retracted or reinterpreted. Yet the authoritarian orientation to the truth is misunderstood, she claims, if it is viewed as an attempt at factual accuracy. Some of the falsehoods that the Trump administration traffics in could be understood in this way. Trump also claimed that the U. If something happens blame him and court system. Despite recent increases likely due to the generalized, post-victory optimism of Trump supporters public approval ratings of Congress remain at historic lows. This demonstrates a lack of faith in the effectiveness of the legislative branch of government. If faith in the judiciary were similarly undermined, the stage would be set for reigning in its powers, and undermining the system of checks and balances designed to prevent autocracy. One might identify as key features of authoritarianism as a political system, as opposed to a

psychological predisposition the consolidation of executive power, the elimination of effective checks on that power from legislatures, judiciaries, and the press, repression of opposition parties, and repression of political opposition more broadly. To the contrary, his actions appear to have produced levels of dissent, protest, and pushback, from citizens, from the media, from opposing political parties, and in some cases even from the Republican Party itself, not seen in the United States in some time. Perhaps this indicates that worries about Trump ushering in an era of authoritarian repression and control are exaggerated. It does seem unlikely that a Trump administration will succeed in outlawing the Democratic Party, disbanding Congress, or replacing independent journalism with state-sponsored channels of propaganda. For this reason, it seems premature to declare the Trump administration definitively authoritarian. For example, Trump has already flirted with the dangerous possibility of simply disregarding judicial review of his policies. Thankfully, the administration changed course as public outrage grew and additional decisions reinforced and expanded the initial rulings. A major terrorist attack on the United States would also provide a convenient premise for expanding executive power and restricting the constitutional rights of citizens, following precedents set in the wake of the September 11, attacks. In short then, while it is premature to conclude that the Trump administration is an authoritarian regime, I have identified three authoritarian elements of his campaign and early administration that should be carefully monitored, and shown how these elements are inter-related. Citizens and political analysts alike should continue to monitor these elements of the Trump administration, and to guard against their expanded use and exploitation. He earned his Ph. His specialization is social and political philosophy broadly conceived, with interests in critical theory and the philosophy of race. He is the author of several articles in these areas, as well as a recent book: Levinson, and Nevitt Sanford. *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*. University of Manitoba Press. *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. Case, Anne and Angus Deaton. Christie, Richard and Marie Jahoda, eds. *Continuities in Social Research*. Code of Federal Regulations, title 3 Accessed February 23, *Its Consequences and Concomitants*, edited by Alex Inketes, pp. *Violence and the Sacred*. Johns Hopkins University Press. Hetherington, Marc and Jonathan Weiler. *Authoritarianism and Polarization in American Politics*. Horkheimer, Max, and Theodor W. *The Rise of Trump: New York Times Editorial Board*. *Racial Formation in the United States*. Rahn, Wendy and Eric Oliver. *Populism in the election. Toward a Political Philosophy of Race. A Preliminary Analysis*. Whatever role if any scapegoating plays in human culture generally, it is clear that this feature takes on a particularly intense and specific form in authoritarian regimes. Thus, respondents are asked whether they are Hispanic or non-Hispanic, and then must answer an additional question about race. The differences between authoritarianism and what Arendt calls totalitarianism are interesting, but can be set aside here for the present purpose of an analysis of authoritarianism, since it is not clear that this particular feature “the strategic use of falsehoods” is one that distinguishes the two forms of rule.

### 7: The Authoritarian Specter - Bob Altemeyer, Robert A. Altemeyer - Google Books

*The dark specter of an authoritarian government hangs over the Nov. 6 midterm election. It's a battle over whether this country will continue to have a democratic form of government or one under the control of authoritarian rule.*

We know what a democratic form of government is; one in which the power is vested in the people, i. In America, it is the latter. There are those who will hear that statement and say that this democracy is now dead, it no longer exists. And because it is, the door to an authoritarian government is now wide open. There is strict obedience by the people to the dictates of those in control, a stifling of their personal freedoms. Authoritarianism is any political system that concentrates power in the hands of a leader or a small elite group that help to maintain control. It is responsible only to itself. These types of controlling governments are of many types. However, all will exercise strict control over the freedoms of the people and will use a variety of methods to hold onto power. They totally control every aspect of life in the nation. Tight restrictions are placed on freedom of assembly; the Constitution and the rule of law become irrelevant. Any opposition to the regime is harshly punished. Trump and Republicans in Congress have an obsession with control, over this government, this country, and society. They were almost rabid in their numerous attempts to repeal Obamacare and they still have that as a main objective. This march toward authoritarianism has been going on for some time. While Trump has not initiated this process it can accurately be said that he has taken it to new heights. All we need to do is to continue watching Trump and listen to his words and we will see the modern day version of Benito Mussolini in action. If I ever saw a control freak in a position of high authority in America he is just that. Upon assuming the presidency Trump wasted no time before he began the process of dismantling key government agencies. The cabinet heads of various important agencies such as the EPA and others either eliminated or watered down critically important rules and regulations involving the environment and the banking industry. Authoritarian governments have nothing to do with democratic principles; they are a controlling force that makes the rules and enforces them. When they take over the free press is no longer free. Its members fall under the control of the government and become no more than its mouthpiece. That has happened many times down through history, most recently in Nazi Germany under Hitler and in Italy under Mussolini. The following was taken from justsecurity. Obamacare will be repealed. Medicare, Medicaid, and the VA system will be privatized. There will no longer be such a thing as pre-existing conditions. A very large portion of Americans will have no kind of medical coverage. The 1st Amendment will no longer exist. Abortions of any kind will be criminalized. The people of America better wake up to the fact that if the Republican Party retains control of both the House and the Senate in the upcoming elections they will continue taking this country down that wrong road. And once this controlling force gets firmly established it is not going to ever let anything or anyone to stand in its way.

### 8: The Authoritarian Specter by Bob Altemeyer (, Hardcover) | eBay

*Authoritarian Neoliberalism: the Specter of Pinochet This essay explores the rise of populist demagogues and the economics of their regimes. Rather than marking a clear break with neoliberalism or a direct tie to early twentieth century fascism, these figures historically connect to the regime of Augusto Pinochet and illustrate a growing trend.*

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*His studies of authoritarian aggression won the prize for the best research in the behavioral sciences awarded in by the American Academy for the Advancement of Science. He wrote three academic books presenting his findings, the last being The Authoritarian Specter published by Harvard University Press in*

*A Parley P. Pratt Reader Talking about your family Field and laboratory data on some podzolic and associated soils in Southeastern United States Linear algebra and its applications lay 5th edition solutions An Introduction to Electrical Measurements Understanding the Spanish subjunctive Yasmin and the serpent prince. Student learning behavioral emotional and cognitive aspects Food ABC (The Colors We Eat) Let me in erin mccarthy A new climate for stewardship The adventure of the stockbrokers clerk Handmade (Poster Collection) Network security assessment by oreilly 2nd edition Goods 100 best books ever & The Warbots Larry S. Todd Moment of truth (Mysterium mortis) The Works of John Dryden, Volume X: Plays Enhancement of learning and memory by elevating brain magnesium. Patristic Greek reader A different style president Benin in world history The Negro in the national economy Andrew F. Brimmer Social sciences since the Second World War Gods and other ancestors Marthas Rocky Mountain museum Courthouses of Texas Stryer biochemistry 7th edition solution Making Sense of Diversity in Organizing Sport (The Business of Sports) Fundamentals of Nursing 5th Clinical Companion and Laboratory & Notes towards definition of culture ts eliot Thomas and the trucks Advances in Botanical Research, Volume 22 (Advances in Botanical Research) Facts about police English Renaissance studies in German, 1945-1967 Social Services Year Book 2002 From twelve to one Educational well-being : behaviour and attitudes Can you attach a ument to facebook 1998 bmw 328i owners manual*