Rethinking Democracy 106: Stating the Structure and Implications of the Liberal Democracy Cold Wars from within and from Outside using Present-Absent Effective Targeted Chaos and Independent Rule of Law Based Qualitative Comparative Conditions

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Abstract: Knowing the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law-based structure of known development paradigms such as permanent authoritarianism, temporary authoritarianism, normal liberal democracy, and perfect liberal democracy is possible to state in qualitative comparative terms the known and unknown cold war structures in which they are involved using present-absent qualitative comparative thinking, This framework, can then be used to see the expectations in terms of paradigm shifts, paradigm falls, and paradigm flip backs when changing present-absent assumptions come into play. One of the goals of this paper is to use this present-absent qualitative comparative tool to state the cold war structure of liberal democracy when in conflict with external actors and when in conflict with internal actors.

Key Concepts: Democracy, perfect democracy, normal liberal democracy, temporary authoritarianism, permanent authoritarianism, paradigm shift, paradigm fall, paradigm flip back, effective targeted chaos, chaos, targeted chaos, independent rule of law, non-independent rule of law. present conditions, absent conditions

Introduction

a) The structure of known development models under present-absent conditions

The idea that known development paradigms such as perfect democracy (PD), normal liberal democracy (LD), temporary authoritarianism (TA), and permanent authoritarianism (PA) can be expressed in terms of present-absent qualitative comparative theory affecting the voting contest was recently shared (Muñoz 2024a) and it is summarized as indicated in Figure 1 below:
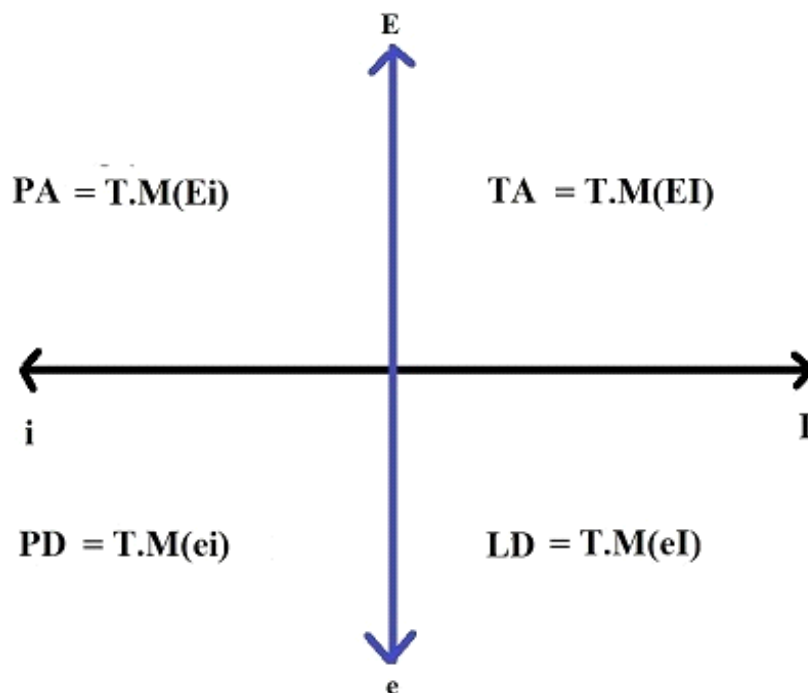

$$PA = T.M(Ei) \qquad TA = T.M(EI)$$

$$PD = T.M(ei) \qquad LD = T.M(eI)$$

Figure 1 The structure of perfect democracy(PD), normal liberal democracy(LD), temporary authoritarianism(TA) and permanent autoritarianism(PA) using present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law thinking(P-A-ETK-IRL thinking)

Figure 1 above tells the following things: i) When the voting system structure (T.M) is under effective targeted chaos(E) and no independent rule of law system(i), then we have a permanent authoritarianism state (PA); ii) When the voting system structure (T.M) is under effective targeted chaos(E) and an independent rule of law system(I), then we have a temporary authoritarianism state (TA); iii) When the voting system structure (T.M) is under no effective targeted chaos(e) and an independent rule of law system(I), then we have a normal liberal democracy state (LD); and iv) When the voting system structure (T.M) is under no effective targeted chaos(e) and no need for independent rule of law system(i), then we have a perfect democracy state (PD).

b) Linking the present-absent qualitative comparative idea to cold war dynamics theory affecting normal liberal democracy

i) The external cold war

The idea that normal liberal democracy (LD) is affected by external cold war dynamics is represented in simple terms on Figure 2 below:
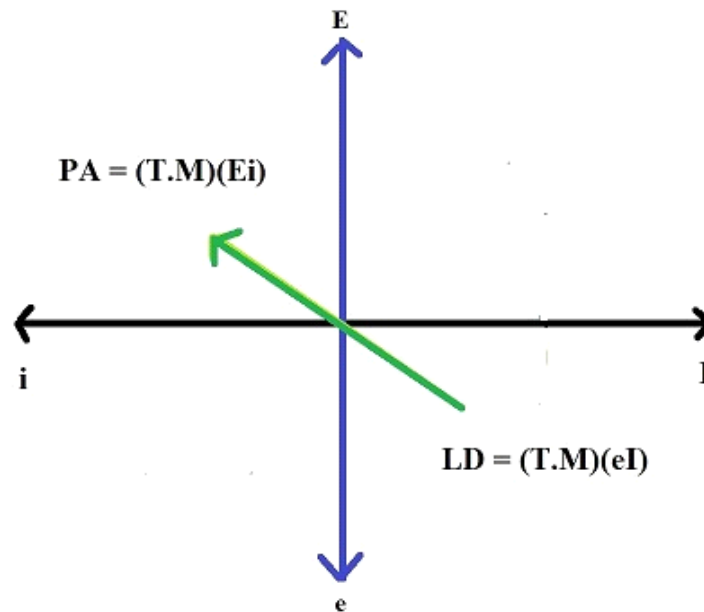

Figure 2 The normal liberal democracy(LD) under external cold wars

Figure 2 above shows the normal liberal democracy (LD), as indicated by the green arrow going from right to left, is fencing against permanent authoritarianism (PA), providing the source of the external cold war normal liberal democracy (LD) and permanent authoritarianism (PA) so that LD.PA gives the structure of the external cold war.

ii) The internal cold war

The idea that normal liberal democracy (LD) is affected by internal cold war dynamics is indicated in simple terms on Figure 3 below:
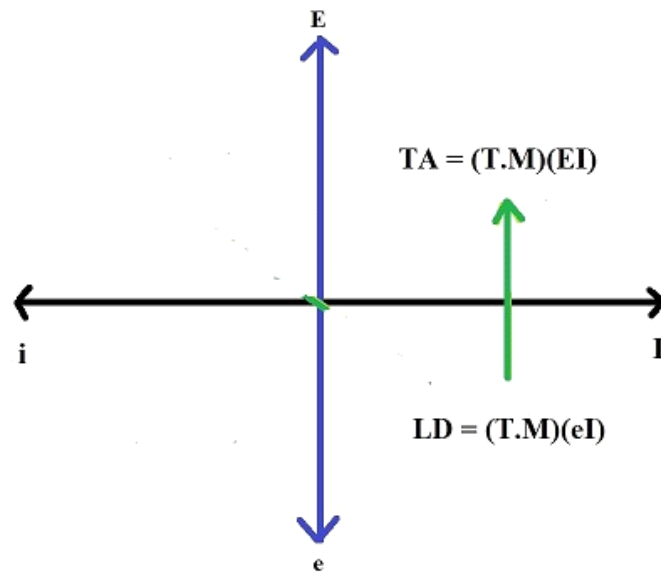
Figure 3   The normal liberal democracy(LD) under internal cold wars

Figure 3 above shows the normal liberal democracy (LD), as indicated by the green arrow going upwards, is fencing against temporary authoritarianism (TA), providing the source of the internal cold war normal liberal democracy (LD) and temporary authoritarianism (TA) so that LD.TA gives the structure of the internal cold war.

iii) The current normal liberal democracy landscape in terms of internal and external cold war threats

By combining the information in Figure 2 and Figure 3 we can show the current landscape under which normal liberal democracy operates since 2016 Brexit and 2016 Usexit as shown in Figure 4 below:
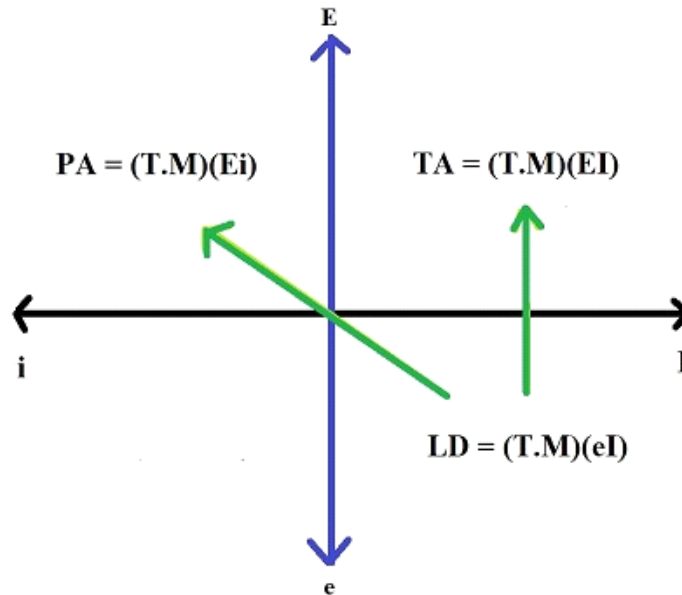

Figure 4   The normal liberal democracy model(LD) under external and internal cold war pressures

Figure 4 above points out that currently normal liberal democracy (LD) is dealing with two cold wars at the same time, one external against permanent authoritarianism (PA) and on internal against temporary authoritarianism (TA) as shown by the respective green arrows.

c) Linking cold war structures in terms of qualitative comparative-based conflict dynamics

As each quadrant in Figure 1 above and in Figure 4 above has a different development model structure we can look at cold wars as the fight for access to power between development models in different quadrants like quadrant Q2 against quadrant Q4.   Hence, knowing the present-absent effective targeted chaos and

independent rule of law-based structure of known development paradigms such as permanent authoritarianism, temporary authoritarianism, normal liberal democracy, and perfect liberal democracy is possible to state in qualitative comparative terms the known and unknown cold war structures in which they are involved using present-absent qualitative comparative thinking, This framework, can then be used to see the expectations in terms of paradigm shifts, paradigm falls, and paradigm flip backs when changing present-absent assumptions come into play. One of the goals of this paper is to use this present-absent qualitative comparative tool to state the cold war structure of liberal democracy when in conflict with external actors and when in conflict with internal actors.

Goals of this Paper

i) To use present-absent qualitative comparative tools to state the cold war structure of liberal democracy when in conflict with external actors and when in conflict with internal actors; ii) To highlight the implications in terms of expectations when these cold war structures are subjected to changing present-absent qualitative comparative assumptions; iii) To show the structure of the warm war between temporary authoritarianism and permanent authoritarianism; iv) To point out the structure of the cold war threat when normal liberal democracy is subjected to "Your enemy is my friend scenario" to undermine it; and v) To stress the general current structure of the liberal democracy landscape under ongoing permanent and temporary authoritarianism threats.

Methodology

i) The terminology, concepts and operational tools are shared; ii) The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the liberal democracy's external cold war are indicated; iii) The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the liberal democracy's internal cold war are highlighted; iv) The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the liberal democracy's warm cold war are stated; v) The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the enemy of my enemy is my friend scenario are listed; vi) The full structure of the current liberal democracy ongoing cold war landscape is shown; and vii) Some food for thoughts and conclusions are provided.

Terminology

This paper shares the same terminology as Muñoz 2024 as it is in the same line of thinking.

E = Effective targeted chaos	e = No-effective targeted chaos
I = Independent rule of law system	i = Non-independent rule of law system
PD = Perfect democracy	LD = Liberal democracy
TA = Temporary authoritarianism	PA = Permanent authoritarianism
EXM = Exism movement	BREXIT = Exism movement in the UK
USEXIT = Exism movement in the USA	TR = Trumpism
ELD = Extreme liberal democracy	NLD = Normal liberal democracy
IRL = Independent rule of law system inversegram	T = True majority
NIRL = Non-independent rule of law system inversegram	M = True minority
T.M = Competition between group T and group M	NDO = Normal democratic outcome
ETK = Effective targeted chaos inversegram	EDO = Extreme democratic outcome
NETK = Non-effective targeted chaos inversegram	Q = Quadrant
Qi = Quadrant type "i"	SS = Social structure
SSi = Social structure type "i"	APO = Access to power
APOi = Access to power type "i"	SG = Sustainability gap

Notice that the terminology above is consistent across articles in the series of Rethinking Democracy (Muñoz 2024a; Muñoz 2024b)

Operational concepts and analytical tools and rules

This paper shares the same concepts and analytical tools and rules as Muñoz 2024 as it is in the same line of thinking.

a) Operational concepts
  1) *Normal populism,* **the movement that reflects the best interest of the true majority.**
  2) *Populism with a mask,* **the movement that reflects the best interest of the true minority.**

3) *Perfect democracy,***perfect populism or populism with no need of rule of law system as there is no electoral or access to power chaos to sort out.**

4) *Liberal democracy,***the majority rule-based system under an independent rule of law model needed to sort out electoral or access to power chaos that may exist or that can be made**.

5) *Normal liberal democracy*, **the liberal democracy where there is no effective targeted chaos, the one driven by normal populism**.

6) *Extreme liberal democracy,***the liberal democracy where there is effective targeted chaos, the one driven by populism with a mask.**

7) *Normal democratic outcome,* **the one where the true majority wins the majority ruled based voting contest, T > M, where the best interest of the country is put first.**

8) *Extreme democratic outcome*, **the one where the true minority wins the majority ruled based voting contest, T < M, where the best interest of the movement is put first.**

9) *Temporary authoritarianism,***the one born within liberal democracies, where the view of the true minority temporarily rules.**

10) *Permanent authoritarianism*, **a non-democratic system where the view of the true minority permanently rules.**

11) *Democratic normalism,***the tendency of normal liberal democracies to move towards more stable or balance democratic conditions through time as they seek responsible true majority rule.**

12) *Democratic extremism,***the tendency of extreme liberal democracies to move towards the more unstable or unequal democratic conditions as they flourish under irresponsible true minority rule.**

13) *Effective targeted chaos,* **the one that leads to full true majority complacency and produces an extreme democratic outcome.**

14) *Ineffective targeted chaos,***the one that does not lead to full true majority complacency and produces a normal democratic outcome.**

15) *Independent rule of law system,***the factual based system that ensures that the laws of the country are respected no matter who is in power or may come to power.**

16) *Non-independent rule of law system,***the system that overlooks facts if needed to place or maintain or preserve a specific movement or ideology in power.**

b) Analytical tools and merging rules
If we have the following dominant and dominated information:

A = Factor A is present	**a = Factor A is absent**
B = Factor B is present	**b = Factor B is absent**
C = Factor C is present	**c = Factor C is absent**

We can highlight the following merging rule expectations

i) Individual factors merging

A.A = A	**a.a = a**	**B.B = B**
b.b = b	**C.C = C**	**c.c = c**

When present and absent factors interact with each other they merge to the simplest unit.

ii) Combination of factors merging

AC.AC = AC	**AB. AB = AB**	**BC. BC = BC**
ac.ac = ac	**ab.ab = ab**	**bc.bc = bc**

When present factors and absent factors are found in different combinations they merge towards the simplest combination.

iii) The creation of sustainability gaps

Ab.AB = A(bB) = A(SGB)   Ac.AC = A(cC) = A(SGC)   BC.Bc = B(Cc) = b(SGC)

When a factor is present in one model and absent in the other, we have a sustainability gap (SG).

iv) The closing of sustainability gaps

If the SGB ---->B and the SGC ------> C, then the following holds true:

Ab.AB = A(bB) = A(SGB) = A(B) = AB

Ac.AC = A(cC) = A(SGC) = A(C) = AC

BC.Bc = B(Cc) = B(SGC) = B(C) = BC
When sustainability gaps are closed, the system without sustainability gap prevails
v) The case of open sustainability gaps
If the SGB ----> b and the SGC ------> c , then the following holds true:
Ab.AB = A(bB) = A(SGB) = A(b) = Ab
Ac.AC = A(cC) = A(SGC)   = A(c) = Ac
BC.Bc = B(Cc) = B(SGC) = B(c) = Bc
When sustainability gaps remain open, the system with the sustainability gap prevails

vi) Cold war dynamics between systems
If we have two systems K1 = Q.P(f.G) and a system K2 = Q.P(F. G), where the access to power for group Q and group P depends on whether or not the factor F present(F) or absent(f), then based on this information the following holds true:

1) Stating the nature of the sustainability gap between them
K1K2 = Q.P(fG) Q.P(FG) = Q.P[(fF)(GG)] = Q.P[(fF)(G)] = Q.P[(SGF)(G)]
A sustainability gap SGF is the key to access power in this cold war between system K1 and K2.
2) The case of K1. K2 cold war when the sustainability gap F is closed
If SGF------> F
K1.k2 = Q.P[(F)(G)] = Q.P(FG) = K2 wins so that K1--------> K2

This is true because:
F(K1) = F(P.Q)(fG) = P.Q[(Ff)(G)] and since Ff = SGF------> F = K2 wins
The above means, when F is present K1 shifts to K2 as K2 wins

3) The case of K1. K2 cold war when the sustainability gap F is still open
If SGF------> f
K1.k2 = Q.P[(f).(G) = Q.P(fG) = K1 wins so that K2--------> K1

This is true because:
f(K2) = f(P.Q)(fG) = P.Q[(ff)(G)] and since ff ------> f = K1 wins
The above means, when F is absent K2 shifts to K1 as K1 wins

Notice that the operational concepts and analytical tools and rules above are consistent across articles in the series of Rethinking Democracy (Muñoz 2024a; Muñoz 2024b)

The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the liberal democracy's external cold war
Based on Figure 1 and Figure 4 above, the external cold war is summarized by the conflict between normal liberal democracy (LD) and permanent authoritarianism (PA), which can be stated as follows using qualitative comparative present-absent thinking:
1) Conflict LD.PA = (T.M)(eI) (T.M) (Ei)
By following the qualitative comparative rules, we have:
2) Conflict LD.PA = T.M(eE)(Ii)
We can see that the conflict above has two sustainability gaps (SG), an effective targeted chaos sustainability gap (ETKSG) so that ETKSG = eE, and an independent rule of law sustainability gap (IRLSG) so that IRLSG = Ii. The we can rewrite the conflict structure above as follows:
3) Conflict LD.PA = T.M(ETKSG)(IRLSG)
The expression 3 above reflects the nature of the conflict between normal liberal democracy (LD) and permanent authoritarianism (PA) that makes up the external cold war; and as long as the conditions in the sustainability gaps remain the same, the structure of that cold war is the same.

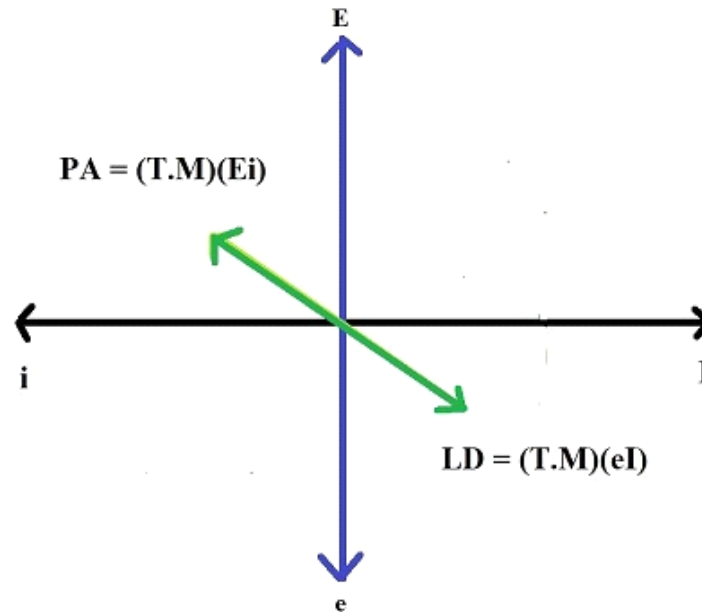The external cold war conflict LD.PA can be expressed graphically as indicated below:

Figure 5 The external cold war: Normal liveral democracy(LD) against permanent authoritarianism(PA)

Figure 5 above points out the structure of the external cold war.

Notice that if the nature of the sustainability conditions in the sustainability gap(SG) changed then the nature of the cold war changes, For example, if the effective targeted chaos sustainability gap changes from ETKSG = eE-----> EE as there was effective targeted chaos in the liberal democracy model affecting the voting contest; and the independent rule of law sustainability gap stays in conflict the same IRLSG = Ii, then the following holds true in terms of the shifting nature of the conflict when substituting items in expression 3 above:

4) Conflict LD.PA = T.M(ETKSG)(IRLSG)----> T.M(EE)(Ii) = T.M(EI)T.M(Ei) = TA.PA

Expression 4 above tells us that the external cold war leads to a war between temporary authoritarianism (TA) and permanent authoritarianism when there is effective targeted chaos(E) affecting the normal liberal democracy (LD) as then a shift from normal liberal democracy (LD) to temporary authoritarianism (TA) takes place so that LD-----> TA.

The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the liberal democracy's internal cold war

Based on Figure 1 and Figure 4 above, the internal cold war is summarized by the conflict between normal liberal democracy (LD) and temporary authoritarianism (TA), which can be expressed as indicated below using qualitative comparative present-absent thinking:

1) Conflict LD.TA = (T.M)(eI) (T.M)(EI)

By following the qualitative comparative rules, we have:

2) Conflict LD.PA = T.M(eE)(II)

We can see that the conflict above has only one sustainability gaps (SG), an effective targeted chaos sustainability gap (ETKSG) so that ETKSG = eE as there is no independent rule of law sustainability gap (IRLSG) since IRLSG = II. The we can rewrite the conflict structure above as follows:

3) Conflict LD.TA = T.M(ETKSG)(II)

The expression 3 above reflects the nature of the conflict between normal liberal democracy (LD) and temporary authoritarianism (TA) that reflects the internal cold war structure; and as long as the conditions in the sustainability gaps remain the same, the structure of that cold war is the same.

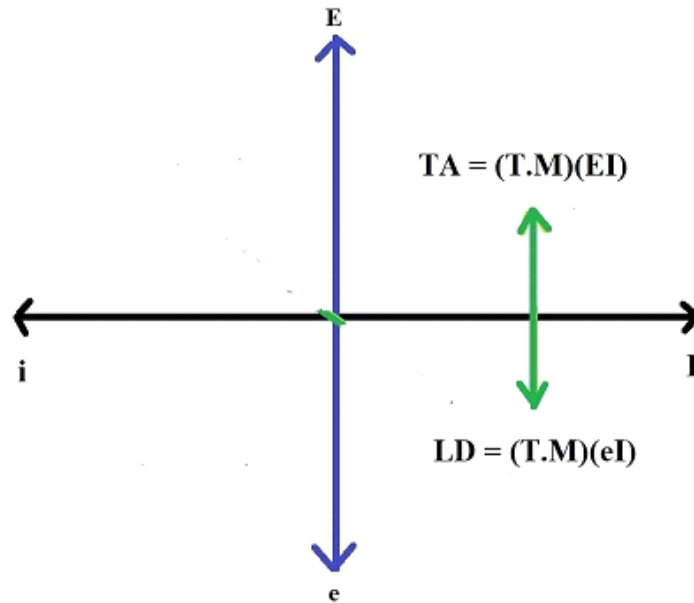The internal cold war conflict LD.TA can be indicated graphically as shown below

Figure 6   The internal cold war: Normal liberal democracy(LD) against temporary authoritarianism(TA)

Figure 6 above points out the structure of the internal cold war.

Notice that if the nature of the sustainability conditions in the sustainability gap(SG) changed then the nature of the cold war changes, For example, if the effective targeted chaos sustainability gap changes from ETKSG = eE-----> EE as there was effective targeted chaos in the normal liberal democracy model affecting the voting contest; and the independent rule of law sustainability gap stays in conflict the same way as no gap exist since IRLSG = II, then the following holds true in terms of the shifting nature of the conflict when substituting items in expression 3 above:

4) **Conflict LD.TA = T.M(ETKSG)(II)----> T.M(EE)(II) = T.M(EI)T.M(EI) = TA.TA = TA**

Expression 4 above indicates when the normal liberal democracy (LD) is under effective targeted chaos(E) the internal cold war leads to a shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA) in the liberal model as a shift from normal liberal democracy (LD) to temporary authoritarianism (TA) takes place under an independent rule of law system,

The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the liberal democracy's warm cold war

Based on Figure 1 and Figure 4 above, the warm cold war is summarized by the conflict between permanent authoritarianism (PA) and temporary authoritarianism (TA), which can be stated as presented below using qualitative comparative present-absent thinking:

1) **Conflict PA.TA = (T.M) (Ei)(T.M) (EI)**

By following the qualitative comparative rules, we have:

2) **Conflict PA.TA = T.M(EE)(iI)**

We can see that the conflict above has only one sustainability gaps (SG), an independent rule of law sustainability gap (IRLSG) so that IRLSG = iI as there is no effective targeted chaos sustainability gap (ETKSG) since ETKSG = EE. The we can rewrite the conflict structure above as follows:

3) **Conflict PA.TA = T.M(EE)(IRLSG)**

The expression 3 above reflects the nature of the warm conflict between permanent authoritarianism (PA) and temporary authoritarianism (TA) that reflects the warm cold war structure; and as long as the conditions in the sustainability gaps remain the same, the structure of that warm cold war is the same.

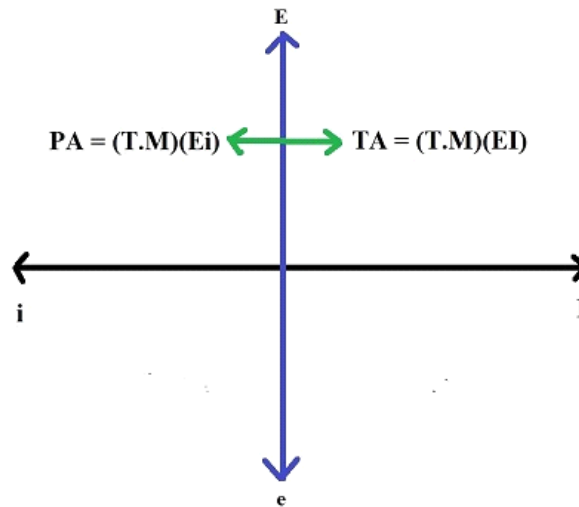The warm cold war conflict PA.TA can be stated graphically as shown below

Figurfe 7 The authoritarianism warm cold war

Notice that if the nature of the sustainability conditions in the sustainability gap(SG) changed then the nature of the warm cold war changes, For example, if the independent rule of law sustainability gap changes from IRLSG = iI-----> II as there is now an independent rule of law system(I) in the permanent authoritarianism(PA) system; and effective targeted chaos(E) stays the same, then the following holds true in terms of the shifting nature of the conflict when substituting items in expression 3 above:

4) Conflict PA.TA = T.M(EE)(IRLSG)----> T.M(EE)(II) = T.M(EI)T.M(EI) = TA.TA = TA

Expression 4 above indicates when permanent authoritarianism (PA) is placed under an independent rule of law system(I), the warm cold war leads to a shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA) there, which is competing now for power with the temporary authoritarianism the liberal democracy model, a war now between two different temporary authoritarianism regimes (TA), which in the end can lead to a world under full temporary authoritarianism (TA) if one temporary authoritarianism model(TA) absorbs the other one so that TA.TA = TA.

The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the authoritarianism warm war as a threat to the survival of normal liberal democracy

Permanent authoritarianism (PA) sees in the internal liberal democracy cold war (LD vrs TA) a full enemy in the form of normal liberal democracy (LD) and a useful friend in the form of temporary authoritarianism (TA), a situation described in Figure 8 below graphically:
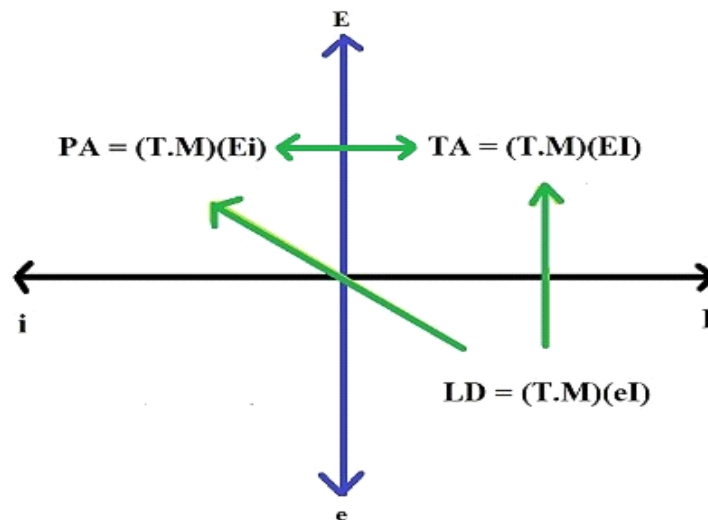

Figure 8 The two threats that normal liberal democracy(LD) is constantly facing: The permanent authoritarianism threat(PA) and the temporary authoriitarianism threat(TA)

Figure 8 above helps us to see that permanent authoritarianism (PA) would benefit by taking steps to insert chaos techniques to maximize effective targeted chaos(E) in the normal liberal democracy model (LD) to increase the changes that a useful friend (TA) wins the democratic contest as indicated by the green arrow going right from PA to TA. We can appreciate too in Figure 8 above that temporary authoritarianism (TA) can also see permanent authoritarianism (PA) as a useful friend as indicated by the green arrow going left from TA to PA and take the normal democratic outcome (LD) as the enemy as indicated by the arrow from LD to TA.

The qualitative comparative structure and implications of the enemy of my enemy is my friend

Since temporary authoritarianism (TA) once it comes into power sees normal liberal democracy (LD) as the enemy from within then it can see that permanent authoritarianism (PA) as enemy of normal liberal democracy (LD) can be a useful friend. On the other hand, as permanent authoritarianism (PA) can see or knows that the liberal democracy model (LD) is now facing a cold war from within, then it sees temporary authoritarianism (TA) as a useful friend too, a situation summarized in Figure 9 below:
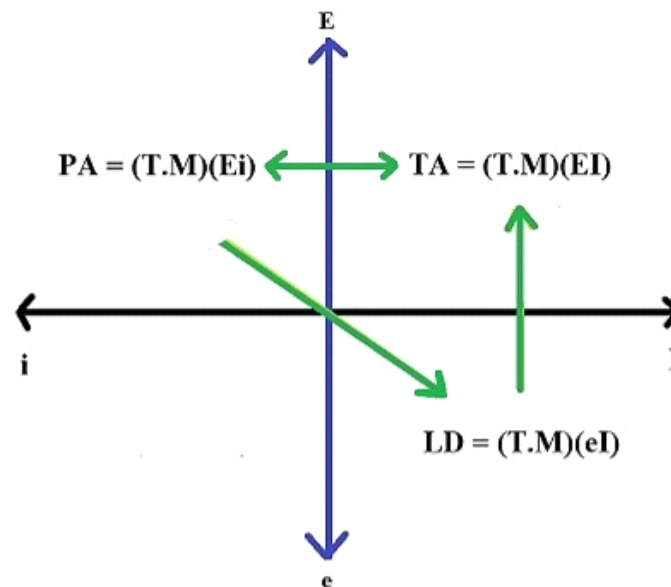

Figure 9 Your enemy is my friend framework threat to normal liberal democracy(LD)

Figure 9 allows us to see that if permanent authoritarianism (PA) subjects the normal liberal democracy (LD) to ongoing targeted chaos, in isolation or in coordination with temporary authoritarianism (TA) or acts on the request of temporary authoritarianism (TA) to do so and the campaign of targeted chaos becomes effective(E), then there will be a shift from a normal liberal democracy model (LD) to the temporary authoritarianism model (TA) as then the following hold true:

E(LD) = E(T.M) (eI) = T.M[.(Ee)(I)] = TM(EI) = TA since Ee----àE when there is E

The expression above tells us that subjecting normal liberal democracy (LD) to effective targeted chaos(E) leads to a shift in power from normal liberal democracies (LD) to extreme liberal democracies or temporary authoritarianism (TA).

The full structure of the current liberal democracy ongoing cold war landscape

The full nature on which the liberal democratic landscape (LD) works since 2016 Brexit (BBC 2016) and Usexit (Rawlinson 2016) is represented in Figure 10 below as an ongoing interaction between normal liberal democracy (LD), temporary authoritarianism (TA) and permanent authoritarianism (PA)
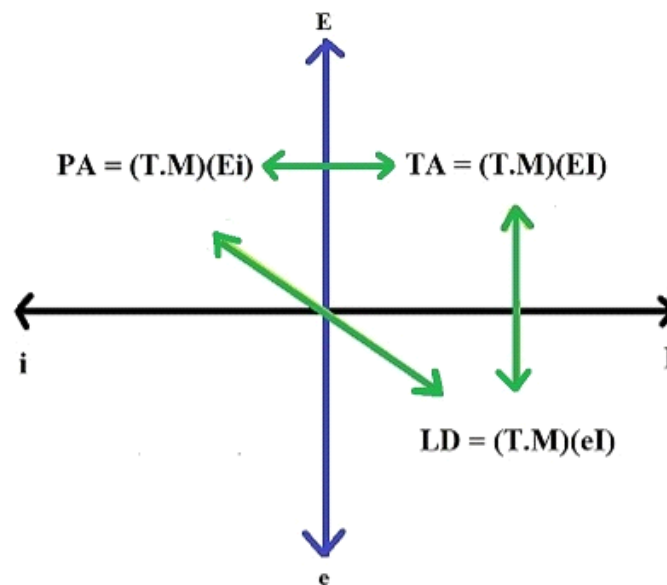
Figure 10 The current structure of the cold war landscape under which normal liberal democracy(LD) lives

Figure 10 above allows us to highlight the following: i) circling from right to left/counter clockwise we can go from normal liberal democracy (LD) to permanent authoritarianism (PA) where temporary authoritarianism (TA) as an intermediary step(LD---->TA----> PA); ii) circling from left to right/clockwise we can go from permanent authoritarianism (PA) to normal liberal democracy (LD) where temporary authoritarianism (TA) again is an intermediary step(PA---> TA---> LD); iii) Circling from right to left or from left to right, we can go from normal liberal democracy(LD) to normal liberal democracy(LD) with permanent authoritarianism(PA) and temporary authoritarianism(TA) as intermediary steps with routes LD ----> TA---> PA---> LD or LD ---> PA----> TA---> LD respectively; and iv) Temporary authoritarianism (TA) goes back to normal liberal democracy if it loses the democratic contest and peacefully transfers power if there is an independent rule of law system(I), but temporary authoritarianism(TA) will move towards permanent authoritarianism and no peaceful transfer of power if while in power or when it takes power there is no longer an independent rule of law system(i), but a captured legal system that allow it to stay in power even when it loses the voting contest. Hence, normal liberal democracy post 2016 as shown in Figure 10 above is a landscape that faces two ongoing threats, one internal threat as temporary authoritarianism (TA) and one external threat as permanent authoritarianism (PA) as indicated by the green arrows going up from LD to PA and to TA in Figure 10 above.

Food for thoughts
1) Can there be permanent authoritarianism if there is a solid, independent rule of law system protecting the democratic process? I think No, what do you think? 2) Should we expect temporary authoritarianism to transfer power when losing the election if there is no longer an independent rule of law system protecting the voting process? I think No, what do you think? and 3) Can the perception that leaders or movements have captured the independency of the legal system to their benefit lead them to challenge election loses which they have actually properly lost and they know it? I think Yes, what do you think?

Conclusions
It was shown that if we know the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system structure (P-A-ETK-IRL structure) of known development paradigms as permanent authoritarianism (PA), temporary authoritarianism (TA) and normal liberal democracy (LD) we can do the following things using qualitative comparative thinking : i) we can highlight the structure and implications of the liberal democracy's internal cold and the implications that come along when sustainability gap conditions change; ii) we can state the structure of the liberal democracy's internal cold and the implications that come along when sustainability gap conditions change; iii) we can stress the structure of the liberal democracy's warm cold war and the implications that come along when sustainability gap conditions change; and iv) we can exalt the structure of the enemy of my enemy is my friend scenario and the implications that come along when sustainability gap conditions change; and v) we can indicate the full structure of the current liberal democracy ongoing cold war

landscape and the implications that come along when sustainability gap conditions change across the framework.

In general, it was pointed out step by step that the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) can be used to state in simple terms the structure and implications of the liberal democracy cold wars from within and from outside using present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law based qualitative comparative thinking and paradigm interactions. The interaction between normal liberal democracy and permanent authoritarianism summarized the structure of the external cold war, the interaction of normal liberal democracy and temporary authoritarianism indicates the structure of the internal cold war. And the interaction between permanent authoritarianism and temporary authoritarianism shows the nature of the warm cold war. And the ongoing interaction of normal with liberal democracy with permanent authoritarianism and temporary authoritarianism at the same time points out the current liberal democracy landscape that started with 2016 Brexit and Usexit.

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