

# Germany, Italy, Japan and the UN Charter's "Enemy State Clause": Obstacle to an Asian and European Peace?

By [Dr. Christof Lehmann](#)

Global Research, June 24, 2015  
[nsnbc](#) 23 June 2015

Region: [Asia](#), [Europe](#), [Russia and FSU](#)

Theme: [History](#), [United Nations](#)

*The UN Charter still designates Italy, Germany and Japan as enemy states to the United Nations. In legal terms this means that any U.N. Member State can launch a "preemptive" military aggression against these nations without a declaration of war. Seldom discussed, this enemy State status is today, arguably, one of the greatest obstacles for a lasting peace in Asia and in Europe.*

Since the end of WW II none of the G-4, that is China, UK, USA, and the USSR / Russia have taken steps to abolish the Enemy State Clause from the [Charter of the United Nations](#). The UN Charter still designates Italy, Japan and Germany as enemy States to the United Nations. This fact is generally omitted from the public political discourse; that is, both in the G-4 nations as well as in Italy, Japan and Germany.

The implications and the lack of the sovereignty (e.g. the [jus ad bellum](#)) are, arguably, one of the greatest obstacles with regard to achieving a lasting Asian and European peace. A few examples should amply demonstrate why.

Italy – Germany and Gladio

Both the Italian [Brigate Rosse](#) and the German [Rote Arme Fraktion](#) (RAF) were in part infiltrated by respectively Italian and West-German intelligence services before they were even formally established. In Germany the internal intelligence service of Berlin ([Landesamt für Verfassungsschutz Berlin](#) LfV Berlin) as well as the Federal Internal Intelligence Service ([Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz](#) – BfV) had infiltrated the later to be militarized left from the onset of the leftist student protest in the mid-60s.

To mention but one example; a LfV-Berlin agent, [Peter Urbach](#), was one of the first to provide weapons and explosives to what later would develop into the militant [2. Juni](#) and RAF. The situation with regard to Italy's Brigate Rosse was similar. When German leftists went to Italy to help procuring weapons for the left in Greece that was prepared to take on the Greek military dictatorship, it became obvious that Italy's police and Intelligence Services with ties to Italy's Gladio network were well-informed and involved. (Statements by former members of [Germany's 2. Juni](#) and RAF).

Some critics of the armed resistance would construe this fact as if the militant left was working on behalf of the intelligence services all along. Not true. What is true, however, is that the militant left was infiltrated from day one, and that some attacks were incited, other were allowed to happen, with intelligence services obstructing police investigations. Other

attacks like the assassinations of von Herrenhausen and Rohwedder have, arguably, been carried out by NATO intelligence, while accusing the RAF or as in the case of von Herrenhausen the RAF as well as parts of the Lebanese Hezbollah which is known to be heavily infiltrated by the Israeli Mossad.

There exist today, serious and justified doubts whether Gladio networks were involved in the assassination of Deutsche Bank Director [Alfred von Herrenhausen](#) and [Treuhand President Rohwedder](#). Von Herrenhausen lobbied for a more benign policy toward so-called third world nations and a partial debt moratorium. Rohwedder was, after the German reunification (shotgun wedding), actively inquiring into the mafia-style takeover of East German corporations by foreign entities.

So much to the information that slowly becomes part of the public discourse. What is being omitted, however, is that the domestic and foreign intelligence services of Italy and Germany, at top-levels and in part in the form of “factions with these services” still are heavily controlled by Washington and London.

The CIA and MI6 are playing a role, although the main thrust comes from the Pentagon, the JSOC-CIA interface and the JSOC / NATO interface. In Italy the [1978 kidnapping and assassination of Aldo Moro](#) by an infiltrated Brigade Rosse cell prevented the formation of an Italian Cabinet with participation of Italy’s Communist Party. So much to Italian “sovereignty”.

One may ask whether an Italian or German government could act sovereign and so to speak “clean up” within their respective intelligence services. The answer is an unequivocal no; not as long as both States remain designated as enemy States to the UN.

The situation of German governments is further complicated by the fact that Germany still has no peace treaty and that Washington and London do all that is in their power to maintain that status quo. No post WW II government in Germany has dared to touch upon this “hot potato”, Red – Green coalitions included. Even The Left (Die Linke) avoids the issue as much as possible.

German governments have, generally speaking, used two strategies. 1) To push for a permanent seat at the UN Security Council to force the hands of the G-4. 2) To assert German power within the European Union; at considerable expense for the German economy in form of bail outs etc.

Relevance today?

Considering the situation in Ukraine and tensions between Russia and NATO / EU one cannot underestimate the fact that neither an Italian or German government could maintain a sovereign foreign policy. [About 50% of Germans](#) do not perceive Germany as solidly or permanently anchored within NATO and about 50% would like to see Germany maintain a neutral position as bridge between the east and the west, at equal distance and with equally good relations to respectively Moscow and Washington. No German government would be able to reflect this public opinion in its policy.

Japanese – US / Russian / Chinese Relations

Being designated as enemy State to the UN, Japan has to “dance on hot coals” too. There is

a growing public consensus against US bases in Japan but no Japanese government could reflect this trend in tangible policies without risking serious implications. Any Japanese top-politician that would touch upon this issue would literally commit political hara kiri.

But it is not only the USA that keeps Japan in the legal limbo of being designated as enemy State. Japanese – Chinese relations with regard to the disputed [Senkaku](#) / [Diaoyu](#) Islands are strongly biased by Japan's attempt to assert its sovereignty, even if it, at times reluctantly, has to play geopolitics and use the US against China.

The enemy State clause also has an impact on Japanese – Russian relations. The disputed [South Kuril Islands](#) (as Russian would call them) is one issue that is biased by the Japanese legal status as UN enemy State and the lack of a Japanese – Russian peace treaty. Japanese governments, at times reluctantly, have to play the US card against Russia. Russian – Japanese relations could, arguably, become far more positive if Russia took the initiative to level the playing field by signing a peace treaty.

Considering the developing Chinese – Russian relations and considering long-term geopolitical strategies in the Asia – Pacific region, a Russian and Chinese show of confidence in Japan as a partner would free the hands of Japan with regards to US – Japanese relations and be a wise move that would have positive repercussions throughout the region, including the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Korea and Vietnam.

Taking the initiative to remove the enemy State clause and global leverage

Taking into account the complexity of today's global markets; taking into account the complexity of today's military alliances and interdependencies across so-called enemy lines, one can argue that any G-4 nation that takes the initiative to genuinely lobby for abolishing the enemy State clause from the UN Charter will gain a considerable political and geopolitical advantage.

With regard to both Russia and China such a step could, using tentative policies, also result in foiling the Anglo-American Axis' hegemony in Europe and Washington's Asia Pivot.

A joint Chinese – Russian initiative would also create far greater trust in countries like Vietnam and South as well as North Korea. A Russian initiative would create a more genuine discourse about the situation in Ukraine, NATO's role with regard to Ukraine and the fact that Germany, and by implication the EU, are forced to "follow suit" and adhere to Washington's dictates.

The Russian administration of President Vladimir Putin prides itself of being a proponent of a global community of interdependent but sovereign nation States. Taking the initiative with regard to the abolishment of the enemy State clause and a peace treaty with Japan could, arguably, be the most wise long-term investment that would secure that this vision can bear fruit and show that Russia's position is genuine.

Ultimately, one must ask the question why none of the G-4 has yet taken the initiative

Is it a function of mistrust between cold-war and new-cold-war alliances? Or is it a conscious perpetuation of Yalta where the G-4 carved up the world into hegemonies, divided by Iron, Bamboo and Banana curtains?

If so, the invariable outcome will be that an increasing number of those States who have

been subjugated and forced into these hegemonies, sooner rather than later, will rise against the G-4. Others, like Egypt, will note that the UN failed as much as the League of Nations, in protecting smaller nations from the conflicts that were unleashed during and after WW I & WW II. The trend to reform the UN or to abolish it all together is becoming increasingly prevalent.

Another invariable outcome of a continuation of Yalta in new drag will be that the seemingly endless string of low-intensity conflicts that is being fueled by the aftershocks of Yalta will continue while the G-4 position themselves and their power base, using people from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East as cannon fodder and hostages.

*Dr. Christof Lehmann an independent political consultant on conflict and conflict resolution and the founder and editor in chief of nsdbc, exclusively for the online magazine "[New Eastern Outlook](#)".*

The original source of this article is [nsdbc](#)  
Copyright © [Dr. Christof Lehmann](#), [nsdbc](#), 2015

---

**[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)**

**[Become a Member of Global Research](#)**

Articles by: [Dr. Christof  
Lehmann](#)

#### About the author:

Dr. Christof Lehmann is the founder and editor of nsdbc. He is a psychologist and independent political consultant on conflict and conflict resolution and a wide range of other political issues. His work with traumatized victims of conflict has led him to also pursue the work as political consultant. He is a lifelong activist for peace and justice, human rights, Palestinians rights to self-determination in Palestine, and he is working on the establishment of international institutions for the prosecution of all war crimes, also those committed by privileged nations. On 28 August 2011 he started his blog nsdbc, appalled by misrepresentations of the aggression against Libya and Syria. In March 2013 he turned nsdbc into a daily, independent, international on-line newspaper. He can be contacted at nsdbc international at [nsdbc.wordpress@gmail.com](mailto:nsdbc.wordpress@gmail.com)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are

acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)  
[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.  
For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)