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MONOGRAPH

**“THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEW LEFT ON ARGENTINE SOCIETY DURING THE
LAST DECADE”**

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Gratitude

I would like to thank my family because they have been accompanying me for my whole life and supporting all my decisions. To Agustin Laje, Marquez, Javier Milei, Jordan Peterson, etc, for being my inspiration for my topic. My adviser for being patient and helping me during the monography. Miss Laura and Castells for helping me during all this work.

Abstract

This monograph seeks to explore an issue that in recent years has gained great relevance and divided society by creating discussions and even environment where people can no longer express different or alternative views especially in Argentina, this monograph will study the new left and its social movements in Argentina.

In the first chapter it can be observed how this left is born from its ancestors, in this case socialism, communism and Marxism, and maintains a revolutionary character but no longer focusing on the economy, the bourgeoisie or the proletariat, but changing to a new battlefield being that of revolutionary culture. It can be noticed in this chapter how the left changes its coup narrative for a friendlier but equally dangerous one.

The second chapter explores how this renegotiated movement begins to act like a virus and infiltrates the social movements that best suit it in order to survive because its old ideas are no longer compatible with the new society. We also see the ideas that are born from this union as would be the ideology of gender and how these ideas play with the sensibility of young people today.

Finally, chapter three seeks to see which path the new left will take if it wins the ideological and cultural struggle. Here we propose a couple of hypotheses based on the old ideals of the left being the revolution and creation of a utopia. Therefore, it is based on the past to create a hypothesis of the future. With all this it is concluded that the left never died and that it lives on more influential than ever, therefore represents a danger for our society and education.

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Introduction

This monographic work deals with *the new left and its influence on Argentine society*. It tries to talk about how the left never died and how it has survived dependent on other movements and how it has come to infect them with its toxic ideology, turning them into totalitarian movements that do not allow free thought, turning them into a danger for a society with freedom of expression.

It is important to know this new left and why over the years it has demonstrated a change in its ideological narrative. In a society that every day is more sensitive and therefore identifies with the noble ideas that the new social currents together with the new left promote. It is impossible, therefore, to be blind to such movements that sell a beautiful and delicate idea but it turns out that behind are rotten and toxic and only cause people to promote and misinform.

This monographic work is not the only one that speaks or has spoken about this topic. You can find more people and studies throughout Argentina that also touches on this topic. For example, we have Marquez and Agustin Laje with their book 'El black book of the new izquierda' which served me as the main source for this monographic work, for the amount of topics that talks about the new left and the detailed information of the topics and quotes. We also made use of other writings and works found through the academic google tool such as 'El old socialist party and the origins of the New izquierda' written by Torti.

All this information allowed a better exposition of the subject like knowing its antecedents being born with Marx and its communist treaty and finding a renovation in the books and writings of Antonio Gramsci to then proceed to infiltrate in known social movements of the epoch and in Latin America with Argentina as one of the main countries in that ambit.

Everything is resulting in this monographic work in which the first chapter speaks about the origins of the new left and its presumed death. In the second chapter, more account is taken of its infiltration into social movements and the ideas that are expounded within them, such as the ideology of gender. Finally, the third chapter creates a hypothesis about the future of this left if it were to win.

(Words 364)

Chapter 1

The new left

1.1 Concept

The new left is a socio-political movement that in the recent years has grown in influence and power over a lot of countries including Argentina. New left is a term associated with a modernization of the old leftist movements and their adaptation to a modern society with modern issues. So what I am trying to say is that “The new left is, then, new because it is recent, not because it is better or worse than the one that preceded it”. (Chavez, Rodriguez & Barret, 2008, p. 8).

This new idea tries to take on problems like sexism, the discrimination of the LGBT community and racism as a part of their political campaign and as a replacement of the old idea of the previous left like the social classes fight and the incoming revolution that will change society so everyone could be equal. “Indeed, the beginning of the '90s was key [...] an ideology that could no longer exhibit the ‘Sickle and the Hammer’, nor offer expropriation of latifundia, agrarian reforms, digress with surplus value, nor seduce clients with the senseless class struggle.” (Marquez & Laje, 2016, p. 16).

1.1.1 Origin

This recent change or adaptation of the movement could be associated to the fall of the system known as communism in 1992, is in this year that the last remnants of socialism finally falls, but of course the ideas survived and tried to adapt to this new society where the countries were getting richer and the average person just wanted to succeed economically and did not care about some kind of revolution or social class fight, some of the main ideas that the previous left used

for their campaigns like for example Fidel Castro in Cuba with his idea of a revolution or in more recent years with Hugo Chavez and Maduro in Venezuela and how they are trying to divide their country in rich people against the poor ones. The resurrection of communism could be explain by Marquez & Laje (2016) “Communism did not die with the formal fall of its states because the most important are the collateral organizations, and these already existed long before the creation of the URSS and continued to exist after the extinction of the same” (p.19).

So with their main weapon being useless they had no other option than to adapt and survive and try to find new ideas and a new group where they could implant themselves and use for their ideology.

In those moments the groups that were perfect for them to install their ideology were the LGBT and feminism that in Latin American were gaining relevance, we have to remember that people with other sexual preferences and women were gaining their respective rights and respect from the society in general but there was still an atmosphere of discrimination and rejection making them the best subject for an ideology that takes advantage from the weak. With their new mean to install their ideology they just needed to changed their speech, like it is mention in Marquez & Laje (2016) “In silence, the left replaces the guerrilla bullets with ballots, replacing their classist speech with egalitarian aphorisms [...] little or nothing to do with Stalinism, much less with subversive terrorism, but with ‘inclusion’ and ‘equality’ among men...” (p. 18), with the change on the way of how they approach to the public the left and his survivors could hide their intentions behind a noble cause that nowadays is prophesied like if it was some kind of dogma from a religion and if someone tries to contradict it or has another way of thinking is consider as an attack, so for them if you are not with them you are against them.

This way of thinking has caused a lot of violent acts during supposedly marches for the women's rights for example during the protest called "Tetazo" where the walls were vandalized with paint and they wrote messages for men to die, to girlfriends to kill their boyfriends, mothers to abort their male children and attack a group of religious men, that were trying to protect a church, with painting and insults.

Now these movements, that in the past used to fight for a noble cause like equality and respect, are being used as a marionette by an ideology that is not useful for a modern society reigned over by capitalism. This infiltration worked and was not detected by anyone because the most important anti-communist countries, like the USA, were distracted by their win in the cold war and the so-called death of communism but instead it transformed into something new to adapt to a new society with new goals and morals (Marquez & Laje, 2016).

1.1.2 Characteristics

During all the years that the left has been part of politics and influence the masses in Latin America it has used violence to reach positions of power. Calvo Salazar (2009) affirms:

Armed Forces of National Liberation, in Venezuela; the Rebel Armed Forces, in Guatemala; the National Liberation Army (ELN) in Peru; The Sandinista Front in Nicaragua; the Army of National Liberation, in Colombia; the Guerrilla Front José Leonardo Chirinos and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) de Moleiro, in Venezuela ... (p.5)

Those used to be more drastic methods used by communism but with the new left we see an association with socialism trying to create laws, for example the gender violence.

One of the most crucial and important aspect of this modern movement is populism and how they used it to close their distance with the minority groups and sell the idea that they are being

discriminated, this is a weapon they used back in the years of the URSS but with social classes instead of social movements

They appeal to classes or groups that seems to be weak, the minority or in some way discriminated, so they introduce their ideology as the only option to reach their goals. Nowadays we can see this with the LGBT and feminism which have gained left characteristics over the years and praise the leftist leaders of the past like the LGBT that has the face of the Che Guevara in their flags but ignoring the fact that he used to segregate homosexuals and kill them.

This new left has the habit of separating the population by their ideas and beliefs and putting them against each other creating an environment of violence, danger and fear of expressing alternative ways of thinking. Present day how the feminist group is in constant fight with men and woman that does not believe in a patriarchy that is systematically oppressing women or how the LGBT accuses others of being homophobic, transphobic, because they use facts to destroy some ideas that this group is trying to promote.

This behavior perpetuates a conduct of hypocrisy and intolerance between groups causing only violence and hate. The new left have only proven to be a disease that everyone has neglected making it worse. It infects groups with their message and misinformation expanding ignorance.
(Words: 1178)

Chapter 2

The new left and its influence in Argentine society

2.1 Infiltration in social groups

As I explained before, all these left-wing movements, seeing that their message lost relevance, had to change, innovate and transform so that the new generations could arrive. This infiltration

took place silently where nobody noticed until it was too late. It is possible to emphasize the fact that authors belonging to the communist ideologies left aside their initial message, that of class struggle, and went to talk about others as would be the case of the feminist and LGBT movements.

This change of mentality can also be attributed to the brainwashing that the great communist powers of the time attempted. This process was not directed to their population but to a future foreign generation, that consuming their propaganda, grew up having ideas of communist nature and therefore doing that future movements are formed and forged with these ideas in mind creating a very obvious inclination to the left.

This new message comprises a new proletariat and a new bourgeoisie, which in Marxist texts would represent the exploited and the exploiters. Therefore, the system that supported both the economic bourgeoisie and this new symbolic bourgeoisie would become capitalism and thus its derivatives as private property. This in the end indicates that even with the transformation in methods, the form of the message and its new members the essence of the movement remains the struggle against capitalism.

2.1.1 LGBT groups influences

In the case of LGBT groups and therefore their members would be homosexuals, lesbians, transgenders among others. They see their bourgeoisie, therefore the enemy, as the toxic heterosexual model, which persecutes them for going against what is known as normal. Such would be the case that even certain "representatives" of Argentine homosexual movements like

Néstor Perlongher or self-proclaimed as the "Rose", would express their contempt for monogamous heterosexual relations and their oppression against homosexuals.

Such is the cynicism and disbelief that during the height of AIDS in Argentina or also knew as "The Pink Plague", which came to kill many homosexuals who were famous, Perlongher expressed pure skepticism and rejection of the idea of AIDS. He assumed that this whole AIDS story was just a story invented by this heterosexual capitalist system as a ghost to scare homosexuals. In the end he died of AIDS in 1992.

Marquez & Laje (2016) affirms:

... instead of taking strict precautions in his disordered personal life, disbelieved of the existence of this evil and published in 1988 [...] a delirious book titled 'El fantasma del Sida', whose central thesis said that the disease did not exist and that all this was nothing more than a commercial and advertising invention of 'American imperialism' ... (p. 231).

Obviously his followers catalogued him as a great thinker, a great representative of the homosexual movement or as a pioneer in what would now be known as the "Queer" ideology in a near future.

This is just the tip of the iceberg within Argentina and the countless appearances and disappearances of pro-homosexual groups. But this imbalance in the groups would often be caused by the same members who, blinded by their Marxist ideology, would influence others to follow them and thus take the power to lead the group according to what they think would lead to their perfect utopia.

2.1.1.1 Gender Ideology

With so many years of trying to renew and transform oneself, an idea has been arrived at that would give a new meaning to being homosexual, lesbian or transgender. This idea would be known as "The gender ideology" in which the gender identity is left in doubt no longer being either identified as a man or as a woman and leaving one's own identity in doubt. These members of this new ideology would come to recognize themselves as queers.

This ideology, as mentioned above, does not see men or women, it is a doubt of one's own identity, and with this one achieves in a certain way to try to overthrow ideas such as masculinity and "obligatory" heterosexuality. Therefore, it is an idea with a revolutionary character and that directly attacks that oppressive and discriminatory system such as the heterosexual patriarchy which is coincidentally protected by capitalism.

It has come to a point where they even see this patriarchy even within the language and where words that try to insinuate some gender are considered discriminatory and excluding. Because they think that this type of words can exclude the diverse groups of genres invented by themselves.

Queer ideology not only seeks to be a source of revolutionary ideas, but also, like the Marxist propaganda of the former USSR, seeks to infiltrate society and brainwash the new generations in this case who have their customs less accentuated and who are more susceptible to modern and "progressive" ideas. There is no better method of infiltration than through education where this queer ideology has taken enough power to be the subject of study.

In Argentina this ideology has reached its universities where it is studied by a generation that has a future and probably has it as one of its bases and values. "...queer is not only a political movement; it has also become a theoretical current that has entered academic life with all its

strength, taking over universities and study centres all over the world.” (Marquez & Laje, 2016, p. 93).

2.1.2 Feminist

Feminism was not always a movement affiliated with leftist ideas. Feminism is made up of three waves where the first was centered on equalizing the rights of men and women more than anything by the struggle for the right to vote, in the second there is a notable deviation towards ultra-left ideas and it is in the third wave that feminism lies and divides that we see (Marquez & Laje).

2.1.2.1 Gender fight

Feminism today sees its bourgeoisie being represented as the man and on the other hand the woman would be this oppressed people under the patriarchal system. Therefore, they give us the idea and sell us a world where women are an object of constant oppression and the group or movement that seeks to stop and put an end to this problem known as man.

This leads to the movement forgetting its principles and initial missions only to reach and divide. With this, current feminism, like its ancient spiritual ancestor that divided between people and bourgeoisie, would aim to divide the men and women thus seeking to exercise a conflict in which they are ruled by who can control the masses.

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Chapter 3

Future trajectory

3.1 Possible objectives and goals

First of all, before being able to continue with my chapter, we should put some ideas in mind such as those of Antonio Gramsci, who during his imprisonment in prison under the fascist regime of Benito Mussolini, wrote certain notebooks that contain an interesting and to date revolutionary idea in the coupist and violent thought of communism, It would be one that would completely change perception and inspire countless thinkers, as would be the case of Argentine Marxist thinkers Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe, pioneers in the post-Marxist ideas of their time. "Laclau and Mouffe's post-Marxism is centred on the suppression of 'social class' [...] both

thinkers give respect to Gramsci, on whom they otherwise base most of their theory" (Marquez & Laje, 2016, p. 38).

Antonio Gramsci's thesis is based on the methods that the left used up to now and how these were useless, so he came to think that the left will never achieve revolution or change effectively if they continue to depend on violence, but that they should change and focus more on cultural changes, which are more transcendental and leave a mark. With this in mind one could understand that abrupt shift between the leftists of yesteryear and those of today and their new methods based on cultural renewal and focused on social change. With this in mind we can move on to detect their clearest targets to attack.

Like Marquez & Laje (2016) affirms:

... for Lenin the revolution had to be violent and this implied taking over the state [...] And what does Gramsci propose? For the state can be permeated from civil society and that, in any case [...] in the destruction of the 'conception of the world' which the state produces and reproduces ... (p. 35).

As I mentioned earlier in my monograph, I describe all these movements of the left, socialists and communists as revolutionary currents that sought a renewal of society and an evolution that would lead to a utopia. With this in mind we can state that the new left, the current reigning majority of social movements, seeks a destruction of our current society with all that this entails and represents as its traditions, culture and beliefs and from the ruins and foundations of the old system create a new one.

So if they need to destroy the society we know first they would have to destroy the nucleus of this system known as the family specifically speaking of nuclear, which is known to be the nucleus of society and to demolish it would be like destroying the system. With one of its

objectives already marked one would go on to see what kind of methods these would use to eliminate them and in this case this could be associated with the discredit that they make the man seeking to segregate, demonize and accuse him of being the cause of all the evils or in the excessive and almost obligatory insertion of families, couples or LGBT characters in the media and entertainment that reach a point where their presence seems more stuffed and no longer for some reason like causing awareness and representation.

Another of the objectives of this movement would be the church, which was always one of the defenders of the family, as well as a very large cultural representative for its countless cultural contributions to Western societies and therefore an obstacle that this modern left must remove at all costs if it wants to revolutionize this 'corrupt' and 'unequal' current system. This would lead to attacking and promoting every concept and idea that aligns well with its premise and at the same time represents a direct attack on the religious system which brings us the debates and protests in favor of abortion that these movements currently carry out.

The issue of abortion fits the feminist movement like a glove not only because it allows them to abuse arguments based on emotions and subjectivity, but also allows them to show that they think about women, their needs and that they support this group. This makes any debate on this issue so complex because these groups have the defense of emotions and feelings and the weapon of populism as their main method of attack. With this they make anyone, in this case the church, who opposes these ideas proceed to see themselves as an insensitive and discriminatory being in the eyes of the general public as this achieving that any respect and public image is stained and discredited.

Right now, this renewed left finds itself wanting to insert its toxic ideology into various governments around the world, as in the case of Sweden which is considered the first feminist government but at the same time neglecting its citizens with increasing rates of rape and violence against women in the country. But in this case we are talking about how former president Macri, within his campaigns and with great fervor, supports these movements by joining his ideas, even if these are erroneous and have been discarded, as if supporting the 'Wage Gap' or in what is more emphasis towards being gender violence, an idea that for its premise and violation of the fundamental right of innocence should be discarded.

With Macri you can see how a politician in search of winning over the people abandons all kinds of common sense and neglects other aspects to focus on those that according to him the majority would accept, in this case Argentina investing more than 900 million pesos in these programs. It is probable that Macri will carry out all these actions not only to please a certain social group but also as a smokescreen to cover up all the economic disasters that were carried out behind the scenes and that are currently taking their toll on Argentina with the devaluation of the peso and the inflation of its currency.

With the objectives set and if this new left would succeed in its revolution of society, with what purpose it would do it and what they found. Well, the answers that could be drawn from this would be. First of all, the same as his predecessor and looking for a utopia based on ideas such as those of Jean Jac Rousseau, where he develops ideas related to the myth of the good savage, it is society that prevents human beings from revealing their good nature and therefore getting rid of all that would liberate them and lead them to the right path with this, finding the socialist utopia that many of these thinkers dream of.

But another of the aims of this new left and in my opinion the most probable would be one expressed by Agustín Laje. In this one it is raised that the new left being a movement incapable of creating and with the only objective to revolutionize, only that it would seek would be the destruction of the current system and that after that they will see that it is what they do leaving everything in the hands of the imagination (Laje, 2016).

(Words: 1186)

Conclusions

At the end of this monographic work the conclusions can be reached:

- Many, if not most, social movements today are being influenced and corrupted by an ideology that refuses to die and tries to adapt to a present that ceased to take on importance.
- This influence has caused people to become more sensitive and not accept other types of ideas that are not related to how they think or to the ideology that is influencing them at every step leading to many of the arguments and discussions around these issues ending in the best of cases in a meaningless discussion and in the worst of cases with violent attacks and aggressions.
- The new left has presented a very totalitarian character that shows that no matter how much it hides behind its shield of nobility and social work it is only interested in spreading around the world.
- It is very likely that this movement will only seek the destruction of our current society, to call it unjust and bad, to pursue a dream danger of utopia and perfect society that would only bring more misery and harm everyone in the process leading to ruin and also only hurting those groups they claim to protect.

- This left as well as those of the past have shown that they care very little about the people and that they prefer only to sibyugarlo under their ideological mantle as well as towards the USSR with its beloved proletariat and as the new left does with women or the LGBT.

The new left like its ancestors demonstrates a populist and divisive character, dividing people into groups and turning them against each other. As was communism dividing between proletariat and bourgeoisie and the new left with feminism dividing between men and women or with LGBT between homosexuals and heterosexuals.

- One can see how both the modern left and the old left are always at odds with both capitalism and the bourgeoisie regardless of whether they are focused on social movements. So it can be observed that they are always against ideas with some kind of capitalist character but at the same time depend on the money it produces to stay afloat.

(Words: 364)

Recommendations

With this monographic work completed, the following recommendations can be concluded:

It is extremely important that people are informed of the issues around them so as not to fall into the error of relying on movements that sell them an obviously erroneous and totalitarian idea. Because where they are neglected they will end up in a toxic ideology that will contaminate them.

Always consider the two points of view or faces of the coin, because if you lack one you can only have a partial view of the problem and therefore come to a half conclusion that will not lead you to anything like these ideologies plan that you have. Just presenting the problem from one point of view and leaving aside the other.

Always maintain a level of skepticism before the new ideals proclaimed and spread by social movements, because they can always have dictatorial and totalitarian nuances.

No matter how noble and beautiful an idea may sound, it doesn't make it a structured and acceptable argument, so it is always necessary to analyze ideas and not fall into the tricks that ideologies such as these proclaim because the only thing that would serve is to damage sociedad and its systems.

To always have historical knowledge because this will allow you to know how certain movements were born and how harmful or beneficial they can become.

(palabras 227)

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Qr code