

ESSAY 8 - POLITICS

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The Dangers of Democracy: A Warning from Dutch History

(Traditionalist Analysis of the Dutch Elections of 2017)

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dedicated to 'Forum for Democracy' - because another false dawn is too tiring

Post-modern democracy: the Dutch test case

Democracy can stimulate the human power drive without providing any actual power

- Mencius Moldbug

From a Traditionalist perspective, the incidents of Modern 'democratic politics' - elections, appointments, debates - are simply staged spectacles in an entirely predictable *théâtre de l'absurde*, merely meant to maintain a politically correct illusion of 'popular consent'. To a certain extent, however, they may be 'diagnostically' significant: specific political incidents may be indicative of general, long-term developments in the socio-cultural pathology of which Post-modern 'democracy' is merely a symptom. Thus, from a Traditionalist perspective, the rise of the so-called 'populist' movement throughout the Post-modern West is an interesting development, because it contains elements of a(n imprecisely articulated) neo-identitarian and neo-authoritarian reaction against Culture Nihilist 'standard democracy' (as defined by its aims of neo-liberal globalism, militant secularism, social deconstruction and anti-nationalist culture relativism). In Latin America, populism is associated with the 'pink tide', personified by its 'three musketeers': Hugo Chávez (elected president of Venezuela in 1999), Lula da Silva (elected president of Brazil in 2003) and Evo Morales (elected president of Bolivia in 2006). In Eastern Europe, populism is associated with (nationalist, communitarian, socially conservative) 'illiberal democracy', as in Vladimir Putin's Russia, Viktor Orbán's Hungary and Miloš Zeman's Czech Republic. In Western Europe, populism is associated with the rise of 'Eurosceptic' and 'anti-immigration' parties, such as the *Front National* in France, the *Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs* in Austria and the *Partij voor de Vrijheid* in the Netherlands. Throughout Western Europe and the overseas Anglosphere, the rise of the populist movement is primarily fuelled by growing indigenous discontent with the accelerated enforcement of the pet projects of Cultural Nihilist hostile elite: *ethnic replacement* (mass immigration, selective natalism, affirmative action) and *neo-liberal 'shock therapy'* (de-industrialization, deregulation, privatisation). Overall, the populist movement forms a substantial threat to the global dominance of the trans-national *hostile elite*.

At its provisional height, this populist movement led to unexpected anti-globalist victories in the British EU membership referendum and the American presidential election of 2016. After the British vote for 'Brexit' and the American vote for Trump, it was widely thought that the momentum of the populist-patriotic surge in the Anglo-Saxon world might be replicated in continental Europe in an election series scheduled for 2017. Three of these elections were generally regarded as key stepping stones: these were, in increasing order of significance, the Dutch general elections in March, the French presidential elections in May and the German

federal election in September. The first of these, the Dutch general elections of 15 March, were widely considered as a key indicator of the ‘political mood’ in continental Europe: its outcome was widely felt to be a reliable indicator of the outcome of the upcoming elections in France and Germany, the twin pillars of the EU project. With hindsight, this analysis was proven correct: the marginal electoral victory of the Culture Nihilist hostile elite in the Netherlands was closely replicated in France and Germany. Thus, an analysis of the Dutch parliamentary elections of 2017 may help to explain the relative ‘immunity’, thus far, of continental Western Europe to the spread of populism. The preceding chapter has described Culture Nihilism’s general socio-cultural configuration in the Post-Modern Netherlands - this chapter will describe its precise political configuration and its significance as an important test case of Post-Modern ‘democracy’.

Geopolitically and historically, the Netherlands is situated right in the heart of the Culture Nihilist ‘European project’, aimed at the abolition of national sovereignty (Monnet’s ‘European federation’) and the creation of an ethnic ‘melting pot’ (Kalergi’s ‘Eurasian-Negroid race of the future’). Thus, its geopolitical and socio-economic policies are bound to reflect - positively or negatively - those of its three great neighbours, Britain, France and Germany. ‘Brexit’ leaves the Netherlands without its traditional British strategic ally in the EU: this weakens the Netherlands stance against the Franco-German extreme-integrationist axis. The result of its 2017 parliamentary elections scuttled the Netherlands’ hope of following Britain and exiting the EU: this leaves the Netherlands at the mercy of an ever more radical Eurocratic tyranny. Writing in 2018, the results are already visible: increased tributary payments (more ‘contributions’ to make up for ‘Brexit’ and new ‘funds’ to shore up the ‘Euro’), further mass-immigration (new ‘proportional asylum quota’ and more ‘obligatory family reunification’) and diminished civil rights (new censorship through new ‘hate speech’ and ‘fake news’ legislation). An analysis of the Dutch parliamentary elections of 2017 will help to explain how Post-modern ‘democracy’ allows such obviously self-destructive policies to be implemented ‘in the name of the people’ throughout Western Europe. The results of the Swedish *Riksdag* elections of September 2018 illustrate this point: they clearly indicate an overall tendency towards politically fatal ‘Dutchification’ and stagnation.¹ Thus, the Dutch ‘test case’ of 2017 proves the utter incompatibility of Post-modern ‘democracy’ with the fundamental self-interest and self-preservation of the peoples of Western Europe.

The Dutch election results - chart

chambre introuvable

The following chart allows foreign observers a quick overview of the new Dutch political reality after the elections of 15 March 2017: it shows the power relations in the 150-seat Dutch House of Representatives (*Tweede Kamer*). It should be remembered that these election results represent a significant distortion of true popular sentiment: nearly 20% of the increasingly disappointed and apathetic electorate did not participate and there were considerable ‘irregularities’ in the manual counting process - given the slim parliamentary power margin of the resulting Dutch government these factors are important. Above and beyond this, it should be remembered that during the last decades, particularly lax ‘naturalization’ procedures have added up to two million voters to the electorate: these new ‘citizens’ inevitably strengthen the

¹ Cf. www.theguardian.com/world/2018/sep/10/swedish-election-highlights-decline-of-europes-main-parties .

vote for the parties that guarantee their continued ‘citizenship’, i.e. principally the SJW and liberal parties. Note: in the table below, the governmental block, which is still led by PM Mark Rutte (VVD) but now includes no less than four parties with a combined majority of only 1 seat, is indicated in **bold** - the patriotic block, which now includes the Party for Freedom (PVV, led by Geert Wilders) and Forum for Democracy (FVD, led by Thierry Baudet) is indicated in *italics*.

Block	Seats	Changes since 2012	Party	Core electorate	Seats	Changes since 2012
Government	76	+ 5	VVD	Liberal-Business	33	- 8
			D66	Liberal-Nihilist	19	+ 7
			CDA	Christian-Bourgeois	19	+ 6
			CU	Christian-Progressive	5	0
Conservatives	3	0	SGP	Christian-Conservative	3	0
SJWs	49	- 12	GL	Green-Nihilist	14	+ 10
			SP	Socialist	14	- 1
			PVDA	Pseudo-Socialist	9	- 27
			PVDD	Animal Rights	5	+ 3
			50PLUS	Pensioner Rights	4	+ 2
			DENK	Minority Rights	3	+ 1
<i>Patriots</i>	22	+ 7	<i>PVV</i>	<i>Libertarian-Populist</i>	20	+ 5
			<i>FVD</i>	<i>Libertarian-Intellectual</i>	2	+ 2

The Dutch election results - commentary

Some comments are useful for foreign observers to navigate the political landscape resulting from the 2017 election:

(1) Despite the government coalition’s narrow majority, it is unlikely to be affected by dissent. The leaders of all three junior coalition partners have opted to take their seats in parliament to enforce internal party discipline. The government can also rely on the ‘faithful opposition’ of the Christian-Conservative SGP, which tends to put political stability above political principle.

(2) Following the demographic decline of the baby boomers, the political tendency among native Dutch population is towards a decline of the Social Justice Warrior parties. The loss of these parties generally translates into the gain of the patriotic parties.

(3) The native Dutch population is increasingly polarized into two diametrically opposed groups: the wealthy ‘elite’ and entrepreneurial wannabe elite (together perhaps about 20% of the population), which favours the liberal parties, and the increasingly marginalized ‘common people’, who favour the patriotic parties.

(4) The rapid demographic rise of a non-native electorate, accentuated through accelerated ‘immigration’ and ‘naturalization’ procedures, translates into an electoral strengthening of the governing liberal parties: the non-native electorate now views them as the

guarantors of continued non-native privilege. This factor also increasingly de-legitimizes the 'democratic mandate' claimed by the political elite.

(5) The decline of the classical Social Justice Warrior parties has led some of their non-native supporters to form their own party: DENK. This new party, de facto controlled by the Turkish government, is the first independent non-native parliamentary party in the Western world.

(6) Domestically, the current socio-economic trajectory suggests a general trend to further political polarization - and further devolution of power to ethnicity-based interest groups. On the one hand, the wealthy native elite will combine with the new non-native electorate in supporting the pro-globalist, pro-European, pro-business liberals. On the other hand, the marginalized native 'common people' will increasingly support the patriotic parties. The simple mathematics of demographic development, however, 'democratically' dooms the patriotic cause of the native people.

(7) Internationally, the 2017 elections condemn the Netherlands to continued adherence to popularly discredited 'superstate' structures such as EU, Schengen, Euro and NATO, further exposing the country to mass immigration, international crime and labour outsourcing - and implicating it in continued globalist agendas of military aggression and economic imperialism. Given the electoral trajectory mentioned under point (6), only a drastic political realignment of its economically and politically dominant neighbour, Germany, can allow the Netherlands to escape from its nearly seventy-year long diplomatic servitude.

The Dutch election results - prognosis

In terms of the patriotic and identitarian cause, the only glimmer of hope visible in the murky wake of the incompetently-fraudulent, foreign-manipulated and journalistically-rigged elections of 15 March 2017 is the meteoric rise of the Forum for Democracy, appearing practically out of nowhere on the parliamentary scene. Forum for Democracy reaches beyond the bland libertarian populism and the facile anti-Islamic rhetoric of its older patriotic fellow-traveller, the Freedom Party: Forum for Democracy addresses a wider identitarian agenda and aims at more fundamental political reforms. But it should be noted that Dutch parliamentary history is full of such false dawns - embers of consciousness and resistance in the ashes of the national body politic. Many good political beginnings and many sincere political start-ups have been smothered by organizational infiltration, media manipulation, violent intimidation and good old-fashioned bribery. To the extent that such embers were not snuffed out in their early development, they were slowly choked by the poisonous fumes of parliamentarianism and institutionalization. To the extent that ambitious newcomers are not stopped in their tracks by procedural formalities and bureaucratic resistance, they tend to be eventually co-opted into the Dutch governing elite.

Forum for Democracy is media-savvy and its two dashing parliamentary representatives have made a good start, but they need to remember the true meaning of 'parliamentarianism' and the true nature of 'democracy'. Concerning 'parliamentarianism', they would be well advised to remember the words of their illustrious rebel predecessor: Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis. Nieuwenhuis not only considered the phenomenon of the 'parliament' as best expressed in the portmanteau of the two French words *parler* and *mentir*, 'speaking' and 'lying', but also stated that the Dutch parliament was 'the most disgusting in the civilized world'. As they attempt to cross the mudflats of the Dutch political landscape, the parliamentarians of Forum for Democracy would also be well advised to learn the lessons of Dutch history - and to

study the more fundamental lessons of Traditionalist political philosophy concerning the actual meaning of 'democracy'.

Beyond democracy: lessons of Dutch history

In a strange way, the present Dutch political landscape reflects the challenging Dutch natural landscape, characterized by dangerous tidal sea arms, ever-shifting river beds and uninhabitable marshlands. Many times throughout history this vulnerable lowland country, taken from the sea by the hard work of many generations, has been re-invaded by the sea - this long battle against the elements is the greatest Dutch national epos. But now even greater dangers threaten the Netherlands. Never before has the Dutch political landscape been invaded by hostile elements as it has been during the last decennia. Anti-national neo-liberalism has destroyed much of the Netherlands' industries and trades, anti-national secular nihilism has undermined its churches and families, anti-national cultural bolshevism has hijacked its arts and sciences and anti-national multicultural activism has abolished its borders and sovereign rights. The present Dutch political landscape is now splintered in an unprecedented manner - it is now wholly dominated by irrational forces of hyper-democracy. The resulting political fragmentation inevitably strengthens the power of the Culture Nihilist hostile elite: *divide et impera*. Before the patriotic and identitarian opposition can hope to loosen the Culture Nihilist stranglehold on the body politic, it will have to understand how this situation has come about: it will have to learn the lessons of Dutch history:

First: the tight-fisted, narrow-minded and cold-hearted Pharisees who have banking, trading and scheming in the Netherlands for many centuries, will never voluntarily hand over true power. They will rather cut the dykes, open the sluices and give the land back to the sea than to hand it over to those that actually want what is good for the Dutch people - economic justice, social equilibrium and national honour. They will rather see the land disappear, the people drown and the culture swept away than to hand over power to those that actually want what is good for the nation.

Second: the liberal-Capitalist, secular-nihilist and anti-national politicians who have been 'governing' the Netherlands for many decades, will never voluntarily hand over the state apparatus - least of all democratically. When their rival is not worn down, corrupted and co-opted, they will simply resort to murder - as in the case of Professor Fortuyn. They will say that it is more 'convenient that one man dies for the people'.

Third: foreign models, resources and auxiliaries - even the most generous and most noble - will not prevail against the stubborn mental diseases bred by the toxic swamp of native 'democracy'. The fever-ridden swamps of the Netherlands not only became the graveyard of the mighty Spanish Empire, but they also put a full stop to many mighty armies - as happened with the French in 1672, the Russians in 1799 and the British in 1809. The native swamp of democracy must be drained first.

Let the brave little knights of Forum for Democracy remember that the many will-o'-the-wisps of the Dutch political 'Dead Marshes' have led astray - and killed - greater men than themselves. Brighter lights than theirs have been extinguished in the Dutch political swamp. They should realize that theirs is a hazardous quest.

The dangers of democracy
- free after Nicolás Gómez Dávila

The signposts of Democracy:

The word 'democracy' never indicates a political fact: it merely indicates a metaphysical perversion.

Life is hierarchic: only death is democratic.

Man can only be free in a hierarchical society,
because it is the only one where he feels the urge to be free.

The shoals of Democracy:

The legitimacy of power does not depend on its origins but on its goals.

A free society is not a society that has the right to choose its ruler,
but a society that chooses as its ruler the one who has the authentic right to rule.

The number of votes on which a government is based is not the measure of its legitimacy, but
rather of its mediocrity.

A democratic parliament is not the place for debate,
but the place where collectivist absolutism issues its proclamations.

It is not worth listening to representatives who do not represent eternal values.

The guides of Democracy:

Slowly by slowly, the library of history transfers the thinkers of democracy
from the political section to the psychiatric section.

There is irredeemable meanness in the proponents of democracy: they are the dedicated
accomplices of a phenomenon that kills everything good and beautiful.

Democratic politicians are the condensation of the stupidity of the rabble.

If we see an intelligent man becoming a politician we feel the same as when we see
a beautiful girl becoming a nun.

Advocates of true democracy will sacrifice even their personal interests to their social
resentments, but only after they have sacrificed the interests of the people.

The fellow travellers of Democracy:

The rabble never rises up against despotism: it rises up against bad food.

The rabble does not vote for cures, but for anaesthesia.

The rabble is only seduced by prostituted ideas.

The traffic rules of Democracy:

The basic postulate of democracy: the law is the consciousness of the citizen.

Under the aegis of democracy, the law is not feared by real criminals,
but only by those that are falsely accused.

The destinations of Democracy:

The democratic society of the future: slavery without masters.

Society becomes a combination of prison and asylum
once the democratic happiness of the citizen becomes the aim of its rulers.

A true political role for the rabble always ends in a hellish apocalypse.

Resolutions:

Every cultured person has the duty to be intolerant:
tolerance proves the end of authentic culture.

When dialogue is the only way out, the situation is hopeless.

Surrender to the majority only becomes an option once we are out of ammunition.