

International Intelligence

Prof pushes 'fascism with a human face'

In a commentary in the London *Daily Telegraph* of April 27, titled "Coming Next on the Cards—Fascism With a Human Face," Oxford University Professor of Modern History Norman Stone writes that "whether anything insufferable emerges will really depend upon the truly ugly ghost that is emerging from history's cupboard—that of the Thirties' Slump."

According to Stone, economic collapse drives "panicky voters [to] opt for radical solutions. Nowadays, there is nothing as purely evil as Stalinist Communism and Hitler's Nazism on offer. On the other hand, something like fascism with a human face could well be on the cards. . . . There is already a certain school of thought in the U.S.A. for whom Mussolini was 'a developmental dictator'—the sort of figure who, by authoritarian government, 'modernizes' a backward country. . . .

"The 1990s may not prove to be the happy time which that miraculous year, 1989, seemed to promise."

The *Telegraph* is owned by the Hollinger Corporation, whose chairman, Conrad Black, is a member of the Trilateral Commission and a friend of Henry Kissinger.

The call for "fascism with a human face" is an echo of the 1970s, when a group called the Initiatives Committee for National Economic Planning (ICNEP) proposed "an American form of national planning," otherwise known as corporatism. "Corporatism is fascism with a human face," the group admitted. Supporters of the effort included Robert McNamara, later a Trilateral Commission member and chairman of the World Bank.

Maastricht Treaty draws fire in France

Nobel Prize-winning economist Maurice Allais, in a commentary in the French daily *Le Figaro* on April 29, denounced the European Community's Maastricht Treaty for

unification of Europe, calling it "potentially dangerous to our future," as a violation of the sovereignty of nations.

There is a small but vocal opposition to the treaty in France, including the Chevènement wing of the Socialist Party, the Communists, Le Pen's National Front, and a grouping in the RPR party.

Allais in his article pleads for defining strictly those areas in which the European Community's bureaucracy in Brussels would get power to determine national policies, because otherwise the treaty will only reinforce the "centralizing, dirigistic, technocratic, bureaucratic, unitarian, and Jacobin tendency of the Brussels Commission."

Allais further denounces the free market bias of the treaty, pointing out the threat this represents to French agriculture. As it is, concludes Allais, the treaty "must not be ratified," but should be renegotiated, with strict limitation places on supranational European authorities, and with a popular referendum on the final product.

East German firm helped CIA arms deals

The Imes company of communist East Germany played a key role in secret arms deals of the CIA, the German weekly *Der Spiegel* reported the week of May 4. The CIA used East Germany's various capabilities as a conduit for all kinds of secret arms deals into the Mideast, Ibero-America, and Central America and other regions.

The article does not mention the role of Irangate principal Oliver North, but *EIR* has documented that his operation worked with the communists in the Mideast and Ibero-America.

According to *Der Spiegel*, Imes, which was run by the Stasi secret police, had deals, through Britain, with CIA arms merchants like Sam Cummings (Interarms Corp.), Luftur Johansson (Techaid International), and the Iran-Contra partners Adnan Khashoggi and Monzer al-Kazar. The Saudi-linked Cantrade Bank in Zurich was involved in monetary transactions. Most of

the deals mentioned are in the 1985-86 period, but St. Lucia Airways, a CIA-run operation, transported four secret arms loads from East Berlin's Schönefeld Airport during 1982-85.

This joint CIA-Stasi network seemed to operate under the nose of the Soviets, but without knowledge of at least part of the leadership in Moscow. *Der Spiegel* reports that a planned secret transport of T-72 battle tanks to Egypt was called off by the East German Ministry of Defense because had it become known, it could have created diplomatic tensions with Moscow.

NATO sets up naval force in Mediterranean

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is establishing a standing naval force in the Mediterranean to fight "regional wars." The new naval force, consisting for the time being of eight frigates, was inaugurated at a ceremony at the NATO naval base in Naples, Italy. The vessels are contributed by Germany, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Britain, and the United States.

The outgoing NATO supreme commander, Gen. John R. Galvin, said that while a "war all the way across Europe" was highly unlikely in the near future, a new danger emerged from "the possibility of regional conflicts."

Aside from the role of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, NATO has not had a standing naval force in the Mediterranean. The new force will be under a rotating command; the first commander is Capt. Lutfu Sancar of Turkey.

Corruption scandal could hit Israel's Sharon

Three senior officials at Israel's Housing Ministry are charged with several counts of corruption, fraud, whittling-away of state funds for party political pork barrels, and personal misuse of such funds.

The list of charges is contained in a report presented at the end of April by the director of the state office of budgetary man-

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agement, Mrs. Ben-Porat.

The affair has already provoked calls in the public and the parliament for the resignation or dismissal of Housing Minister Ariel Sharon, Israel's version of Adolf Hitler, who is also accused of absorbing too much state money for his ambitious settlements program in the Israeli Occupied Territories. In many cases, this consists of overpriced mobile homes that are benefitting nobody except the construction sector mafia. Criticism has been voiced because many settlements are placed in desert areas without access to water or electricity, while Sharon has no program for building new homes in urban areas.

Brits tout alleged 'merits of monarchs'

"The Craving for Kings: All Over the World Politicians in Tight Corners Are Rediscovering the Merits of Monarchs," headlines a London *Economist* report the week of April 27. It profiles the efforts for monarchical restoration in Afghanistan, Romania, Bulgaria, Russia, Serbia, France, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Libya, Ethiopia, Brazil, and Cambodia, while extolling the virtues of existing monarchies.

The article begins: "Afghans, delightfully waving goodbye to President Najibullah, wonder whether ex-King Mohammed Zahir Shah might not be the man they need. Romanians, struggling to make sense of post-communist democracy, are allowing ex-King Michael home for the Orthodox Easter. In high society, monarchs never went out of fashion. In real life, too, they seem to be making a comeback."

Romania's King Michael, for example, is "a Hohenzollern, a name that few history books omit. Like the Saxe-Coburgs (Bulgaria), the Romanovs (Holy Russia), and the Karadjordjevićs (Serbia), they belong to the European cousinage that for centuries ran states for lesser peoples."

The article claims that "Libya's exiled Senousi dynasty is revelling in Muammar Qaddafi's troubles"; that "the reinterment of Haile Selassie's remains, in July, could be

the occasion for declaring [pretender ex-Crown Prince] Asfa Wossen's succession" in Ethiopia; that "Brazil may get a chance to choose in its forthcoming referendum" whether it wants to bring back the Braganzas; and that the outcome of the political battles in Cambodia may well be the restoration to the throne of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who abdicated in 1955, thereby bringing back a monarchy that dates to before the year 600 AD.

Japan expects Russian withdrawal from islands

Japanese Foreign Minister Watanabe announced at a press conference in Moscow on May 5 that Russian troops will withdraw from the area referred to as Japan's "northern territories" within one to two years. Watanabe was in Moscow for meetings with Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

He reported that Yeltsin had said that Russian forces would be withdrawn from the islands disputed by Japan and Russia, the Kurile Islands/Northern Territories. Watanabe said that Yeltsin cited Russia's economic and political problems, and the need to economize on manpower. Watanabe related that Yeltsin said that all troops except border guards would withdraw from the islands.

According to Interfax, Yeltsin and Watanabe also discussed Yeltsin's planned visit to Japan in mid-September and the prospects for Japanese economic and trade links with Russia's Far East and Siberia.

Watanabe also met with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev to discuss an agreement which the two countries' leaders plan to sign when Yeltsin visits Japan in mid-September. According to Reuters, the pact will deal with cooperation in space projects and security at sea. Japan said it was also ready to help Russia with modernization of its nuclear reactors, and with setting up research institutes to employ Russian military nuclear specialists.

Watanabe also met separately with Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, who has been a leading critic of the economic policy of President Yeltsin.

● **AN ALGERIAN** court sentenced 13 Islamic fundamentalists to death, on charges of attacking an Army post on the Tunisian border. The group claims to be linked with the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), and the sentence is seen as an escalation of the government anti-FIS campaign. The Algerian government has banned the FIS and jailed over 9,000 of its leaders.

● **TAIWAN'S** opposition Democratic Progressive Party pulled its 74 deputies out of the National Assembly on May 4, accusing the ruling Kuomintang party of blocking democratic reforms. The Assembly blocked a proposal by the DPP to renounce the government's claim of sovereignty over China. It also shelved a DPP-backed proposal to introduce direct elections for the President.

● **GORBACHOV** arrived in the United States on May 5 for a tour promoted by Henry Kissinger, among others. He is said to be raising money for his Gorbachov Foundation in Moscow. He met with President Bush and gave two major addresses, on the theme "The River of Time and the Imperative of Action."

● **FRANCE'S** former defense minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement, who quit the Socialist government in protest against the Gulf war in January 1991, on May 3 announced his intent to build a new left-wing party, composed of former members of the Socialist Party, the Greens, and the Communists. He said that he would run for President as the new party's candidate.

● **TURKISH** President Turgut Özal was the honored guest at a dinner held by the Quincentennial Foundation in New York City on April 27. The foundation commemorates the arrival of Sephardic Jews in Turkey who had been expelled by Spain. Henry Kissinger attended the meeting, and gave Özal an award.