

The question of national sovereignty

by Nancy Spannaus, Contributing Editor

A bipartisan group of Congressmen has pledged to undertake an investigation of the events that led to the takeover of the U.S. embassy in Teheran. An appropriate starting point is the infamous Khomeini sympathizer Ramsey Clark. At every stage of the Carter administration's collusion with the Khomeini regime, the key frontman was none other than the former U.S. attorney general Ramsey Clark.

While Khomeini was still in exile in Paris, Clark visited with him to discuss action against the Shah. Clark was well known as a leading organizer of the "human rights" movement that began seriously organizing for the overthrow of the Shah as soon as Carter and Brzezinski came into power. Even when the Shah had been replaced by the Bakhtiar regime, Clark continued his collusion. In January 1979 he actually led street demonstrations for Khomeini in Teheran.

It should be noted that the main focus of such rallies was the desecration of the American flag and riling up of anti-American sentiment among the Iranian population. Yet as soon as Khomeini came to power, a few weeks after Clark's trip, Carter named Clark his official emissary to the Khomeini government.

Clark's role in Iran

But Clark's role with Iran did not end there. He continued to support Khomeini's anti-American actions, which started with the drastic curtailing of oil production and exports. And according to reports confirmed by Clark himself, Clark was responsible for sending a letter to Iran Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi in October 1979 that led directly to the hostage-taking one month later. On Oct. 12 Clark sent a letter to Yazdi advising him: "It is critically important to show that despots cannot escape and live in wealth while nations they ravaged continue to suffer. [I urge] the new government of Iran to seek wrongful acts committed by the former Shah and to recover properties from the Shah, his family, and his confederates unlawfully taken from the Iranian people."

It was only a few days afterward when the Iranians, especially Yazdi, began their public campaign for the extradition of the Shah and his wealth, that led, with

the collusion of Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller, to the taking of the hostages as soon as the Shah was let into the United States.

Yet, even after the United States government had declared sanctions against Iran, Clark continued his collusion with the declared enemies of the United States. Shortly after the hostage seizure, Clark violated the U.S. ban on travel to Iran. His reason? To attend an international conference in Teheran that was a gathering of pro-terrorist and terrorist Middle East groups in sympathy with the Khomeini regime!

Clark was widely suspected at the time of conducting money from Iranian Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh to various pro-Khomeini terrorist groups in the United States. But whether he conducted money or not, Clark's political support campaign for pro-Khomeini exiles in the U.S. makes him complicit in the acts of terrorism that they did carry out, including the murder of Iranian exile leader Ali Akbar Tabatabai in his Washington home in July 1980.

A fifth column

Ramsey Clark is simply the most prominent of a group of so-called liberal intellectuals who have acted as a fifth column within the United States, Western Europe, and even the Soviet Union to support the outlaw Khomeini regime. With the "settlement," negotiated by Clark's longtime collaborator and subordinate during his Justice Department days, Warren Christopher, the power of this grouping has been institutionalized in the form of a tribunal with binding arbitration powers over the financial claims and counterclaims of the U.S. and Iran.

Clark and his network, which includes leading leftist lawyers in socialist party circles in France, Algeria, and the United States, as well as "mediating" Social Democrats like Olof Palme, have been the leading advocates of such an "impartial" tribunal. They have made it clear that their intention is to "try" the United States for crimes against Iran on the basis laid out by Clark collaborator Richard Falk—that the export of high technology and scientific culture to developing countries is the crime of "ethnocide" against backward people.

The ultimate aim of Clark and his crew has been laid out in plain print in international plans such as the Brandt Commission report for a "new international economic order." According to this blueprint, there should be supranational institutional control over the export of technology, in order to guarantee that developing nations are allowed to starve in their own culturally relevant poverty. To ensure this outcome, the Socialist International networks, of which Willy Brandt is the most infamous member, have targeted the very institution of the sovereign state for destruction.