

## Aspen's 'new set of values' for Iran

*The following statements are excerpted from speeches given at the September 1975 Persepolis conference in Iran. From the address by Her Imperial Majesty, the Shahbanou of Iran:*

... I would like to extend my warmest appreciation to the Institute for its efforts in making this a creative gathering. Fortunately for all of us who inhabit what Buckminster Fuller called "Spaceship Earth," there exist organizations that concern themselves with the value content of research, of ideas, of those activities that ultimately aim to promote the quality of life.

During my brief visit to Aspen in early July [1975], I was very much impressed with both the content of the seminars and the setting in which they were conducted.

In Iran we are proudly committed to our rich heritage and traditions, we shall not hesitate to create an environment conducive to achieving the human aspects of our desired goals. This may well entail a new set of values under which a greater balance will be achieved between the material and the spiritual needs of man. . . .

*From "The Essential Elements of Iranian Culture," by Ehsan Naraghi:*

Universities and research centers in the West . . . have all based their studies on development upon a linear, Westernizing conception of progress. . . Human sciences, founded on rational objectivity, are today suffering setbacks and defeats. Is it not important that, having exalted rationality to ensure human happiness, we should now be induced to invent a special discipline—psychoanalysis—to cure the ills arising from an overrationally organized life that is deprived of *its basic relationship with the nonrational?* . . . Why should cultures like ours, in which man is considered in all his aspects, be deprived of their substance by following a so-called rational course at the end of which lies the vast expanse of the nonrational?

The people have needs and aspirations that are not merely material. . . . The intrusion of machines into the traditional system may well jeopardize this creative life.

*"From Old and New Values in Changing Cultural Patterns," by Hormoz Farhat:*

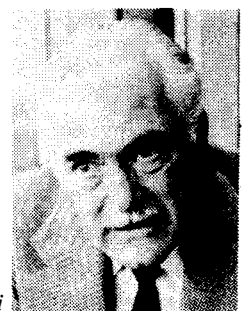
America has become more and more aware of her exaggerated reliance on material values. Conscious movements have been made, during the past 15 years, to refocus the aims of life to the spiritual. This consciousness has most prominently manifested itself in the attitude of young people toward life. . . .

Let us now focus our attention on what has been happening in Iran in terms of the point just raised. The country is going through an enormous social upheaval . . . Raised standards of living have led to the emergence and constant growth of a middle class that is, in the main, the byproduct of this transitional period. The middle class is displaying a gradual moral breakdown that is quite alarming.

... I believe that the current revolutionary state of the nation, when important and far-reaching measures are effectively enacted, provides the right circumstances for a national resurgence in the direction of a moral uprising based upon truth and justice.



Sol Linowitz



Aurelio Peccei

## The Persepolis group

*Among the non-Iranian participants in the 1975-1976 Persepolis symposia sponsored by the Aspen Institute:*

**Aurelio Peccei**, Club of Rome head; vice-chairman of Olivetti Company

**Sol Linowitz**, Club of Rome member and partner in Coudert Brothers law firm

**Jacques Freymond**, Club of Rome member; director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva

**Adriano Buzzati-Traverso**, Club of Rome member; Italian scientist

*Bohdan Hawrylyshyn*, Club of Rome member; director, Geneva's Center for Industrial Studies

*Robert O. Anderson*, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome member; chairman of Aspen Institute

*Harlan Cleveland*, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome member; director, Aspen Institute Program in International Affairs, Princeton

*Alvin C. Eurich*, president of Aspen Institute, 1963-1967

*Douglass Cater*, director, Aspen Institute Program on Communications and Society

*Libby A. Cater*, special consultant, Aspen Institute

*Thomas W. Wilson, Jr.*, director, Aspen Institute Program on Environment and the Quality of Life

*Waldemar A. Nielsen*, director, Aspen Institute Program on Pluralism and the Commonweal

*Charles Yost*, Aspen Institute, Washington

*Joseph E. Slater*, U.S. Association for the Club of Rome member; president, Aspen Institute

*Shepard Stone*, director, Aspen Institute, Berlin, West Germany

*Theo Sommer*, Editor-in-Chief, *Die Zeit* (leading "liberal" oligarchist journal in Europe)

*Marion Countess Dönhoff*, publisher, *Die Zeit*

*William Dietel*, president, Rockefeller Brothers Fund

*Alfred Winslow Jones*, financier; top U.S. contact man for Britain's Lord Caradon, controller of tribalist networks throughout the Middle East

*Asa Briggs*, vice-chancellor, University of Sussex, England, homebase of Tavistock Institute

*François Duchene*, director, Center for Contemporary European Studies, University of Sussex

*Richard Gardner*, current U.S. ambassador to Italy; Club of Rome collaborator

*John W. Gardner*, Common Cause

*Daniel Yankelovich*, pollster for Club of Rome and *New York Times*

*John Oakes*, *New York Times*, editorial page editor

*Catherine Bateson*, Dean of Graduate Studies at Daramavand College in Teheran; daughter of Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson, two controllers of the "Aquarian" movement and of the "MK-Ultra" LSD experiment projects

*Dr. Norman Zinberg*, leading controller of "MK-Ultra", based in Cambridge, Massachusetts

*James Bill*, University of Texas, Austin, anti-Shah Iran expert

*Marvin Zonis*, University of Chicago anti-Shah Iran expert

Representatives of IBM, Warner Brothers and Stanford University also participated.

within, of dependence on foreign powers, and of the loss of our material wealth as well as our soul."

### The case of Bani-Sadr

Garaudy's influence over Bani-Sadr was one of many influences upon Iran's current president during the latter's exile in France. Bani-Sadr was a pet project of the same individuals and institutions who created the environmentalist movements and the terrorist shock troops typified by Italy's Red Brigades and West Germany's Baader-Meinhof.

Bani-Sadr's experience is not unique in this respect. Most of his colleagues presently in Teheran, and much of the advisory group to Khomeini to this date, were trained, either like Bani-Sadr in France's Tavistock-affiliated sociology-anthropology nests, in sanctuaries within Iran for radical-anthropology cult controllers, or in U.S.-based institutions promoting an "Aquarian" rebellion against industrial society, such as the Stanford-Berkeley complex in California and the Harvard-MIT complex in Massachusetts.

In all these cases, the post-Shah elite-to-be were indoctrinated in hatred of "Western" ways to the extent that the simple equation, the Shah equals the West, became their motivating belief structure. It was easy to program the next step: a Maoist "cultural revolution" mentality dictating the forced eradication of science, cities, and genuine religion.

The laboratory for mass-scale application of this mentality was Cambodia, after the Cambodian population had been prepared through saturation bombings ordered by Henry Kissinger in the early 1970s. The architects of Cambodia's genocidal "cultural revolution," Khieu Samphan and Pol Pot, were both trained in the same Sorbonne center that produced Bani-Sadr.

Bani-Sadr's closest French mentors and associates came from four overlapping institutions: the sociology-anthropology division of the Centre Nationale des Recherches Scientifique (CNRS), "Division Six" of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (EPHE-6), and the National Institute for Agronomical Research. Of these, the most important is EPHE-6, which trained Bani-Sadr's thesis adviser, Georges Balandier, a promoter of African tribal customs. EPHE-6 is also a base for the ecology/antinuclear movement in France.

While studying "agrarian reform" Maoism under Balandier, Bani-Sadr was influenced directly or indirectly by the following individuals:

- Paul Veille, "Marxist sociologist," CNRS, Institute for Mediterranean Research.
- René Dumont, a "radical agronomist" at the CNRS and the National Institute for Agronomical Research. Dumont, honorary president of the Friends of the Earth, is a founder of ECOROPA, the European