

Review of: "Should the Struggle Against Authoritarian Regimes Be Based on Aristotle's or Freud's Psychology, or Rather on Neuroscience?"

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The article provides a compelling overview of the authors' perspective on the rise of authoritarian regimes, attributing significant causation to psychological factors. The authors connect conservative personality traits, prevalent in far-right, populist groups, with the perpetuation of patriarchal social structures and religious taboos. By integrating Freudian and Jungian theories, the article aims to offer deeper insights into the psychological underpinnings of authoritarianism. The conclusion suggests a balanced approach to counteracting authoritarianism, emphasizing the coexistence of different geopolitical blocs and proposing tools to measure civic sentiments.

The introduction effectively contextualizes the discussion within current global and regional geopolitical tensions. It emphasizes the need for psychological insights to understand the rise of authoritarianism, drawing on both historical and contemporary examples. The authors note the relevance of their country's experiences and global trends towards authoritarianism, referencing alarming statistics about the decline of the rule of law worldwide.

My critical evaluation of the article is as follows: The article's interdisciplinary approach, combining psychology with geopolitical analysis, is both ambitious and necessary. The use of Freud's and Jung's theories to explain contemporary political phenomena is particularly innovative, offering a nuanced perspective that goes beyond traditional political science analyses.

However, the reliance on psychological theories, while insightful, might benefit from empirical validation. The proposed survey tool is a step in this direction, yet its effectiveness will depend on rigorous testing and validation. Additionally, the comparison between brain hemisphere functions and geopolitical blocs, though metaphorically appealing, requires careful handling to avoid oversimplification.

The article could also enhance its argument by incorporating more diverse psychological theories and expanding on the practical implications of its findings. For instance, how can the proposed strategies be implemented in different cultural and political contexts? What are the potential risks and challenges?

Conclusion: The article "Should the Struggle Against Authoritarian Regimes Be Based on Aristotle's or Freud's Psychology, or Rather on Neuroscience?" presents a thought-provoking analysis of the psychological roots of authoritarianism. By integrating classical and modern psychological theories with geopolitical analysis, Brodziak and

Abram offer a comprehensive framework for understanding and countering authoritarian regimes. Future research should focus on empirical testing of the proposed theories and tools, and on developing practical strategies for diverse global contexts. This article is a valuable contribution to the ongoing discourse on authoritarianism and democracy, emphasizing the critical role of psychology in shaping political landscapes.