

committee, this wording referred to "Republican-sponsored legislation" that was "rebuffed by the Democrat-controlled Congress."

Similarly, Blackwell's original wording noted that the Department of Labor, which is part of the Bush Administration, "continues to refuse" to make changes in the reporting requirements of unions under the Landrum-Griffin Act "to allow workers to determine how their money is being spent politically against their wishes by union bosses."

It further mentioned that the Department "continues to refuse" to mandate the Employment Standards Administration to post in the workplace notices that would inform workers of their rights under *Beck* and that the National Labor Relations Board, which is also part of the Bush Administration, "continues to refuse" to expedite cases dealing with "union misuse of compulsory dues and fees."

In all of these instances, the phrase "continues to refuse" was watered down to say that the mentioned Administration agency "has not yet" done these things, as though the delay were merely inadvertent, rather than, as is true in some cases, the result of deliberate foot-dragging and obstructionism by those in positions of authority.

Before passing the resolution, moreover, the committee meticulously deleted any explicit reference to the President. Where the original version called upon "the President and the Department of Labor" to do everything in their power to implement the *Beck* decision and prevent the political misuse of compulsory union dues, the final version called upon "the Congress and the Department of Labor" to do so.

And where the initial wording called upon "the President" not to nominate to the NLRB anyone who is not firmly committed to enforcing and implementing the rights of workers spelled out by the High Court in *Beck*, the final version said that only those who are committed to enforcing workers'



BLACKWELL

rights "should be nominated" but omitted the overt reference to the President.

Between the election of the moderate-sounding Yeutter as the new RNC head and the obvious unwillingness of all but a handful of National Committee members to do anything that might in even the slightest way offend Bush and his crew, it is clear that those conservatives who had hoped that the RNC might serve as a starboard influence on the President in the period leading up to next year's election will have to find some other vehicle to make their desires felt.

Effectively Supports Iraq

## Far Left Sparks Anti-War Protests

By CLIFF KINCAID

When Saddam Hussein last week told Peter Arnett of CNN that he was "grateful" to the "noble souls in America" and elsewhere demonstrating against the war, the Iraqi dictator acknowledged something that many had suspected

described in HUMAN EVENTS' February 2 issue had been organized by the Communist Workers World Party, the January 26 march was organized by what were called the more moderate anti-war groups who, though against the war, were said to



Thousands of anti-war demonstrators march down Washington, D.C.'s Pennsylvania Ave. on January 26 protesting American intervention to liberate Kuwait.

—that he is counting on the anti-war movement to help win the war for him.

Saddam spoke to Arnett just a few days after an estimated 75,000 people demonstrated in the Nation's Capital on January 26 against the war, under the auspices of a group calling itself the National Campaign for Peace in the Middle East. Anti-war demonstrations also occurred in other cities throughout Europe.

Jesse Jackson spoke to the Washington demonstration, organized in part by his current aide and one-time Communist party operative, Jack O'Dell. Other speakers included Rep. Charles Rangel (D.-N.Y.) and Molly Yard, president of the National Organization for Women.

Hollywood celebrities who either spoke or lent their names to the effort included Margot Kidder, Susan Sarandon and Griffin Dunne.

Kidder has been described as the "Jane Fonda of the '90s" for using a peace rally press conference on January 21 to argue for the right to condemn American POWs. She said, "Here are the boys' rules of war. You're allowed to go in and bomb... and kill God who knows how many people... But you're not allowed to ridicule an American who is caught. Give me a break."

David MacReynolds of the War Resisters League, a sponsor of the march, told me that, only two weeks into the conflict, the coalition opposing the U.S.-led war against Iraq is already comparable to the anti-Vietnam War movement five years after our intervention. The anti-war movement during Vietnam is widely perceived to have demoralized our troops and to have played a pivotal role in the American defeat.

While the January 19 anti-war demonstration

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be opposed to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and in support of economic sanctions against Iraq.

But Louise Rees, publisher of *Information Digest*, the publication that monitors extremist groups, said the Campaign for Peace in the Middle East was established "by the traditional hard-line peace activist organizations that have always worked with the Communist Party U.S.A...." She said these include the War Resisters League, American Friends Service Committee, Mobilization for Survival and SANE/Freeze.

The Communist party was officially listed as a sponsor of the march in the "organizational endorsements for January 26th" literature given to news media covering the protest. The Communist party and its youth branch, the Young Communist League, were openly hawking their literature on the outskirts of the crowd under a huge banner that proclaimed their presence.

While the CPUSA role was ignored by the major media, including the *Washington Post*, the campaign didn't try to hide it. In fact, in an advertisement for the march in the Marxist *Guardian*, the CPUSA was listed as having participated in the initial planning sessions.

Rees said that previously identified Communist party operatives, including Anne Braden and Jack O'Dell, participated in the first organizing meeting of the march. She said Braden has "never made any secret of her party affiliation" and "stood as an elector" for Gus Hall when he ran for president on the Communist party ticket. She said O'Dell, the international affairs director of Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition, was named as a Communist party organizer in the 1960s. Both the FBI and former Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy identified O'Dell as a CP member.

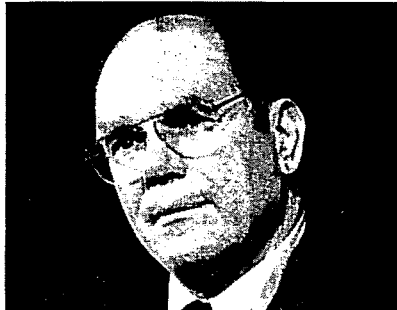
THIS WEEK'S NEWS FROM

# Inside Washington



The Washington *Post* thought the march on Washington was so important that its reporters interviewed 827 demonstrators to get a sense of what they believe. For example, it found that only 2 per cent were Republicans, and even fewer had voted for President Bush in 1988, one out of three were veterans of the anti-Vietnam war movement, eight out of 10 described themselves as liberal, and one out of two were pacifists.

The *Post* found that eight out of 10 had attended



LaROUCHE

other such protests, but didn't tell readers about many of the causes represented at the march. They included demonstrations favoring communism in El Salvador, marijuana, gay rights, and radical environmentalism. It was hardly mainstream America.

The *Post* also ignored the visible presence of such groups as the International Socialist Organization, the Socialist Workers Party, the Spartacist League, and the Marxist-Leninist Workers Organization. The Spartacist League paper, *Workers Vanguard*, carried the headline, "Defeat U.S. Imperialism. Defend Iraq!"

The involvement of the CPUSA once again demonstrates the double game that the Soviets are playing in the Gulf War. On the surface, they are supporting the U.S. But on another level they are using the CPUSA and other Communists around the world to stir up anti-American sentiment.

Yet the *Post* tried to portray the anti-war march as patriotic. The paper claimed that dozens of American flags were displayed throughout the march, and ran a photo of several demonstrators waving the red, white and blue. The *Post's* Mary McGrory was euphoric in saying "there wasn't a flag-burner among them."

However, as someone who covered the demonstration, I can say that I never saw anything remotely similar to what appeared in the *Post* photograph. While the *Post* photo showed about 10 flags being waved by the protesters, I saw more flags being used as bandanas or shirts with peace signs and other markings on them than were being held aloft in a place of honor.

Brian Darling, a pro-American protester, said he saw a peacenik dragging an American flag on the ground in an effort to deliberately provoke a response from the counter-demonstrators.

I did see about 40 American flags being waved by several hundred pro-American counter-demonstrators. They confronted the anti-war protesters, including some from the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML)

demanding legalized drugs, by shouting such things as, "Use soap, not dope," and "drug free-zone." The NORML demonstrators distributed literature carrying the headline, "Hemp [Marijuana] for Health."

The organization associated with Lyndon LaRouche, now in prison on fraud charges, was also represented and invited protesters to attend a symposium after the rally to "learn about LaRouche's policies to stop the Middle East War and build a lasting peace." The Dec. 14, 1990, issue of the LaRouche publication, *Executive Intelligence Review*, carried a message from LaRouche titled, "Why we must support Iraq."

The *Post* claimed that the demonstrators, though youthful, represented "a broad cross section of Americans, and most interviewed were highly critical of Iraq and Saddam." But I didn't see one banner or poster that criticized Iraq or Saddam. Instead, the demonstrators and speakers focused their wrath on President George Bush and American troops, who were said to be bombing civilians in Baghdad. Bush was even held responsible by Greenpeace environmentalists for Saddam's oil spill.

And if the protesters were really so upset with Saddam, how come none of them took time to demonstrate in front of the Iraqi Embassy?

## George Mitchell's Hypocritical 'Rebuttal'

The incredible disaster that is the current-day Democratic party was once again dramatically made manifest by the party's response last week to the President's State of the Union address, delivered by Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (Maine).

Substantively, the Democratic response, except for the expressions of support for our military and the American way of life that everyone would agree with, made little sense — especially coming from a lawmaker with Mitchell's record.

Even regarding the war effort, Mitchell could not resist a partisan jab. While claiming that the Democrats agreed all along that "Iraq must leave Kuwait, by force if necessary," he said that their difference with the President was over whether force should be used immediately or only as a last resort if other means failed.

"No one will ever know if that other course would have worked," said Mitchell, as if Saddam Hussein, who refuses to budge from Kuwait under the most concentrated aerial bombardment of all time, would have been likely to bow quickly to mere economic sanctions.

But it was on domestic policy — and particularly his call for "economic growth" — that Mitchell was most disingenuous. Noting that just two weeks of war had shown what Americans can do with technology, the Senate Democratic leader weeped crocodile tears about the nation's failure to make similar technological strides in the private economy.

"If we can make the best smart bomb, can't we make the best VCR? If we can build a high-speed Patriot missile, can't we build a high-speed train? I believe we can. Our first priority must be economic growth," said Mitchell, who went on to complain about record budget and trade deficits over the past 10 years.

But unlike the development and deployment of military technology, which is primarily a function of the government's willingness to commit sufficient resources and know-how, technological innovation and competitiveness in the non-military sphere depends not on massive government spending, which is actually counterproductive, but on a legal and regulatory structure that allows ample incentives for saving and investment in the private sector.

Yet in the ten years since Reagan and Bush entered the White House the Democrats, with Mitchell frequently acting as ringleader, have been as

consistently hostile to the kinds of tax and incentive policies needed to spur a healthy domestic economy as they have been to the production and deployment of the weapons systems now serving so impressively in the Persian Gulf.

What audacity for Mitchell to complain about lack of economic growth when he, personally and almost single-handedly, prevented passage just 14 months ago of a cut in the capital-gains tax rate in the face of indisputable evidence that such a cut would have increased tax revenues, thereby slicing the deficit, while spurring greater investment, more productivity, and more well-paying jobs.

So compelling was the economic evidence in favor of the capgains-tax reduction that the House, despite vigorous opposition from Speaker Thomas Foley (D.-Wash.), approved the Bush-supported measure in September 1989 with nearly 50 votes to spare, 239 to 190. Sixty-four House Democrats —



MITCHELL

more than a quarter of their total number — sided with the President.

In the Senate, some 57 senators, including at least 12 Democrats, were known to agree that a capital gains reduction was essential to keeping the economic expansion going and allowing us to compete with other major industrial powers, which taxed capital gains at a much lower rate than the