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## Conference Report

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# EIR poses choices for Iranian opposition

by Mary Lalevée

The first international conference on Iran since the coming to power of Ayatollah Khomeini was organized by *Executive Intelligence Review* in Mainz, West Germany Dec. 5 and 6. More than 50 participants attended the two days of discussions, over half of them Iranian opponents of Khomeini living in exile in Germany, England, France, and Sweden. Discussions focused on how to create a new Iranian leadership which will be able to lead Iran out of its present dark age, and make Iran rise "like the legendary phoenix" out of its present ruins.

### The principle of nation building

Lyndon LaRouche, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the National Democratic Policy Committee and founder of the *EIR*, gave the opening address. He stressed that the idea of armed resistance against Khomeini, as such, would not succeed. "The Iran which the emigrés left is not the Iran of today," he said. "Iranian youth today knows nothing of the court politics of the monarchy, or of the café plotting of the exiles." LaRouche described how genocide in Cambodia was carried out by young people and children brainwashed by the conditions of life there. Kissinger planned and implemented that genocide, said LaRouche, and a similar policy of population reduction was carried out in Vietnam by General Westmoreland and Maxwell Taylor, both associated with the Draper Fund, "which is committed to the mass murder of the developing nations," said LaRouche.

The forces behind the Draper Fund created Bani-Sadr and Khomeini, and the operation was planned and carried out by British intelligence. International institutions like the IMF, the World Bank, Unitar, AID, the Brandt Commission, and others are planning "genocide worse than Hitler carried out," stressed LaRouche. They are working with similar forces in the Soviet Union around the faction of Boris Ponomarev, Kim Philby, and the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna, who are implementing a policy

of depopulating the developing sector, the policy of Global 2000. "How do we fight this?" asked LaRouche. "How do we mobilize political forces against the British intelligence-created Muslim Brotherhood? We need a conception of a movement, like the movement which started in the area of Iran and Iraq, and led to the creation of the Bagdad Caliphate and the Islamic Renaissance. We have to use the same methods as those which created Avicenna and al Farabi. The same methods as led to the alliance between Charlemagne and Harum al Rashid."

The nation-state was essential, LaRouche went on, as it was the only way assurance could be given to individuals that their lives had an enduring importance. "The essence of statecraft is to transmit good to generations to come, to develop individuals who know what good is, and who have the capacity to transmit good." LaRouche said that the two languages of hearing and of vision had to be taught to enable individuals to develop. History also had to be studied, as this is the only way to understand the principles which operate. "How something done by one generation affects the generations following: that is the essence of human knowledge."

LaRouche concluded by saying that the forces supporting Khomeini could not be fought in Iran alone. "We have to create a counter-movement throughout the Islamic world, like that which led to the Bagdad Caliphate. We can build a force by winning *youth* to that movement, not be depending on patronage from other governments."

A member of an Iranian opposition group which had initially supported Khomeini for several months protested that there was no difference in factions in the Western governments, as LaRouche had stated. "All European governments support Khomeini," he said. "There is no difference between Schmidt and Genscher, between the SPD and the CDU. If we were left alone we could deal with Khomeini." LaRouche answered that it is a fallacy to see Iran as an isolated national struggle. "The gameplan is Malthusianism. The same Malthusian policies are being implemented in Central America. The forces behind these policies intend to exterminate the population of Iran, by creating a permanent civil war. It is stupidity to say: what force shall we support? The Malthusian forces will shift their support from one side to another to keep the war going. The way to win is not to go to Iran and pick up a rifle. The way to win is to destroy the Malthusians. The way to win this war is to build up forces politically."

### The humanist history of Iran

Professor Aly Mazaheri, of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes des Sciences Sociales in Paris, invoked the great scholar Avicenna's fight against the irrationalism that

a thousand years ago was the ancestor of Khomeinism. He appealed to the Iranian opposition groups to stop quarreling among each other, saying that humanist philosophers have always struggled to create nation-states, and have recognized that strength comes from unity. He concluded, "There is only one civilization, not many civilizations. It either exists, or it does not. Nations in the world are like organs of a body. If one has gangrene like Iran does now, it is a danger for the whole."

### Politics and science

Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Chairman of the European Labor Party (Europäische Arbeiterpartei—EAP) documented how previous dark ages have each time been overcome. "A handful of people created Bagdad," she said. "They made a conscious effort to build Bagdad and thus started the Golden Age of the Islamic Renaissance."

She stressed that "every time mankind has made progress, it is because a few universal ideas have been the basis for activities of a few individuals. The common denominator of Avicenna, al Farabi, and other humanists is that they go back to Plato and the neo-Platonic concept that there is such a thing as a universal truth, that this truth is knowable by man."

Mrs. Zepp LaRouche called for the creation of new institutions as rallying points for the opposition, and suggested the creation of a journal, similar to the ones published in Germany (*Ibykus*), and Italy (*Il Machiavello*), which publish articles on science, art, history, and music. "Even though mankind is in the worst crisis ever," she said, "mankind has produced enough great conceptions to save humanity. Studying these conceptions will enable us to have better means to combat stupidity—which is where irrationalism thrives."

Some Iranian participants were restless during her speech, obviously thinking that this was all too theoretical and had nothing to do with Iran. A leading Iranian exile from London intervened: "There is something wrong with our thinking," he said. "We need to get together, but have not done so. If the Shah's regime had been functioning correctly, Khomeini would not have succeeded. Strength of character was needed, and was lacking. This is reflected now in the opposition group. We are trying to fight new battles with old weapons. Now we must learn from what our friends here have told us. It is our duty to provide leadership for the people of Iran. We cannot still think in terms of the old situation—Iran is in a new situation and needs a new philosophy. We must kiss all our present leaders goodbye, and search for new ones. We must take heed of what is being said here, or the new generation in Iran, which has known only murder and pillage, will not listen to us anymore."

The participants reacted very enthusiastically to these remarks, and began to laugh when, in succession, two participants insisted that "colonialism" was to blame for what happened in Iran, and that there was a fundamental difference between European and Oriental philosophy. This "difference" meant that Europeans could never understand Iranians.

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche responded that "blaming colonialism for destroying Iran does not change anything. It is far more efficient to name the names, and to publish dossiers on which politician is working with Khomeini." Mazaheri said, "Don't believe that colonialism is a Western invention. The Ummayyads lived on slavery and pillage."

### The industrialization of Iran

Mr. Divani, an Iranian industrialist now in exile in England, opened the second day's proceedings with the remark that the discussion so far had "exceeded my utmost expectations." He had found people willing to try to initiate a force on the side of right, against the forces of Malthusianism. After describing the attempt to industrialize Iran, with successive national plans undertaken since World War II, he stressed the change caused by the land reform of 1962, when landowners were dispossessed and the land handed to middle-class farmers, who were not given the means to then cultivate the land. Agricultural production fell drastically. Divani also outlined the effects of the oil-price increase on government spending, leading to inflation everywhere as huge amounts of goods poured into the country—finished goods, not industries and technologies to enable Iran to produce those goods herself.

Despite all these mistakes, he did not subscribe to the theory that the "revolution" was the result of an "overheated economy." If the influx to the cities had been accompanied with mechanization of agriculture and training programs for the young people in the cities, the industrialization of the country could have gone ahead as it did in the United States. This was not the case, he said: there were only two technical schools in a country with 35 million inhabitants. Mr. Divani said he suspected that the United Fruit Company (now United Brands) was behind the land reform, as it had led to increased dependence on the United States for food imports.

The case study of Iran was followed by a summary presentation by Michael Liebig on the economic theory on which the LaRouche-Riemann economic model is based. The conference concluded with calls for similar seminars to develop a "blueprint" for the future of Iran, and a call to set up a thinktank with people from Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India, to work out an approach to nation-building through the ideas presented at this conference.