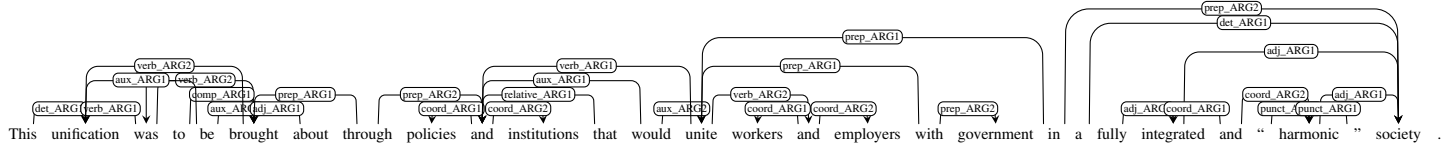
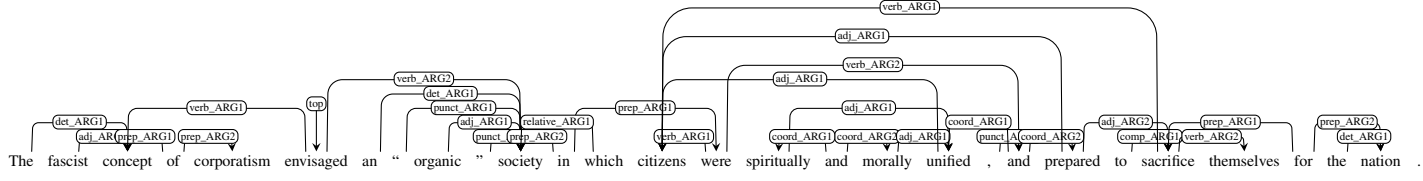
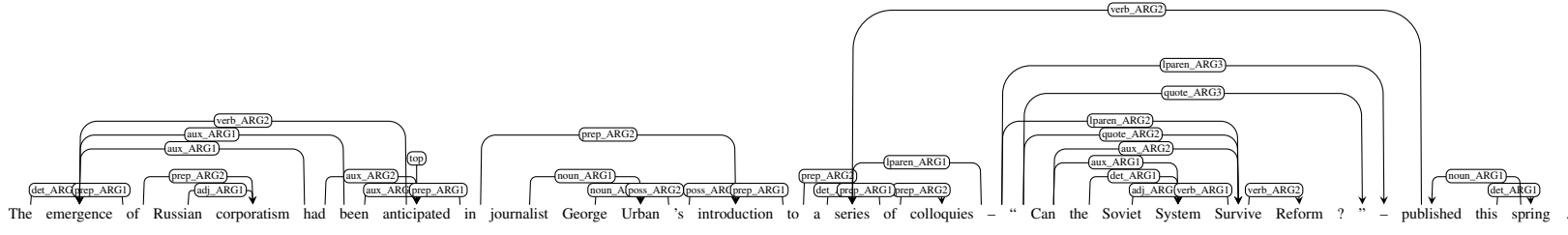
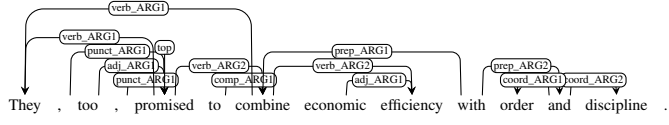
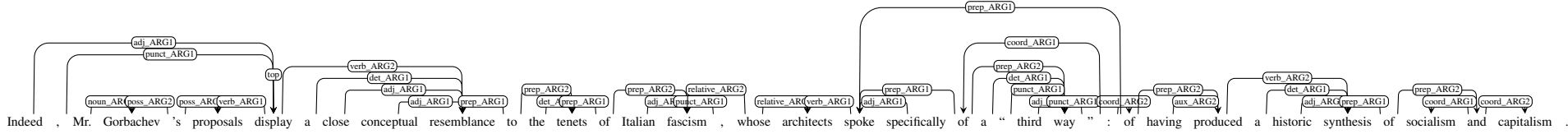
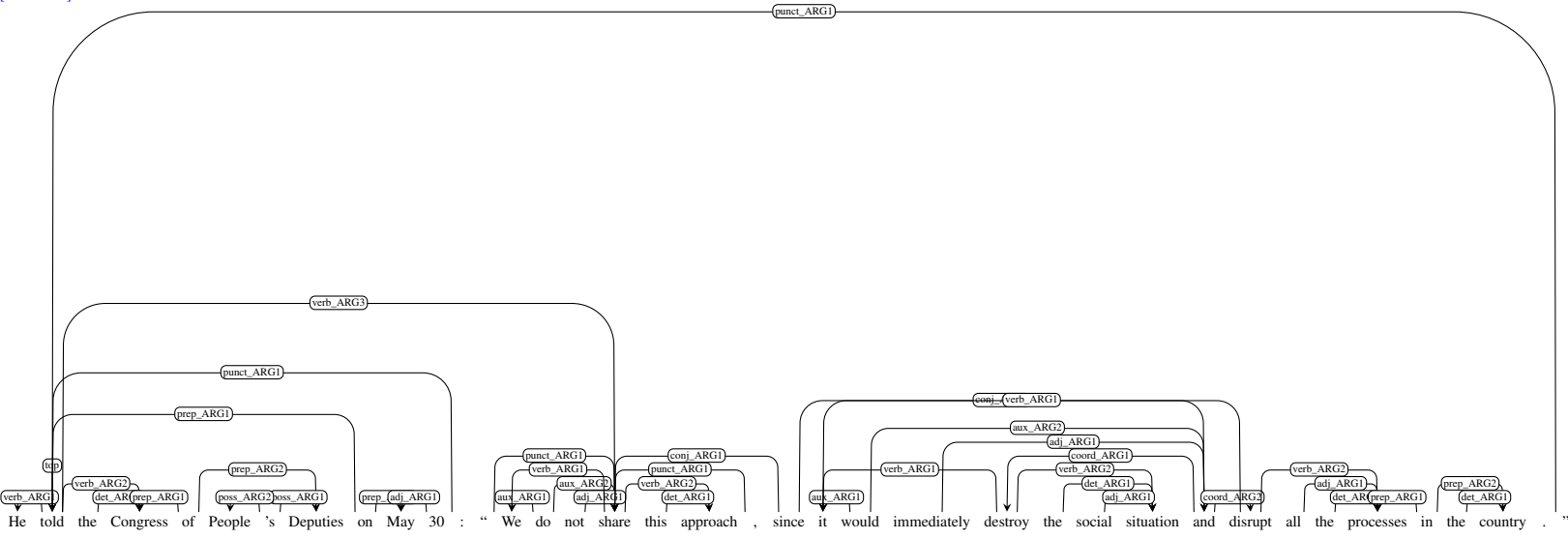
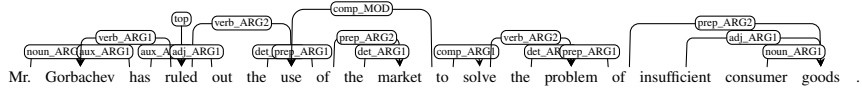
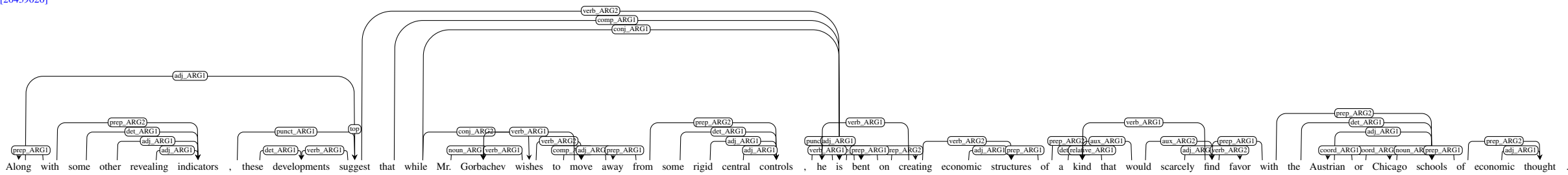
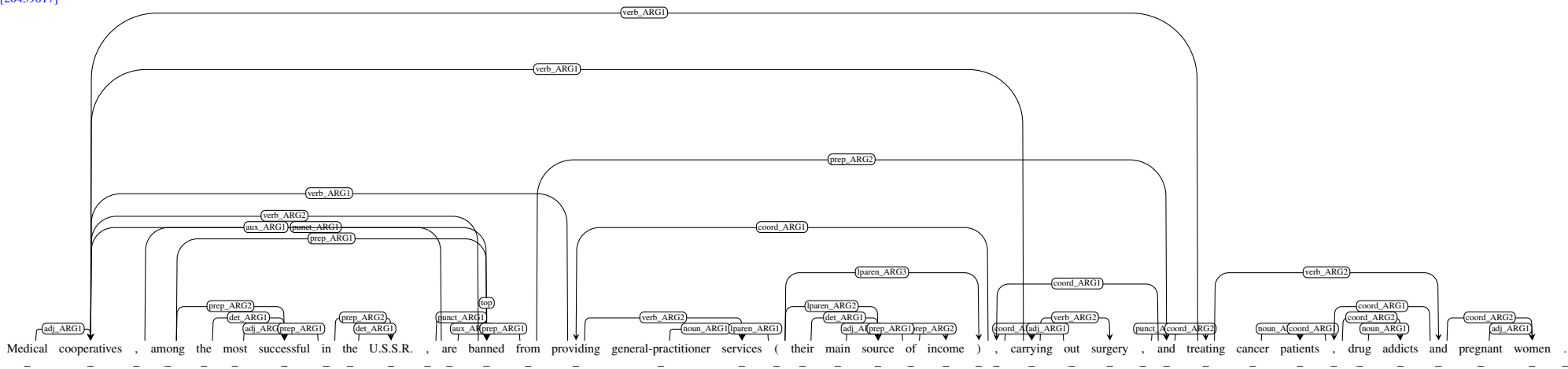
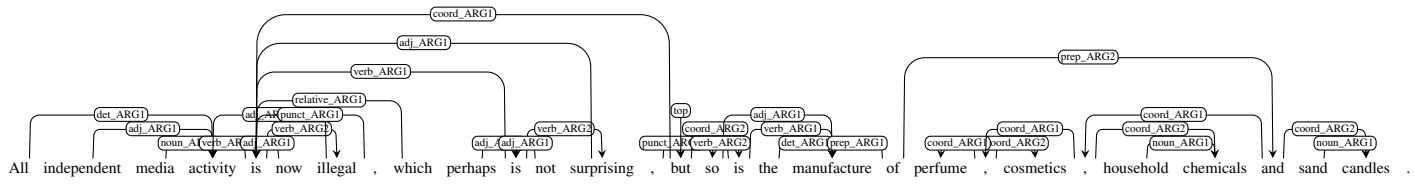


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The key to the creation of the "organic" state lay in the formation of "natural" groups that would undertake the role of decision-making.

The closeness of Soviet perestroika to the fascist social blueprint of Mussolini was evident when Mr. Gorbachev presented his economic vision to the Soviet Congress.

In doing so, he neither rejected a socialist planned economy nor embraced the free market.

Instead, he proposed a "law-governed economy," in which there would be a "clear-cut division between state direction of the economy and economic management."

The latter would be undertaken by "enterprises, joint stock companies and cooperatives."

These would not function independently, but would act together to form "combines, unions and associations" to tackle problems and coordinate their activities.

Mr. Gorbachev is in a much stronger position to pursue the corporatist ideal than was Mussolini, who was never able to influence business giants such as Pirelli and Fiat.

The Soviet Communist Party has the power to shape corporate development and mold it into a body dependent upon it.

To ensure the loyalty of the business sector, Mr. Gorbachev may offer concessions and powers that will allow the business community to preserve its own interests, probably by restricting competition.

However, Mr. Gorbachev must ensure that within this "alliance" the business sector remains subordinate to the party.

At the same time, he must give it sufficient freedom to provide the economic benefits so desperately needed.

It is the promise of economic returns that is supposed to make the corporatist model attractive to both the party and labor.

The work force provides the third arm of the "alliance."

