environmentalist umbrella organization. So Maoist are his ideas that he has been ejected from both Cuba and Algeria on suspicion of being a CIA agent. In 1976, Dumont led an expedition to Iran to investigate the country's agricultural system, and wrote a report advocating "radical agrarian reform." Described as a "mentor" by Bani-Sadr, Dumont has become an official adviser on agricultural policy to Ayatollah Khomeini.

- Haroun Tazieff, a radical scientist who accompanied Dumont on his 1978 visit, and a founder of ECOROPA.
- Michel Crozier, an EPHE-6 theorist from Sussex's Tavistock, who helped coordinate the 1968 destabilization of the de Gaulle government.
- Jean-Pierre Vigier, a radical scientist at CNRS who ran the 1968 secretive "Command Center of the Revolution" against de Gaulle, and became an official adviser to Khomeini in late 1978.
- Michel Foucault, a CNRS/EPHE-6 associate of the now-deceased Jean-Paul Sartre who popularized the theory that "There is no such thing as madness," since "it is societies, not individuals, who are mad." Foucault traveled to Iran in 1978 with a CNRS team to investigate the country's energy program. The team called for the denuclearization of Iran and the use of wind as its prime energy source. The pro-madness Foucault was, not surprisingly, one of Khomeini's earliest and most

vocal backers.

- Jacques Soustelle, EPHE-6 anthropologist who specializes in ancient Aztec cults. A controller of "rightwing" terrorist groups committed to a feudalist world order, he was responsible for coordinating numerous assassination attempts against de Gaulle in the 1959-1962 period, for which he was exiled from France from 1962-1968.
- Charles Bettelheim, EPHE-6 director and a strong supporter of Maoist ruralist economic policies.
- Claude Levi-Strauss, the prominent anthropologist, who has used the notions of "cultural relativism" and "structuralism" to popularize the importance of black magic and of a "return to nature."
- Henri Corbin, a French religious cultist who heads the Teheran-based French Institute for Iranian Studies. A promoter of a new synthetic brand of Shi'ite Islam; it has been said of Corbin that "he knows so much about Iranian Shi'ism, that he gives the impression he has created it."

From these controllers, and through contact with such radical deindustrializers as Princeton's Falk, Ramsey Clark, the Bertrand Russell Foundation and Italy's Lelio Basso Foundation, Bani-Sadr learned his lessons. His policies of "Cambodianization by persuasion," and a return to Iran's colonial "pre-Shah identity" are well underway.

Ramsey Clark

## Carter's envoy backs Bani-Sadr

New York lawyer Ramsey Clark has been a Carter administration special envoy to the Khomeini group in Iran. When Khomeini was in exile in Neauphle-Chateau, France, Clark, as a Carter emissary, visited the Ayatollah's "dissident" base. Soon after, with State Department clearance, Clark marched through the streets of Teheran to herald Khomeini's new regime and to denounce U.S. policy toward Iran. In his visit to Teheran last month, Clark was involved in "indirect diplomacy" for the State Department, ac-

cording to a national television broadcast by Secretary of State Muskie.

An excerpt from a February 1980 interview with Clark by a Mexican correspondent follows.

"I think Mexico is in a very dangerous conjuncture. What has to be questioned is the desirability of industrial expansion, especially in a country with the cultural tradition of Mexico. Mexico has to evaluate very carefully the risks of industrial development, because if you build a significant industrial plant, you create an enormous need for energy, and Mexico's oil could only supply that for 40 years, and after that, what could you do?

"Think about the Shah fantasizing about nuclear energy. It was only a fantasy because there was no national reality for nuclear energy in Iran, because it was economic planning based on a foreign model, and that was denounced by Bani-Sadr for over 20 years as an economist. I know Bani-Sadr very well. His book Oil and Violence lays these dilemmas out very competently."

30 Special Report EIR July 15, 1980