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1-Public Affairs Staff-

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Kup's Show

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cChicago

INTERVIEW WITH MICHAEL WOOD

Kup's guests this evening are: Harry Bouras, prominent Chicago sculptor; Michael Wood, leader of new party movement; Rep. Anthony Scariano, Ill. State Rep.; Allen Spear, educator at the University of Minne. and author of, 'Black Chicago; and Ald. John Roellen, who is campaigning for the removal of the Picasso statue.

IRV KUPCINER:"Talking about milestones, Mike may be establishing one here with his convention coming up uh--Labor Day.

What is the purpose of this new political movement, Michael, can you explain it very briefly to the audience that may not have read the papers during this past week?"

MICHAEL WOOD:"Yes, the New Politics uh--is a movement--a political movement that has emerged out of two forces. One is the old Stevensonian Liberal tradition which has become increasingly disaffective with the imperialist--imperialst policies of the Democratic Party. And it's total disregard of the problems of people in slums and in rural depressed areas. And that's one part of the confluence. Another part of the confluence is the young people. The people who--uh--emerged out of the civil rights movement, out of the summer projects in Mississippi. Uh, the people who have emerged out of the peace movement. People who have emerged out of the student movement on campus where authority is being challenged.

We are trying to build a coalition of these forces into a political movement so that we can begin ward by ward uh--at the grass-roots to rebuild uh--American democracy. Uh--which in our view has completely disintegrated in the hands of the two political parties.

We are holding a convention in Chicago August 31 through September 4 in order to draw up together these movements throughout the country to begin planning political strategy for 1968 and beyond 1968 because we believe uh--that--uh--we're going to have--uh this sort of corruption for some time."

KUPCINET:"Let me interrupt for just a moment, Mike for a message from the sponsor and we'll be right back."

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KUPCINET:"Mike, in your establishing statement you said that you had become disillusioned with both the Republican and the Democratic Party and what they'd done to our democracy and made it the scourge of the world so to speak, we've had a few very prominent members of the opposite parties, Mr. Scariano, and Mr. Hoellen, despite his anti-intellectual attitude on Picasso, a very outstanding Republican. (LAUGHTER) Tell me, how do you feel about this statement about what your party has done or has failed to do."

REP. ANTHONY SCARIANO:"Reform is necessary, but you do it within the party. You don't go around creating split-up groups--"

KUPCINET:"You're just speaking--"

SCARIANO:"This is a two party--this is a two party country."

WOOD:"Why?"

SCARIANO:"Well,--"

WOOD:"Why does it always have to be a two party country?"

SCARIANO:"And I think that there is--"

KUPCINET:"Michael, he raised a very good question here."

SCARIANO:"I'll come--I'll come to it. There is enough room within the Democratic Party to achieve reform. I can't agree with Mike that we've been totally bereft of any idea. We--I think that the Anti-Poverty Program, despite its shortcomings is a democratic party--"

WOOD:"That's a con game. You see, that's all a con game--"

SCARIANO:"Then, it can be improved upon, Mike. You are not going to improve upon it--"

WOOD:"A con game, a con game--"

SCARIANO:"Huh?"

WOOD:"You know you can have a good con game and a bad con game."

SCARIANO:"But, Mike--"

WOOD:"It's still a con game."

SCARIANO:"You think that I'm-- at least you can get, maybe the liberals within the Republican Party and the liberals within the Democratic Party to join in the formation of a new group. And it's been tried before, Mike. But, I think that this is basically, traditionally

a two party system and the thing to do is to get back to the Stevenson~~an~~ tradition."

WOOD:"Third parties in America have had an impact."

SCARIANO:"Sure--"

WOOD:"The Popular Party, the Progressive Party, they didn't become majority parties, but, they had a strong impact on the people."

SCARIANO:"On the people. We've got the job within the Democratic Party."

WOOD:"Let me explain to you why we no longer think that you have the--in 1964, large segments of the people--peace--civil rights movement worked for Lyndon Baines Johnson for President because we thought~~the~~ was a peace candidate. He was going to protect us from Goldwater. Barry Goldwater now says that Lyndon Johnson is implementing his foreign policy and we know it. He is dropping napom throughout Viet Nam, ~~HE IS~~ indiscriminately destroying peasants and raw materials, resources. He really--he is not a peace man, he is an imperialist. Lyndon Johnson is an imperialist."

SCARIANO:"I'm getting disenchanted with you--with you--at you with the Viet Nam situation."

WOOD:"Let me give you another example. That is only one exam-
ple. Then another example was the--was 1964, at the Democratic Party Convention in Atlantic City. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party came to uh--that convention and said, 'Look, here we are. We are the true representatives of the people--of the Democrats of ac- that state. We accept your platform. The other party will notaac- cept your platform. We promise to support your candidate. The other party will not support your candidate. We allow all people to vote within our party regardless of color. The other party excludes Negroes.' Uh, and so forth. What have they done? The Democratic Party National structure do? They said, 'I'm sorry. The power struc- ture in Mississippi is the white Democratic Party. And, we have to go with it. We understand. We sort of sympathize with you so we'll give you two delegates at large.' Third, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party rejected that because they knew that that too was a con game."

SCARIANO:"Mike, you're--I'm--"

KUPCINET:"Let me interrupt for just a second. I think we ought to give the Republicans a chance. Will you express your partys--"

ALD. J. HOELLEN:"Well, I agree with Tony that uh--I think that uh--the proliferation of parties is bad for America. I think it's both ill for the future of America to have three or four or five uh-- political parties."

WOOD:"Oh, I meant the--"

HOELLEN:"I think it's an invitation to fascism. Uh--and--uh--"

And this is what happens uh--happened in France uh--certainly in Greece where you--you're unable to uh--have any strength in any one particular political party. I think that there is enough of ~~as~~spectrum in both political parties to work within the parties for reform. I too--"

WOOD:"Your comments are based on the--"

HOELLEN:"This is.... speaking."

WOOD:"Your notions--your comments are based on the notion that we have two parties. I reject that. I reject that notion. We have one party with two wings. There is the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. They're the same Party. That's ~~why~~ we're not building a third party. We're building a third force which--if ever it becomes a party, would be a second party."

SCARIANO:"But, there are enough people--"

HOELLEN:"Well, I'm a practical working politician in the city of Chicago and if I'm a member of the Democratic or Republican Party,--"

KUPCINET:"(LAUGHTER)Why do you think that both parties are the same? They have so many conflicting viewpoints."

WOOD:"Uh--if there is a conflicting view--conflicting --conflict uh--within a very narrowly defined set of values or assumptions which they both accept. Here's number one. They both accept uh--the notion that America is the power in the world and should control the world. America is an imperialist power. We have troops throughout Latin America. We're providing napom to dictatorships throughout Latin America which are bombing peasants. Uh--"

KUPCINET:"You ascribe things things to the party which I never heard them claim."

WOOD:"Of course--"

KUPCINET:"You mean America should control the world, where did you ever hear that?"

WOOD:"Look at Colgate-Palmolive, do they ever tell you the truth about their toothpaste. You don't expect the Democratic and the Republican Party to tell you the truth about what they're trying to sell you."

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

HOELLEN:"....to tell you the truth. The debates within the party."

WOOD:"What debates? What debates. Oh, we did, we did, in 1964, we joined in a debate. We supported the peace candidate and what has he done? He has engaged the United States--or escalated the United States's engagement in the most disgraceful war that has

ever been fought perhaps next to the insidious war against the Indians of this country. Uh--a disgraceful war."

KUPCINET:"Why do you keep....Imperialist, Mike?"

WOOD:"Imperialist--"

KUPCINET:"Because it puts you right in the league with the party that I know you don't want to be identified with--the Communist Party. That's their line of dialogue. Everytime you mention America, it's the imperialist. You don't want to be identified with that dialogue, do you?"

WOOD:"I'm not uh--if you want to identify me with the Communist Party--"

KUPCINET:"I don't. I say you're using the kind of..."

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

WOOD:"Imperialism is this. It is a social phenomena that has existed in the world for centuries and it exists today."

BOURAS:"You know what's a good term, that I think...is genial."

WOOD:"Genialism."

BOURAS:"And it's very genial that--"

WOOD:"That's war happiness."

BOURAS:"There is also the profound assumption of being right and coming in with the message in the right way."

WOOD:"There's another..."

SPEAR:"...the American foreign policy came from Professor Williams of the Wisconsin--uses, the imperialism of idealism. That Americans somehow think they have the answer to everybody else. And it isn't simply the economic imperialism. And it isn't simply the old fashioned economic imperialism the communists talk about. But it's the kind of Imperialism that has a very special flavor. The idea that somehow everybody in the world would just be delighted to be like Americans if they only had the chance. And it's a kind of--it's a kind of....we don't understand that different people have different values and different cultures."

WOOD:"But then too,--"

SPEAR:"That's part of it. That's part of it. But that's it."

KUPCINET:"When did America become imperialist in your impression, uh--Mike?"

SPEAR:"Well, of course, it depends again how you're going to use the word. I would agree with Mike that there was--there were

Imperialist force going back to the Indians going back to the seventeenth century."

KUPCINET:"Were we imperialists in WWII when we had the greatest military machine in the world and we dismantled it, and we had all the territories in east Asia and we gave it to--back?"

SPEAR:"Well, this is--I think this has been a special kind of Imperialism. I think that it has been imperialism as going after territorial aggrandizement, although it certainly did in this continent. Uh--but--uh--overseas territorial expansion, generally no. But, in some ways, the kind of imperialism, for instance, the kind of imperialism, for instance that we were engaged in in Latin America at the turn of the century was even more irresponsible."

KUPCINET:"At the turn of the century. But, we spend billions of dollars to help people to improve their Latin lives is that the western imperialism."

BOUDAS:"All right, wait a second, wait a second. That's not what we're doing."

KUPCINET:"Aren't we?"

WOOD:"No, let me go on--go on my NSA experience. As you know, I was involved in--I was responsible for the exposure of the CIA's subversion of the National Student Association."

KUPCINET:"Right."

WOOD:"They controlled that organization for fifteen years for one purpose to use that organization as an instrument to control the international student community. Now NSA representatives--"

KUPCINET:"National Student Association?"

WOOD:"Were all--right. Were off in Latin America buying, mind you, buying elections in Latin America student unions. Now, if they're buying elections in Latin America student unions, you know damn good and well they're also buying elections in other countries. And we have, for example, as that in the election of Eduardo Frei, was an election of Juan Bosch. Now, that's--that's not young folk imperialism, that's a new sophisticated imperialism that the liberals have invented."

SCARIANO:"But, Mike, and I am...the thing that I find fault with with young people such as yourself is that you will not get into the party clutches and work."

WOOD:"That's not--"

SCARIANO:"Now, wait. You will not work into the very difficult, hard, messy business of working precisely and getting out people and controlling party."

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

SCARIANO: "You want to start at the top... You want to write the party's feelings."

WOOD: "No, that's not true."

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

KUPCINET: "Just let him finish, Mike."

WOOD: "Okay."

SCARIANO: "That's not the way politics is run. You have a very sophisticated idea and a very idealistic idea of what party machinery is, how power is manipulated to get either a program adopted or a candidate elected. You will not work in the pragmatic of politics. And this is..."

WOOD: "We're through with your politics."

SCARIANO: "Do you know for instance who your ward committeeman is? Who your township committeeman is? Do you work for his election? I dare say... If you got the ward committeemen and the township committeemen that you wanted and you had eighty of them in both parties, you wouldn't have to worry. You wouldn't have to worry about who your candidate would be for all of the offices including President of the United States. All the way down to the Sanitary District of Chicago. You could bank on the fact that if you chose the right ward committeemen and the right township committeemen, you would get good government up and down the line and it would be decent honest government and it would be the program that you wanted adopted. But, I dare say, that the people who want to theorize are the the people who just want to practice armchair politics are the ones who complain about it but they let everybody else do the climbing of the stairs and the pushing of the doorbell buttons and all the things that I--"

WOOD: "There is throughout the United States a new politics movement that is not sitting in the armchairs. The people who sit in the armchairs the the theoreticians in the Democratic Party who tell us to get into their con game so that we can be part of them so that they can muffle us. But, the people, the American Independent Movement in Connecticut uh--the Berkley-Oakland Community for new politics, the Santa Barbara Community for new politics. The Twenty Ninth Ward Citizens for Independent Political Action, the Independent Political Organization of Chicago. That's what we're talking about.. Those are grass-roots movements that are building not from armchairs or... they're getting into communities. They're doing precinct work, they're sowing community structure. They're building a power base."

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

SPEAR: "The other thing that Mike was saying earlier, that you don't seem to take any cognizance of is that most of the people that are interested in the new politics movement actually did come out of

the Democratic Party. They tried to work within the Democratic Party. I was out doorbell ringing for Lyndon Johnson in 1964. I was going to committee meetings and to ward club meetings and to all the rest. But, I won't vote Democratic again."

WOOD:"Thank you for that."

KUPCINET:"Let me interrupt you for just a moment for a message and we'll be right back."

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KUPCINET:"~~At~~hey, we're back on the air and I interrupted you."

SCARIANO:"I think that our goals--Mike, and Al's and my goals are the same. I think that we differ on Viet-~~s~~"

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

SCARIANO:"I don't know how John feels about it and I'd rather not speak for him. He's here and uh--I have problems enough in the Democratic Party."(LAUGHTER)

WOOD:"Let me tell you what my goals are. My goals are immediate withdrawal from Viet Nam. And immediate cessation of intervention in all underdeveloped countries, because it's none of our business. Now, are those your goals?"

SCARIANO:"These are my goals. You don't achieve them by going out and forming an...organization..."

WOOD:"I'm trying to figure out whether or not..."

SCARIANO:"I'm accused of being on Cloud Nineteen in my party too. But, I don't think that I'm realistic enough, practical enough to work. Practical and realistic enough to know that you don't go off--Mike, wait just a minute, don't you go off forming a left organization and expect the peace treaty is going to be accomplished over night. Certainly, there are persons outside of the party which can..."

WOOD:"I want to know if he is for immediate withdrawal of all intervention in Viet Nam and all United States intervention in Viet Nam?"

SCARIANO:"I think we should do that without seriously jeopardizing our own national security. Absolutely. I think we should do that."

WOOD:"You're for that?"

SCARIANO:"And I'm working for that within the Democratic Party but, I'll tell you..."

WOOD:"But, you support Lyndon Baines Johnson?"

SCARIANO: "Not on the Viet Nam situation."

WOOD: "Will you support him in the presidential election?"

SCARIANO: "It depends on who his opponents are and I've done my best to get a candidate in the Democratic Party that's going to express my views."

WOOD: "...Presidents never..."

SCARIANO: "Is there any real truth that you people will come up with a candidate who realistically has a chance of beating Lyndon Baines Johnson or the Republican candidate."

WOOD: "We're going out through America."

SCARIANO: "Work within the party structure."

BOURAS: "Couldn't they better work within that structure by forming a group outside the...at the time of nomination?"

SCARIANO: "I don't know."

BOURAS: "Isn't this a possibility. When you talk about effective working, you've been saying that and it seems to me that it's far more effective for rallying people for a few people to take a considerate stand someplace and wait for people to rally rather than work through an organization whether it's one in every two hundred or--that they might casually meet in that particular division. This way there is essential rallying."

SCARIANO: "They--"

BOURAS: "And they..."

KUPCINET: "Let me go back to Mike a minute, Tony, just that Mike made what I think is a very important point."

SCARIANO: "That the sitters often become the majority. The Supreme Court....They ultimately become the majority. They didn't go out as a minority starting their own Supreme Court. This is ridiculous."

KUPCINET: "Let me get back to the two points that Mike represents or his organization represents. One is complete withdrawal immediately from Viet Nam, and the other is..."

WOOD: "The other one is a complete and total cessation of intervention in the affairs of other people."

KUPCINET: "What do you mean by intervention?"

WOOD: "I mean the CIA should get the hell out of Latin America, out of Africa, out of Southeast Asia. We should buy elections in those countries through channeling money through the CIA."

KUPCINET: "But, this money--"

WOOD: "We should not align with the military and overthrow dictatorship. We should not have the state communist municipal workers or the longshoremen in British Guinea call out dock strikes and disrupt the society that democratically elected governments fall. We should not have the people--the CIA overthrow Mozambique who ~~is~~ democratically elected in Iran. We should not try to overthrow governments in Guatemala and Nicaragua. That's not our business."

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

SCARIANO: "I was in--"

WOOD: "This to me is not enough."

SCARIANO: "And everyday we had a striking example of what intervention is when we tried to get involved in the Congo situation and immediately there was an outcry, especially in the Senate and I think that we pulled in our horns."

WOOD: "...the people who are subjected to that, too. The congressmen and the senators who objected to.....as government of the Congo, these are the same people."

SCARIANO: "Well then, this is....getting involved in that particular situation. But, I do think that the Democratic party has been ...of some of the uh--in order to achieve as much as possible in economic equality for example, all of the great measures which even the Republicans won't uh--"

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

WOOD: "Riots uh intensity riots are now a way of life for America. Everybody goes on his vacation makes sure he takes a television set so that he can watch the riots because he knows they're going to happen. Now, the Democratic Party has been committed rhetorically but not in reality to eliminate the conditions which spawn riots. But, in fact, the riots have continued. And the riots are emerging into a new level of organization which is to say that they're organizing now."

SCARIANO: "I have--"

WOOD: "In the last--in two weeks in Cleveland, there were three hundred fire bombs. That's guerilla warfare."

SCARIANO: "I've...I've--one of the most backlashed sessions of any legislature you could have known....these people represent districts. I dare say that there's enacted legislature only because of the backlash attitudes and if we ever adopted an open housing statute in the state of Illinois--if we adopted an open occupancy law most of these backlash...but apparently they reflect the sentiment of the community which sends them. Now, what do you do? You go into that neighborhood and start clubbing people over their heads?"

WOOD: "No--no, no."

SCARIANO:"This is a Democratic...their views need to be represented as much as we disagree with them as much as anybody else."

WOOD:"It's a very good question and I think that it leads to a very sound answer. Which is to say that if you basically interested in social change as distinct as holding a position of power. What you do is you go into the communities, you work door to door and you try to help people to understand why they need a open occupancy law. You don't sit around and moralize about why we couldn't have one. If it means you use your office then you use your office but you go and you work door to door for those measures."

SCARIANO:"But, I wouldn't accomplish anything. I wouldn't exist. Virtually every Democrat coming from the same area as a Republican backlash member for the most was.....difficult as his position might be in his own neighborhood, taking their own political futures and careers in their own hands, I don't think that that you could ask them now."

WOOD:"I think yes I could. I could ask for some sort of opposition to the war so that we could see the thirty...the administration is not only a foreign force it is also a domestic force."

SCARIANO:"Maybe--maybe--"

WOOD:"The--"

SCARIANO:"As members of the legislature we have difficulty in backlash area can go...into their own neighborhoods on a door to door basis. I think that the Democrats do this more than the Republicans."

WOOD:"What are you going about--what are you going to do about the rebellions in the ghettos?"

SCARIANO:"The rebellions in the ghettos, my dear boy, in the legislature we try to do as much as we can as a political party."

WOOD:"What is the United States Congress with a Democratic majority this year done about the rebellions in the ghettos. They passed a law--they passed a law making it illegal."

SCARIANO:"Now--"

WOOD:"Have they done anything to get to the core of the problems that cause these rebellions?"

SCARIANO:"I'm getting disenchanted at your--"

KUPCINET:"What would Mike probably do if they came into existence. What would you do Mike? What do you propose?"

WOOD:"First of all we'd take that thirty billion dollars minimum, probably more like forty eight billion dollars a year and all the incredible manpower and brainpower that going into creating

the biggest machine of destruction uh--in the world in Viet Nam, destroying people, you take all that money and all that manpower and all that brainpower and put it to work in the United States--"

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

WOOD: "We preach this gospel in the neighborhoods."

SCARIANO: "You don't get elected by preaching."

WOOD: "No, we're..."

KUPCINET: "Are not the slums being rebuilt now at a rapid rate?"

WOOD: "There is such a urban renewal program."

KUPCINET: "Dr. King himself... Chicago is an extraordinary city or words to that effect, as far as..."

WOOD: "I can't really believe that he meant it if he said it."

KUPCINET: "He certainly did."

SPEAR: "Dr. King..."

KUPCINET: "About the open housing progress in the program that Chicago had."

BOURAS: "But, he was particularly..."

KUPCINET: "And the good neighbor policy which we had."

WOOD: "You have people--you have people living in the ghettos whose lives are now lives of third generation depressed--"

SPEAR: "There's no question that they're deprived."

WOOD: "Those people, you know, are no longer going to take it. They're watching television, they see our good congressman."

SCARIANO: "You've got to...enacting programs and you're going to execute these programs. How did you get yourself elected? You haven't."

KUPCINET: "Well, let's assume, Tony, that he was elected. I still haven't heard anything new that is not being done."

WOOD: "Oh yes."

KUPCINET: "Spending more money. For what?"

WOOD: "No,"

KUPCINET: "That's not being done now."

WOOD: "No. We have urban renewal now without any regard of the rights and the welfare of the people that you're renewing out of the neighbors. You have urban renewal in Chicago and if you do analysis of who it benefits, you'll see it benefits moneyed interest. The moneyed interest--it does not benefit the people. The people get dispersed. They're communities are destroyed and instead of living in the same neighborhood with the same people. You know, they're spread all over the city uh--."

SCARIANO: "That's just a lot of double talk."

KUPCINET: "Wait a minute that would be an objective if we could spread them all over the city."

WOOD: "No." All over the ghettos of Chicago. The thing that you want to do is rebuild those communities right there. Right there."

SCARIANO: "That's what we're doing."

WOOD: "With those people in them."

SCARIANO: "That's what we're doing."

SPEAR: "Well, how do you rebuild it if you're going to tear it up?"

WOOD: "Look at the hi-rise buildings along the Dan Ryan, that go on and on and on for miles what are those but vertical ghettos, really? Uh, they look better than the slums on the outside but are they really anybetter."

SCARIANO: "...and what happened to the rent subsidy program so the people would not to have in these hi-rise ghettos they could get a rent subsidy and go live in neighborhoods where housing is already is existing. It isn't public housing."

WOOD: "I agree, I think that the rent subsidy.."

SCARIANO: "How do you get those congressmen..."

SPEAR: "I think the rent subsidy.."

SCARIANO: "HOW DO YOU replacethem?"

WOOD: "You replace them by rebuilding...and building movements are slow, agonizing and tiresome. But, you do it and you start now--"

SCARIANO: "You don't know how to organize."

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KUPCINET: "We're back on the air now Mike and you were about to make a point when we interrupted you."

WOOD: "Yes. Mr. Scariano keeps saying that--that you don't build change by sitting around and theorizing or working for the national perspective and I only want to speak against that by reviewing the history of politics in the sixties in America. The politics in America were busted wide open by the young people who didn't theorize they went to Miss. They went into Watts. They went into the ghettos and they worked. And they tried to build change. They sought to appeal to your conscience but you did not listen, the Democratic Party did not listen. The same young people called the march on Washington in 1965 to end the war in Viet Nam. They started building change. Now, what they initiated was a--an expansion to both massive peace movements in the United States that it has ever seen. They rose up at Berkley to oppose the sterilization of education there. Now, you see all these events sought to appeal to the conscience of those who held authority. Now, they understand that authority doesn't yield to the demands of its conscience. So, we're organizing to take power. We're not naive to think we're going to take power in 1968. Perish the thought. We might, but, we don't believe it. But, we do believe that if we work long enough we do the grass work--the grass-roots work amongst the people uh-- that in 1972 or in 1976 or 1980 we will have built a powerful base uh--which we--which will take power. We're not interested in the meantime about who occupies the presidency. It's irrelevant. The presidency really and truly is irrelevant. The only difference between Johnson and Goldwater was that Goldwater was a little more honest about his foreign policy. Uh--we want an entirely different foreign policy. We want an entirely domestic policy. The one that puts human values above material values/ Uh, that's what we're building."

SPEAR: "May I ask you a question. Uh, you're part of the new American revolution, I would take it that you subscribe to that. Is that correct?"

WOOD: "I would suppose. I hope it's an revolution. (LAUGHTER)"

SPEAR: "Yeah. Do you feel that the riots in the streets are good?"

WOOD: "Of course not. Riots kill people. But, I do not make the mistake of thinking that the real people who must shoulder responsibility for the riots are the rioters. The real people who must shoulder that responsibility are the people who occupy a power structure that systematically denies those people an opportunity to live a decent life. That's why they're rioting. And it's not rioting. This man made a very good point. It's no longer rioting. It's rebellion. It's conscience. They have identified their enemies: whitey, the police force. They've identified objectives in life. They loot. Some people in the ghettos no longer call it looting. They call it redistribution of the wealth."

HOELLEN: "You're actually involving all of the communist propaganda. Uh, economic imperialism, America is a imperialist power. Riots, revolutions. Are you a communist?"

WOOD: "You know, I'm not even going to answer that question."

(LAUGHTER)

BOURAS:"...economic imperialism. You were describing ideological imperialism."

(VOICES OVERLAPPING)

SCARIANO:"The thing that is unsettling is that I see the young conservatives, and the young reactionaries, the young radicals work within the Republican Party. And I think that's--"

WOOD:"Look where it got them. They've been out of power since who knows when."

SCARIANO:"I think that the young...can work within the Democratic Party and certainly we Liberals are few enough."

SPEAR:"The Republican Party has more idealists than the Democratic Party."

SCARIANO:"We--we don't."

KUPCINET:"Let's get Mike to another area, will you Tony."

SCARIANO:"Surely."

KUPCINET:"None of these platforms that you've put out in your publicity release here, Mike, we intend to abolish the armies that consume the worlds substance. A very admirable goal. I think everybody is for that. How do you propose to abolish the worlds armies?"

WOOD:"Do you want a long range perspective?"

KUOCINET:"No, just tell me how."

WOOD:"Well, first you withdraw troops from Viet Nam and you withdraw troops from other foreign countries in which we are intervening. That's the first step. Then you begin the process of dismantling the bases we have in seventy three foreign countries in the world. Uh--and you bring those bases home and then you convert-- you convert those resources in trying to meet the problems of--of the people--"

KUPCINET:"That's the Americans armies. But, now you said the worlds armies. 'abolish the armies that consume the world.' I presume you mean the worlds armies."

WOOD:"That's right."

KUPCINET:"Now, what are your plans for the totalitarian governments armies."

WOOD:"Which one?"

KUPCINET:"There are many. The Russian armies."

WOOD:"Okay. Russias armies--how many countries does Russia have armies in. I hate--I mean, you know, it's really too bad in my mind that we don't look at things more clearly."

Russia has foreign armies in two countries."

KUPCINET:"You didn't say which ones. You said abolish the worlds armies."

WOOD:"Yeah but, it seems to me that the primary world armies are our armies that are consuming the worlds substance. The primary reactionary force, the force that is impeding progress uh--impeding the striving toward the elimination of hunger and despair in the world is the American government and the American Army and the whole cold war machinery that also includes the CIA and the rest."

SCARIANO:"I don't think that's an answer to Kup's question."

KUPCINET:"No, let me read it again."

WOOD:"Okay. Okay."

KUPCINET:"We intend to abolish the armies, it doesn't say the American, it says the armies that consume the world."

WOOD:"Well, of course we're saying--"

KUPCINET:"Certainly the Russians have armies around many of their countries."

WOOD:"We negotiate with them. You know, you negotiate with them and you demonstrate that you no longer threaten them. Take down our missile bases that surround their country. That would make them feel a lot more secure I think. Uh--you quite--we have thirty five thousand troops in Thailand. Now, why the devil do we need thirty five thousand troops in Thailand? We don't own Thailand. We do own Thailand but, we shouldn't own Thailand. We have--we have a million troops in South Viet Nam. About five hundred--or about four hundred and something odd thousand Americans troops and then mercenaries that we've hired from Korea and so forth fighting a peasant army. The worlds most powerful technological nation with the best army in the history of man."

KUPCINET:"It's your conception that if we abolish our army, the opposition will abolish their army. Is that your supposition?"

WOOD:"Well no. If we abolished our army and retracted our intervention, uh--then the countries of the world could solve their problems. Do the Russians have armies in Latin America?"

HOELLEN:"Don't they in Cuba?"

WOOD:"Those are not Russias. If there is a revolutionaries in Latin America, they are Cuban revolutionaries."

HOELLEN:"Didn't Khrushchev indicate rather recently that he had uh substantial Russian forces in Cuba."

WOOD:"I don't think so."

HOELLEN:"Technological forces."

WOOD:"Khrushchev? Khrushchev is not even in power."

HOELLEN:"I understand that but he..."

KUPCINET:"The show he was on."

HOELLEN:"Yes. Uh--the Russians have troops and large technical assistance in Egypt and a lot of the other countries in the middle east."

WOOD:"I imagine that they have advisors. But, you see I--I am impotent to--to worry about the Russians problems. There is a youth movement in fact in Russia that's rising up to try to demand of the power structure that there be an adequate respect for civil liberties...."

HOELLEN:"I'm always a little curious about this kind of response that you hear a lot about why don't you do something about what the Russians did in Hungary or what the Chinese did in Tibet but,...it seems to me that any political movement ought to start with ones own country."

KUPCINET:"...But, we live in a very realistic world and uh--while you have a very noble idea it's not very realistic to discuss it in the contents of the world we live in. You don't believe for one second that if we dismantle our military, the Russians will do the same, do you?"

WOOD:"The communist do not have troops in Mexico. We have a huge expeditionary force in Viet Nam right at the door step of China. Right at the door step of China and you don't think that they're conscious of their own security problems."

SCARIANO:"You haven't impressed me yet that what we're doing in this country isn't really reflecting the constituency of the--that the politicians. ..You're still painting a big picture. You got a program about dismantling the world armies. But, you haven't got a blue print of how you get in the position where you can help."

WOOD:"I was talking before about the Russians in California last year. When Robert (NAME INAUDIBLE) ran for Congress in California, he and his people, they weren't dealing on some high theoretical level. They were dealing with the ..."

SCARIANO:"At the risk of appearing to be didactic, when you have a pluralistic society such as we have in the United States, and I been in politics long enough to know that the people with whom I'm associated in the legislature I think really do reflect their constituency."

WOOD:"We're not arguing this."

SCARIANO: "All right. Now, if you want to change the basic structure, if you want to change the basic thinking, if you want to change attitudes, you don't do it by sitting on Kup's Show or anybody else's show..."

WOOD: "You're certainly not listening." This man is out organizing. He has people. He has associates that are out organizing."

SCARIANO: "No, but, I know it because I have young people in my work movement."

SPEAR: "They're not the same young people."

SCARIANO: "Oh yes they are." They're very much the same... the guy who just turned twenty one."

SPEAR: "No, they're not."

WOOD: "Sorry."

SCARIANO: "I don't think they have any real concept of how power is achieved. You have good ideas..."

WOOD: "You politicians."

SCARIANO: "You don't know how to seize--,"

WOOD: "You told me that you politicians reflect the constituency. I believe that. And therefore I know that instead of trying to affect you, a politician, I try to change the constituency. I can change your constituency they'll throw you out of politics or you'll have to change."

SCARIANO: "As their leader, he can also be an educator."

KUPCINET: "Absolutely. He must also--it's a combination of both, to represent the people and also lead them."

WOOD: "I'd like to see it."

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CHICAGO

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

Newscope

WFLD-TV

July 21, 1967 - 6:30 PM

Chicago

TSHOMBE'S ATTORNEY SAYS C.I.A. WAS NOT INVOLVED

PATRICK MULDOWNY: "The Algerian Supreme Court has ordered deposed Congo Premier Moise Tshombe sent back to the Congo where he faces a firing squad. Today, after the Court made the decision Tshombe walked back to his cell with a facial expression almost as grim as his future. In the past he has been known as 'The Rubberman' for his ability to get out of difficult situations, but his life has been in the hands of Algeria since June thirtieth when his plane was hijacked over the Mediterranean and forced to land in Algeria.

"Some observers speculate that Tshombe will be shipped to the Central African nation, but say the move will be announced only after his arrival in the Congo. He is charged with treason.

"Tshombe's lawyer, Chicago attorney Luis Kutner is chairman of the Commission For International Due Process of Law. Right now he is in the city room of the Chicago Daily News with reporter Arthur Gorlick."

GORLICK: "Mr. Kutner, what is the far-reaching effect of the Algerian ruling extradicting Moise Tshombe to the Congo?"

KUTNER: "This destroys the historic precedent of political assylum which has been extensively accepted for almost six thousand years. This would mean that no one, aside from political leaders, can be safe or may seek refuge in some country if they -- in which they want to avoid persecution.

"By the same token this would mean that a person like Juan Perron who is now in Spain may be subject to being kidnapped back to Argentina -- ah -- Fulgencio Battista, who is now in (WORD UNCLEAR) Islands is subject to being kidnapped and being brought back, (CITES ANOTHER NAME, UNCLEAR). Also of great interest is the fact that Svetlana Stalin is now horribly exposed to being kidnapped and taken back to Russia. And there are other examples who have been seeking refuge."

CHICAGO

GORLICK: "Do you believe the American Central Intelligence Agency played any role in the kidnapping?"

KUTNER: "No, that is manufactured balderdash by the Congo and/or Algeria. It's just the opposite. Tshombe at all times has been a friend of human rights, and he has always made an attempt to preserve the integrity of all persons in preaching the human dignity which the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights seems to provide for. The big point is that the C.I.A. had nothing to do with this, this I'm certain of, because at the present time I'm in close touch with the protocol departments of our governments, they are quite aware of what's going on."

GORLICK: "Will Mr. Tshombe have any legal recourse available to him in the Congo? Or will you continue your appeal through the international..."

KUTNER: "I will try to file a petition of World Habeas Corpus as quickly as possible if he is still alive."

GORLICK: "Is there any precedent for this?"

KUTNER: "Yes, in the Otis(?) Case, 1952."

GORLICK: "The Algerian court says that the -- ah -- ah -- crimes were criminal rather than political, are these charges strictly political?"

KUTNER: "Yes."

GORLICK: "Art Gorlick with Luis Kutner, attorney for former prime minister Moise Tshombe of the Congo, in the City Room of the Chicago Daily News."