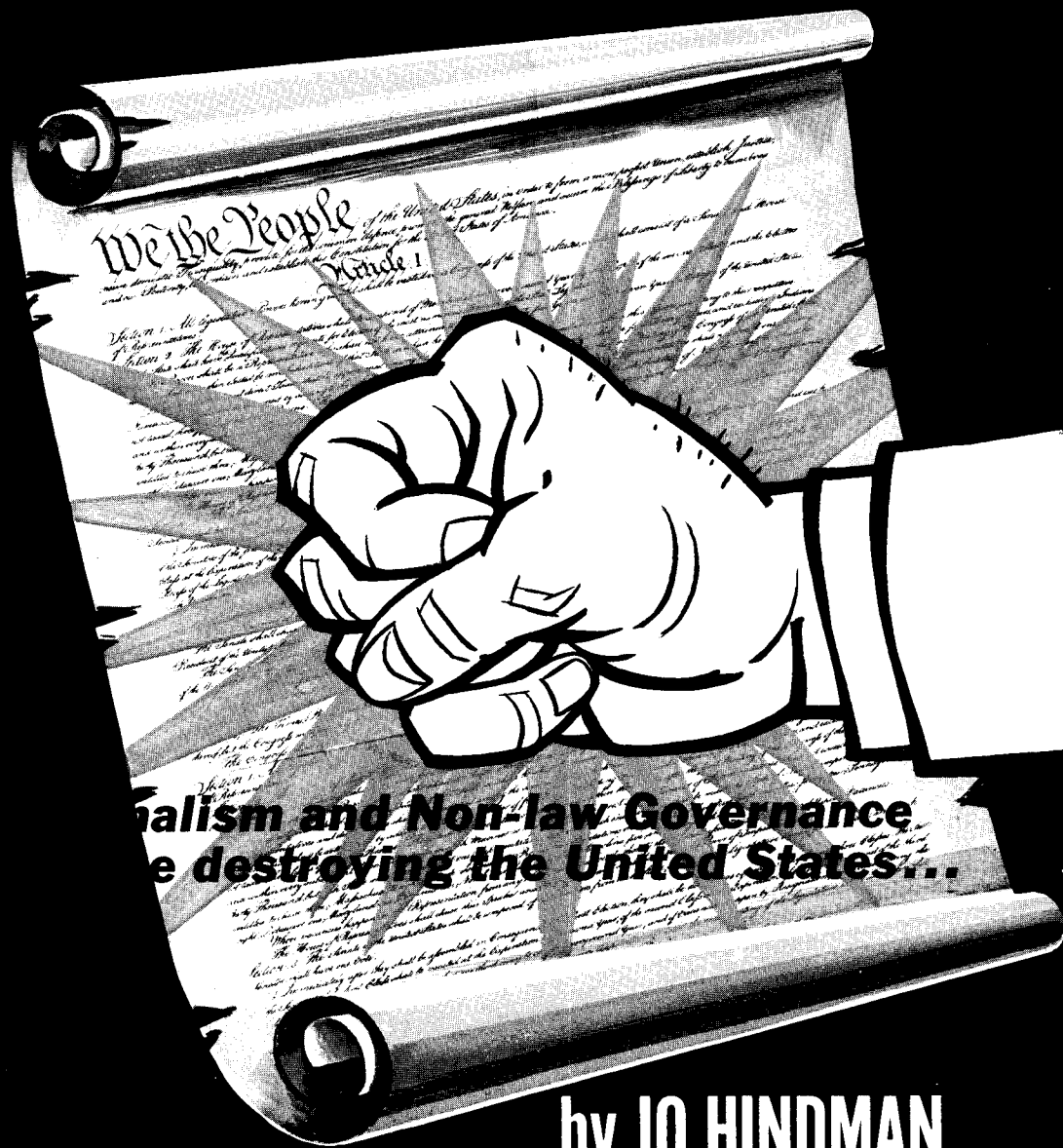


THE METROCRATS



by JO HINDMAN

THE METROCRATS

1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
(Public Administration Clearing House)

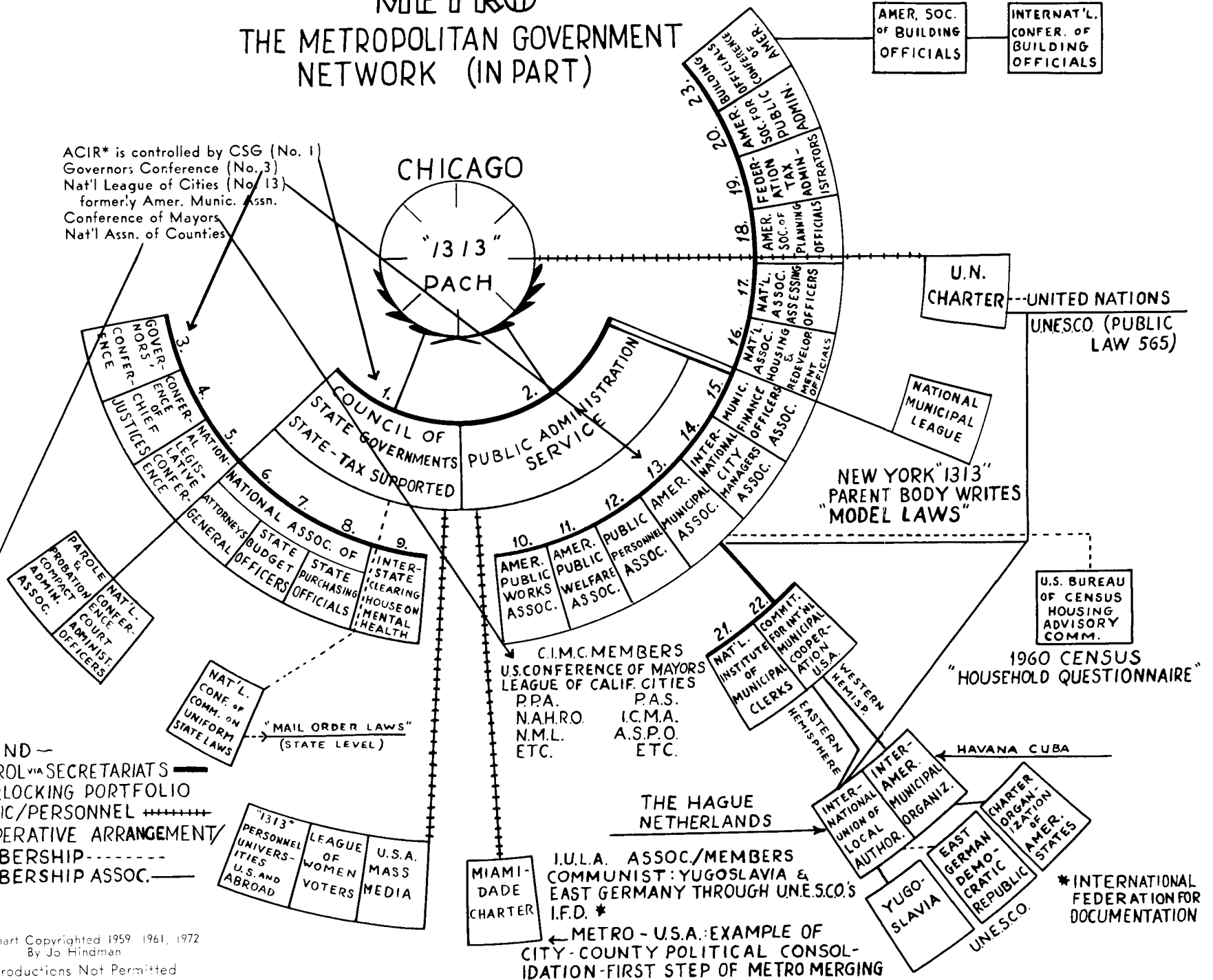
1. Council of State Governments
2. Public Administration Service
3. Governors' Conference
4. Conference of Chief Justices
5. National Legislative Conference
6. National Association of Attorneys General
7. National Association of State Budget Officers
8. National Association of State Purchasing Officials
9. Interstate Clearing House on Mental Health
10. American Public Works Association
11. American Public Welfare Association
12. Public Personnel Association
13. American Municipal Association
14. International City Managers' Association
15. Municipal Finance Officers Association
16. National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
17. National Association of Assessing Officers
18. American Society of Planning Officials
19. Federation of Tax Administrators
20. American Society for Public Administration
21. National Institute of Municipal Clerks
22. Committee for International Municipal Cooperation-- U. S. A.
23. Building Officials Conference of America

- NML National Municipal League
 NCCUSL National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws
 NCCAO National Conference of Court Administrative Officers
 PPC Parole and Probation Compact Administrators Association
 IULA International Union of Local Authorities
 OAS Organization of American States
 IMO Inter-American Municipal Organization
 ASBO American Society of Building Officials
 ICBO International Conference of Building Officials
 NACo National Assn. Counties
 *ACIR (federal) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Wash., D.C.

LEGEND --
 ○ CONTROL VIA SECRETARIATS —
 ○ INTERLOCKING PORTFOLIO TRAFFIC/PERSONNEL ++++++
 ○ CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT/MEMBERSHIP - - - - -
 ○ MEMBERSHIP ASSOC. —

MetroChart Copyrighted 1959 1961, 1972
 By Jo Hindman
 Reproductions Not Permitted

"METRO" THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT NETWORK (IN PART)



ACIR* is controlled by CSG (No. 1)
 Governors Conference (No. 3)
 Nat'l League of Cities (No. 13)
 formerly Amer. Munic. Assn.
 Conference of Mayors
 Nat'l Assn. of Counties

NAT'L. CONF. OF COMM. ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS
 "MAIL ORDER LAWS" (STATE LEVEL)

"1313" PERSONNEL UNIVERSITIES U.S. AND ABROAD
 LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
 U.S.A. MASS MEDIA

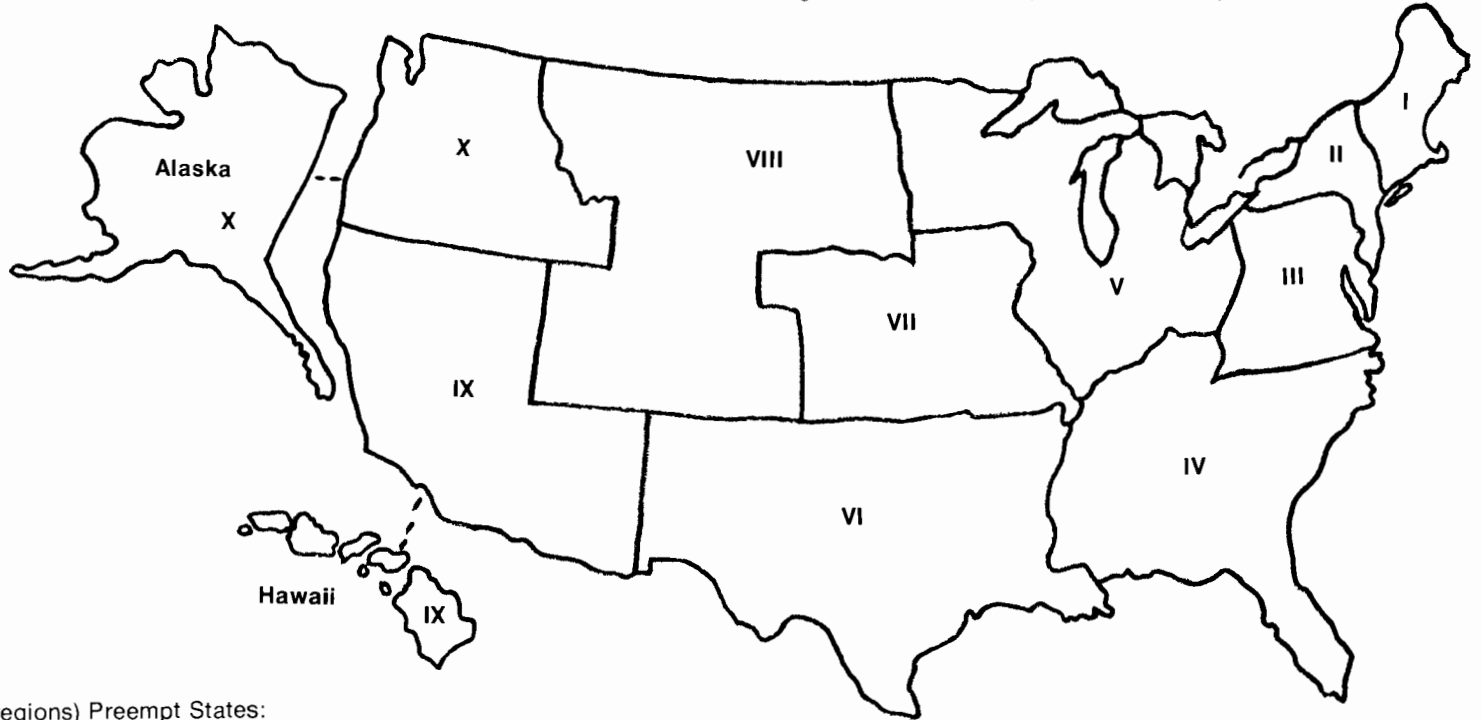
* INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION

Prepared by Jo Hindman
 THE METROCRATS (1974)
 The Caxton Printers, Ltd.
 Caldwell, Idaho 83605

10 METRO U.S.A.

(Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Wash. D.C., American Samoa, Pacific Trust Territories in parentheses)

Metro capitals: X Seattle; IX San Francisco; VIII Denver; VII Kansas City; VI Dallas; V Chicago; IV Atlanta; III Philadelphia; II New York City; I Boston



Metros (regions) Preempt States:

X Alas. Ida. Ore. Wash.	IX Ariz. Cal. Haw. Nev. Guam (A.S.) (P.T.T.)	VIII Colo. Mont. N.D. S.D. Utah Wyo.	VII Iowa Kans. Mo. Nebr.	VI Ark. La. N.M. Okla. Tex.	V Ill. Ind. Mich. Minn. Ohio Wisc.	IV Ala. Fla. Ga. Ky. Miss. N.C. S.C.	III Del. Md. Pa. Va. W.Va. (D.C.)	II N.Y. N.J. (P.R.) (V.I.)	I Conn. Me. Mass. N.H. R.I. Vt.
---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	---

THE METROCRATS

By

JO HINDMAN



THE CAXTON PRINTERS, LTD.
CALDWELL, IDAHO
1977

First printing December, 1974
Second printing January, 1977

©1974 By
JO HINDMAN

International Standard Book Number 0-87004-248-3

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 73-83112

Printed and bound in the United States of America by
The CAXTON PRINTERS, Ltd.
Caldwell, Idaho 83605
128839

Thomas Babington Macauley, London, England,
writing to an American on May 23, 1857,

“...Your republic will be ... laid waste by
barbarians in the 20th Century...”

* * * * *

Synopsis

This book is the anniversary edition published ten years after, and to complete a trilogy of titles which began with, *Terrible 1313 Revisited* in 1963 followed by *Blame Metro* in 1966 both published by The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho 83605.

The Metrocrats summates *Metro governance* up to 1973, the administrative dictatorship to totally regiment and control the inhabitants of the United States of America.

When first publicly exposed by this writer in 1959 (*American Mercury* magazine, January 1959) the domestic source of Metro — “Thirteen-Thirteen” was explained as an address, an idea, and a movement.

Its devotees — Metrocrats — dub it a “complex,” and now call the core quarters at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois 60637, the “1313 Center.” The original name PACH (Public Administration Clearinghouse) is used less frequently now. Hundreds of adjunct organizations cooperate with the political Syndicate 1313.

In the 70s, the core address still exists. The idea, Metropolitan Government, has come to term as *Metro regional governance*, the administrated serfdom for American citizens.

U.S. Senate approval of the United Nations charter paved the way in 1945. Congress enacted the Administrative Procedure Act in 1946 starting the corruption by delegating lawmaking power to the executive sector of government.

On September 24, 1959 a Republican president of the United States signed the law (Public Law 86-380) creating ACIR (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations) which put the Syndicate 1313 *inside* the structure of federal government. The original law and its amendment (PL 89-733 in 1966) name the 1313 units which control ACIR. Every Democratic and Republican administration, since, has collaborated in furthering the Metro plan.

Self-styled ACIR-Intergov, 1313’s ACIR, writes and implements the Metro laws, brainwashes Presidents, Congress, and others in its orbit. ACIR is added to the *updated* (June 1972) MetroChart at the front of this book.

The Metro Syndicate 1313 organizations work to bring about the Metro dictatorship through a multiplicity of programs and activities, e.g. planning, zoning, taxing, public welfare, federal-state-local “partnerships,” etc. Revisions of state constitutions and city and county charters, also executive sector reorganizations, mark the Metro attempt to eradicate American self-government and to force Americans under Metro appointee-rule.

1313’s manager form of city and county government has swarmed into thousands of city halls and county courthouses; the managers themselves

import Metro programs (e.g. urban renewal, regional councils of government, etc.)

Name changing and cell multiplication take place in 1313. The Council of State Governments moved its headquarters to Lexington (Ky.) and did keep one of its branches at the Chicago-1313 address until late 1973.

Metro-prone state governors, mayors, city and county officials cooperate through the 1313 units assigned to recycle them into Metrocrats.

Tax exempt foundations finance the syndicate. Also, the bureaucracies of federal government pay American tax dollars into a mishmash of Metro-1313 projects. The details follow.

A book twice this size was planned, but under the rule of brevity scores of deserving deeds of resistance by citizens against Metro remain untold in this volume.

Jo Hindman
Powell Butte, Oregon
January 1, 1974

* * * * *

Contents

Readers will find the Index, beginning on page 232, of great help in locating rapidly a topic of particular interest.

<i>Chapters</i>	<i>Page</i>
I REGIONS: THE GEOGRAPHY OF METRO	13
II THE GOVERNING POWER OVER THE GEOGRAPHY	45
III THE TYRANNY OF THE NON-LAWS	53
IV THE COURTS AND THE LAWYERS	71
V THE METROCRAT SYNDICATE:	80
INNER CORE, PAGE 80	
THE ADJUNCTS, PAGE 98	
ACIR, PAGE 106	
VI METRO LOBBYING AND TACTICS	116
VII CONSTITUTIONS AND CHARTERS	131
VIII NEW MEASUREMENTS TO CONDEMN AMERICA	150
IX URBAN RENEWAL	163
X MONEY	178
XI THE POWER SHIFT:	
FROM CITIZENS TO THE METROCRATS	186
XII WAR TIGHTENS THE WORLD DICTATORSHIP	197
XIII WORLD CITIZENSHIP, EX-U.S.A.	214
APPENDIXES	
A ABBREVIATIONS	221
B DEFINITIONS	225
C DRAFT COPY, BEVERLY HILLS (CAL.)	
WORLD CITIZENSHIP DECLARATION ..	226
D ACIR 1972 ROSTER	228
FACSIMILES	
METROCHART — INSIDE FRONT COVER	
10-REGION METRO MAP	2
THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT	63
FIRST WORLD CITIZENSHIP DECLARATION IN	
THE UNITED STATES	211
BIBLIOGRAPHY	229
INDEX	232

THE METROCRATS

Regions: The Geography of Metro

EX-U.S.A.

Metro bloats the *administrative* fat which is visible in the 1970s at every level of government — local, state, federal and the new strange regions.

Stated simply: Metro, the administrative dictatorship, is violating the constitutional *separation-of-powers* principle by overbuilding the executive sector of government.

Metro proceeds by this unconstitutional formula:

$$\text{regions} + \text{non-laws} = \text{ex-U.S.A.}$$

That is the death formula which is destroying American self-government.

By region building, Metro also violates U.S. constitutional *federalism* (the states).

Vast Metro regions, presently ten (10), erase the fifty (50) States.

Administrative non-laws (rules and regulations written by appointees) take the place of true, legislated law (statutes and ordinances) enacted by the citizens' elected representatives.

That which makes for more controls, for physical and social regimentation; that which makes for less human liberty, that which mocks freedom of choice, dwarfs justice and hurts the spiritual wholeness of a nation under God — that is *governance* by the Metrocrats.

Governance, a dictionary word meaning control by regulations or restrictions, aptly describes Metropolitan regional administrative government. The exact opposite of basic American Government, Metro seeks to control the citizens. On the other hand, the United States Constitution was adopted so that citizens can control their government.

I coined the word "Metrocrat" to designate individuals who promote Metro. A Metrocrat, male or female, can be an elected official; or a Metrocrat can be a bureaucrat at any level of government who aids and abets the takeover of American constitutional government by Metro governance; or a Metrocrat can be one of those civic leaders who joins organizations which support pro-regional Metro causes.

The end result of such "modernization" may be an ex-United States of America, its citizens shamed captives in the hands of a new breed of political vandals — the Metrocrats.

U.S.A. NOW IS 10-REGION GOVERNANCE

The United States was divided into ten beggarly Metro regions by the pronouncement of a single man in 1969.

On the Day of Partitioning¹ a White House spokesman boasted, "The

1. White House press conference 3/27/69.

curious fact of the American *National* Government is that there is only one 'single man' and he is called the President." That is the arrangement.

The reorganization powers to subordinate the American people under bondage have existed in the hands of U.S. Presidents for more than twenty (20) years reportedly. "No President has ever been willing to bite the bullet," according to the Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs, "Now, we have done so."

Virtually every facet of the lives of American citizens has been brought under the hand of a single man. The pattern is simple: The President divided the United States into ten regions, named the states to comprise each region, designated ten cities as regional capitals, moved into them skeletal field forces of five federal agencies — HUD, HEW, OEO, SBA and Labor, all of which comprise the ten regional councils. President Nixon's Executive Order No. 11647 (2/10/72) added EPA, DOT, LEAA and staffed each region with a ruling council composed of appointees. (See Abbreviations, Appendix A)

The action established embryonic Metro governance over the U.S.A.

This is the first time in the history of the American nation that the regional boundaries of the major United Nations-chartered domestic programs have been made co-terminus, under the *administrative governance* of the chief executive of the United States.

At first, the President announced eight Metro regions fanning out from Wash., D.C. To pacify Kansas City and Seattle which desired regional capitals status, he upped the count to ten regions.² Unless changed again, the unprecedented Metro alignment is as follows:

Region I (Boston): Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.; Region II (N.Y. City): N.Y., N.J., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands; Region III (Philadelphia): Del., D.C., Md., Pa., Va., West Va.; Region IV (Atlanta): Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., N.C., So. C., Tenn.; Region V (Chicago): Ill., Ind., Minn., Mich., Ohio, Wisc.; Region VI (Dallas-Fort Worth): Ark., La., N.Mex., Okla., Tex.; Region VII (Kansas City): Ia., Kans., Mo., Nebr.; Region VIII (Denver): Colo., Mont., N.D., So. D., Utah, Wyo.; Region IX (San Francisco): Ariz., Cal., Hawaii, Nev.; Region X (Seattle): Alaska, Idaho, Ore., Washington.

A White House spokesman said that "if you broke these regions up and put them in the *United Nations Gazetteer* they would be the "8th . . . 12th . . . 14th biggest and richest countries in the world."

The Metro federal regional structure transfers administrative *governance* (UN global ruling power) *from* the single man *to* ten (10) federal directors in the 10-region national field. By edict, the President did what Congress refused to do by law (see examples, next pages, re: 20-regions and four-regions.)

One of the federal money bills to finance Metro *governance* in the nation was H.R. 2519 introduced by Congressman Reuss, Jan. 1969 providing block grants if regional "modernization" conditions were met by the states.

To qualify for the promised block grants, the states enacted legislation enabling — or mandating in some instances — the collectivizing of counties

2. Statement by The President 5/21/69.

into sub-regions which, in turn, fit neatly into the federal 10-regions under the single man governance.

Following the White House 10-region coup, the same measure (H.R. 2519) was renumbered H.R. 11764 and reintroduced later 5/28/69 by the same Congressman. Sections were added giving control over the proposed \$22½-billion dollar outlay to the "single man" — the U.S. President.

The 91st Congress ended, wisely abstaining from approving the money bill.

UNITED REGIONS OF AMERICA — TWENTY PROPOSED

The devastating political tide speeding from Metro-1313's one-man-one-vote dogma in 1966 sideswiped a hallowed institution — the Senate of the United States.

Congressman R. H. Ichord's H.J.Res. 697 proposed a constitutional amendment to apportion the U.S. Senate into twenty regions.

The radical notion, along with the state legislative reapportionment engineered through the U.S. Supreme Court, stem from the common source, Syndicate 1313, the metropolitan government aggregate of political organizations and individuals who are radically remolding the U.S. into a collectivized nation without the consent, without the vote and, in most instances — without the knowledge of the American citizenry.

Reapportioning the U.S. Senate on a one-man-one-vote basis, as Mr. Ichord would have it, would erase the 50 states or throw the election of 100 senators open to a nationwide at-large election. Discarding the at-large donnybrook as impractical, the Congressman outlined what he called a practical step, dividing the U.S.A. into twenty regions.

The norm for Senate reapportionment by population would find each U.S. senator representing 1,785,000 people. To accomplish that, a radical reshuffle into 20 regions would result, as follows:

Region No. 1 (6 senators): Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; No. 2 (9 senators): New York; No. 3 (10) Penn., New Jersey; No. 4 (2) Maryland, Delaware; No. 5 (1) West Virginia; No. 6 (6 senators) Virginia, No. & So. Carolina; No. 7 (5) Georgia, Florida; No. 8 (3) Alabama, Mississippi; No. 9 (2) Tenn; No. 10 (10) Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky; No. 11 (9) No. & So. Dakota, Minn., Wisc., Mich.; No. 12 (4) Missouri, Iowa; No. 13 (6) Illinois; No. 14 (4) Okla., Ark., Louisiana; No. 15 (6) Tex., New Mex.; No. 16 (2) Utah, Ariz., Montana, Idaho, Wyoming; No. 17 (3) Alaska, Hawaii, Oregon, Wash.; No. 18 (9) Calif., Nev.; No. 19 (2) Nebraska, Kansas; No. 20 (1) Colo.

The present big Metro centers, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and California would end up in virtual control of the nation.

Sparsely populated Utah, now represented by two senators, would have no senator at all for about six out of every ten years. Since the most populous state in any region would tend to elect its candidate, states like Wyoming and Montana might never have a U.S. senator at any time.

Questioned about the ratification machinery, Mr. Ichord believed it would take the form of the usual joint resolution, passed by the House and the Senate by a two-thirds vote, then ratified by three-fourths of the legislatures

of the states. Congressman Hutchinson felt that unanimous ratification by all 50 states would be necessary.

It seems fantastic that the states would vote themselves out of existence but bear in mind that already a hassle over the word "suffrage" has developed among the lawmakers. Betting on the Warren Court's usual fuzziness, Mr. Ichord opined, ". . . the Supreme Court could even have this (U.S. Senate reapportionment) come into effect, the way it interprets the Constitution, without even submitting it to three-fourths of the States, let alone unanimously which . . . the Constitution requires."

Throughout his presentation,³ Mr. Ichord reiterated that he did not approve, support nor endorse H.J. Res. 697, his own proposal. He claimed he was "clarifying" the dangers of the one-man-one-vote principle. Others believe he muddied an already dangerous reapportionment mess.

THE FOUR-REGION PROPOSAL

In one of the boldest moves of its lurid history, Syndicate 1313 arranged for Congress to spend your federal tax money to destroy local governments. 1313 is the change-government syndicate composed of career public servants, legislators and civilians who contend that American representative republican government is a failure.

Your control over taxes, local spending and debt is imperiled by 1313.

To set 1313's newest war machine in motion, a syndicate agent in the U.S. Congress introduced on January 8, 1969 legislation to divide the U.S.A. into *four regions*, each equipped with purse string control over the states assigned to its regional coordinating committee or council.

The trap was baited by "free" planning funds and \$5-billions of federal dollars annually. In exchange for the money, states were to embark on an escalated program leading to 1) eradication of local governments; 2) abolishment of the states themselves, replaced by regions.

Steps to be taken would wipe out small cities and villages, abolish citizen voting rights almost completely, increase borrowing and debt, increase taxes, accelerate the "big government" trend by mergers and annexations, prohibit formation of small hamlets and towns, spread urban power over rural places by regional zoning, planning and urban renewal.

The bill H.R. 2519, "State and Local Government Modernization Act of 1969,"⁴ was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives, not by 1313's old hands, L. H. Fountain and Florence Dwyer, but by Wisconsin's Reuss. The measure was referred to the House Government Operations Committee of which all three, Reuss, Fountain and Dwyer are members.

Federal block grants were offered to States that would engage in the political murder and suicide under the guise of "modernization."

In 1313 jargon, Reuss charged that state governments were archaic and inefficient, that federal government is the only government which has money enough to fix things. He ignored the hard fact that federal taxation gouges money from the citizens and impoverishes the states.

Reuss admitted that his bill stems from notorious 1313 sources, the Coun-

3. Congressional Record, 10/13/65, pp. 25965-70.

4. Congressional Record, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1969 pages H158-162.

cil of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago; National Municipal League, 47 E. 68th St., N.Y.; also the National Assn. of Counties, the U.S. Mayors Conference, the Committee on Economic Development which authored the shocking treatise on "modernizing" (abolishing) local governmental units. 1313-controlled ACIR (federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations) would qualify/disqualify the state "modernizing" plans. They'd have to please Syndicate 1313 or not get the money.

Open talk about abolishing State Government hit the newsstands through King Features Syndicate and columnist John P. Roche who wrote, "Why not abolish state government?"

If you resent the overthrow of local government, inform your U.S. Senator and Congressman.

To find which of the *four regions* you would be in, scan this list:

Eastern: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;
Western: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming;
Southern: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky; *Midwestern:* Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION OR, REGIONAL METRO

The unvarnished meaning of Metro (Metropolitan Regional Governance) was demonstrated at the *international* meet in Toronto (Can.), May 25-29, 1969, staged by Syndicate 1313's MFOA (Municipal Finance Officers Assn. of U.S. and Canada). MFOA: 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill.

U.S. taxpayers' mounting refusal to be driven into debt, termed "tax payer rebellion," was noted by Metrocrat speakers. Tax money and the way to get it by detouring the taxpayers — taxation without representation — was discussed in Metrocrat style, profoundly discreet. Centralized revenue (tax) collection, decentralized revenue distribution based on priorities, emerged as MFOA's "hard sell" of the year. Later, 1972's general federal revenue sharing.

That "money from above" concept, talked up, has made its appearance in the federal revenue sharing now being implemented.

Regionalism, the merging of cities, counties and even states into vast tax grids, lays the foundation for the devious Metro format to outsmart the taxpayers. The regional ruling bodies do not represent the citizen taxpayers.

As promoted by the Metrocrat plotters, the residue (after costs) of tax money harvested by the federal income tax, is to be earmarked for regional distribution. Like a tethered herd, taxpayers are to be milked and their bawling ignored. It is a way for public officials to get money without going to the local taxpayers.

"Equalization of services," an early day Metro slogan that leads to "abolishment of the distinction between town and country" (item No. 9 Communist Manifesto) through industrial dispersion and regional taxation,

is now joined by a new Metro glib, "where the need is, let the money flow." Both concepts come from Marxism, are used by the Metrocrats.

Since money was at the root of the Metro finance officers' international meet, The Bond Buyer (daily and weekly)⁵ published a handsome special conference issue No. 1, May 26, 1969, dedicated to the MFOA convention and intended as a take home piece for the participants.

The Daily Bond Buyer's editor, Paul Heffernan, proposed a private national banking institution for the bond market. A strikingly similar concept was published by the Los Angeles Times 9/1/69 under the byline of former U.S. Vice-Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey. Calling it "Metrobank," HHH proposes in true Metro style that below-market interest rates should be the bank's financial staple, and that the taxpayers should make up the difference.

Elsewhere among the Bond Buyer's pages studded with money-market ads appeared messages to MFOA from notorious Metrocrats, Vice-Pres. Spiro Agnew and U.S. Sen. Edmund Muskie. Both, despite Republican and Democratic labels, for years have functioned as one-party Metro agents.

The Metro-1313 syndicate is dedicated to the proposition that representative government should be replaced with executive regional governance ruled from the (national) federal core. Money marketeers are avidly interested in the idea's success. By comparison, representative government, with citizens opposed to heavy public spending, has proved too tight-fisted for the international money lenders.

The Agnew-Muskie messages in The Bond Buyer rosily indicated that the federal government's massive programs would probably continue unabated. For the officials to have mentioned that the setup would support a strong bond market would have been rank verbosity.

In an action highly improper under the cloud of conflict-of-interest, why did an American vice-president and senator send signals to the financial unit of a political syndicate through an intermediary which profiteers on government debt-making that creates a strong bond market?

CONGRESS MULLS NATION OF REGIONS, NOT STATES

An array of pro-regional witnesses in Wash., D.C. packed the hearings of a congressional subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress of the United States. Begun October, 1970, the series on "Regional Planning Issues" was completed May 26, 1971.

Regions are extra layers of government sandwiched between existing governments, county, state and federal. Regions are unwanted and rejected by the American citizenry when the stealthy stratagem is recognized before it has taken deep hold.

Using Pres. Nixon's arbitrarily created 10-region U.S.A. setup, the Urban Affairs subcommittee, chaired by Richard Bolling (Rep.), obviously is trying to accumulate evidence to justify a regional *National Planning Act*. The law would establish a mammoth bureaucracy to staff the ten (10) Presidential regions, and to control the ten Federal cities and all states, counties and cities within the ten. Ten regional coordinators are now puppet-tied to the

5. The Bond Buyer, 67 Pearl St., New York City 10004

Presidency by E.O. 11647 2/10/72. There would be no recourse beyond those ten regional points of contact except, possibly, by Presidential decree.

Trying to make the dictatorship workable, the subcommittee asked witnesses: "1) how can we provide for appropriate popular representation of the people whose lives are affected under the plans drawn up and executed through this regional planning structure? . . . 4) what powers would have to be lodged in the ten regional coordinators and how should they be tied to the Presidential office in Washington? 5) should a pool of unrestricted funds be available to each regional coordinator . . . how big a pool . . .?" (Source: Pt. 2, "Regional Planning Issues" Hearings (1971))

Witnesses replied that the Federal hierarchy should run the 10-region show. The President would designate the ten coordinators (as he has done).⁶ There would be one public hearing annually "to elicit citizen input into the program." States would become federal branches, each supporting a new agency with power over land, natural resources, transportation, recreation, jobs; and would police county and city programs in housing, industrial location and regulation over land use.

The ten presidential appointees would have full "power of the purse" — put the money where it would buy the most Presidential votes. There would be no need for state, county and city governments or elected city councilmen, county commissioners or state representatives.

The predictable outcome of the inquiry is guaranteed by the overwhelming number of pro-regionalists among both the hearers and the witnesses. One hearing member is Congressman Henry Reuss who introduced the bill to divide the U.S.A. into four regions. He also sponsored a revenue (debt) sharing measure that would force state and local governments to regionalize in order to receive federal kickbacks.

Abraham Ribicoff, found on the Senate side of the hearing subcommittee, is ex-governor of Connecticut where counties, at his advocacy, were abolished in favor of regions; also Hubert H. Humphrey, presently a senator from Minnesota, the state that has branded its inhabitants as Citizens of the World.

Witnesses Victor Jones, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley; John Keith, Regional Plan Assn. of New York, John Bebout, Univ. of Houston, all put in time with Syndicate 1313's National Municipal League, propagator of regional governance; and Paul N. Ylvisaker, after leaving Ford Foundation, has been in and out of regional planning ventures too numerous to list here.

It is shocking that the prestigious Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress would permit its subcommittee to host such a lopsided spectacle.

BOOK BURNING IN WASHINGTON

A spunky Miss wrote to the mayor of her city telling him she did not appreciate his activity in "that subversive organization known as the U.S. Conference of Mayors." Supremely confident, the mayor wrote back "if you can prove it is subversive, I will gladly withdraw."

The Conference of Mayors (USCM) is the Syndicate Metro-1313 unit designed to "process" the mayors. The political syndicate is the delivery

6. Executive Order No. 11647, 2/10/72, Congressional Record 2/16/72 p. E1226.

mechanism to implant world governance (The United Nations) laws into the United States in place of Constitutional law. Because of that, the syndicate has built a reputation as "an organized network of subversives."

As to finding an official source to furnish the "subversive" tag for Syndicate 1313 units and adjuncts, Americans lost a chance back in 1954. In that year, a Special Committee To Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations was brought to a sudden halt. Chaired by Congressman Carroll B. Reece, the committee had recommended a congressional investigation of the 1313 core, Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago, Ill.

The same unseen powers have successfully batted down any later attempted official disclosures of the syndicate's activities. Recently testimony that included a flow chart (Metro Chart) outlining the profile of the 1313 syndicate was expelled from publication in the 1971 published hearings, Parts 3 and 4, *Regional Planning Issues*, of the Subcommittee on Urban Affairs, Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress.

Also written testimony of citizens, who could not afford to make the trip to Wash., D.C. to give oral testimony at the same hearings, was not published. Yet, when a pro-regional witness failed to show up in person, his written testimony was published in defiance of the subcommittee's own rules. He was an "invited" witness. The citizens were not invited.

That type of book burning in congressional back rooms accounts for the fact that too often, there is little or no testimony in opposition to proposed laws, a dangerous situation in which the rights and well-being of the American citizenry are at stake.

Determined alternatives are taking shape among the thousands of Americans so gagged: A Californian, remarking that "our Nation can't flounder like this forever" and quoting from the U.S. Criminal Code, Title 18, recommends initiating charges against certain public personages for: misprision of treason (Sec. 2382), and "seditious conspiracy . . . to destroy *by force* the Government of the United States (Sec. 2384)."

The individual noted: "Please observe that the law does *not* say 'military' force, it simply says, 'force.' What greater destruction is wrought than by *economic force*?"

REGIONS: U.S.S.R. AND U.S.S.A.

Regions in the United States are scattered and still forming, while Soviet Russia's regions, harnessed shoulder to shoulder, are performing under the bull whip of state master planning.

In 1967 the regionalization movement in sovietizing America existed two-pronged, 1) planning regions, 2) economic development regions.

The similarity of regionalization emerging in the U.S.A. and in Communist Russia is strikingly apparent by comparing Moscow-published maps, graphs and books placed side by side with radical legislation, such as Public Law 89-136 approved by the 89th Congress of the United States.

Known as the "Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965," the law has spawned three EDA multi-state economic development regions: New England's six-state region, tri-state Ozarks, and tri-state Upper Great

Lakes region.⁷ A proposed multi-county EDA region was rejected by northern California county supervisors in early 1967.

Appalachia, the eastern seaboard region, was created by special law in 1965, the year that full-scale economic regionalization was launched in the United States leading toward an U.S.S.A., extra S for Soviet.

Same year, Soviet Russia's seventh Five Year Plan of Economic Development ended and its eighth began. In the U.S.S.R. each region fulfills a fixed part of the country's General Plan.⁸ Large-scale electrification, interregional ties through centralized transportation, highways and communication and state conscription of labor characterizes the communist method.

Only on the manpower issue does the U.S.A. regionalization differ at present. Here, the regional economic plan proposes to move federally-assisted industry into labor-glutted (high unemployment) areas.⁹

In the U.S.S.R., the Communists distribute surplus manpower by forced relocation. Baransky wrote re: planned territorial organization of labor "There takes place a migration of workers to construction sites for the purpose of permanent or temporary residence."

Communism's regionalization forbids competition between regions. U.S.A.'s PL 89-136 Sec. 702 frowns on so-called "unfair" competition of public vs. private industry. The lip service merely spawns another bureaucratic empire whose mission is to judge which industries, efficient or inefficient, will be allowed to survive.

Erecting American regions upon an economic geography grid, like those in the U.S.S.R., is part of the total error in which Congress abets the political mayhem, passing laws that proliferate regions administered by appointees of executive government. In PL 89-136, Title V states the case with "Regional Commissions."

Until the multi-state regional commissions are mandated by uniform federal law, Syndicate 1313's makeshift "councils of governments" probably will continue to siphon self-determination away from citizens.

Outline of the organizational structure of America's regional commissions, which are not unlike the existing Communist economic planning counterparts, reveal State Governors linked into the transmission belt leading to appointed Washington bureaucracy. Under Russian Communism, Councils of Ministers from the lowest level lead to the highest Council of U.S.S.R. Ministers. Above that is the Supreme Soviet.¹⁰

U.S.A. regionalization seeks to control private land by comprehensive land-use plans while reserving a place for investment financiers who can exploit the captive money market deriving from federal spending and debt. In the Communist version, the state merely owns the title to all.

7. "Status and Progress of Economic Development," Committee on Public Works, 8/11, 13, 23/66, U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, 1967.

8. Economic Geography of the USSR, by N. Baransky, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow '56.

9. U.S. PL 89-136, Title IV.

10. Status (see above), p. 305; Planning in the USSR by L. Yevenko, Moscow circa 1965. Marxist bookstores have USSR books.

FREEWAYS AND RIVERS MOLD METRO REGIONS

This book points out that Metropolitan Governance is the exact opposite of constitutional American Government. Now comes still another example to illustrate the fact, furnished by a prime Metro motivator, Syndicate 1313. The political network operates on a New York-Chicago axis, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago, being the original administrative core.

History records that towns sprang up at road intersections, waterways, and along well-traveled highways. But today, Metro planning decides where new towns shall rise or in which directions old ones will expand. Metro then lays out highways leading to the chosen land. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) functions as Metro's first river-system regional authority.

Foreknowledge of unveiled highway plans can make millionaires overnight while causing living towns and businesses to die or go bankrupt.

Two studies, seven years apart, compiled by a Metro-1313 team, reveal that land-use control is the prize that Metro captures from citizens by one device or another, and that highways are being drawn as skeletons to be clothed by Metro planned regions of the future.

The Sagamore Center Conference, Syracuse Univ., was held in 1958, sponsored by the Automotive Safety Foundation and Syndicate 1313's joint AMA-AASHO committee. ASF, 20 Ring Bldg., Wash., D.C., founded in 1937, is sponsored by cement, rubber, auto parts firms, banks, advertising, finance and allied automotive industries.¹¹

AMA (1313's American Municipal Assn.) is renamed National League of Cities. AASHO (American Assn. State Highway Officials) is listed in 1313's Public Administration Service 1954 directory, page 8.

"Highways," said the Sagamore report,¹² "have a marked influence on the many land uses in a community. Further research is needed as to the best ways to interrelate highway routes, interchanges, etc. with city development."

In-laws of the Kennedy clan have been announced as purchasers of a large land tract lying in the path of highway research and planning in Ventura County, a member of Region SCAG (So. Calif. Assn. of Governments).¹³

Interlocking personnel of the 1313 syndicate plies to and fro in the total movement. A key notable in the highway gambit is Wilber E. Smith, former officer in the Automotive Safety Foundation, and in several 1313 adjuncts such as the renamed AMA, a Sagamore sponsor; Smith was first director of ABAG Region (Assn. Bay Area Governments). Later was executive head of Region SCAG that plans to embark on transportation activity.

The second National Conference on Highways and Urban Development, known as the Williamsburg (Va.) report was released in 1965. Metro's original team, augmented by 1313's National Assn. of Counties were sponsors. Again, land use control was stressed, but something new — regional councils of governments — were introduced as land-use control devices, and Wilber E. Smith, while at ASF, was Secretary of that Second Conference.

11. Encyclopedia of Associations.

12. Highways and Urban Development, 1958 Sagamore Report, by AMA-AASHO etc., Pp. 29.

13. Los Angeles Times 10/29/65.

The Williamsburg report advocates, 1) Withholding of federal funds from independent local governments pending their merging into Metro regions, 2) Government ownership of land held for future long-range development plans, 3) "Developmental timing" — *when* to use *what* devices to stimulate or to slow up urban development, 4) Stiffened zoning, building and housing codes and "use of the police power *with no payment of compensation.*"¹⁴

Syndicate 1313 did a lot of regimenting over you in the seven year interval between its two reports. What is to be expected in the future?

METRO MAPS

Every so often, someone asks where is available a copy of "the" map which divides the United States into Metro Governments where appointees are to control the American people in vast taxing regions.

A proliferation of Metro regional maps does exist, some on paper, others as geographic grids for vast regions bounded by existing county and state boundary lines.

Syndicate 1313's Council of State Governments in its half-way book, "The States and the Metropolitan Problem," (1956) posted a map compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Census with the prediction that the then 168 Metro areas would merge into giant urban centers, number not stated.

A political editor has proposed that the United States be reduced to 12 regions contiguous with the 12 Federal Reserve Banking districts.

A senator proposed a bill to divide the United States into 20 regions with just 20 senators comprising the U.S. Senate.

A parent disturbed by collectivization in education requested from the Dept. Of Health, Education and Welfare a map of HEW's educational regions. She received, not a map, but a list containing names of appointees in charge of nine regions capping the 50 states, Guam, Puerto Rico and Virgin Island. From the data, the parent drew up a map.

More: existing postal zones afford another regional grid. Also, a planning map shows California divided into about a half dozen regions. In Congress, Bill H.R. 698 pending in 1967 would establish a system of Air Regions.

A map reportedly adopted by the World Assn. of Parliamentarians for World Government divides The Earth into 85 regions with a World Director and 51 regional directors. The United Nations Charter frankly discusses Metro regions because that's where the political idea originated.

Backed by U.S. law,¹⁵ the industrial-electrification bloc has published three maps exhibiting giant multi-state development regions — New England, Upper Great Lakes and the Ozark.

The validity of such maps is determined by the force that backs them. In the race toward Metro regionalization, Tennessee Valley Authority's regional maps, "difficult reading for a layman,"¹⁶ seem far ahead of the field. One map titled "TVA Country" simulates an air view "looking toward Florida," home of Miami-Dade's controversial Metro Government.

14. The Williamsburg 1965 Report (2nd) by NLC-AASHO-NAC, Pp. 40, NLC, 1612 K St., NW, Wash., D.C.

15. Public Law 89-136 (1966).

16. Region Building Pp. 208 by James Dahir.

TVA extends over seven states: Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky and Mississippi. The region is almost identical with later superseded Region III of the Housing & Urban Development Dept. (HUD) which oversees the costly and cruel federal urban renewal program.

Speaking of force, HUD shook its fist at Congress¹⁷ when the House of Representatives sent to the Senate an Amendment which bypassed Model Cities Sec. 204,¹⁸ nullifying a part of HUD's 1968 appropriation. While the Senate pondered, HUD shot letters to the 50 state governors and an undisclosed number of area-wide (regional planning) agencies urging them to disregard the Congressional action.

That raw exhibition of HUD's *executive* weight throwing — Metro's regional system imbedded in your federal government — lays bare the Metro threat through HUD.

It is folly to say which map of Metro's proliferation of maps, authorities and regions will become The Final Metro Pattern. The outcome, if any, depends on whether citizen indifference or unawareness of the Metro menace will permit the communalization of United States Government to proceed.

TOCKS ISLAND REGION: METRO LAND AND WATER GRAB

A bloc of U.S. Senators, Clark and Scott (Pa.), Javits and Kennedy (N.Y.) on Jan. 30, 1967 cosponsored recreation land acquisition Bill S. 729.¹⁹ Part of a \$130-million deal, opponents aptly name it "wreck-creation."

The total plan would acquire and drown prize land, cherished and utilized intelligently by thousands of private owners. In addition to farming, the residents were operating a unique tourist-recreation industry in the Delaware Water Gap and the Tocks Island area.

Named after a man who owned it around 1800, Tocks Island identifies the tri-state, five-county proposed region, site of a planned federal public works venture involving a dam, reservoir, hydroelectric power and vast parklands.

A citizen's letter told the despair of the people to be dispossessed: "I write to you from the Delaware River valley in Pennsylvania where our valley has been powered into a *regional plan* that has 24,000 inhabitants facing condemnation at minimum evaluations. The newspapers have been so perfectly controlled that nobody even knows we're here, except for the local papers of our involved counties of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and they are all hostile to us." (Federal plans also included Orange County, N.Y. Ed.)

Various laws authorizing the project, dam and reservoir were signed by a Congress and President who called the legendary Minisink "a wilderness." The 37-mile long valley stretches between the Delaware Water Gap (Pa.) and Port Jervis (N.Y.), the Delaware river winding between villages, rich bottom-land farms, camps, resorts and beaches. Rachel Carson is said to have conducted many of her conservation studies in the Minisink which will be

17. Congressional Record 6/26/67, pp. H7960-61.

18. Section 204 requires review and approval by the U.S. President's OMB/A-95 areawide regional control system which is meshed to the national 10-region plan.

19. Congressional Record 1/30/67, p. S1061.

flooded north from Tocks Island if Congress approves the millions of dollars requested.

Reportedly, trouble began in 1947. Private power companies coveted the layout including a "bottomless" glacial lake for elevated pumped storage. Congress enacted special interest measures. In addition to conjuring the ghost of TVA's destructive farmlands flooding in Tennessee, the Tocks Island deal comes into focus as a Metro region-building vehicle as promoted by political Syndicate 1313. Suggested was a Tocks Island Regional Council composed of representatives of governmental units involved, even flooded-out towns, providing they relocate.²⁰

Regional Plan Assn. of New York, Metro-1313 tub-thumper for tri-state Conn.-New Jersey-New York region, reportedly began pushing the Tocks Island matter in the 1960s. In May 1967 Tocks tri-state area (New York, New Jersey, Penn.) accepted \$53,273 urban planning "701" funds.²¹ Tocks Island region lies between tri-state north and Appalachia region, south.

Residents of the beleaguered Minisink, banded into the Delaware Valley Conservation Assn., filed against the U.S. Government agencies which are responsible for the Tocks Island dam project. Complainants numbering 650, the case allegedly was the largest *class action* in U.S. history. The case was dismissed by a federal judge, June 1967, proving that the people's "needs" are squelched when they conflict with a Metro masterplan.

In promoting the Tocks Island project, the Metrocrats laid strong groundwork of future value to private industrial, investment and financial interests.

The following is an eyewitness report in 1972, five years later, from the editor (Mrs. Joan Matheson, Dingman's Ferry, Pa. 18328) of the *Minisink Bull*, a brave little periodical which kept "broadcasting" the facts until its contributors no longer could hold out, "At the moment the Tock's Island Dam is stopped, due to the Environmental Protection Agency's completely phoney concern about the eutrophication of the water in the reservoir. . . . The eutrophication issue is phoney *only in context* with the 11 atomic reactors in the basin, planned and being built particularly the seven which will be using the water from the reservoir. If atomic energy were not threatening the entire biological system, we would be concerned about eutrophication. . . . We are in a dirty war. We have to fight the politicians and the interests and that can only be done by exposing the insane corruption, not by talking about fish, eutrophication and all those other nice clean reasonable subjects.

"The WRA-DRB (Water Resources Assn. of the Delaware River Basin) was the united propaganda front of all the big industries and real estate interests which lobbied the projects through Congress and plastered our whole area with tons of beautiful brochures and *promises of economic development*. [The area] soon became a seven-county region. From this forest come the headwaters of the Susquehanna, the Delaware and the Ohio rivers. No highways were to be built here. We now have two interstates to serve the developing subdivisions.

20. Facts About Tocks Island by Water Resources Assn. of the Delaware River Basin, 23 pp., 21 So. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

21. HUD Weekly News No. 2339 May 4-10, 1967.

"The government now owns our house (at) a bad price which paid us nothing for our five one-acre village lots, all with highway and water. It means we have to leave here, because we cannot afford to buy anything acceptable. Nothing will ever again compare."

LAKE TAHOE COMPACT IS METROCRAT GRAB

The States of Nevada and California were marked for another of Syndicate 1313's power grabs. The Lake Tahoe interstate compact long delayed, was finally approved by the U.S. Congress. The lake and huge chunks of real estate went under a Metro bi-state Authority which polices the region and can prosecute violations of the agency's plans and policies.

With power over the two states, their counties and cities, the Metro agency, composed of appointees — some non-resident in Tahoe, can assess and collect funds from five Nevada and California counties in the region.

Political Syndicate 1313 is directly to blame for the raid. For almost ten years, 1313 maneuvered to zero in on majestic Lake Tahoe, 22 miles long, 12 miles wide, a recreational prize. Fed by more than seventy streams, creeks and rivers, set between Nevada's silver and California's famous gold country, could the lake spread be coveted for a gold hunt like the undersea mining taking place west of Nome, Alaska?²²

The Lake Tahoe compact is doubly shocking when viewed as part of the overall Metro power seizure, led by the Metrocrat syndicate, that covers all fifty states and foreign lands, also.

In destroying locally controlled governments to make way for Metro regions vested with unlimited regulatory power, 1313 is not particular how it gets its way. The Tahoe compact creating a Metro *bi-state* region was accomplished by state action. A Metro *tri-state* planning region was announced by the three Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.²³

A *bi-nation* Metro planning commission was created by two border cities, Brownsville (Tex.) and Matamoros (Tamaulipas, Mex.). Metrocrats in the Housing and Urban Development Dept. (HUD) are financing that international venture.

Mexico also is involved with California in another bi-nation commission created by a Mexican president and a former California governor. Another U.S.A. international entanglement, The Great Lakes Compact, (PL 90-419) involves Canada. Inside the U.S.A., the COG's (councils of governments) are breeding, causing American representative government to crumble faster.

In brave contrast, California's El Dorado county board of supervisors repeatedly has gone on record against the Tahoe compact.²⁴ Against its will, the county has been included in the new region. Voters never had a chance. State legislators sealed the deal.

Syndicate 1313's stooge within California, the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation (CCIC) in 1962 assumed the lead in creating the Tahoe region.²⁵ CCIC's counterpart in Nevada cooperated. Both 1313 ad-

22. Oregonian, Portland, Ore. 1/26/69.

23. National Civic Review magazine Sept. 1968.

24. Sacramento Bee (Calif.) 1/7/69.

25. CCIC Report 1961-63, Senate of California Legislature, publisher.

junets pay annual tribute of state tax dollars to the syndicate's Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago and Lexington (Ky.). California's gift probably has exceeded \$1 million. In return, 1313 is making a fool out of the state, the Lake Tahoe instance illustrating.

"Save the Lake from Pollution!" was the war slogan, although existing interstate commissions are capable of dealing with any such problem.

RUSH-tagged, the two identical compact bills, S. 118 and HR 3678, were approved by the U.S. Senate and House Committees on the Judiciary. Congress cannot change a word of the compact, can approve it or disapprove it, or ignore it. In 1968, Congress ignored the compact but in 1969 the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact was signed as PL 91-148. The citizens' government was changed into Metro dictatorial *governance* without their vote!

CITIZENS DECRY METRO OVERLAPPING STATES

Save Our Suburbs, a civic organization in Illinois, has taken the Housing and Urban Development Dept. to task, charging that HUD is forcing the Northeastern Illinois Plan Commission (NIPC) into an unlawful act.²⁶ Copies of the challenge dated Jan. 22, 1970 were sent to U.S. President Richard Nixon, Illinois Governor Richard Ogilvie, Indiana Governor Edgar D. Whitcomb, also to members of the press.

The one page letter, addressed to George Romney, HUD Secretary, claims that Federal funds (\$420,000) are being withheld by HUD "until such time as an 'agreement' (treaty) for a two-state plan commission is ratified by the NIPC and the Lake-Porter County Regional Transportation and Plan Commission (LPC) of Indiana."

Mrs. Clarence W. McIntosh, SOS President, warned, "This crossing of state lines is in violation of the Illinois Constitution, Art. I-Boundaries, and Art. III-Distribution of Powers. Such an 'agreement' between two governmental bodies is also in violation of the U.S. Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 10-No State shall enter into any Treaty, No State shall enter into any Alliance, No State shall enter into any Confederation. . . . Mr. Romney, is it the policy of HUD to destroy the sovereign states of Illinois and Indiana? Under what provision of law does HUD withhold funds for the express purpose of setting up a new unit of government, a bi-state plan commission. . . ?"

Those are hard questions and citizens throughout the United States are questioning along the same lines. Likewise, Congress is attempting to place limits on the executive practice of impounding appropriated funds.²⁷

In California, a bi-state regional planning Agency is also under fire. El Dorado and Placer counties (Cal.) filed suit testing the powers of the Tahoe (Cal.-Nevada) Regional Planning Agency.

The Metro-1313 syndicate, pusher of multi-state regions, sloganeered "preserve the Lake Tahoe Basin." Anyone opposing the scablike layer of government straddling the states risked defamation as a pro-pollutionist.

To expedite such Metro matters in all the states, Metro-1313's Council of State Governments (CSG) maintains a 50-state pipe line of

26. SOS, Box 29, Winnetka, Ill. 60093.

27. The Impoundment Procedures Act (S.2581) 92d Congress (1971-72) Report, Senate 92-966.

interstate/intergovernmental cooperation, each commission paying state funds to CSG annually for "membership." The CSG structure also appears to violate the U.S. Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 10 that prohibits state alliances.

CSG's California and Nevada Commissions on Interstate Cooperation pressured the two state legislatures for years. By 1968, they signed the compact. Congress gave its consent to the new Tahoe layer of government in 1969 (PL 91-148).

Placer and El Dorado counties filed suit, refused to pay the Region's levies on taxable property, charging that the two-state Region is exercising legislative, administrative, executive, fiscal, quasi-judicial and police powers, which powers are reserved to the counties, the state legislature being without authority to transfer such powers to another agency, also that the statute that created the Region was in violation of California's Constitution, Art. XI, Sections 11, 12, 13.²⁸

The Regional government filed a counter suit. To keep the bankrupt region afloat, the California legislature has contributed \$50,000. (See page 75 re: Tahoe court decision.)

The trouble was instigated by and is traceable to the political Metro syndicate.

STATES LOSE VETO AGAINST NUCLEAR DUMP THREAT

At a time when each State in the Republic should be looking toward safeguarding its citizens against nuclear injury or death, many have signed away their right of self determination on nuclear matters.

A case in point is WINC (Western Interstate Nuclear Compact, 1970),²⁹ joined by eleven states (13 are eligible), annual dues \$10,000 each. SINC (S stands for Southern) controls seventeen states in the South. New England and Midwest States are preparing similar compacts.

State Governors under the helm of Syndicate Metro-1313 brought their states under the regional administrative regulatory bodies. Take WINC:

Western Governors Conference, offshoot of the 1313 syndicate's national Governors Council, which is controlled by 1313's Council of State Governments, passed a resolution favoring interstate nuclear cooperation. CSG reviewed the draft compact, ghosted state enabling legislation; the compact was submitted to Congress which granted consent (Public Law 91-461), October 16, 1970.

No public hearings were held, the legislation was not amended, the thin strikingly similar reports from the judiciary committees of the U.S. House and U.S. Senate may have been copied one from the other or from a 1313 ghost-writing source. The absence of witnesses, the dearth of pro and con nuclear know-how reveals that all facts are not yet gathered on the atomic energy-nuclear waste threat, a menace that affects all living organisms.

Why the inappropriate haste and secrecy to create regional nuclear compacts based on insufficient data and nebulous promises?

²⁸. El Dorado County Supervisors' Proceedings, Nov. 1969, No. 10, P.O. Box 701, So. Lake Tahoe, Calif.

²⁹. WINC, P.O. Box 15038, Lakewood, Colo. 80215.

What about nuclear garbage that kills but never dies, malignantly alive for hundreds of years? Why do nuclear hot spots in Utah grow hotter? Why are bone cancer, leukemia, birth defects associated with radiation damage reportedly on the rise in areas around nuclear-type industry? What are the true, not political, limits of radioactive contamination injurious to people, livestock and wildlife?

WINC, in its first year, beset with a variety of opinions, fearful of offending environmentalists, yet wanting easy radiation guidelines to give the utility industry and the reactor manufacturers an opportunity to look good, is shrinking from the serious tasks.

The industrially-oriented WINC compact reveals that the possibility of N-incidents (nuclear accidents) are haunting WINC thinking. In 1971 WINC was postponing waste disposal decisions to see what the Atomic Energy Commission policy could be regarding storing of low level, long lived alpha wastes under Lyons, Kansas. AEC wants to acquire the abandoned salt mines under the town as a vault where the boiling radioactive wastes from nuclear electricity generators can be buried to cook for a million years.

In California³⁰ and Minnesota³¹ disputed nuclear decisions of differing sorts are pending in the courts. Under regional agencies, such as WINC and SINC, state or local pollution-regulating bodies could be overruled quickly by putting disputes to a membership vote (not a citizen vote.)

WINC allows each member state one vote: Alaska, Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Nev., New Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyoming. Two states, Hawaii and Montana were postponing participation as late as September 1970.

In the touchy matter of condemning land for a nuclear waste pit, it can be readily seen that any state joining a nuclear compact puts itself in an untenable position. Selected by a multi-state task force to be a nuclear dump site, the objecting state could be outvoted by the other states in the nuclear compact.

METRO MIS-USES FARMLAND LAW FOR TAKEOVER

Bureaucratic press-agency distorts to such an extent that only practical reporting by involved citizens exposes the trouble underneath.

Word has come from an outspoken Ohio farmer located near the Indiana border.³² He is battling what appears to be an attempt to misuse Conservancy Districts as a readymade framework for Metro regional planning, zoning, and land management by public authorities.

Assertedly, a county agent had been taking a docile farmer to a Ft. Wayne (Ind.) radio station to promote the plan while other efforts were put forth to bottle up O.H. "Doc" Schwanderman, the Ohio farmer.

Following his complaint filed through the Federal Communications Commission, dark dawn time (5.20 and 6.20 early morning) was yielded to Doc. The county agent's program continued at choice noon time.

"But," the unextinguishable Doc explained, "I had ads in the newspaper

30. Orange County Air Pollution Control District vs. Calif. Public Utilities Commission.

31. Northern States Power Co. vs. Minnesota Pollution Control Admn.

32. O.H. Schwanderman, R.R. 3, Fort Recovery, Ohio.

that I would be on! Since I got on the air (warning about Conservancy Districts), farmers have turned one down cold in Ohio, and in Allen County, Indiana, farmers are trying to stop one in the courts."

What is this region-size Conservancy District that farmers fear?

Public Law 83-566, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 provides the federal law. Watershed planning and development is the kernel; the gigantic "river basin" Metro development concept constitutes the outer shell. Conservancy districts, multi-purpose bodies, conveniently provide the broad political authority.

Ohio passed the first state conservancy district enabling law. The Indiana Conservancy Act of 1957 empowers a board of directors to control plans, contracts, money, and operation of the "projects" — dams, reservoirs, recreational facilities and so forth.

A watershed is a drainage area on the earth's surface from which run off precipitation flows past a single point into a larger stream, lake or ocean. In addition to "small watersheds" (390 sq.mi. or less) having regional significance as planning units within a "river basin" system, the Dept. of Agriculture regards them as highly useful because of the industrious rural-farm population within, an intelligent skillful social and *taxing* mechanism to carry out "the projects."³³

Originally, the Secretary of Agriculture was prevented from entering into watershed construction contracts, except on federal land. But on June 27, 1968, PL 90-361, amending PL 83-566, was signed permitting the Secretary to contract for works of improvement if requested by local organizations.

On the other hand, landowners under conservancy districts and allied contracts are strapped down with controls — land-use, easements, water rights, bonded indebtedness, private farm plan requirements, etc. Farmer Schwanderman takes a hefty swing at the entire kit of trouble.

"Read the law," he urges. "And don't let anyone fool you. Our colleges (county agent extension systems) want to make a study to see what is wrong with our environment. They won't like my environment, so they want to change it. I may not like it their way. Then where can I go? When you have lost your land and freedom, there is nothing to work for. There will be no Farm and Home when (the bureaucrats) take over. How can anyone set the standards of others when they care not to recognize them? What can (the government planners) do for us farmers we can't do better ourselves?"

Doc phrased The Question for his farm audiences, but it applies to all Americans.

BLACKJACK USED ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Counties in the Texas Panhandle were told they must merge into a regional setup (PRPC, Panhandle Regional Planning Commission) before federal loans and grants can be forthcoming for sewer and water systems.

Los Angeles County (Cal.) which temporarily dropped financial support of a region said that regional membership is not necessary for federal help.

Some local governments go into federal bondage to get kickbacks. Others

33. 1963 Yearbook of Agriculture, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, pp. 408-13, 432.

want none of it, refusing to get out on the willowy limb that can be snapped suddenly by bureaucracy in distant D.C.

University Park and Highland Park left the North Central Texas Council of Governments because city leaders felt they could do better minus the COG's regional planning and coordinating functions.

Sonoma County (Cal.) voters decided 20,512 to 10,576 in favor of leaving ABAG (Assn. Bay Area Gov'ts.). Withdrawal date was set April 20, 1972.

Josephine County (Ore.) left the Rogue Valley COG (RVCG) Dec. 1, 1970 because the county's vote, based on population, could be overruled by "pigmy" members (special purpose districts) with one vote each.

Making motions to get out of SCAG (So. Calif. Assn. Gov'ts.), Los Angeles County branded its 6-year SCAG association an extravagant boondoggle.

Federal administrative agencies, like HUD, insist that local government applications for federal assistance be processed through the federal regional clearinghouse system. The COG's are part of the system.

In practice, applications may be and sometimes are stamped approved by the regional review body even though the applicant is not a regional member. However, the blackjack of threat can be and has been used against non-regional applicants by hinting that their applications will be shuffled to the "bottom of the pile."

In the case of a powerful county like Los Angeles, who would dare shuffle its application to the bottom of the pile? The county's proposed withdrawal from SCAG is viewed by some with a "let's see first" cynicism. Hidden politics are suspected with something big in the offing for the County. Such as becoming the first Federal Metro in a new federal Region.

There are ten federal regions now, upped from eight due to agitation by Seattle and Kansas City, both now Federal cities within the additions.

Quisling legislation within the states gives a pincer thrust to the controversial federal regional movement which fans out from The White House. Reportedly, a proposed state bill would abolish one-fourth of New Mexico's counties, those with property value less than \$27-million, or population less than 7000. The counties became alarmed.

Ted Morse, editor-publisher of the Torrance County Citizen, exposed the key issue: "Torrance County is to New Mexico what New Mexico is to the United States," he said. "If it makes sense to consolidate poor counties of small populations with larger richer counties, then what's to stop states from doing likewise? This bill could set a dangerous precedent. If it passed, the next step would be to merge, say, New Mexico with Texas, Nevada with California. . . ."34

The federal pincer already has New Mexico positioned with Texas for regional purposes. Along with Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, New Mexico is part of federal Region VI (Dallas-Fort Worth).

HUD TO PAY FOR 1313 KILLINGS

Like a bureaucratic Mafia, the Housing & Urban Development Dept. is paying for 1313's city-county killings; also to train college men to govern the regions which are to take the place of dead cities and counties.

34. Quotes from L.A. Times, Los Angeles, Cal. May 15, 1971.

H. Ralph Taylor, when HUD Asst. Secretary for Demonstrations and Intergovernmental Relations, and as head of the squandering "Model Cities" boondoggle, announced that 1313's National League of Cities and National Assn. of Counties would receive HUD's grant of \$88,138.³⁵

Those two 1313 units, NAC and NLC, will steer a program to cause elected city and county officials to form regional councils of governments operated by appointees. The bold hoax is Metro-1313's weapon to subjugate the American people's government under socialistic planners placed by Syndicate 1313. SCAG, ABAG and other COG's are types of such councils as established in Oregon, California, Wash., D.C. and elsewhere.

The money to pay for the regionalizing project is taken from federal income tax payers by a section of the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1965. The authorization comes specifically from the Urban Planning Research and Demonstration Program.

Taylor said that seminars would be held in various regional council areas and that a final report on the project and a series of guides will be published. The mishmash will be used to awe and to confuse elected officials into betraying their independent governments into 1313's city-county killing regions.

The same mafia — Taylor, HUD and 1313 — also is behind the allied urban trainee program.³⁶ A careless Congress authorized the outlay by Sec. 810 of the Housing Act of 1964. Tuition plus living expenses up to \$4000 is available to graduate students oriented to careers in regional planning, urban renewal, and especially in the social, economic and physical aspects of community development. That's semantic gobbledegook for forced "racial integration."

That particular nub puts Syndicate 1313 squarely in the position of involvement with the muggy race and color issue. Heretofore, the 1313 syndicate including National Municipal League in New York, the parent body, and the administration cluster at the Chicago address, 1313 E. 60th St., has refrained from overt identification with the Negro issue.

In announcing the appointment of the nine-man Urban Studies Fellowship Advisory Board, Taylor revealed many of the appointees and all the organizational members as directly tied to NAHRO, AIP, NACo and other of the syndicate units (National Assn. Housing & Redevelopment Officials, American Institute of Planners, National Assn. of Counties). On the new board is peripatetic John Bebout of Rutgers University, an NML mentor and Charles Graves of Univ. of Kentucky in Lexington where 1313's Council of State Governments headquarters relocated from Chicago.

The total Taylor-HUD-1313 collaboration runs stickily to type. 1313 promotes Metropolitan Governance (executive-administrative government run by appointees). HUD is executive government, being part of the U.S. Chief Executive's bloated cabinet. The syndicate, by tapping HUD for money, is seeing to it that its political offspring get lavish financial support.

Cruelly, the nation's taxpayers are tricked into paying to have their priceless freedom and government rubbed out.

35. HUD-No. 1443, 3/22/67.

36. HUD-No. 0559, 1/31/67, releases.

COUNTY-KILLING A METRO-1313 SPORT

Almost two decades ago, Americans were jolted by the city-killing attempt around Miami, Florida. Syndicate 1313, which promotes Metro regional governance, tried to consolidate all Dade County into one government centered in Miami. The consolidation never was totally achieved. Many small cities still retain their identities and checkbooks.

Now, Metro-1313 is attempting county-killing. Scores of counties throughout the nation are menaced, such as Iowa's 98 counties and the small cities within them; all were expected to give way to just sixteen regions. Each region may be dominated by one of the following "picked" cities: Burlington, Carroll, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Creston, Davenport, Decorah, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Marshalltown, Mason City, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Spencer and Waterloo.³⁷

Comprehensive planning often is given as an excuse for starting a region. Some existing regions have been franchised by the federal bureaucrats to approve or disapprove city or county plans that seek federal assistance. If the independent plan does not collide with a regional plan, it gets approved. Regional plans have been given priority.

A Syndicate 1313 adjunct in New York, the Regional Plan Assn., has published a map entitled METROPOLIS 2000, covering a tri-state region. Its accompanying report likewise proposes individual central cities for many of the counties in New York and New Jersey. Connecticut's counties are gone, replaced by several regions. Doped by Metro planners, outlying portions of the map are labeled: "Connecticut *Remainder*, New Jersey *Remainder*, New York *Remainder*," indicating that those states are marked for radical geopolitical surgery that will lop off their most productive tax bases to finance the three-state region's upkeep.³⁸

1313's regional scissor movement is easily recognized by comparing two of the syndicate's ever-changing experiments: Metro Nashville (Tenn.) and California's ABAG (Assn. of Bay Area Governments).

In ABAG's case, the boundaries of the region are defined by the outline of the counties comprising the bloc where Metro governance is attempting to form. ABAG is a "cog" (council of governments).

In the case of Metro Nashville, the process is reversed. The central city, Nashville got its Metro government first, by engulfing its county, and now is reaching out to regionalize unto itself ten adjacent counties in the mid-Tennessee area where a spindly Mid-Cumberland COG (council of governments) exists in name only, a tiny staff, and little action in 1969.

"Already," a southern editorial commented on Metro Nashville, "the urban community — with its requirements for urban services — is overlapping into all of the surrounding counties." Metro merging, once started, never is completed as the Nashville example reveals.

In its move to regionalize its county neighbors, Metro Nashville (county size) has stubbed its toe while bolting the starter's gun. Nashville's Metro

37. Des Moines Register 9/8/67.

38. Record, Hackensack, N.J. 11/18/68.

government tried to collect its auto sticker tax from the motorists of the surrounding counties! An uproar ensued.³⁹

The blunder caused the startled counties to mistrust Metro. Alertly, they realize that any regional arrangement would be dominated by Nashville's central Metro government for its own benefit.

Per capita taxation without representation lies at the base of Metro regional governance. In the COG approach (e.g. ABAG), the officials who comprise the regional assembly do not represent the constituents of other officials who come from the region's other cities and counties.

Nor are citizens permitted a voice or a vote on regional matters. In fact, the presence of citizens is barely tolerated at the regional meets.

CONTRACT TO KILL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Metrocrats within federal government will pay to wipe out small governments within the county of Sacramento (Cal.) to remake the county as a sub-region in a multi-county district in the future. The contract to bring it about was in the final stages of negotiation July, 1972.

Under the bizarre financing involving a locally appointed Metro committee and federal HUD, regional Metro's SRAPC is expected to act as a go-between. SRAPC stands for Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission, over five counties, which is one of OMB's clearinghouses in the national A-95 ten-region system that covers the entire United States. OMB means Office of Management and Budget in the executive office of the U.S. President who runs it all.

A committee-without-a-boss, the appointed CCLGR⁴⁰ (Citizens Committee on Local Governmental Reorganization) 2125-19th St., Sacramento 95818, every three months expects to bill its costs to the regional SRAPC which in turn will invoice HUD. If HUD and SRAPC feel satisfied that CCLGR is accomplishing its regionalization task, the CCLGR will be reimbursed.

Metrocrats, they who promote regional governance, have woven the foregoing maze of overlapping Metro agencies, not only in the Sacramento situation but all over the nation, similar bodies, to replace American government which they hypocritically accuse of "overlapping."

Here's another to add to the pile of agencies in Sacramento — SMAAC. Fifteen years ago, the Sacramento Metropolitan Area Advisory Committee tried to merge Sacramento city and county governments but failed. Units of Metro's 1313 syndicate — Public Administration Service of Chicago and National Municipal League of New York, collaborated on the 261-page plan, *Government of Metropolitan Sacramento*. Also abetting in 1956-57 were the League of California Cities, County Supervisors Assn. of California and staff members of Sacramento State College, U.C.L.A. and the University of California.

Formed in 1956, SMAAC's ghost roused in June 1971 to write its final report recommending a single general purpose (regional) government for

39. Nashville, Tennessean 11/30/68.

40. Citizens Committee on Local Governmental Reorganization Reports Nos. 1, 2, 3, May-July '72; Progress Report 7/1/72; and undated Newsletter mailed Aug. 1972.

Sacramento and environs, and a replacement committee to implement the revived plan. CCLGR became the replacement committee in March 1972.

The CCLGR cracks the whip over a frenzy of subcommittees. The Structural Alternatives subcommittee is the one assigned to introduce the new government's structure.

During one of the CCLGR's propaganda radio "call in" programs (KFBK 6/6/72) a team of Metro officials admitted under questioning that their work would have been impossible under the California Constitution as it was, prior to the piecemeal Metro revisions begun in 1966. Assertedly the legislature now has the power to enact legislation to permit the regional takeover, a dangerous power that the 1970 revision created.

An immediate CCLGR goal is to write and bring that enabling legislation to the state legislature in January 1973. A finalized Metro regional charter is scheduled for a vote in November 1974.

With the protection of the historic California Constitution destroyed by the Metro revisions, the citizens are disarmed and can rescue their local governments only by balloting against the charter at the polls.

CCLGR presently has \$129,000 to spend; \$20,000 each is paid by Sacramento city and county; the two-thirds balance is paid by the victims' own income tax dollars through various federal agencies. The IRS has granted the CCLGR a federal non-profit status. Emergency Employment funds come from the Labor Department. "701" funds from HUD.

SUB-REGIONS ARE THREAT TO STATE

The dialogue which stayed behind within the SCAG Tomorrow subcommittee of Metro bureaucratic experts is far more revealing than the part which leaked out as legislation sent to the California State Assembly.

A kickoff remark opened the sub-COG (council of governments) meeting⁴¹ with the news that after spending millions of dollars "during six-seven years, everything's been studied to death" (by SCAG, So. Calif. Assn. Gov'ts.) "There comes a time when studying must be stopped and action started."

Choosing the action, the men wavered between an inter-relations agency or a strong regional organization paying full-time salaries and designed to become as powerful as the State Assembly, or *moreso*.

Being a Metro launching pad for radical experiments, SCAG's moves are watched by Metrocrats in other COG's around the nation.

At first the group (bureaucrats, planners, professors) favored the regional agency composed of sub-regions. Its governing regional assembly would be composed of two parts. One, resembling SCAG's present non-elected appointees — mayors, councilmen, and county supervisors.

The second would be composed of candidates who would run for office within state assembly districts and be directly elected by the voters. However, those sub-region officials would be stripped of legislative overview duties. They would be merely policy-makers. The staff of experts would do the work and spend the money.

A full-time bureaucrat, the executive director, would be highly paid. Likewise the regional president. At that point, some committee members

41. SCAG Tomorrow meeting at Univ. So. California, Los Angeles (Calif.) 6/5/71.

bolted, afraid of naming sums of money, fearful that the tax payers would torpedo the whole idea if it matured as legislation.

A planted "clapper" who stampedes a group into prearranged channels, acidly observed that the meeting, with many city managers attending for the first time, was reversing the work done and voted on at a prior meeting attended by an entirely different crew.

"We're actually trying to create one thing when we *know* we are creating something else," he chided. ". . . It's a trick to get it established now as flexible enough to evolve into this other role when it's time for it to evolve."

To pack the Metro regional body with Metro regional viewpoint, the removal of balky appointees was broached. Removal on what grounds?

"If he starts voting as a member of a city council, isn't that reason enough?" "Certainly is," another voice agreed.

The "clapper" steered the discussion to executive power, the very gut of Metro governance. Someone pointed out doubtfully that if you elect sub-region representatives out of the present state assembly districts, the head of this proposed regional organization becomes a threat to the Governor. With a strong executive in southern California, you are creating another State! An excited babble frothed.

A calm voice settled the suds. Split the state in half? Then we wouldn't have to worry about (selling) regional government. We'd just *have* Southern California State Government.

The SCAPO legislation (So. Calif. Area Planning Org.), milder but gestating from the discussions, has met strong opposition. The experts plan to reintroduce it in the same shape, or worse in 1973.

What law or charter gives that coterie of "experts" the authority to change the people's sovereign state government? They are merely appointees selected by appointees.

Chances are, their actions are illegal.

NON-LAWS AID IN REGION BUILDING

One city, Amarillo (Tex.) and one state, California, show instances of balking against the *regional* implementation of the federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (PL 90-351).

The law is being used as a tool to force entry for Metro-1313 regionalism. "Force" is the correct term. Nowhere does the federal law mandate regionalism; rather, the bureaucrats who write up the rules and regulations by which to administer the law have inserted regionalism into the package, going beyond the limits set by statute. That is one example of how Metro's fake non-laws get started.

Clinching the fact that the Crime Act is being exploited to produce regionalism, it was stated on the floor of Congress that the law would aid the regional Wash., D.C. Metropolitan Council of Governments "on a basis consistent with its policy and goals" — i.e. fruition of Metro regional activities.⁴²

Even more damning, the Crime law's main objectives were endorsed by the hierarchies of these Metro-1313 units and adjuncts: International Assn. of Chiefs of Police, National Assn. of Attorneys-General, National Governors

42. Congressional Record 8/8/67, p. H10099.

Conference, Conference of Mayors, National Assn. of Counties, National League of Cities.⁴³

The latter two 1313 units, NACo and NLC, combined to produce 1313's National Service for Regional Councils (later NARC). The NSRC's case study No. 5 (Sept. '68) glowingly reported the North Central Texas Council of Government's "regional police academy."

In Amarillo, where the city council voted 4-1 approving the Potter-Randall counties regional planning study, a first step in regional crime handling, the mayor and many citizens stood in opposition to regional involvement under the federal omnibus crime package as offered.

In California, a high-ranking official stated regarding the federal Omnibus Crime Act with an attached regional concept, "Those on the Governor's staff who are administering the program are suggesting that counties use a Joint Powers Agreement (state law by which ABAG and SCAG regions were formed) in order to structure their region.

"Counties are promised that they can receive what is called 'action grants' directly, if they formulate their own plan. That is really only a 'come-on.' Once a regional agency is developed, it is a foregone conclusion that we will later lose local control of our law enforcement."

Gov. Reagan created the California Council on Criminal Justice as the agency to implement the Omnibus Crime Act. The CCCJ and the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Admn. (created by the Act) have bootlegged the forced regionalism. Many California officials urged Gov. Reagan to declare a moratorium; they recommended public hearings to air the matter.

Actually it is difficult for a plausible case to be made for federal intrusion into the law enforcement field at all. Money goes from the states to Wash., D.C. which they will receive back, drastically discounted. Why not keep the money at home, spend it locally?

Worse, the sad state of the Nation's Capital, strewn with April '68's rotting riot rubble, where violent crimes have increased almost three times in the last decade, raises questions about federal capability⁴⁴ in suppressing crime.

Law enforcement under local control in the American tradition without regionalism can yield far better results.

GUN TOTERS SPARK THE WILL TO STAY FREE

Metro's attempt to destroy local governments to make regions is accomplished in a variety of ways. One is through the syndicate's exploitation of the peace-keeping function of government.

The *regional law enforcement movement* was put into motion for that purpose and the Crime and Safe Streets Act (PL 90-351) was selected for regional exploitation. But it misfired in northern California when exposed by a group of modern gun toters in 1970.

The then Red Bluff Arm (chapter), now the Tehama County Arm of the National Association to Keep and Bear Arms, Inc. encouraged the board of

43. Senate Report No. 1097, 4/29/68, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

44. Congressional Record 2/6/69, p. E881.

county supervisors to withdraw *Tehama County* from the California regional law enforcement system.

Actually, the regional requirement did not exist in the law (PL 90-351) as originally passed by Congress. Regionalism crept in when the Metrocrats in bureaucracy wrote up their various administrative handbooks.

The Tehama Arm, P.O. Box 595, Red Bluff, California, revealed that the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ), formed to conform the state for federal LEA (law enforcement assistance), is appointive rather than elective, and denies American citizens control over their local police.

Tehama County withdrew from CCCJ's Region 2 on May 12, 1970.

In 1972, a spokesman for the Tehama Arm said, "We've had to keep at it constantly since. CCCJ has never let up trying every scheme to get our county back in. In one 'fight' we gathered 1026 signatures in our county in about 14 or 16 days to support our county supervisors (again) on their withdrawal and desire to remain out of CCCJ's regional government."

In *Klamath Falls (Ore.)*, a recall committee sought to oust three councilmen who accepted federal LEA assistance while refusing to cease participation in the state Governor's District 11 administrative region.

The instances demonstrate citizen revulsion against Metro's regionalism as advanced through the function of law enforcement.

In Montana, Maryland, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, law-abiding armed citizenry, using ballots rather than guns, are working to unseat governors, senators and congressmen who vote for gun control legislation.

The masthead of the national gun association's publication, the *Armed Citizen News* displays Amendment II, U.S. Constitution, "*Right to Bear Arms* — A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

When Metro governance took over at county level in Miami-Dade (Fla.) among the changes announced was the intention to restrict the right to bear arms. An aroused public caused the Metro to drop the plan at the time.

A photocopy attested by Florida State Attorney (1952-56) Dade County, contains a list of Communist Rules for Revolution assertedly captured by the Allied Forces in Dusseldorf May 1919. Last but not least, the Communist order: "Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless."

U.S.-MEXICAN METRO REGION: A 1313 "FIRST"

Due to political Syndicate 1313's need to communicate to its agents and members, you can count on the Metro-1313 network to make known in advance its major movements. Thus, when you observe the feeler reaching toward an international Metro region straddling the U.S.-Mexican border, you can leaf back in Metro literature to an earlier reference.

In 1956, Metro foretold obliteration of U.S. national boundaries⁴⁵ in its advance toward collectivized world government. In the meantime Michigan's Revised Metro Constitution has paved the way for a Windsor-

45. *The States and the Metropolitan Problem* by Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago, Illinois, John C. Bollens, director of the study, 1956, Pp. 153, p. 132.

Detroit Metro area across the Canadian border, and something tangible was formed in 1966 across the California-Mexico borderline.

In 1964, Governors E. E. Mendez of Baja, California, Mexico, and Edmund Brown of California signed an unprecedented pact that resulted in a Commission of the Californias,⁴⁶ a coordinating body for cultural and economic exchange between the two foreign states. It is unlikely that the arrangement has sought Congressional approval. Is it even valid under the United States Constitution?

Activities to scrub out an international boundary are underway in the first American attempt at building an international urban area⁴⁷ encompassing some 17,000 acres of San Diego County in the communities of San Ysidro, Palm City and Nestor at the extreme southwest corner of the continental U.S.A. Involved are proposals for an international university, housing, industrial sites. Reportedly, the plan was submitted to a policy committee composed of federal, state and local officials.

In 1966, an eager-beaver 1313 adjunct, the County Supervisors Assn. of California amazingly revealed that it was investigating the possibility of an "international project" with the Republic of Mexico.⁴⁸ A survey team of about 35 members was scheduled to participate in a 5-day junket, Nov. 9-15, extending from Southern California to Mexico City, Taxco and Acapulco, costing about \$250 each for delegates and spouses. The supervisors were to devote only a portion of two days to C-SAC agenda.

The C-SAC spree below the border is supposed to determine whether or not California county government should involve itself in some sort of relationship with Mexican government. The "survey group" is to form the basis for any future international activity undertaken.

One C-SAC member in northern California, curious to learn by what authority C-SAC could participate internationally questioned in an official letter, "It would appear that such a study, as well as any project undertaken by either our association which is paid for by local counties' funds, or by individual counties, might be construed as improper in view of the Federal Constitution (Art. I, Sec. 10)."

In reply, the official received a C-SAC statement to the effect that the counties, through the C-SAC proposal, would commit no improper invasion of the national government's sole jurisdiction in the field of foreign policy.

The C-SAC reply written by an appointed staff employee, of course is not gospel; it is merely C-SAC's quasi-official and perhaps inadequate opinion concerning its actions which have been questioned.

COMING? METRO'S REGIONAL CITIZEN

In the contest to rescue themselves from Metro "Governance," it hasn't taken Americans long to discover that Metro regional governing bodies are non-representative. As this is written in regional Metros, there are no re-

46. Senate Bill 731, California State Legislature 1965.

47. Los Angeles Times, 9/19/66.

48. Correspondence of C-SAC, 1100 Elks Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. 95814, 8/26/66, Invitation to trip to Mexico in Nov. 1966, question replied to on 9/27/66.

gional voters, no regional electorate, no regional officers elected to their regional posts, therefore no regional constituents are represented.

And yet, as though they belonged on the American scene, the motley Metro regions are moving ahead, taxing, imposing levies and fees to finance operations while reaching for more Metro power.

The matter reached the courts. The eleventh cause for action filed against the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency by El Dorado and Placer Counties (Calif.) stated, "Said statutes (which created the Metro, Ed.), violate the due process clause and the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution by reason of the fact that the governing board of said Agency is *not elected* in the form and manner provided by constitutional law; that is, *by vote of the people* over whom the Agency exerts its legislative and other powers. . . ."

The odd term "governance" emerged as Metro's newest semantics of the seventies. Victor Jones, longtime Metrocrat, enunciated "the governance of metropolitan America" before the National Municipal League in November 1969. NML, New York, is the Metro-1313 Syndicate's parent body.

Dr. Jones, political science professor at Berkeley (Univ. of Calif.), described what has resulted from the Metro Syndicate's attack upon the American structure of city, county, state and federal government. The picture is sheer havoc.

In the oblique Metro manner, tapping out messages by attributing them to opinions of others, Dr. Jones introduced a spate of new local strategies for use in attacking local government: fostering a sense of "communal membership" to be fermented from "citizen participation" bottled in neighborhood sub-units, the sub-units to be headed by appointed "neighbormen," or perhaps "little mayors" elected by the sub-unit group, sub-unit linkage preferably fastened to regions, by-passing the present "linkage" of existing city councils and councilmen, county courts, etc. Dr. Jones qualifies as a Metro prophet.

In the light of the foregoing, it becomes clearer why federal tax dollars are being poured into the construction of neighborhood community centers, possibly to serve the sub-units as vestigial "city halls" after city and county governments have been phased out by Metro.

In passing, it should be reminded that sub-units were recommended in the World Government structure proposed by the international conclave which met at Wolfach, Germany in 1968 and expected to meet in 1971.

According to the present Metro strategy in the U.S.A., as stated by Dr. Jones, the regional agencies, created as conditions for receipt of federal funds, can insure and maintain minority representation as drawn along the lines of race, color and other foreign ethnic features. In event of a World Government that would homogenize national populations, there would be a period of time in which minorities from infiltrating nations would demand such recognition. Is Metro collaborating?

Addressing himself to the obvious unconstitutionality of non-representative regional "governance," Jones predicted that a showdown may arrive, "a clear-cut referendum . . . held on a proposal to set up a directly elected regional body."

It is Dr. Jones' jittery opinion that a directly elected regional government

would make it impossible to develop a workable scheme of (voteless) "governance" in Metro areas. Apparently, the Metrocrats foresee that dealing with a *regional electorate* would be every bit as harrowing as it is now, dealing with existing local electorates. Even with a vote, however, regionalism would make it worse for citizens: the bigger and more remote government becomes, the harder it is to control.

METRO'S REGIONAL OFFICE-HOLDERS

The concept of a regional citizen brings into focus another problem: Metro's illegal office holders.

One state (Illinois) has ruled that it will be illegal for a township official to hold both town and county offices after 1972, yet Illinois remains oddly silent about officials who hold regional dual offices — city or county combined with regional appointments.

In MACOG (Michiana Area Council of Governments) in Michigan and Indiana, the regional COG (council of governments) had an Indiana mayor as its chairman and an Indiana county commissioner as its treasurer in 1971 although the jurisdiction extends into Michigan, a state in which they hold no citizenship. How illegal are their regional responsibilities?

There is no Constitutional provision for regional government or the hybrid appointive offices created.

A Congressman from the midwest told one of his constituents, "I see nothing wrong with several states working together on economic improvement." The citizen had objected to governmental collectivizing under the regional Metro movement.

The rationale of regionalism is the same in all cases: to establish an administrative dictatorship on a regional scale, county-size to multi-state, eventually multi-region supergovernment.

Regions are regions. They just come in different flavors, economic being one among others. When the three states of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey failed to regionalize as a planning region, the deal was put through with transportation as the gimmick. Economic regions are playthings for the big boys in business and government. All regions seek ultimate political power.

But regions are illegal, unconstitutional, not permitted by the U.S. Constitution, nor by most of the state constitutions — and the Metrocrats know it. Proof lies in the twin laws proposed by the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR-Intergov) which is the 1313 cell inside federal government.

ACIR offers two amendments for state constitutions. One would attempt to legalize regions, even those involving foreign powers. The other would try to legalize dual officeholding, usually prohibited by constitutional barriers.

Instances reveal that public officials are beginning to think twice before assuming questionable regional appointments. An attorney-general of Texas declined appointment as a member of the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure because of a provision in the Texas constitution.

A New York state senator and a governor of Massachusetts reportedly refused appointments on ACIR itself, because of constitutional provisions.

ACIR's proposed constitutional amendments would authorize interstate, federal-state, *foreign*-state collaboration and also authorize state and local officials to serve on bodies concerned with intergovernmental (regional) affairs (draft laws Nos. 31-91-10 and 31-91-11 respectively).⁴⁹ The latter was originated by 1313's Council of State Governments in 1961.⁵⁰

In the revealing light of this and other instances, there is a growing conviction that 1313-controlled ACIR is maintained as a "factory" to manufacture laws that will satisfy Metro's regional requirements, which in turn implement the United Nations mandates. Therefore ACIR stands revealed as the UN cell inside federal government. (See the ACIR section in Chapter V)

DOUBLE JEOPARDY ELECTION SQUELCHED TWICE

In an ordeal that began August 1969 a small rural county beat down the unequal odds against it in a two-county September election, only to be faced with the same election repeated two months later, due to regionalism.

The losing county, Washington (Ark.) forced the repeat vote upon its small neighbor, Benton County. Both are in Arkansas. Washington did not vote twice, however.

The unprecedented ballot oddity is one of the monstrous circumstances which Metro governance produces by polluting American Government with strange concepts. Washington county wanted to construct a *regional* jet airport and to involve Benton county.

Reportedly, assessed tax valuations in Washington and Benton, respectively, were \$250 million and \$50 million. A Benton countian noted, "Washington county does not need us to help pay for their (wholly in Washington) airport. *Crossing of county lines may be the prime target.*" (Metro's intergovernmental pooling goal would be furthered).

The Arkansas governor (the late Winthrop Rockefeller at the time), came out in favor of the airport proposal, inasmuch as the family Foundation fortune laid the groundwork for regional Metro in the United States.

The usual vanguard of exploited civic groups endorsed the proposal, including chambers of commerce, the state aeronautical department, and Ozarka Commission, a multi-state regional Metro body. Pitted against those powers was the small county which in the first election turned out barely enough votes to beat down the \$5-million bond issue. Just 447 votes was the defeat margin, all from Benton county. The losing county, Washington's two-to-one approval, could not decide the issue in its own favor.

Then came the double jeopardy — another vote in Benton county *only!* Where the measure was *defeated*.

An airport official discounted the rural vote, stating, "The fact that there were some 400 or so more people against it than for it, really doesn't have any significance just because they live across any *imaginary county line.*" The remark illustrates the Metro viewpoint; also its intention to start one of its regional mergings by involving the counties on the airport function.

49. 1970 Cumulative ACIR State Legislative Program, M-48, Aug. 1969, ACIR, Wash., D.C. 20575.

50. Committee on Government Operations 87th Congress, Report (July 1961) by ACIR, "Governmental Structure . . . in Metropolitan Areas." p. 66.

The Benton county people went into action against the second jeopardy. "Three or four men passed out potent handbills ('Vote No, it's your dough'), got them in feed stores in agricultural and chix growing communities. Women kept the cars loaded with those handbills in shopping centers, parking lots, around post offices and stores. Letter writers really got busy and started writing to the newspapers. That helped the cause.⁵¹

Benton county dished up a second defeat, four times bigger than the first, on November 18, 1969. The margin of defeating votes soared to 1,804. The little county *used its veto*.

The incident illustrates the sovereign value of votes from an independent government, even a small one. It shows how the citizens protected themselves from regionalism which, by the proposed merging, sought to wipe out the county line that gave meaning to the votes cast inside it.

REGION FOE WINS ON BOTH TICKETS

Mr. Nelson A. Pryor went door to door handing out his campaign leaflets, placed handmade posters in the windows of business firms, ran for and won the Democratic nomination for the state legislature, and the Republican nomination too because he received the most write-ins on the GOP ticket.

In receiving the most votes for the Democratic nomination in the New Hampshire primaries, he beat out the incumbent who for twenty years had been in the General Court (the term for the New Hampshire legislature).

The foregoing states the victory of Nelson A. Pryor who is now Representative of Coos Dist. 7 for Ward II of Berlin's (N.H.) four wards.

As the unopposed candidate in the 1972 general election, Nelson Pryor could tell a sad-to-glad political story.

He opposed the city council's habit of plowing through its agenda without letting the citizens speak on the matters before the voting.

He was vocal against the closed meetings of the regional body that held its formation meetings in secret.

Honored with the National Liberty Award For American History, he is a high school teacher, but formerly in a Catholic educational system which is closing its school doors.

As the former Maine state chairman for the Liberty Amendment (to abolish the individual federal income tax), Pryor's campaign leaflet was eye-arresting. It was all about money. His cartoon traced how the income tax regresses to the consumer who pays the total tax.

His remarks before the Governor's Committee to Study and Redraft Enabling Legislation for Regional Planning was a solid dissertation against existing regional policies which "are the same policies King George tried to force on us."

New Hampshire's enabling legislation for regional planning commissions, according to Rep. Pryor, is opposed to, or is silent about the natural rights of the citizens, including the right to elect representatives, a vote on whether or not to join the region, the right to attend open and publicized regional meetings. Also the community's right of veto without fear of reprisals —

51. Personal communication from Mrs. Nye Adams, 719 N.W. 6th St., Bentonville, Ark.

such as withholding of funds — and the right for a community to secede from a region.

“These basic rights,” said Pryor, quoting a famous American Declaration, “‘are formidable to tyrants only’. Without these rights being returned to a community by new enabling legislation, further regional memberships will be questionable.”

The people responded to Nelson A. Pryor with their votes sending him to Concord, the state capital, because as one said: Nelson can be counted on doing what the situation calls for. He can get up and say what is bothering *them* and is not afraid to say it!

The Governing Power Over The Geography

COG'S STRIP GEARS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Americans want to retain their local governments — locally, not regionally, controlled. From coast to coast the insistence is unmistakably clear. Yet that wish is cruelly frustrated by Metro-1313, the many-tongued syndicate that has set out to destroy representative government.

A case in point is 1313's council of governments (COG) movement. Promoted by 1313's National Assn. of Counties (NACo) and National League of Cities (NLC), the device collects mayors, councilmen, county supervisors/commissioners to form regional councils (of governments) to run the regions. By the presence of the elected officials, the veneer of representation is glued to the new regional unit, but the true substance of representative government is missing. Citizens are denied voice and vote.

The guilty 1313 pair, NACo and NLC, in a joint statement exposed the COG scope, “. . . nearly every problem we tackle has a regional aspect.”

On the firing line, citizens witness their elected officials sitting in regional assembly, voting away to regional staff control, city and county functions which suddenly have assumed “regional aspects.”

In the regional category, high-pressured 1313 salesmanship has included planning, airports, rapid transit, highways, water, park and recreation, pollution, solid waste disposal, and especially taxation and finance. Regional government hikes costs. Taxes rise to cover costs.

Meanwhile some very grisly examples of governmental giantism loom on the sidelines. New York, garbage steaming and congested, expects to share its troubles with New Jersey and Connecticut in a tri-state region. Of the big city which can't govern itself, Clem Whitaker, Jr. noted recently in the Glendale Independent (Calif.), “The Indians who sold out for \$24 may have the last laugh yet.”

Of the pro-region push, Atlanta's Anne Winship wrote in the North Side News during the same week, “The public is told their home town, county and state people are not capable of running their local cities, schools, etc. . . . ‘Progressive thinkers’ then convince the people that it is not the size of the government that's bad, it's the management of the government . . . the ‘thinkers’ have a factory, clearinghouse and employment agency at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. that can supply just the man to fill the place of that old slowpoke, money-pinching citizen that is now failing to produce the finest ‘forward’ city to compete with other cities, counties and states.”

The Atlanta (Ga.) columnist pinned it down, “Small governments are needed. If a government is kept small enough there will be few people who can be fooled by any local politician. People will either know him, or they will

know people who do. If it is small enough, it will not cost thousands of dollars to run for office."

The history and goals of the COG movement¹ from 1957 to the present include 1313's neophyte NSRC (National Service to Regional Councils), (name changed to National Assn. of Regional Councils — NARC), also evidence of financial and other assistance from Ford Foundation, HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.), the Conference of Mayors, the American Institute of Planners, Urban America, Inc. — all 1313 linked.

The 1313 conglomerate as a whole promotes the COG movement that will abolish small governments. The National Assn. of COUNTIES and the National League of CITIES, as a 1313 pair, are trying to wipe out cities and counties in the very names of the local governments they are sacrificing on the altar of regionalism.

METRO COG'S LEAD TO WORSE

Cables of political power are knitting among the filaments in the massive governmental snarl known as regionalism. The emerging framework reveals a cybernetic 10-region system spun by the federal executive sector to the exclusion of all legislative sectors (Congress, state, local) whose reason for existing is being obsolesced by the radical innovation.

Cybernetic structure, supplanting statutory law, is implementing non-statutory administrative regulations that have the effect of law.

Attempting to qualify for federal funds, local governments are driven frantic trying to follow the conflicting reports. HUD parleys the "do-have-to-join-a-region" dictate (Housing and Urban Development Dept.). OMB (Office of Management and Budget) contradicts by the "don't-have-to-join-a-region." HUD is the old-fashioned concept. OMB is the latest. Both HUD and OMB are parts of executive government.

The transient use of COG's (councils of government at state level) to condition local governments to regionalism can be expected to phase out as the stronger multi-state federal regions take over.

A case which seems to carry the elements of the total action is that of Baker county (Ore.) at mid-1971. Having freed itself from a state-sited COG, Baker county nevertheless is sinking in a quagmire of federal regional activity that spreads from federal Region X (Seattle, Wash.), one of the Presidential Ten (10) multi-state regions.

Baker county judge Lloyd Rea kept his county out of a COG, a three-county region. He said, "There is no federal law that stipulates a necessity for regional clearance on federal funding applications." He was not challenged because it is true.

There is a regional clearinghouse system (A-95 revised) but it is a federal administrative regulatory device, not a law (statute).

Baker county and the incorporated areas within declared themselves to be an intergovernmental clearinghouse² in the sense of OMB's A-95. The rise is

1. "Support of the Goals of the Council of Governments Movement," pp. 4, 5/13/69, by NACo-NLC., distributed by National Assn. of Counties, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW, Wash., D.C. 20036.

2. Baker County Intergovernmental Clearinghouse.

permissible under state law (ORS Chap. 190, Oregon). The contrivance works. Federal funds come into Baker county, example:

OEO (federal Office of Economic Opportunity) sends poverty funds from D.C. to Seattle through La Grande (Ore.) to operate a storefront Community Action Center on Baker's (city) Main Street. Usurping traditional county welfare programs, OEO dispenses a wad of social services.

The expeditor's contract (a "resource" man housed in city hall) was approved by the county clearinghouse; he writes fund applications and formulates "programs." No COG is involved.

Further revealing the weakening role of COG's are member city/county withdrawal notices to COG's in various parts of the nation. Upon Los Angeles County's imminent withdrawal from a COG (So. Cal. Assn. of Gov'ts.), OMB assured that the severance would have no ill effect on the county's chances of getting federal funds. Still, an areawide agency review is required on funding applications going to the national bureaucracy in Wash., D.C.

That brings to the fore the Presidential 10-region system. If SCAG should collapse if huge L.A. County withdraws, Region IX (San Francisco) logically could supplant the COG's clearinghouse review role.

When the President staffed the ten regions with five agencies (HUD, HEW, SBA, OEO, Labor) and added more through the Environmental gimmick in A-95 (revised), he laid out a cybernetic course. Cybernetics is a word meaning "to steer, to govern."

The federal funding comes through the 10-region system to maintain a multitude of functions being usurped by federal government (housing, water, etc.) which can control almost everything a human being does in a lifetime.

It is brutally simple, and simply brutalizing.

HOW TO KILL A C.O.G.

Readers frequently ask for a "list" of cities and counties which have done away with Metro councils of governments (COG's), extra layers of government. To date, there is no such list to the best of this knowledge. Only one of the hundreds of Metro COG's has been dissolved, and it did not stay dead.

The boundaries of that particular multi-county region, called CORCOG, was created by Oregon's Governor and he counted it Number Ten of his fourteen administrative districts. However, the ruling body of the three-county COG needed to be formed by city and county boards' actions and appointees drawn from the governing bodies of Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson counties in central Oregon.

Elsewhere, other COG's have been created without a Governor's action, their boundaries automatically formed by the perimeter of the counties involved. The commissioners, mayors and councilmen then "moonlight," serving as the ruling body of the multi-county region they form.

Motives in creating regions boil down to several basics: to conform for federal handouts, to provide a regional tax base, to control by administrative rules and regulations — non-statutory "printing press laws."

When moonlighting on the regional governing bodies the officials can

operate as administrators, local laws permitting, whose administrative acts are untouchable by the voters.

A handful of citizens assisted in the demise of CORCOG. Upon request, the spokesman has furnished the following pointers on how to go about it:

Attendance at COG meetings, before and after a COG is formed. Citizen attention is the most effective tool of all — the perseverance of constant attendance (even silent attendance) at COG meetings in delegations, or as just one lone individual. Citizens' presence, vocal or silent, makes the COG officials uneasy. In most instances, COG regions are unconstitutional and the officials know it. Metrocrats create the regions by hook or by crook, hoping to validate the regions later by constitutional revisions or by amendments.

Persuasion. Elected officials at local level were repeatedly advised about the shortcomings of regionalism. In some instances, the personal misgivings of the officials themselves were strengthened by the citizen persuasion.

Two-thirds of the requisite cities and counties balked at joining CORCOG but through a "self-starting clause" one county and its chief city formed the region, temporarily financing the operations.

Block the funds which the COG attempts to collect from its city and county members. One COG county's representative at each meeting repeated his refrain that he "just couldn't" get his county board of commissioners to appropriate the COG dues which the COG levied on the county because the "taxpayers won't stand for more spending."

Another county misunderstood that "it wouldn't cost anything to join." A citizen objected when the COG presented a bill as that county's COG membership fee. The county refused to pay, and rescinded its resolution by which it joined the COG. Since at least 75 percent of the population of the cities and counties in the region were required for the COG to be official, the withdrawal wrecked the COG.

The activating county and its major city which had pushed the COG from the start, saw their investment go down the drain.

On October 19, 1970, the COG chairman, banging an ashtray for lack of a gavel, announced, "The Central Oregon Regional Council of Governments (CORCOG) is hereby dissolved and I resign as the chairman."

Metrocrats renewed pressure. Federal emergency Employment funds financed a propagandist.

Within months, the region was alive again as COIC (Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council), a \$180,682 budget requested in March 1973.

THE MATCHING FUNDS HOAX

Daily, taxes are raised by hour-to-hour spending decisions of legislators, state, federal, city and county. Budget hearings once a year are far too late and are practically a waste of breath.

Tax-raising votes were cast in 1965 by city and county elected officials in Southern California to bury six counties and 142 cities under another layer of tax-eating government known as the So. Calif. Assn. of Governments (SCAG), Metropolitan governance's regional form.

Los Angeles City lagged as the last major holdout while the county supervisors dallied. The first week of 1966, they voted 3-2 in favor of joining SCAG. Taxpayer wallets all over the United States may be a little thinner because of that vote.

Eligible for federal funds itself, SCAG's major activity is that of a *reagent* which causes cities and counties to "buy back" dollars sent by taxpayers to Wash., D.C. via the federal income tax. The buy-back ratio runs as high as 8:2, 7:3, sometimes 1:1, local government forking over the larger amount of dollars to get back the lesser amount from Wash., D.C.

Hiking local taxes to raise the buy-back money, the cruel process is known as "matching funds." In the greedy race by which local dupes claim they "get their own money back," government costs all over the nation skyrocket, and the taxpayers, of course, pay all.

Take ABAG, a Metro region. Within the Assn. of Bay Area Governments, an 8-county region about San Francisco Bay, city and county taxpayers were duped into raising \$4.5-million dollars to buy back about \$1.9-million during 1964-65. The composite \$6-plus million is being used to buy up private land to be turned to park and recreational purposes.

Patterned after ABAG, SCAG was formed expressly to qualify cities and counties within the Metro region for so-called matching funds. Los Angeles city and county taxpayers wanted none of it and said so. County officials yelled for help and Victor Fischer, Asst. Administrator, Housing & Urban Development Dept. (HUD) came from Wash., D.C. to apply pressure and to impress the citizenry at the final public hearing.

With finality, he told them, "No region, no money."

In an operation that can only be described as a "judas kiss," the supervisors first railed at the federal man, insulting him, lifting taxpayer hopes by feigning repugnance for Fischer's offer of federal-control-with-money; then the supervisors in an audacious reversal coolly betrayed the taxpayers by casting the pro-Metro region SCAG vote.

Congress likewise has betrayed millions of constituents by shifting them under HUD's executive shadow. To comply with recent new or amended laws (PL 89-174, PL 89-117) regionalization such as SCAG and ABAG is being attempted or is underway in other parts of the nation; 6-county Detroit and tri-state New York-Conn.-New Jersey are examples.

Regionalization of the United States stems directly from political Syndicate 1313 which promotes Metropolitan governance, the domesticated version of Treaty Law under the United Nations Charter.

It is a matter of public record that Victor Fischer, the "man from Washington" has worked with syndicate members from 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago,³ also with the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR), fully controlled by Syndicate 1313.⁴

When faced with those troubling facts of a syndicate's capture and control of American government, Los Angeles county supervisors scoffed instead of expressing concern, and by vote started the county on its first step into Metropolitan regional governance.

Meanwhile, taxpayers keep paying for all the rising costs.

3. L.A. County SCAG open hearing 1/4/66, Hindman statement.

4. ACIR publication M-17 (1962) U.S. Gov't. Printer, Wash., D.C.

BACKLASH AT VOTERS

The notorious drawbacks of regionalism throughout the United States provide enough grim examples to repel any reasonably intelligent individual. Why then, after listening to facts and logic, does your mayor, city councilman or county commissioner illogically cast his vote taking your city and county into a multi-county region?

Two of California's COG's (councils of governments) ruling over the regions ABAG and SCAG, prove classically that regionalism is a costly fourth level of taxation mutating into regional government.

While spending federal and local funds, ABAG (Assn. Bay Area Governments) waits for the state legislature to elevate it to governmental status. A minority of the members in SCAG (So. Calif. Assn. Gov'ts.) in 1972 voted to urge the legislature to make the region a mandatory government and force cities and counties to join. The vote was only 48-23 although SCAG covers six counties, 147 cities (of which 105 are SCAGers) and 10,046,529 population in the region's 38,528 square miles.

Before the SCAG vote, three amendments bit the dust. Reportedly no roll call votes were taken; no exact tally exists. The first would have permitted the citizen voters of the areas involved to pass on SCAG through the polls. The second would have given citizens the power to vote SCAG out. The third would have required all SCAG decisions to be reached only after public hearings and a two-thirds vote. At present, citizens are not permitted to speak before SCAG. The pattern is widespread elsewhere.

Regions are non-representative. Formed without citizen vote, regions outlaw voting by the people. Regions are administrative dictatorships. Lacking constitutional sanction, regions are illegal. Regions have been created by and are run by scandalous non-parliamentary procedures. Why then, do local elected officials fly in the face of such derogatory evidence? Why do they fall for regionalism?

Regionalism abounds with empty promises. Its bureaucrats advertise their political snake oil as a cure for everything. City halls and county courthouses are baited with federal promises claiming that regionalism will provide plentiful funding for spending. A more subtle message is: "Regionalism . . . a way to bypass the voters!"

The anticipation of federal assistance in spite of the fact that local taxpayers may have vetoed extravagant bond issues and tax overrides apparently is the deciding factor with local officials. Resenting the taxpayers' insistence on cuts in spending to hold taxes down, governing bodies bolt through the regional loophole that leads to the federal slush pots.

One city which refuses to pay its own way and engineered the formation of a region for the express purpose of getting federal sewer funds reaped bitter returns. To satisfy the bureaucrats, Bend (Ore.) established the Central Oregon Intergovernmental Council from the ruins of defunct CORCOG, a 3-county region. Having played the fool, the city's federal sewer applications were turned down by five *administrative* federal agencies, reportedly.

Bend then attempted a *legislative* throwback to solve its problem. In the days when federal spending was limited strictly to constitutional federal installations before the Metrocrats designed regions as traps to regiment

free Americans, Congressmen and U.S. Senators obtained line-item appropriations for public improvements in their jurisdictions.

The City of Bend turned to an Oregon U.S. Senator who inserted a sewer assistance item in the Environmental Protection Agency budget, specifically for Bend. But in late 1972, the matter was snarled by claims and counterclaims between the EPA bureaucracy and the senator. No money was forthcoming.

THE BIGGEST TAX SHIFT IN NORTH AMERICA

When big cities start running out of taxpayers, they claim that the only solution "is some form of metropolitan government." Metrocrats spread the net of Metro regional governance to catch tax payers, make them divvy up for "regionalized" costs of public services.

Along with Atlanta, Seattle, Los Angeles, etc., Boston is one such city. Like pro-Metro hawkers everywhere, the Boston Metrocrats ignore the honest way to cut taxes — by cutting the costs of nonsense services. Rather, they favor Metro magicianship.

A Boston newspaper thought it had discovered a magic miracle in Metropolitan Toronto (Canada). On Oct. 22, 1969, an editorial burbled,⁵ "Near insolvency 16 years ago but now growing at a record rate, its building permits per capita the highest of any major city in the world. . . . Toronto's tax rate (is) constant — all because it metropolitanized with its surrounding communities."

We have no idea how the Boston Globe substantiates the constant tax rate claim, but the following facts were supplied in part by Toronto's Commissioner of Finance and Treasurer.

Jan. 1, 1954, Toronto gathered in its neighbors to help pay its bills. Thirteen municipalities, including Toronto, were merged into six. A distribution table below, analyzed from the Canadian data on taxable assessments, demonstrates how Toronto shifted part of its tax load to its neighbors:

	1954	1966	Minus	Plus	Redistributed
Toronto	60.7%	43.7%	17.0%)		
York	7.1	5.3	1.8)		-20.2
East York	6.0	4.6	1.4)		
North York	9.7	20.2		10.5%)	
Etobicoke	10.0	15.2		5.2)	20.2
Scarborough	<u>6.5</u>	<u>11.0</u>		4.5)	
	100.0	100.0			

Source, assessment table on p. 13 of "Metropolitan Toronto," (1967) 37Pp.

The jump in annual tax levies prove Toronto's tax-shifting over the 16-year period;⁶ the municipality of North York was walloped the hardest:

5. The Boston Globe 10/22/69

6. Metropolitan Toronto Levy Totals, 1954-69, p. 90

	1954	1969	Levy Increase	
North York	\$ 2,975,139	\$ 80,545,853	\$ 77,570,714	2607%
All Six Mun.	34,945,099	380,421,749	345,476,650	989%
Toronto	21,601,505	161,020,525	139,419,020	645%

The foregoing reveals that all taxable property was reassessed by the new Metro, annual spending increased tenfold in the 16 year span, and the assessment base of taxation redistributed to Toronto's advantage.

"Inequality of taxable resources"⁷ was the candid excuse for metropolitanizing (regionalizing) Toronto by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. The legislative forcing quelled the local opposition.

If Canadians permit that sort of Metro taxation, it is their business. No criticism is implied here by the use of Toronto's data; it is discussed here because Metrocrats in the United States are recommending the Toronto action. Tax shifting is repugnant to American taxpayers. They want less public spending and more tax cutting instead.

Another fact which damns Metro in the eyes of Americans is the *lack of representation* in the Metro structure. Americans dumped British tea into Boston's harbor because the predecessor of Canada's present government, also of our own, was taxing American colonists without representation.

In Toronto, members of the Metro Council are not elected directly to that governing body but become members by virtue of election to office in their local municipality as mayors, aldermen or controllers.

The pattern in the U.S.A. is similar. In our Metro COG's (councils of governments), the members are not elected; they are mayors or councilmen sitting on Metro councils by virtue of their local offices. Non-elected, they represent no regional constituency because there is no regional electorate.

7. Statement by Commissioner G. Arthur Lascelles of Toronto (Can.) at Metropolitan Government Symposium, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce April 8, 1958.

The Tyranny of the Non-Laws

“PRINTING PRESS LAWS” MOCK JUSTICE

If you are having troubles with government at any level — *locally*, a threatened invasion of privacy by a housing inspector; *state*, unreasonable tax-devouring school building standards set by appointees; *federal*, forcing regionalism on your city or county as a condition to obtain loans or grants — take a second look. You may be the victim of a non-law, an administrative rule or regulation, not a statutory law enacted by Congress or your state legislature, or city or county councils. For non-law definition, see Appendix B.

When passed by Congress, an Act becomes part of the United States Code (U.S.C.), statutory laws.

When printed in the daily Federal Register (FR),¹ an administrative rule written by a bureaucrat becomes part of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).² Almost unknown to the public, that vault of “loose leaf” administrative rules and regulations runs a massive portion of government today.

Take the Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM) amending rule in the FR of May 26, 1970;³ it decrees that persons, firms or organizations dissatisfied with BLM decisions cannot take their cases to court until an obstacle course of BLM administrative review has been exhausted.

The First Amendment prohibits Congress from making a law that would prevent citizens from seeking a redress of grievances. How can a BLM rule hope to stand in the way of citizens seeking help through the courts?

Federal administrative regulations restate the applicable statutory law enacted by Congress, then add details — and there’s the pinch. A Housing and Urban Development (HUD) bureaucrat authored “Housing and Housing Credit,”⁴ an administrative policy on U.S.-guaranteed private obligations that finance “new town” land development. Admittedly, the guarantee regulations are not subject to statutory requirements, yet they enjoy the force of law.

Administrative rules, regulations, orders, notices, also presidential Executive Orders take legal effect when published in the daily Federal Register. Later renamed the Office of the *Federal Register*, part of F.D. Roosevelt’s New Deal, the FR helps bring to pass FDR’s “cradle to the grave” welfare state.

The list of federal rule-making agencies is lengthy. Significantly many are

1. Daily Federal Register 20c ea., Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C. 20402

2. Code of Federal Regulations, \$175. annual subscription.

3. CFR Title 43, 102 FR 5/26/70, page 8232.

4. CFR Title 24, 35 FR 4/23/70, page 6497.

identified with Metro governance which stresses administrative power: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR), Appalachian Regional Commission, Delaware River Basin Commission, Economic Development Administration, HEW, IRS, Federal Reserve System, etc.

States maintain a similar administrative rule-making setup, including a bulletin (counterpart of the daily FR), and an administrative rules code (counterpart of the federal CFR).

However, federal administrative rules supersede state administrative rules. That portion of a state agency supported by federal funds is not bound by state administrative rules. In exchange for federal assistance, the state surrenders part of itself to federal administrative rules (bureaucrat control). The process turns free men into political cattle.

It is considered opinion that, by permissive tolerance of such legislative power delegated to non-elected agents/agencies, Members of the Congress are phasing out their own roles and violating the Constitution.

Where does the U.S. Constitution permit the delegation of legislative power to appointees? It doesn't.

WORLD RULE: INTERNATIONAL NON-LAWS

Two federal laws in the United States have come out of the blue — United Nations blue via the UN Charter Mandates — Model Cities (Public Law 89-754) and the region making Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 (PL 90-577).

So important are they to the globalists that two U.S. Presidents and their staffs aided, and are abetting the two measures which will topple America as we know it.

"Model Cities" (enacted in 1966 under the title Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act) reaches into almost every facet of private life to dictate, control, regiment and dispossess. Implementation will bring a socio-economic-cultural upheaval to the U.S.A. on a regional scale as embodied in PL 90-577. Local government will be replaced by regional governance.

The trick is accomplished by Congressional delegation of lawmaking power to the executive sector of Government, a violation of the U.S. Constitution's separation of powers principle, the tri-partite check-and-balance between legislative, executive and judicial powers.

By Article I, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, citizens vested Congress with lawmaking power. Unconstitutionally, Congress gave lawmaking power to The President who gives it to bureaucratic appointees.

Charted here is the actual process, as per the two laws named above: President Johnson's lame duck Executive Memo of 11/8/68 transferred the legislative power Congress gave to him in region-making PL 90-577, to an administrative body which, under the Nixon administration, tightened the nuts and bolts of a regional network over the face of America.

Circular A-95,⁵ the document produced, draws together the bureaucratic

5. Circular A-95, 7/24/69, Exec. Office of The President, Office of Management and Budget (formerly BOB), Wash., D.C.

review and veto system under sections of the two laws.⁶ Their influence covers, in part: airports, hospitals, libraries, water, sewage, highways, transportation, land-use, natural resources, air, housing, jobs, income, welfare, schools, health, crime, culture, recreation, etc.

The whole conduit leads *upward* into the United Nations system of unlimited power, and *downward* through the domestic administrative rules apparatus that neatly bypasses our U.S. Constitution of limited powers.

When the U.S.A. joined the United Nations in 1945, a global general grant of power (GPG) was conferred on Congress. Limitations placed on Congress by the Constitution were struck off by Articles 55 and 56, the UN Charter's power grant. See the late U.S. Senator Pat McCarran's expose of the situation in the Congressional Record of January 28, 1954.

After World War II (1945) and under the aegis of UN Charter law Congress began legislating in areas not permitted by our Constitution. The foregoing list from "airports to etc." proves the point. Most UN Charter mandates are not self-executing.⁷ The concepts must be enacted as "laws" by legislative bodies, to become effective.

Regionalism is the geography of global law per Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. Administrative (non-statutory) law is the power used to control the outrageous system. Capstone is the federal Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 as amended,⁸ by which Congress enabled administrative authorities/agencies to rule and regulate you.

Before you scoff, answer this: When was the last time you won a bout with urban renewal's nitty gritty, or zoning, or a court case to uphold your right to referendum? Or with any of Model Cities' babylonian pursuits? Or with the IRS over your income tax? Or with gun law inspectors?

Almost endless and growing longer is the list of rule-making agencies⁹ which carry out the disgusting United Nations administrative dictatorship within the United States of America.

Non-laws appear to be of two types: international and domestic.

International non-laws come from the siamese mandate-commitment arrangement under the treaty of the United Nations Charter. Mandates become commitments to be fulfilled. *Most UN mandates are non-self-executing.* They need the breath of legislative authority in order to come to life. Congress, under commitment to the UN by ratification of the charter, executes (enacts) the UN mandates into "law," deriving the false authority to do so from the UN's General Grant of Power (Articles 55 and 56, UN Charter) to legislate in areas forbidden to Congress by the U.S. Constitution.

It has been argued that the House of Representatives is not necessarily bound under the UN mandates because it was the U.S. Senate which ratified the UN Charter, and suggested that the House be given equal status in voting on treaty ratifications.

When the controversies stemming from the UN commitments hit the U.S.

6. Sec. 401, PL 90-577, Sec. 204, Model Cities law.

7. Fujii vs. State (Calif.) 242 P. 2d 617.

8. PL 79-404, Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 as amended (for 1967 amendment to prior amendments see. pp. 560-63 U.S. Government Operations Manual 1970-71).

9. *Ibid.* Appendix C, p. 729.

court system, Metrocrat judges adhering to the UN Charter but exploiting the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, enforce the international non-laws within the United States. That accounts for the recent growing phenomena of 14th Amendment "class cases."

Domestic non-laws (administrative rules and regulations) rest on the quicksand of administrative authority. Either the regulations are non-legal extenuated surplus written by appointees beyond the limits set by statute, or they are wholly administrative, resting on the zero of no binding authority whatsoever.

Regulations, if fully backed by valid legislative authority (not invalid delegated authority) are not to be classed as non-laws.

MORE ABOUT CIRCULAR A-95, THE NON-LAW

Circular A-95 originated in the Executive Office of the President in July 1969 and seems to be a still-expanding document. By the date, you can see that A-95 is a Nixon administration document. It sets up a clearinghouse system to carry out sections of two federal laws: the regional Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-577) and the Model Cities Act of 1966 (PL 89-754). The Johnson (D.) administration produced both laws. The Nixon (R.) administration willingly implemented both laws.

In regional PL 90-577 Congress unconstitutionally passed on to the President the power to *originate* rules and regulations governing regional review and veto of local plans and projects involving federal funding.

Nixon was elected President on 11/5/68. On 11/8/68, President Johnson issued a lame duck memo to one of his administrative bureaus called the Bureau of the Budget (BOB), now the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Executive Memo was published in the Federal Register 11/13/68 delegating authority to establish rules and regulations governing review of federal programs, and giving the coordinating role to BOB, or a like agency. President Johnson ordered "this memorandum shall be published in the Federal Register," and named the regional PL 90-577 law as his authority to *redelegate* the lawmaking power to ordinary employees.

I was told by a federal official that details of Circular A-95 are not required to be published in the Federal Register, perhaps because the President's blanketing memo transferred the legislative power that Congress gave him, over to an executive department to accomplish the specific purpose which A-95 embodies — the regional clearinghouse network now placed over all fifty (50) states.

Circular A-95 includes Section 204 of the so-called "Model Cities Act" (actually Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act.) The coordination of parts of the two laws was assigned to the executive BOB, now known as OMB.

The "Model Cities" law provides for a radical and complete socio-economic upheaval in the United States. Examine the "Model Cities" rewritten law in the Federal Codes Annotated and you will find cross-references to F.C.A. Titles on Banks and Banking; Public Buildings, Property and Works; Public Health and Welfare whose sections, in turn, deal with urban renewal and relocation, etc., operations of which are run by the bureaucratic printing press rules.

Put into action, the Model Cities social-engineering structure becomes subservient to administrative rules and regulations and includes such nonsense as "street elections" without official voter lists and with members of the League of Women Voters in charge rather than lawful Registrar of Voters deputies. The Model Cities structure completely bypasses constitutional representative government, and that accounts for the feverish support of it by the Metrocrats.¹⁰

The Model Cities law also is an example of Congress legislating in an area beyond its jurisdiction — i.e. areas not permitted by enumeration in the U.S. Constitution, the overworked "general welfare" clause in the Preamble, notwithstanding.

The Democratic administration's lame duck memo (LBJ) and the July 1969 (Nixon) Republican administration's A-95 circular illustrate why we have a Metro One-Party and not a check-and-balance two-Party system in the United States. Presidents may come and Presidents may go, but Metro and the Metrocrats go on uninterruptedly.

A-95 sets up an "early warning system" based on three types of clearinghouses: state and regional clearinghouses designated by state Governors, and metropolitan clearinghouses to be designated by the federal government. Local governments are under the web. All plans seeking federal assistance must be reviewed by the clearinghouse system. "Early warning" means that local governments should notify clearinghouses that plans will be submitted.

Title IV of the regional PL 90-577, the region-making law, contains a delegation of legislative power *from* Congress *to* the President. Circular A-95 was the response to the President's redelegation of that legislative power to one of his executive offices. A-95 illustrates vividly how that unlawfully delegated legislative power is turned into non-laws, administrative rules and regulations written by non-elected bureaucrats.

Hailed by the Metrocrats Circular A-95 is being taken to and explained in various parts of the United States as a system that is required and must be submitted to in order to receive federal assistance. Reaction has set in against the forced regionalization that the circular implements.

Section 204 of the "Model Cities" Act requires that a broad spectra of public facilities-type projects which seek federal assistance must be brought under the aegis of areawide comprehensive planning agencies — the clearinghouse system.

In brief, the lawmaking power (entrusted by American citizens to the elected legislative sector of government) is being conferred (unconstitutionally) upon executive appointees. Exercises of that abused power has produced the clearinghouse "planning network" that is now flung over the entire U.S.A. to force all independent units of local government under an administrative dictatorship.

Since the U.S. Constitution provides for no such socialistic control, the A-95 system is revealed as a domestic outgrowth from one of the UN international non-laws.

10. *Regional Planning Issues*, Hearings Part I, Oct. 13-15, 1970.

METROCRATS IGNORE U.S. LAW, MAKE NON-LAWS

Virtually unchallenged, the bureaucrats threaten local governments, giving out the false impression that federal assistance will be withheld from a city or a county which does not join a region.

There is no federal statute mandating regional membership.

Local governments are being hoodwinked into believing that they will lose distributable funds if they refuse regional planning.

And yet, after dropping out of a COG region, Crook County (Ore.) applied for and was apportioned \$12,600 in Emergency Employment Act funds in Sept. '71. Other instances have toted up a significant score.

Most vigorous of the "join up or else" threats come from COG leadership, those Metro councils of governments that look to HUD (Housing and Urban Development) and other federal agencies for support.

The "cog game" gets underway when Metrocrat agents (they who promote Metro governance) call together local officials where the audience is told by pro-regional speakers that regions are being formed so that cities and counties can get federal assistance.

Newspapers print the elements of the message as each reporter hears it, usually interpreted as mandatory regionalism based on a quote delivered by a misled local official. Who checks it out? Practically no one.

But fund-starved local officials often rush to the regional trough.

Thrifter solvent governments don't fall so easily. One or two have even dug a little deeper and have exposed the bare bones of the true situation: that there is no legislated mandatory regional law, just a non-law written by delegated bureaucrats. The product is known as administrative rules and regulations.

In instances where a local government hesitates joining a COG, the Metrocrats haul out a crying rag embroidered with the questionable theory that if the holdout doesn't join to help create a region, its city or county neighbors will be denied the opportunity of applying for federal funds. That unfair argument is based on a HUD regulation which holds that a region must be composed of governments which represent 75 percent of the population of the region's geographic area.

The whole non-law situation has been a long time surfacing. First, the U.S. Congress shrugged off its lawmaking power. Enacting the Administrative Procedure Act in 1946, Congress has permitted the executive-administrative branch of government, through agencies, to rule the citizens by regulatory red tape of which, some rules are non-laws not backed by statutes.

One of the agencies, HUD, admits the truth. To the point-blank question, "Can a city or county obtain grants from HUD without belonging to a regional government?" HUD's Portland area branch office (Region X, Seattle, Wash.), replied August 23, 1971: (refer to 10.2PMM (Lang))

"Theoretically — yes, but from a management standpoint, the answer would be no . . . those public bodies that support the goals and objectives of this department, which include comprehensive planning, will have a better chance in the general competition for grant and loan assistance."

In other words, HUD brands U.S. Constitutional law as "theory," and enforces its own ersatz non-laws.

The unlawful situation is a hotbed capable of political harrassment and unauthorized impounding of funds withheld from independent governments which refuse the Administration's regional yoke.

Next time someone tells you that your city or county is required to join a regional planning setup to receive federal funds, demand to see the federal law that says so. But take heed, lest a non-law be palmed off as a true legislated statute.

SECRECY OVERKILLS PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW

The public information section of the federal Administrative Procedure Act in 1972 was studied by a subcommittee of Congress with emphasis on abuses of the defense security system, but a lesser known aspect — a citizen's right to know about bureaucratic changes in his domestic government — also received attention.

More than any other law possibly, the federal Administrative Procedure Act is contributing to the downfall of American representative government. Approving the original Act, Congress abdicated its lawmaking trusteeship. In practice, the bureaucracy claims the orphaned legislative power. Result: the citizens are disenfranchised and prevented from making the laws they want to live under.

Far beyond the controlling statutes, bureaucrats are writing non-laws (administrative rules and regulations), the system which is converting the United States into an administrative dictatorship.

Enacted originally in 1946, the Act was recodified (Title 5 U.S.C.) in 1966, and its Sec. 552 amended in 1967. That amendment, ironically called the "Freedom of Information" law, affords the federal bureaucracy an alarming measure of secrecy.

A condition of the original law was relaxed. Materials which should be published in full in the Federal Register (administrative publication), now are being "incorporated by reference" — which is to say, not printed at all (Sec. 552 (a) 1-E). Under the system bureaucrats can enforce non-laws that have not been made public.

The controversial A-95 circular issued by the OMB (executive Office of Management and Budget) and administered by HUD (Housing and Urban Development) is a case in point. Never published in the Federal Register, the A-95 clearinghouse system is smothered under confusion generating from the many-times-revised administrative edict which is further altered by day-to-day, hour-by-hour interpretations, some by long-distance telephone conversations between HUD and its field offices.

Even with Federal Register publication of the rules and regulations, a citizen is hard-pressed to keep informed; he needs a lawyer at hand in order to be sure where true law ends and where non-law begins.

Without Federal Register publication, a citizen is rendered completely blind; he has no way of knowing what new bureaucratic rules and regulations are being written to shackle him.

Hearings were in process in 1972 before the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, Congressman Wm. S. Moorhead, Chairman.

A reliable Washington source indicated that the director of the Federal

Register had proposed a revision of the "incorporation by reference" standards and that a further relaxation of the requirement was contemplated. That would lead to even greater secrecy for the bureaucracy, less chance for the public to know what the executive sector is doing.

This further threat to the public's right to know must be scotched. Congress must reclaim its lawmaking power. Citizens insist upon consenting to the laws they live under as enacted properly by their elected representatives.

The entire Administrative Procedure Act needs to be expunged from the statutes. But until that time arrives, publication of all the non-laws in the Federal Register should be restored, no exceptions allowed.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE DICTATORSHIP

An influential Congressman has verified that the controversial condition of regionalism is not a requirement imposed by federal law.

If no federal law requires cities and counties to join a region as a condition to qualify for federal assistance, then why are thousands of local governmental units being pressured into regional membership?

Almost universally, local elected governing bodies have been told that regional arrangements "are required" before cities and counties can receive federal assistance. Told by whom? Required by what?

The shocking situation is caused by the unbelievable mishmash of contradictory information being issued by the federal Housing and Urban Development Department headquarters in Wash., D.C. and HUD's field offices in the ten federal regions over the fifty sovereign states.

The facts reveal that HUD spokesmen addressing local government leaders say "must join a region," whereas HUD heads have admitted, "there's no mandatory federal regional law."

HUD in Wash., D.C. in 1972 topped it off with a letter to a Congressman that stated, "There is no statutory requirement that a local governmental unit must be a member of an areawide council" (to get federal funding). That letter was signed by Joseph Westner, Assistant for Congressional Relations, Office of the Secretary of HUD.

Congressman Al Ullman (Ore.) passed a copy of the letter to a constituent in the Pacific Northwest on April 26, 1972 with the comment, "The attached reply from the Department of Housing and Urban Development indicates that there is no statute requiring membership in a regional planning organization as a prerequisite for funds under the water and sewer grant program."

Water-and-sewers was the grant category under discussion. The situation applies equally to other federal assistance programs.

A totally different and contradictory set of answers on the same topic — water, sewers, and regionalism — was given a few days earlier in the mid-west by another congressman and another HUD spokesman. Published in the Goshen News (Goshen, Ind.) April 21, 1972, was a letter written by Steven J. Hans, HUD director in Indianapolis, to county commissioners stating, "Elkhart County must rejoin MACOG to be eligible for certain grants." The county had dropped out of bi-state (Mich.-Ind.) Michiana Area Council of Gov'ts.

Congressman John Brademas (Ind.) in an explanation to Robert Conrad, newspaper editor, wrote, "If Elkhart County is to avoid a cutoff of Federal funds in the near future . . . HUD officials advise me that the county must take steps to rejoin MACOG as an active participant."

How has this tempest of confusion, uneven application of regulations and bewildering congressional contradictions come about?

Because Congress has franchised bureaucrats with lawmaking power. Non-elected administrators write rules and regulations then change them from moment to moment, between morning and night and between dusk and dawn — even without publication in the Federal Register, the diary of administrative federal action.

The whole United States lies trussed under that tyranny of administrative dictatorship. The situation lies beyond the purgative of the ballot since citizens can't vote appointees out of office nor veto the rules and regulations (non-laws) which have the effect of laws.

It is imperative that our representatives in Congress begin an inquiry into the Administrative Procedure Act (Title 5 U.S.C.A.), and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (PL 90-577), also the "Model Cities" Act (PL 89-754), and other unconstitutional delegations of legislative power.

OSHA: A NON-LAW

A state governor, public anger, and a newspaper page provide a dimensional view which you cannot get by merely reading the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA), the law that controls employers and employees, and without constitutional authority.

That's because OSHA's non-law rules and regulations are written by bureaucrats after Congress approved the policy, wrong from its start. The offspring non-laws apparently are nastier than the parental non-law.

An almost full page display in the Summit Sun (Miss.) pointed out that OSHA writes, administers, and has the last word on the regulations it enforces under the name of the law.

Exercise of the three powers by one body (OSHA) constitutes a system of dictatorship. OSHA (the system) moves in where state-type OSHA's are lacking. The federal regulation of private matters within a state is falsely called a "partnership" by the OSHAcrats.

Governor Meldrim Thomson reportedly is discontinuing the so-called partnership in his state, New Hampshire. According to the Sunday News (Manchester, N.H.), the governor charged that OSHA "goes beyond" normal safety measures, and enforces regulations so strict that they harass employers and impede the progress of business.

He condemned the practice of compliance inspectors who reportedly levied on-the-spot fines without hearings, a type of tyranny out of keeping with the American concept of due process of law.

The OSHA Act as passed by Congress provides a sort of judicial referral. But, dealing out its own instant punishment OSHA demonstrates how the non-laws can sprout so easily on the fringe of a statute.

OSHA is enforced by the Dept. of Labor, one of the nine agencies that staff the regional councils of New Federalism's 10-Region U.S.A.

These are the facts of OSHA: The unconstitutional law as passed by

Congress fills 31 pages, 6" x 9". The non-law written by bureaucrats in the same type size reportedly fills 248 pages 8½" x 11" in the *Federal Register*, depository for non-laws.

What's in those 217 surplus pages? Your lawyer might tell you. And certainly OSHA's compliance inspectors will tell you!

"Through May 31, 1972, OSHA had issued more than 380,000 words of un-indexed rules and regulations plus supplementary instructions on record-keeping, notice posting, etc., which... would form a 17-foot high pile of papers." (Summit Sun 9/20/73)

In New Hampshire, the governor said three OSHA inspectors levied 18,712 fines against 91 business firms between Jan. 1 and June 30.

The governor laid out his course: He "divorced" OSHA. He sent out non-support notices to the Boston regional office (Region I). Copies were sent to members of the state's congressional delegation. Businessmen were asked to report further incidents of harsh and perhaps unlawful constraint of trade by the OSHAcrats.

Then the governor apparently confused the statute with the non-laws. He was reported saying that if Congress revised the law to remove harassment features he would be "happy to cooperate" again.

Does Congress have the power to revise the non-laws of the administrators? Having given the law-writing power to the executive sector that produced OSHA, it would seem that Congress would have to pass a special law to make a correction.

The Administrative Procedure Act, the source of non-laws, should be repealed. The entire non-law system of administrative rules and regulations goes against the Constitution.

METRO WATER LAW A UN NON-LAW

A revolutionary tactic, a non-law falsely labeled as a proposed law, aims to control all drinking water in the United States and to fine violators five thousand dollars (\$5000) per day.

Introduced May 10, 1972, H.R. 14899 would subject entire States and all Americans under the control of one individual, the Environmental Protection Administrator, with absolute power and authority over the nation's entire water supply, primary, secondary, and bottled water.

The administrator would decide drinking water standards, control water sources, establish regulations on underground sewers (waste injection control.) Under the broad powers, he could fluoridate all drinking water in the nation as a so-called "protection" for U.S. citizens. If his order regarding a sewer program were ignored, a \$5000 per day fine could be inflicted as punishment and he could bring suit against States and persons should they thwart his will.

The 39-page recital of threats carries the title, "Safe Drinking Water Act." If the contents are startling, the format of the measure is more so; it appears to be a forerunner of the type of world (United Nations) non-laws that Americans can expect under the UN's Metro control.

H.R. 14899 wasn't a proposed statutory Act of Congress. Congress merely introduced the title; the language turned over the lawmaking to the ap-

1 "TITLE XII—SAFETY OF PUBLIC WATER
2 SYSTEMS

3 "DEFINITIONS

4 "SEC. 1201. For purposes of this title:

5 " (1) The term 'Administrator' means the Admin-
6 istrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

7 " (2) The term 'Agency' means the Environmental
8 Protection Agency.

9 " (3) The term 'municipality' means a city, town,
10 or other public body created by or pursuant to State law,
11 or an Indian tribal organization authorized by law.

12 " (4) The term 'person' includes a State or a mu-
13 nicipality.

14 " (5) The term 'public water system' means a sys-
15 tem for the provision to the public of piped water for
16 human consumption, if such system has at least fifteen
17 service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-
18 five individuals. Such term includes any collection, treat-
19 ment, storage, and distribution facilities under control
20 of the operator of such system and used primarily in
21 connection with such system, and any collection or
22 storage facilities not under such control which are used
23 primarily in connection with such system.

24 " (6) The term 'supplier of water' means any per-
25 son who owns or operates a public water system.

1 “(7) The term ‘contaminant’ means any physical,
2 chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter
3 **in water.**

4 “(8) The term ‘Council’ means the National Drink-
5 ing Water Advisory Council established under section
6 **1210.**

7 “NATIONAL DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

8 “SEC. 1202. (a) (1) The Administrator shall publish
9 proposed national primary drinking water regulations within
10 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, and he shall
11 publish proposed national secondary drinking water regula-
12 tions within 270 days after such date of enactment. Within
13 60 days after publication of any such regulation, he shall
14 promulgate such regulation with such modifications as he
15 deems appropriate. The Administrator may from time to
16 time revise such regulations.

17 “(2) No primary regulation promulgated under this
18 section, or revision thereof (other than a revision making
19 only technical or clerical changes in a regulation), shall take
20 effect until one year after the date on which such regulation
21 or revision is published in the Federal Register.

22 “(3) In proposing and promulgating regulations under
23 this section, the Administrator shall consult with and shall
24 take into consideration the recommendations of the Secretary,

pointed Administrator. The non-laws he makes (administrative regulations) need only to be published in the Federal Register to take effect. The proposed measure so provided.

The Administrator would name his own 15-member advisory council. Presumably the ten regional EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) directors in the ten (10) U.S.A. regions would report to him on the monumental task of inspecting and monitoring that would be required.

Made responsible for enforcing the water non-laws, the States would face lawsuits and fines if they didn't. ACIR (Syndicate 1313-dominated federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations) openly assisted by several 1313 groups, has a package of water and sewer laws prepared for state use (ACIR "Cum" 1970, 87-51-00 a,b, and c.)¹¹

By ratifying the UN Charter, the U.S. Senate committed The Congress to legislate in areas which are closed to Congress by the Constitution. The Constitution doesn't give Congress the power to enact an unlimited spate of laws. Nor water control laws.

Alien UN laws are coming into the U.S.A. via the United Nations Charter as mandates that aren't self-executing. After execution (enactment by Congress) those UN non-laws are being upheld by the Courts using the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Each State clouded its statutory sovereignty in favor of the federal laws when the States ratified the 14th Amendment. The controversial ratification claim itself is moot.

Abused by the tortured interpretations of the Courts, the 14th Amendment has been turned into a shelter for alien UN "laws" and enforces them in the States. The switch from the UN Charter mandate to the 14th Amendment argument in *Fujii vs. State* set the pattern. (See *Fujii vs. State* [Calif.], 1950 & 4/17/52 — 242 Pacific Reporter P. 2d 617.)

The Amendment sets up dual citizenship for Americans: state citizenship and U.S. citizenship. Speaking of the latter, the Amendment says, "No State . . . shall . . . deny to any person . . . the equal protection of the laws." A command for every State to obey "national" laws. Abused, the command is being made to justify alien UN non-laws within the United States.

In writing the national drinking water non-law, the political vandals may have gone too far too fast. They failed to take into account the traditional supremacy of a Constitution, including state constitutions, over executive orders and administrative regulations (the non-laws such as the water measure.)

The error might be fatal for that and other Metro governance controls.

CONTROL OVER WATER SOUGHT THROUGH FLUORIDATION

At a time when LBJ was charging the nation with water pollution control, another program, moving silently, continued its crusade to contaminate every glass of drinking water in the United States.

Falsely claiming that addition of sodium fluoride, about one part per million water, reduces tooth decay, proponents were foolishly relying on propaganda that has been rated as a statistical illusion many times over.

One such condemnation of false statistics was made before the New York

11. See Bibliography.

City Board of Estimate by a research and development engineer. His summation stemmed from definitive research that proved fluoridated water was not a tooth cavity preventative. Holder of numerous professional and civic awards K.K. Paluev said, "Were it not for the sincerity of its promoters, fluoridation would have gone down in history as the greatest con game of all time — snake oil peddling come of age."¹²

A false contention — that fluoride dosage of water is no deadlier than common table salt — was dramatically unmasked in Chico (Calif.). During a pro-fluoridation meeting, Dr. O. E. Dunaway appeared with two tumblers of water, offering to mix sodium fluoride (an ingredient used to poison rodents) in one glass, salt in the other and to drink the saline mixture if a fluoridation proponent would drink the fluoridated potion. Nobody accepted the doctor's challenge.

Prior to 1939, fluoridating water was practically unthinkable, no doubt because the high toxicity of fluorides was considered comparable with that of arsenic and lead. Yet, on Sept. 20, 1939, a Dr. G. J. Cox proposed fluoridation for Johnstown (Pa.). The idea originated in 1936 when he was Senior Industrial Fellow at the Mellon Institute founded by Andrew Mellon, also founder of Aluminum Corp. of America (ALCOA.) Fluoride is a by-product of aluminum production.¹³

In January 1950, ALCOA started advertising sale of fluoride as an additive to public drinking water.

In December of the same year, interestingly, a federal court awarded \$60,000 to a cattleman who had brought suit against ALCOA's Vancouver (Wash.) plant. He complained that fluoride slag had contaminated grass and forage which resulted in injury and death to his cattle. The court agreed that ALCOA was at fault in dumping 1,000 to 7,000 pounds of fluoride each month into the Columbia River.¹⁴

A court case, *Readey vs. St. Louis County*, also rendered a verdict favoring a plaintiff who filed suit against water fluoridation. Court ruled a May 1959 ordinance for fluoridating the county water supply to be invalid and unconstitutional, violating the U.S. Constitution, the Missouri Constitution and the St. Louis County Charter.¹⁵

The 800-page transcript indicated that fluoridation does not prevent tooth decay in any age group of human beings and that dental caries increased 36 percent in ten years after the addition of artificial fluoridation under the famous Newburgh, N.Y. fluoridation study.

Dr. Wm. A. Albrecht, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Soils, University of Missouri warned against fluoridation of water. Coming from distances to testify, Dr. F. B. Exner, M.D. (Seattle) exposed as false the claim that all medical and dental associations have endorsed fluoridation: Dr. George L. Waldbott, M.D. (Detroit) proved the fluoridation program to be a political scheme without scientific basis.

12. Fluoridation Benefits — A Statistical Illusion, by K.K. Paluev, Pittsfield, Mass. (1957).

13. National Fluoridation News, Vol. VI No. 1, Detroit, Mich.

14. Seattle Times quote *Id.*

15. The Case Summary (1961) by D. Readey.

The political charge is supportable by Syndicate 1313 getting into the act. 1313's National Institute of Municipal Law Officers published the booklet, "Fluoridation of Municipal Water Supply," containing draft laws to implement the fluoridation of public water supplies.

THE IRS: FREQUENT NON-LAW USER

Working separately, the endeavors of two exceptional Americans converged on one major irritant, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Agents of that bureaucracy which collects your federal income tax were taken to court by Austin Flett in Illinois and Willis Stone in California. Stone is founder and national chairman of the Liberty Amendment Committee which proposes phasing out the federal individual income tax.¹⁶

The Liberty Amendment's case against the IRS was filed in Los Angeles Federal Court April 6, 1970, charging the IRS with rewriting sections of the U.S. Constitution and the statutes by the method of publishing the following "definition" in the Federal Register 6/26/59:

"The term 'legislation' . . . includes action by the Congress, by any State Legislature, or by a local council or similar governing body, or *by the public in a referendum, initiative, constitutional amendment or similar procedure.*"

Since the Liberty Amendment is a proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution and inclusive in the above, the IRS, empowered through its own declaration or definition is attempting to strip the Liberty Amendment Committee of its tax equity as a non-political, non-profit organization.

Beyond the tax angle, the test case sought to determine whether or not bureaucrats in administrative government can continue to exert lawmaking-by-ink — a process of merely printing laws ("rules") on the paper of the daily Federal Register, a publication whose staff additionally assists agencies in the rule-making.¹⁷

A similar case history, that of insurance broker Austin Flett, began in 1942 when Flett complained to the U.S. Treasury Dept. that unfair federal law forced him to pay income taxes while his underwriting competitors, under shelter of a "cooperative" conglomerate, went tax free.

Flett's research revealed to him that the insurance group was part of a worldwide socialist movement financed by unlawfully untaxed funds.¹⁸

Proof furnished to the Treasury Dept. by Flett was to have been used to collect from illegal exemptees several billion dollars in unpaid taxes. No action resulted — except that harrassment of Flett began.

In 1969, Mr. Flett signed his Form 1040 in blank. As he had done for eleven consecutive years, he filed under protest and paid no tax.

Flett declared, "There is nothing in the law that states that taxpayers, under threat of prison sentences shall be forced, unlawfully via withholding taxes, audits, liens, levies, seizure notices, summons and court orders, to pay

16. Liberty Amendment Committee, U.S.A., 6413 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90028.

17. U.S. Government Organization Manual 1959-60.

18. Flett research publications, 134 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois 60603.

the Federal Income Taxes of approximately 1,200,000 tax exempt organizations that unlawfully escape the payment of twenty-five to fifty billions of dollars each year in Federal Income Taxes.

"Rules and Regulations Title 26, U.S. Internal Revenue Code, as promulgated and enforced under the 'Administrative Procedure Act of 1946' is in complete violation of the rights of all citizens under the Constitution of the United States and Title 18, Section 241, U.S. Criminal Code."

Flett wrote on another occasion, "IRS will not bring me to trial in my cases started May 1965 and April 1966, as decision can only be: Unconstitutional! IRS is in deep trouble. Look for repeal of the Internal Revenue Code as illegal."

Climaxing his long fight, Flett filed Case No. 70 C 680, March 18, 1970 in the U.S. District Court, Ill., Northern District, Eastern Division. Flett pinpointed the trouble-making federal Administrative Procedure Act, originally Public Law 79-404, (Title 5 U.S.C.) The law defines "agency" and "authority" as being the same. A "rule" becomes "any agency statement . . . designed to implement . . . or prescribe law or policy" (when) "published in the Federal Register."

Importantly, Flett's case was to have determined the Constitutionality of the Administrative Procedure Act and the Rules and Regulations of the IRS Code as enforced in the courts via "this unlawful Act."

Flett named three defendants, a judge, U.S. Attorney, and IRS agent, and charged them with four counts of harrassment in violation of Title 18, U.S. Criminal Code.

Of supreme significance is the fact that administrative lawmaking by Federal Register ink became the target of both lawsuits, the Liberty Amendment's and the late Mr. Flett's. The splendid warrior for constitutional government died unexpectedly during a lecture tour. His several court suits, feared by the IRS, were never brought to trial. The Liberty Amendment case is on its way to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Shifting legislative power to the executive sector, delegating lawmaking to administrative appointees — that's what Metro governance is all about. A violation of the U.S. Constitution's tri-partite separation of powers. Now here it is, exposed working at the federal tax collecting level.

GOVERNANCE VICTIM: A SCHOOL

Watching the incredible destruction of Shelton College, a private non-denominational school in New Jersey, knowledgeable citizens recognized the weapon used as fashioned from dread Metro materiél: 1) a comprehensive education *masterplan* and 2) *governance*, bureaucratic control powered by administrative regulatory devices, not by processed laws.

The concept of geographic regionalism capped by dictatorial *governance* has produced Metro, the antithesis of U.S. Constitutional government, and Shelton's decess provides an example of governance working in education as well as in government.

Dr. Ralph A. Dungan, Chancellor of Higher Education, N.J. reportedly wrote in an *executing memorandum* used against Shelton, "New Jersey has created a single comprehensive system of higher education which includes all institutions, public and private, at all levels of higher education. . . . The

New Jersey system . . . has the advantages of a simple and direct system of *governance*."

In brief, private Shelton College at Cape May, N.J., was by forcible governance, incorporated into the state's monolithic educational system, was measured, found at variance with the masterplan elements, was then impaled by a 19-item bill of charges, declared unworthy of accreditation and closed down.

Typical of the unsubstantiated charges aimed at Shelton: didn't have enough money to pay a competent faculty, no proper library, etc.

Dr. Carl McIntire, president of Shelton, claims that the college more than met minimum requirements by any fair appraisal, and that the state education board was fault-finding with generalized accusations. Established to serve the state and its people, the Board — he said — actually made the rules, interpreted the rules, and judged the suspect. The description fits "governance."

In his message at the last Commencement at Cape May, May 1971, Dr. McIntire remarked, "Could it be that our Christian warriors, the ones that we are training could be at the root of all our trouble? Is it that Dr. Dungan did not want to see men raised up in this State to provide the leadership in the battle to expose the liberals for their humanism?"

Also speaking at the farewell Commencement, The Hon. Charles Sandman, representing the second congressional district of New Jersey, deplored the ruthless destruction of Shelton College, and at a time when the state needs educational facilities so badly. The Congressman recalled what he termed other "blunders" made by many of the New Jersey educators while turning Rutgers into the State University (1957).

Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers draws Metrocrats from all over the nation where conferences and workshops crank out Metro schemes to dominate American government.

The state long has been a Metro hotbed. In 1936, New Jersey passed the law that launched Syndicate 1313's unconstitutional Council of State Governments to which all fifty states now pay annual tribute.

In mourning the death of Shelton at the hands of New Jersey "governance" it is recalled that radio station WXUR and WXUR-FM, headed also by Dr. McIntire, was ordered off the air by federal "governance" due to an alleged violation of an *administrative doctrine* promulgated by Federal Communications Commission.

Appalled by these contemptible events under Metro "governance," angered Americans take a measure of satisfaction in the *resurrection* of Shelton. The college opened its 1971 Fall term September at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The Courts and the Lawyers

LEGAL PACK ACTION BY SYNDICATE 1313

The strange type of government being dealt out to Americans since the United States signed the United Nations Charter, is causing organized "group pressure" to war upon those brave individual Americans who stand up against the outrageous laws of encroaching World Government.

The group-vs.-individual phenomena, predicted by psychiatrists more than two decades ago, has served up some extraordinary examples over the period of years. The following two are drawn from the domestic franchiser of UN Treaty Law, Syndicate 1313 at 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago.

NIMLO (1313's National Institute of Municipal Law Officers) played "friend of the court" against the case of a householder who barred a health officer's entry without a search warrant. The event took place in Baltimore (Md.) in 1958.

The homeowner offered to admit the inspector if a search warrant were presented. No warrant was ever sought, although an entire day elapsed between the attempted inspection and the arrest. The householder was convicted and fined, the court holding that the Baltimore city code was valid and that the search without a warrant did not violate the Due Process clause of the 4th Amendment.

The case was carried to the U.S. Supreme Court level and NIMLO filed again as *amici curiae* (friends of the court) for member cities whose attorneys belonged to NIMLO, part of the 1313 Metro complex. Metrocrats support the practice of "administrative search" (without court-approved search warrants) as a means of gaining easy entrance to private property "to do what needs to be done" — as Metrocrats put it.

A dissenting Justice pointed out that, as far back as English common law, a man's cottage was protected from entry without warrant, even if the King himself, wanted in. The Justice also stated, "It was not the search that was vicious, it was the absence of a warrant. . . ." Yet, the Supreme Court majority with 1313's NIMLO as *amici curiae* upheld the lower courts, setting precedent that helps strike down the right to privacy.¹

The second example of Metro-1313 pack action against an individual occurred in the City of Bakersfield vs. Miller building code case.² A hotel was condemned by the city using a retroactive (ex post facto) building code published by Syndicate 1313's International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO).

The trial court ruled against the hotelman. The appellate court reversed

1. United States Reports, Vol. 359, p. 360, Oct. term 1958.

2. California Supreme Court, L.A. Number 28224, 1966.

the decision and criticized the practice of code adoption "by reference," — a method by which a city can adopt a pre-packaged "mail order set of laws" such as the ICBO code, merely by naming the code title. ICBO's code runs to about 364 pages in length.

The hotelman took his case to the California Supreme Court and lost; he asked for a rehearing.

Joining in as "friends of the court" on the side of the City, 1313's network of city attorneys closed in on the hapless individual, listing more than 40 California cities as "amici curiae."

One city attorney exploited a city name without getting prior consent from the city council. Other attorneys representing from one to four little cities on a part-time basis, added the names of these to the list, usually under a so-called "blanket approval" which gives the city attorneys a free hand to do as they see fit.

The toils of Metro-1313 can ensnarl other citizens whose city attorneys hold membership in NIMLO, and whose city code includes ICBO "administrative" law. Such "law," written by outsiders such as political Syndicate 1313 or appointed administrators, consists of punitive rules and regulations which, when uncontested, are as binding upon citizens as statutory law.

URBAN RENEWAL AND THE U.S. COURTS SYSTEM

Citizens who are being plunged into involuntary bankruptcy forced on them by urban renewal have been asking if any property owner anywhere in the United States has ever won a case against Urban Renewal.

Generally, urban renewal court cases based on concept, with plaintiffs asking for: 1) cessation of an UR project, or 2) relief or exclusion from the boundaries of a specific UR project, or 3) a contention that UR is unconstitutional or in violation of state law — all such cases have ended in defeat for the property owners. Seemingly, the courts are pro-urban renewal and render decisions accordingly.

An attorney has generously volunteered the following: "My experience as a lawyer indicates to me this sort of practice prevalent in urban renewal: An immature do-gooder draftsman (appointed, not elected by the people) draws a rectangle on a city map thumb-tacked to his drawing board and in accord with his arrogant non-elected colleagues proclaims a 'finding,' which is non-appealable by judicial process, that the area within the rectangle must be demolished and then rebuilt according to sophomoric whims.

"That kind of dictatorship has resulted in the destruction of a Wash., D.C. department store business as in the case of Berman vs. Parker (cited in *Terrible 1313 Revisited* by Author). It resulted in the demolition of a freshly modernized building as in a certain Massachusetts case. It has resulted in the razing of a new business venture erected only three years before the urban 'improvement' scheme and the award of the land to a different private business, as in another Massachusetts case.

"The Massachusetts Court has held: 'The fact that the dwellings of the plaintiffs . . . (were not decadent) . . . is immaterial, for the test is the area as a unit and not dwellings located in the area.'³

3. Stockus vs. Boston Housing Authority, 304 Mass. 507, 510.

An owner who brings suit based on price has a slight chance of winning. One plucky citizen group in Los Angeles (Calif.), the Hoover Area Improvement Assn., Inc.⁴ which sued on UR's specific violation of state and other laws was stopped cold by the entire California court system, and waited it out as the Community Redevelopment Agency prepared to take private properties. An HAIA spokesman put it this way:

"Our members expect to refuse the CRA's first and second cut-rate price offers. If the third step, an arbitration hearing before a judge between the owners and the CRA, reaches no agreement, then the CRA can sue. Only then will each owner get his attorney. If the owners win, Los Angeles city taxes will go up to cover the court awards, but Angelenos deserve to pay — they failed to speak out against CRA when we needed help."

It is Urban Renewal's senseless and extravagant demolition of perfectly sound, economically healthy structures which someday may break the backs of the taxpaying American public and thus bring urban renewal to a stop.

On the other hand, analytical citizens will recognize urban renewal for what it is: An alien concept brought into the United States through the United Nations Charter's treaty law. As the economic offshoot of Metropolitan Governance, world government cut to size for the U.S.A., urban renewal has been sponsored from its inception by political Syndicate 1313's NAHRO (National Assn. of Housing & Redevelopment Officials), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois.

THE COURTS REFUSE TO JUDGE

The American people are being injured by administrative rules and regulations sometimes passed off as red tape. But when the tape begins to sprout barbed wire, *governance* by administrative rules has gone too far.

An administrative rule or regulation is written by a bureaucrat; it is not a law arising from citizen consent through elected lawmakers.

Only recently, citizens have discovered their subjugation under regulatory administrative rules and regulations but many public attorneys and judges apparently have known, all along. Now, when asked to judge specifically on cases involving administrative rules, the courts are balking in a curious manner.

According to a complaint, citizens in Coffeyville (Kans.) wanted to vote on urban renewal. A city attorney advised the city commission that it was not necessary to have an election. Apparently the legislative power over UR had been transformed into administrative power when the city council "did business" by administrative *resolution* rather than by *legislative* ordinance.

The citizens took the matter to court, and lost. Without commenting on the federal administrative nature of urban renewal through the Housing and Urban Development Dept. (HUD), a rule-making agency, the judge declared the case "laches" — too late. Yet, the citizens claim that they presented their

4. HAIA, Inc. 1040 W. 35 St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007 (Premises razed by UR).

petition prior to the city's entering into contract with urban renewal. *Why did the Court duck?*

The Liberty Amendment Committee of the U.S.A. vs. United States, *et al.* involves an administrative "definition" by the Internal Revenue Service, a rule-making agency. The nationwide Liberty Amendment Committee (to repeal the federal individual income tax) contested the IRS action which denied a type of tax exemption. A Writ was requested to force the IRS to abide by the Constitution and the laws of the United States. The federal court in California termed the suit "premature" and claimed that the relief requested fell outside the court's jurisdiction. *Why did that court sidestep?*

Editorially, the Liberty Amendment Committee commented,⁵ "The bureaucracy . . . established the technique of replacing our law with their 'regulations' or 'definitions' long ago. . . . The acts of collusion between the bureaucracy and the federal court emerged with the greatest possible clarity on June 19, 1970." (date of decision by Federal Judge H. Pregerson re: the committee's case.)

Elsewhere, in Illinois, Mr. Austin Flett who filed his case against the IRS agents *et al* was likewise put down by a federal court. The late Mr. Flett paid no federal income tax for more than a dozen years. He alleged that the defendants, collaborators in a secret government functioning through administrative rules, are not competent to administer the laws of the United States.

In a letter dated June 29, 1970, the IRS admitted that the Internal Revenue Service is an "Agency" as defined by the federal Administrative Procedure Act (Title 5 U.S.C.). That law delegates power to agencies to make "printing press laws" — administrative rules printed in the Federal Register and its Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

Like the Kansas and California courts, the Illinois U.S. District Court (Judge Bernard M. Decker) dismissed Flett's case, stating that the court was without jurisdiction.⁶

If the devil were to lose his asbestos boots, his gyrations would be scarcely more grotesque than the behavior of the courts when confronted with an administrative rule situation. Using similar tactics, the three aforementioned courts ducked the true issue and cloaked the malefactors.

Why are judges refusing to judge on the malfunctions of administrative rules?

METRO PERILS AMERICAN JUSTICE

Metrocrats found an opening into the judicial sector of government when Congress established the Federal Judicial Center (Title 28 U.S.C., Chapter 42, Sections 620-29) in 1967.

The Center may turn out to be, in the federal judicial sector, what Metro-1313's ACIR is in the legislative sector, a trojan horse, for the Metrocrats to capture the judicial processes.

The reason for the Center never was made quite clear by the legislators

5. Freedom Magazine, Summer 1970, Liberty Amendment Committee of the U.S.A., 6413 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles 90028.

6. Flett vs. Campbell et al No. 70C680, U.S. Distr. Court, No. Distr. of Illinois, Eastern Division.

who voted for it.⁷ It was fuzzily described as a means to improve the administration of justice. What type of justice? Metro's?

The Act (PL 90-219) certainly opened the way for Metrocrats to assume control over the judicial process by using the administrative reins whereby the breed controls all agencies and governmental departments which its offspring invades.

One section of the law authorizes the study of and ways in which ADP (automatic data processing) systems might be applied to court administration.

Another section authorizes the Center's Board to request information from any department, agency or independent instrumentality of the Government, and those sources are directed to "cooperate." It puts the Judicial Center into a unique position of power control over the other branches through information control that can be speeded by electronics.

In warning against the Center in 1967, Hon. John R. Rarick pointed out, "*The separation of the powers of our government into the three divisions of legislative, judicial and executive has been basic for survival. The balance is further eroded by H.R.6111 [Center bill, Ed.] As is par for the day, the unelected minority leads and directs the elected majority. The legislative branch has now perfected the machine by which it [unelected minority, Ed.] may obtain advice and consent from the judiciary. . . . One might think the Congress would start resenting their powers being usurped and the responsibility of their duties as elected officials to their people being suppressed. But apparently not.*"⁸

In turn, the judiciary is vulnerable to being impregnated with advice and counsel dispensed by the Metrocrats.

The Center's door is open to political Syndicate 1313's hucksters. The Board may contract with government and "private agencies" (descriptive of the 1313 organizations) or persons, for research projects and other services.

Federal administrative agencies, such as HUD, regularly sign contracts with purveyors of Metro governance, the units of the Syndicate 1313, core at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. Under similar contracts, the Metrocrats can develop programs and mould personnel in the judicial branch, including judges, referees, clerks of court, probation officers, etc., to suit the purposes of Metro.

Syndicate 1313 quasi-juridical units already exist, such as the Parole and Probation Compact Administrators Assn., the Conference of Chief Justices, and National Conference of Court Administrative Officers to "advise" the Center. Those 1313 units operate under the aegis of 1313's all-pervasive Council of State Governments (see MetroChart, front of book).

With the Metrocrats imbedded within ACIR in the legislative sector, and with their access secured to the Federal Judicial Center in the judicial sector, Metro's aggrandizement appears almost complete as to structure.

REGIONAL COURT DECISION GARROTES COUNTIES

The California Supreme Court has ruled that El Dorado and Placer coun-

7. Congressional Record pp. H7401-07 6/19/67 passed by House. Passed by Senate 11/17/67.

8. John R. Rarick, M.C. June 1967 press release re: H.R. 6111, American News Service.

ties must pay the levies imposed by the bi-state Lake Tahoe region: El Dorado \$136,944.68; Placer \$84,272.98; total \$221,217.66, 1969-72.

The decision amounts to an "end run" circumventing the State Constitution. The tragedy is made shockingly worse because the U.S. Congress has joined in the power push.

Californians objected to the region headed by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency but citizens never had a chance to vote on the changeover to the radical new form of governance. The Nevada and California legislatures voted in the region, asked for congressional consent.

Citizen anger followed the matter to Wash., D.C., delayed it during two sessions, but Congress approved the bi-state 5-county region (PL 91-148).

Not one syllable of the opposition appeared in the measure's federal reports of the Senate (Rept. 91-510) and House (Rept. 91-650), due to Wash., D.C.'s type of book burning. Sterile, lacking objectivity, those federal reports nevertheless were quoted at length by Judge Sullivan who handed down the decision on *The People vs. County of El Dorado, et al* (Sac. 7896, filed 8/17/71). Six judges concurred: Wright, McComb, Peters, Mosk, Schauer and Devine.

In effect, the court bypassed California's constitution. The court upheld the new and additional political subdivision (a region that covers pre-existing territory); it validated the region's false power to perform functions already assigned by statute to the counties; it swept away good Constitutional defenses, as well as the people's right to vote. All done by applying specious "regional" tags and arguments.

It is appalling to observe the court's footwork in avoiding the time-tested Constitutional prohibition against delegation of lawmaking power from a legislative body to an administrative group. The court opined that the legislature can "leave to some other body, public or private, the task of achieving the goals envisioned in the legislation."

In other words, while the legislature plays hookey, the Agency can crank out red tape — administrative rules and regulations — change them between morning and night and change them again between midnight and dawn, and the citizens are forced to obey.

Where the statutes left off and delegated administrative governance took over, the fearsome Metro system clicked into gear: a new measuring stick, the declaration of deficiency — counties not meeting the new standards, the book burning of dissent, and lastly the pro-regional court decision.

Because Tahoe's waves lap at both state shores and "observe no political boundaries," the court rationalized in favor of the new layer of governance capping the lake and environs. By the same Metro reasoning, the trade winds that blow, the clouds that drift, the currents of the seven seas become rationale for regionalism under world governance.

By reference, the court blamed Tahoe resident home owners for alleged inadequacies. The county governments were deemed too weak to cope. So the big regional Agency sought and won a court order to wring the thousands of dollars out of the captive counties to finance functions now denied to their performance by regionalism.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the successful 14th Amendment "class action" case re: California's public housing referendum law (*City of San Jose et al*, April 1971) reaffirmed the citizens' right to vote.

If a "class action" appeal by a California citizen in the Tahoe region should go before the U.S. Supreme Court, would the Court likewise protect the citizen's right to vote? Citizens were denied their right to vote on the bi-state regional governance which was created by the legislatures of California and Nevada.

THE LAWYERS HAVE KNOWN IT ALL ALONG!

By now, a couple of million Americans know what the trouble is: Americans are losing ground, falling back step by step as the bureaucratic dictatorship spreads out from Wash., D.C. It regulates Americans by non-laws enforced through the regional Metro system. When the President regulates the whole United States, he does so by Executive Orders. The non-laws and orders both are part of the non-American practice.

"We have developed something quite different than what our Founding Fathers talked about," said Dr. Frank Newman of the University of California. "I think it is very clear that most of our laws — certainly our most important laws — at the present time are not enacted by the legislature — by the Congress — but rather by government officials to whom Congress has delegated legislative power. *The lawyers know that!*"

The professor of international law was speaking to a meeting of the World Peace Through Law group (WPTL) reportedly of the American Bar Assn. Its members, occupationally slanted, claim that worldwide law could bring peace.

In his taped remarks, the lawyer went on to say that the bulk of legal work today is concerned "with that kind of law, that is — laws from the bureaucrats, rather than law from the Congress."

Why don't the many Americans who know about the peril defeat the peril? Sadly, in trying to make themselves heard, they can't compete with the prizes among the popcorn in the Federal Cracker Jacks.

Mayors and other public officials throng Washington, D.C., leaving unsolved problems at home while they jostle each other in competition for federal aid. "We want that money," they say, "We've got it coming to us."

An administrator of one of the free Medicare-serviced "convalescent homes" haughtily stated that many of the patients, perfectly capable of paying their own medical expenses, were wealthy people. "Why shouldn't they take advantage of Medicare — they've got it coming to them," she said.

The "new poor" demand and get luxury appliances, stylish clothing and child support based on a bounty system — so much per head. "They've got it coming," in the new parlance. "Pass the application blanks."

A businessman warns his wife "not to make a fool of herself" down at city hall where a tax payer group is protesting the Model Cities mess. He's got steel pipe to sell and wants the government contract.

Money for everybody in this grotesque Metro-America! The "gimme" seekers are, in their own eyes, just getting what they've got coming.

The WPTL speaker, approaching his conclusion: "that by focusing on *human* concerns, we'll get a better international government," revealed what he called "fantastically competent and effective enforcement devices."

He said, "We use the *money power*. There's an awful lot of people in this country that 'need' government money from Wash., D.C. And Wash., D.C. has

learned that people want that money so bad that they are willing to do all sorts of things in order to get it. . . . Now that they (the bureaucrats, Ed.) have a device for controlling — I don't know whether it is 40 percent, or 50 percent, or 60 percent of our economy . . . in general we are much more dependent on the decisions of those determining contracts than we are on decisions of public utilities commissions and old-fashioned regulatory agencies. In other words, you use the *contract power* much as you use money power in 'modern governing' to get things done that you think have to be done!"

In addition to the "gimme" seekers, what about the vast mass of passive neutralists who take no part in the needed drive to banish governance-by-enforcement? Do they have anything coming? Yes! Bondage under the dictatorship.

FOES OF RIGHT-TO-VOTE MENACED NINE STATES

Time almost ran out for a good law which citizens in nine sovereign states had approved in order to protect their environment and their over-taxed wallets.

The law provides that no public housing project can be started until the voters have approved the project. The law, held in common by California, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia, hung under threat in 1970 waiting to be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The original controversies erupted in the City of San Jose and County of San Mateo (Calif.). The two cases were consolidated (Brief for Appellee Housing Authority City of San Jose, by O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles, Calif.).

Non-taxed National Urban Coalition in Washington, D.C. and its medusa-like appendages immediately spearheaded a drive to influence the Supreme Court to deny taxed citizens the right to vote on how their tax dollars are spent.

The law enjoys constitutional muscle in California, being Article XXXIV of the state constitution. It was added by an initiative measure approved by the citizens in 1950.

But opponents tried to strike down that law, and to topple the laws of the other eight states, also to prevent the right-to-vote likewise in all fifty states. Reportedly, the tax-supported parasitic National Urban Coalition was to file a "friend of the court" brief urging the court to rule the California law invalid on the grounds that it is discriminatory — i.e. alleges that it prevents public tenants from getting what's due 'em.

The powerful Urban Coalition, headed by former HEW Secretary, John W. Gardner (Health, Education, Welfare), was hosted at a black-tie dinner by Pres. Nixon in 1969. The Coalition which gets money from HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) drafted former U.S. Attorney-Gen. Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach as chairman of its 22-member task force on law and government. The task force was made up of lawyers, judges and other legal sinew usable by Urban Coalition. (The Urban Coalition Report June 1969.)

To its steering committee, Urban Coalition thoughtfully added special interests which would benefit from unrestricted public housing construction and interest-bearing bonds, notes and other financial paper — such as

ALCOA (Aluminum Co. of America), Kaiser Industries, Chase Manhattan Bank, Allied Stores Corporation, insurance companies, labor unions, racially oriented councils and federal anti-poverty officials.

Then the Coalition marched out to whang against the dikes which tax payers had erected to save themselves, the laws which mandate a referendum before neighborhood-glutting public housing projects are started.

According to a reliable report from Washington, D.C., "The earliest these cases (James vs. Valtierra, Shaffer vs. Valtierra, Housing Authority of San Jose, Valtierra et al) could be heard is during the two week December session 1970, and it is likely that they will not be heard until January 1971. Thus, this is the time to submit 'friend of the court' briefs before the case is argued."

Without a doubt, the Metrocrat lawyers, through their Metro-1313 NIMLO (National Institute of Municipal Law Officers) asking for abolishment of the right-to-vote law, flooded the Supreme Court with their "friend" briefs. They do it all the time.

It is noted that citizens of the nine states which had much to lose if the right-to-vote law is struck down, likewise instituted "friend of the court" briefs through their legal representatives on their own behalf.

In 1971, the Court, in upholding the California amendment/law sustained the citizens right to vote.

The Metrocrats' Syndicate

INTO SERFDOM BY METRO DECREE

The Inner Core

Presidents of the United States from Franklin D. Roosevelt to the present have taken whacks at the attempt to do over representative government and to substitute an administrative dictatorship.

FDR got things rolling by appointing an administrative management team (1936-37) headed by Louis Brownlow with Luther Gulick and Charles E. Merriam, all co-founders of the Public Administration Center (clearing-house), 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 60637. Self-named "1313," the political syndicate propagates Metro regional governance, the current embodiment of the reform movement. Upon request, the 1313 Center offers a free 15-page booklet, Brownlow's photograph included.

President Nixon presented his reorganization plan (Doc. No. 92-75) March 25, 1971, praising the Brownlow committee among others. That explains why Thirteen-Thirteeners (Metrocrats) have been flocking to the Wash., D.C. hearings,¹ offering testimony favoring reorganization. The principle — to throw more power to the administrative sector — is a Metro basic at all governmental levels, city to federal.

Nixon made no mention of where FDR got his radical ideas. One tracing leads to Jacob L. Moreno, European psychiatrist, who entered the U.S. in 1925. Eventually he reached President Roosevelt at Hyde Park who said, "When I am back in Washington, I will see where your ideas can be put to use."²

Moreno boasted that he had come to implant his social-change notions in the United States rather than in Soviet Russia because another fellow, Marx, had already got a similar system working in the U.S.S.R. The two systems now seem to be drawing together.

Moreno envisioned for the U.S.A. an administrative Dept. of Human Relations as a nuclear structure reaching down to sub-group units at the neighborhood level.³ The feedback would deliver the wants of the people to the people-department within the executive sector.

Today, Moreno's structure is stunningly evident in the "model cities" neighborhood voter systems where low income/welfare cases vote for their "needs" in elections that are not based on legal voting rolls. The group consensus is directed by city managers (administrative sector) upward to

1. Reorganization of Executive Depts., Part 1, June 2-July 27, 1971, House Government Operations Committee, Wash., D.C. 20515.

2. "Who Shall Survive?" by J. L. Moreno.

3. "Sociometry: An Experimental Method and the Science of Society," both by J. L. Moreno, Beacon House, Inc. Beacon, N.Y. 12508.

the federal Housing and Urban Development Dept. (HUD). The process bypasses the U.S. Congress, and people are conditioned to shun their representative processes of government.

Aside from being dead-ringers for Moreno's models, the model cities people groups also resemble the existing Red China and Soviet structures, successive layers of assemblies and committees built between the local level and the control authority at the top.

The president in 1971 wanted four giant departments to cover the United States: Community Development, Human Resources, Natural Resources and Economic Affairs with branch linkage to his existing ten regional councils. Call them soviets, if you wish. Some people get more excited by the word soviet than council. Both words, along with region, appear in the U.S.S.R. Constitution.

In Nixon's proposed reorganization, HUD, now administrating model cities and the street-voters, would be absorbed in one of the four giant governing units, the Community Development Department.

Caught between the pressure from the new illegal voting caste at the bottom and the reorganization behemoth at the top, Middle America is being forced toward the administrated serfdom in between.

1313'S ANONYMITY NEEDS AIRING

A student of Metro reported, "I've started to ask what I would guess are embarrassing questions about Metro, and I'm not doing too well. I've asked "____" (a weekly publication) why there is never any mention of Metro activities in their columns. To this date, I've not received a reply. I've asked "_____" (a bulletin) the same question. Their reply is that they are not educational, but rather an action group. I've even asked the "_____" , admittedly educational, why they're not doing anything about Metro. No reply, other than that they carry your (Hindman) books⁴ on their book list. Is the situation really this serious? I can't believe that all the major conservative outlets are deliberately allowing Metro such anonymity," the letter ended.

Metro grew like crabweed during the 30's and 40's due to anonymity. Louis Brownlow, founder of the Metro-1313 syndicate, titled the second half of his autobiography "A Passion For Anonymity."

Known as 1313 from the core Chicago address, 1313 E. 60th St., the Public Administration Clearing House was born in Europe at Geneva over a bottle of burgundy shared by Brownlow and Beardsley Ruml. Brownlow, Franklin D. Roosevelt legman, had the political connections. Ruml, director of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund, had access to the money.

Following a roundup of exploitable groups of that era (1930s), including National Municipal League, N.Y., expansion by affiliating groups, additional financial support from Carnegie, Ford, and other tax-exempt foundations, the wine-toasted "center" launched Metropolitan Government. Today, Metro — executive governance administered by appointees, is in sight of its goal to take over American representative government. An

4. "Terrible 1313 Revisited," and "Blame Metro," books by Jo Hindman, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho, 83605.

interlocking directorate, self-perpetuated by 1313, steers the giant holding group. The impropriety of such undue concentration of power is concealed by talk about the need to "modernize" and to "innovate."

The frightful new Governance is burying Americans under dread fates: overnight condemnations of homes by retroactive housing and building codes, urban renewal land confiscation, the false one-man-one-vote steal, vast regional governments; in short, a predatory raid on our unalienable rights endowed by The Creator.

The organism Metro, inseparable from its creator 1313, destroys what it invades, the U.S. Federal Government, for instance. Under anonymous Metro-1313, local governments are turning into branch-house governments regulated by the absentee colossus administered from Wash., D.C.

A major part of federal decision-making is spurred by 1313's portable unit, the ACIR (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations), monitored from 1313 in Chicago. 1313 agents from *without* are called in to testify before congressional committees on measures prepared by 1313 agents *within* federal government.

In mid-1969, the giant politico-economic 1313 conglomerate moved closer to its kin in the financial field, a banking conglomerate which seeks the vast power inherent in the present One-Bank Holding Company Law. Chase Manhattan Bank, a Rockefeller adjunct, attempted to condition a Congressional committee to favor non-restrictive status quo legislation.

A horrified Congressman, warning against the possible takeover of small and large businesses to be operated by giant "one-banks," regrets that so few businessmen step forward to protest their economic death warrant.

With 1313, the situation is reversed: a surprising number of people know about the Metro threat. It is Congress that stays silent.

1313'S NML STALKS THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

While most Americans regard the Electoral College issue as a good-natured debate, Syndicate 1313, implacable foe of check-and-balance government, has marked for ruin the time-tested minority-vote protection system. As usual, 1313's New York-based National Municipal League leads the way as it did when 1313 engineered legislative reapportionment in the fifty state legislatures. Reapportionment threw to the big cities the power to run state governments.

1313's assault against the Electoral College could result in three or four states running the Republic through a Presidential monopoly.

The United States Electoral College system protects the minority vote of rural America during presidential elections. Voters within the States, represented by votes cast in the Electoral College, presently elect the U.S. President.

Each state controls E.C. votes equal to the number of Congressmen it sends to Congress *plus* two votes representative of its two U.S. Senators. Those two votes per state spoil the brew for 1313. The two votes awarded on a non-population basis occasionally can prevent the big population centers from getting their way *every* time.

With the E.C. check-and-balance as provided by Art. II, Sec. 2 of the U.S.

Constitution, the Electoral College votes of the small states have just a bare chance of "placing," now and then. Without the E.C. system, most of the fifty states might just as well not report their Presidential "popular" vote at all.

To cut out that chance of the minority, Syndicate 1313 is trying to do away with the Electoral College and to get the U.S. President elected by popular vote, that is, by using 1313's gimmick: one-man-one-vote.

Two units of Syndicate 1313 in 1968 ran their annual conferences tail-to-nose in New Orleans, NML airing its theme "Partnership for Urban Progress," December 1-4, and National League of Cities (formerly American Municipal Assn.) December 6-11, theming "Municipal Responsiveness in a Changing World." NLC has offices in Washington, D.C., and under its former AMA name, was at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, the syndicate's core address.

Members of city councils, mayors and other officials throng to NLC meets. Who goes to NML? Answer: bankers, insurance executives, attorneys, federal Metrocrats from 1313's portable law factory within federal government, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR); also, college professors, League of Women Voters, and 1313 "think men."

The Electoral College topic occupied a climactic position on the NML agenda in New Orleans, December 4, 1968.

In 1960, NML's magazine, *National Civic Review*, reported a 2-1 poll favoring Electoral College reform. The poll was taken by George Gallup, long-time NML trustee. In 1967, another Gallup Poll reported essentially the same findings. During 1968, a half-page ad showed up on the back cover of NML's monthly magazine pinpointing the Electoral College, asking "What are its dangers?" claiming, "As never before, political and civic leaders and organizations are calling for reform."

The paper storm kicked up against the Electoral College by Syndicate 1313 is running the same course taken by allied 1313 movements, such as state constitution revisions and Metro region-making.

If 1313 triumphs in doing away with the Electoral College, the step would be tantamount to ejecting most of the States from Presidential elections of the future. Sparsely populated States' votes never could dent the power of a few big States with the mammoth population urban centers.

NML-1313 SPEAKER CALLS FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

Some of the big name figures flaunted in advance publicity failed to show up at the National Municipal League's conference on government late in 1971 in Atlanta (Ga.). NML promotes Metro regional governance.

Gaps were evident on many panels. Audiences formed scatter patterns in the ash-tray dotted rooms on a top floor of the Sheraton-Biltmore. But the luncheons rattled with handclapping audiences.

Hubert H. Humphrey, at the time a U.S. Senator from Minnesota, arrived one noon trailing a boiling wake of photogs, reporters and assorted varieties of politicians.

Five or six concurrent sessions, mornings and afternoons, totalling almost a daily dozen, took place Monday through Wednesday, Nov. 15-17. No one person could absorb it all. None did. The theme was, "Is the United States Governable?"

Precision timing prevailed as the League counted its scalps. Questions but no "speeches" from the audience were permitted. Even Metro veteran Harry Toulmin, identifying himself with Public Administration Service (1313 E. 60th St., Chicago), was interrupted in an oration, by St. Louis attorney James A. Singer who bluntly asked Toulmin if he had a question. Singer was pinch-hitting on the chairmanless, key-speakerless "New County Government" panel. The cooperating sponsor, 1313's National Assn. of Counties failed to supply its own director to give the leadoff.

Generally, audiences hailing from "back home" seemed interested in relating the nitty-gritty of their civic problems, seemingly oblivious to the overall pro-Metro pitch of the convention's Metrocratic heirarchy.

When Richard A. Armstrong, executive director of Public Affairs Council of Wash., D.C. on the panel "Business Leadership in Governmental Reform" named world government as the solution,⁵ his remark sailed over the heads of the audience like a cork out of a pop gun. Questioned aside later on the lack of response to his global pitch, he said defensively, "Well — I tried."

In addition to the League of Women Voters, participants included the usual key 1313 groups, also the Georgia Municipal Assn., federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR), Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, National Assn. of State Boards of Education, National School Boards Assn., National Civil Service League, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Urban Institute, etc. Students from Georgia's colleges scooped up extra academic credits for attending.

The NML is dedicated to governmental overhaul — a total shift of governing power from the citizenry to an administrative dictatorship (governance). NML's so-called "model" charters and constitutions abetted by administrative procedural methods prove the point.

In NML's earlier years before the turn of the century, its meetings were attended by prominent citizens sincerely interested in municipal affairs. They read their manuscripts to one another on the duties of citizenship and so on.

In the thirties a change had occurred. The attendance was captured by highly trained and salaried specialists — the Metrocrats — employees of Syndicate 1313's numerous research organizations, city planners, university professors, pro-Metro elected officials and the like.

Today, the lunch-and-tour sector of NML's membership, perhaps almost innocently, supports those exploiting forces that are reshaping American government into the miserable status of a mere global state within a world governance.

IS THE 1313 ADDRESS TOO HOT?

A reader in Kentucky reported that a 1313 bellwether was planning to abandon the political syndicate's administrative headquarters at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago to move to Lexington, Kentucky.

Reportedly, the Council of State Governments, 1313's Metro law factory,

5. Armstrong address 11/16/71 at National Conference on Government of the National Municipal League meeting in Atlanta (Ga.), p. 10, he said, "The ultimate goal is world government."

examined Lexington-area sites during 1967.⁶ The move which later did take place, relocated a big chunk of the 1313 core, from the cluster on the campus of the University of Chicago.

CSG claims that it acts as the "secretariat" for other 1313 groups,⁷ namely the Governors' Conference, Conference of Chief Justices, National Legislative Conference, National Associations of Attorneys-General, State Budget Officers, State Purchasing Officials, Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Assn., Juvenile Compact Administrators' Assn., National Conference of Court Administrative Officers and less overtly for the Interstate Clearinghouse on Mental Health.

Additionally, CSG has a cooperative arrangement with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. That alliance produces catalogs of "mail order laws," oppressive Metro legislation which 1313 agents take into the 50 states to be enacted.

CSG maintains close liaison with its 50 bastions, called interstate or inter-governmental commissions, amazingly legalized by the 50 state legislatures. Each of the 1313 outposts operates as a gremlin government shadowing the legitimate constitutional state government. CSG operates on an annual budget, tribute harvested from the 50 states, channeled through the aforementioned 1313 commissions and amounting to \$1,178,150 annually in the 1970s.

CSG exerts influence on federal lawmaking, too, through the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) controlled by 1313 and established during the Eisenhower administration, attempts to channel 1313 prefabricated laws into the bill hoppers of Congress and the states.

Abetting the built-in lobbying, CSG maintains an office in Wash., D.C. That office is one of five powerful regional branches located in east, west, south and midwest — New York City, San Francisco, Atlanta, and the Chicago desk.

Perhaps CSG became embarrassed by the notorious 1313 address. More than a quarter-century ago, the syndicate's "parent body" — the National Municipal League decided against joining the 1313 colony in Chicago. NML remained in New York where it is today at 47 E. 68th St.

Since the 1313 campus site was "provided" by the Univ. of Chicago, it is wondered what, if any, "angel" will provide a site in Lexington? Reportedly, CSG's governing board's 17-member executive committee met April 7-8, 1967, in Lexington to give its members a preview of site possibilities.

Extolling the proposed safari from Chicago to Lexington, one of CSG's executive members, a Bluegrass resident, stated in the press, "Through affiliated associations, governors, chief justices, legislators, attorneys-general and others . . . could be expected to come to Lexington as frequently as they now go to the council's headquarters in Chicago."

Expressing another viewpoint a Kentucky citizen wrote, "I fear that my beloved State has been selected to be another Stalingrad."

6. Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. 1/10/67.

7. Thirteen-Thirteen booklet published by Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois, 1963.

METRO HUB SPLITS, CSG GETS NEW KENTUCKY HOME

Americans who wonder how the Metro phase-out-voters movement keeps going can get some of the picture by noting the Council of State Governments (CSG) which has moved into palatial new quarters in Kentucky.

CSG, one of the bellwethers of the 1313 political syndicate, operates as one of the mail-order law factories that are reshaping American legislatures.

When CSG was flat on its face, Rockefeller money from the tax-exempt Spelman Fund put CSG on its feet. That original \$40,000 grant in 1930, conditioned on Henry W. Toll becoming CSG's director, was the first of many appropriations by the R-S tax-exempt fund. It gave long life to CSG-1313's proselytizing among U.S. legislators.

CSG moved into the building that Rockefeller-Spelman built in 1938 at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, spending a half-million dollars dispensed through Beardsley Ruml, then R-S Fund director. The "other half" of the then fingerling syndicate, government reform groups assembled by the late Louis Brownlow, joined CSG at self-dubbed "1313," the Public Administration Clearinghouse, the troublesome syndicate of today.

After leaving the Rockefeller launch pad, CSG's financial boosters included tax-exempt Carnegie Corporation. Today, CSG is on the verge of remaking all fifty state legislatures according to its Metro format, staffing them with Metrocrat professionals and providing mail order statutes.

Recommendations by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers, the State University, New Jersey, became a part of the CSG state remodeling job.⁸ Tax-free Carnegie Corporation appropriated \$260,000 in 1968 to Rutgers to hold bull sessions among state legislators. The illustration shows how the abused tax-exempt privilege is keeping political meddling alive and working against the best interests of citizen self government.

In Spring 1969, CSG moved from the "1313" Chicago core into the splended headquarters provided by the State of Kentucky on a 40 acre site in the Lexington bluegrass country. As one non-Metro visitor put it, "far from the madding crowd and maddening information seekers." Brevard Carihfield, CSG director, is said to have signed the lease for one dollar (\$1) per year. CSG headquarters: Iron Works Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40505.

CSG's new rectangular building is designed with thirteen tall arches on each of the longer sides. Thirteen-Thirteen. CSG regional offices are in New York, Atlanta and San Francisco. Its midwestern office remains at the Chicago 1313 core where the "other half" of the syndicate will also carry on, the coterie led by Public Administration Service.

Governors Conference, one of the many 1313 organizations which CSG staffs and manages, chose to relocate in Wash., D.C., presumably at CSG's lobbying center, 1735 De Sales St., N.W., D.C. 20036.

To its original brood, including the state governors, chief justices, attorneys-general, state budget and purchasing officials and legislators, CSG has added new wards:⁹ The National Conference of Lieutenant Gover-

8. "Legislative Modernization," by CSG, Dec. 1968 R-M 425, \$2.50, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago.

9. "The Council of State Governments and Affiliated Organizations," 16 page booklet, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40505, no charge, available from CSG.

nors, National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, The Council of State Planning Agencies, The Adjutants General Assn. of the U.S., Assn. of State Mental Health Program Directors, and more.

On top of tax-exempt Foundation funds, CSG collects whopping annual tribute from all fifty states. That brings up the serious question: If taken to court, would CSG be declared an unconstitutional alliance of the fifty sovereign states? Art. I, Sec. 10, paragraph 1 of the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from entering into alliances with other states without the consent of Congress.

SYNDICATE FEEDS ON STATE TREASURIES

More than ever before, a greater number of your tax dollars will be sent to a politico-economic syndicate which tampers with your State's law-making machinery.

The Council of State Governments (CSG) raised its dues to over \$1-million, mailed its dues-raising letter to Governors and state budget officers of the fifty states but withheld wider distribution because, in the words of CSG's executive director, "an inundation might be useless or possibly harmful in some States."

The secretive handling may stem from the fact that CSG's status is under criticism by those who consider the Metro alliance of states as a violation of the U.S. Constitution. Further, if taken to court, the various states likewise might find that their own constitutions prohibit the payment of state funds to an organization that influences state lawmaking, as does CSG.

Following its move from 1313 in Chicago to Lexington (Ky.), CSG apparently is finding it difficult to make ends meet. Not counting income from other sources, CSG now spends yearly more than one million dollars taken from state treasuries. Largest tribute is paid by California, \$94,300 annually. Smallest amount, \$6,425 is paid by Alaska and Wyoming, each. Others at random: Pennsylvania \$60,100; Illinois \$56,300; Texas \$55,825.

Additionally each state stands the cost of maintaining a CSG "office" within its own state government. Take Oregon for example: CSG assesses Oregon \$14,500 annually. The state has budgeted an additional \$130,500 for the 1969-71 biennium to cover dues to other Metro Syndicate groups paid through the Oregon Commission on Interstate Cooperation, CSG "office" at the state capitol.

CSG has worked out a formula in which percentagewise the greatest membership cost is borne by less affluent states, due to a \$5000 base fee¹⁰ each year per state in addition to CSG's per capita levies (state population).

CSG is one of the "mail order law factories" operated by the powerful Metro syndicate. Each year, CSG draft laws are funneled into the states, or are referred to the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the "portable 1313" within U.S. Government. Oregon for example appropriated \$2000 to that federal agency in 1969.

Examples of CSG work include interstate compacts and agencies that deal with mental health and education; also regional activities such as regional river basin development. In U.S.S.R. hydro-electric regions are state owned.

10. Biennium base \$12,000. as of 3/13/73.

California's regional Tahoe mess is a direct legacy from CSG through the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Likewise, the federal Multi-State Tax Compact which, if approved by Congress, will deliver to the Syndicate the states' constitutional power to tax interstate commerce. Oregon budgeted \$20,000 to support the Multi-State Compact Commission, although the Compact was unapproved by Congress.

CSG operates through regional conferences (four major regions) in East, Midwest, South, West (New York, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, also Wash., D.C.) — each with its own officers, committees, and addresses.¹¹

Similarly the fifty state Governors, who belong to 1313's Governors Conference (Oregon pays \$8000 for its Governor's affiliation), maintain their continuing regional conferences. Also there are permanent regional organizations of Attorneys-General and National Assn. of State Budget Officers. The CSG provides staff services for almost all of them.

It all adds up to CSG, a killer parasite within state governments, nourished by revenues taken from state treasuries, \$731,200 in 1961; \$819,125 in 1965; \$1,178,150 in 1970.

SCHEDULES OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OF
STATE GOVERNMENTS 1961 — 1965 AND APPROVED REVISION
EFFECTIVE WITH FISCAL YEAR 1969-70*

	1961 Schedule	1965 Schedule	Approved Schedule Effective Fiscal 1969-70
Alabama	\$ 13,000	\$ 14,750	\$ 21,625
Alaska	3,600	4,000	6,425
Arizona	5,000	8,000	12,600
Arkansas	7,000	9,125	14,500
California	63,000	69,875	94,300
Colorado	7,000	9,125	14,500
Connecticut	10,000	12,500	18,775
Delaware	3,600	4,000	7,375
Florida	20,000	23,375	33,025
Georgia	16,000	18,125	25,900
Hawaii	3,600	4,625	8,325
Idaho	3,600	4,625	8,325
Illinois	40,000	41,375	56,300
Indiana	19,000	20,000	28,750
Iowa	11,000	12,500	18,300

11. CSG addresses: *Headquarters* office, Iron Works Pike, Lexington (Ky.) 40505; *Eastern* office, 36 W. 44th St., New York (N.Y.) 10036; *Midwestern* office, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago (Ill.) 60637; *Southern* office, 3384 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta (Ga.) 30326; *Western* office, 211 Sutter St., San Francisco (Calif.) 94108; *Washington* office, 1735 DeSales St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20036.

*Schedule as approved by the Governing Board 12/13/67 BIZ
January, 1968

	1961 Schedule	1965 Schedule	Approved Schedule Effective Fiscal 1969-70
Kansas	9,000	10,250	15,925
Kentucky	12,000	14,000	20,200
Louisiana	13,000	15,125	22,100
Maine	4,000	5,750	9,750
Maryland	12,000	14,750	22,100
Massachusetts	21,000	21,875	30,650
Michigan	31,000	32,750	45,375
Minnesota	14,000	15,125	22,100
Mississippi	9,000	10,625	15,925
Missouri	17,000	18,875	26,850
Montana	3,600	4,625	8,325
Nebraska	6,000	7,625	11,650
Nevada	3,600	4,000	6,900
New Hampshire	3,600	4,625	8,325
New Jersey	24,000	27,125	37,775
New Mexico	4,000	5,750	9,750
New York	67,000	69,125	91,450
North Carolina	18,000	20,375	28,750
North Dakota	3,600	4,625	7,850
Ohio	39,000	40,250	54,400
Oklahoma	9,000	11,375	16,875
Oregon	7,000	9,125	14,500
Pennsylvania	45,000	45,125	60,100
Rhode Island	3,600	5,375	9,275
South Carolina	10,000	11,375	17,350
South Dakota	3,600	4,625	8,325
Tennessee	14,000	16,250	23,525
Texas	38,000	41,000	55,825
Utah	4,000	5,750	9,750
Vermont	3,600	4,000	6,900
Virginia	16,000	18,500	26,375
Washington	11,000	13,250	19,250
West Virginia	7,000	8,750	13,550
Wisconsin	16,000	17,375	24,950
Wyoming	3,600	4,000	6,425
Totals	<u>\$731,200</u>	<u>\$819,125</u>	<u>\$1,178,150</u>

USCM MAYORS DISENCHANTED WITH 1313 GROUP

At the annual meet of Syndicate 1313's so-called U.S. Conference of Mayors in June 1966 several city heads returned to their cities disgusted by the sheer crassness of the 1313-dominated proceedings.

Mayor J. M. Stuchen of Beverly Hills (Calif.) hinted that the city might

sever ties with the Metro-duped Conference of Mayors.¹² He charged that LBJ's administration, led by Vice-Pres. Hubert Humphrey, had pressured the cities' representatives who had gathered at Dallas, to try to sell them on Metropolitan Government.¹³

1313's own magazine, *National Civic Review*, reporting the Dallas conference boasted, "In a heated final session of the conference, the mayors approved a resolution . . . aimed at spreading the costs of caring for the disadvantaged throughout entire metropolitan areas, thus easing burdens on the central cities."¹⁴

The imminent destruction of independent local government by big-spending, problem-shifting Metro government is a real threat. The tangible source launching the Metro assault is Syndicate 1313, headquartered in Chicago, 1313 E. 60th St., "policied" by National Municipal League, New York, promoted by carriers such as 1313 type city managers, executive directors of Metro regions, urban renewal and poverty war minions. U.S. Conference of Mayors is the 1313 adjunct assigned to condition the mayors to be favorable to Metro.

Syndicate 1313 has established within federal government its "portable 1313" known as the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, as well as Metro agents, such as Sen. Edmund Muskie, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

Testifying before a Senate government operations subcommittee, Hon. Joe D. Waggoner, Jr. (La.) called for a reversal in the Metro trend toward "megalopolism" or glorification of big cities. He said, "Mass urbanization has taken place largely because the people who guide and influence our economy have wanted it to take place."¹⁵ The Congressman could have been talking about Syndicate 1313 whose devotees are associated with Federal Reserve banks, bond and investment houses, manufacturing cartels, insurance, building, highway construction firms, etc.

Wauwatosa mayor Ervin A. Meier, a consistent rejector of federal kickbacks, likewise was disenchanted by a mayor convention in Wash., D.C. He said from Wauwatosa, a Milwaukee suburb, "I came back disgusted. They were trying to sell communities on federal programs so they could move in."¹⁶

Syndicate 1313's mayor group urges the federal bureaucrats to threaten suburban areas: to cut off financial aid unless the rural areas help pay the costs of big city government. Pressuring the countryside is being attempted through regional councils of governments, used as a pre-requisite for federal kickback.

For state and local pressuring, Metro multi-county regions would be used as the property tax base for rural areas to finance city upkeep.

Metro, you see, has junked the time-tested, fairest method of taxation, the

12. Six years later under Mayor Richard A. Stone in 1972, the city council adopted a Declaration of World Citizenship.

13. *Los Angeles Times* 7/28/66.

14. *National Civic Review*, July 1966.

15. *Kansas City Times* 9/1/66.

16. *Palm Beach Post* 5/1/66, *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* 5/1/66.

concept that *each independent tax district should be responsible for raising its own revenues to support the services it uses.*

Meanwhile, Metro's urban centers are extravagantly living it up, going into debt, running short of cash to pay the bills. Wrongfully, the megalopolises, by various Metro-1313 devices, plus Syndicate 1313's mayor-pressuring group, are attempting to shift big city debt onto the suburbs and the countryside.

NACO APPLIES NEW PRESSURE

NACo launched a 15-point assault in 1970 for "modernizing county governments."¹⁷ In Metro gibberish that means that the National Assn. of Counties began to convert county government into the *United Nations* chartered administrative rules system.

NACo is the political Syndicate 1313's unit assigned to revamp county government. In turn, 1313 is the political transformer designed to conduct the global government of the UN into domestic use.

By early 1971, NACo accomplishments disclosed that its "New County, U.S.A." national center had been established at NACo's headquarters, 1101 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20036.

The Center is furnished with a "situation room" and a "situation map." The "situations" to be uncovered by NACo surveillance on state constitutional revisions, Metro's so-called home rule charters and other attempts to metropolitanize the United States, will be accumulated in the files and pegged on the map. Through rewritten charters and regional geo-politics, Metro's takeover of the U.S.A. is being accomplished.

NACo has tightened its nationwide "grapevine" hoping for prompt responses to its queries. A national network of clipping services and daily exchange of information with organizations such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which is deeply involved with the Metro 1313 syndicate, will serve as NACo eyes and ears.

An advisory committee has been appointed, drawing membership from other 1313 adjuncts such as the National League of Cities (NLC) and Conference of Mayors, International City Managers Assn. (ICMA), National Municipal League (NML), Public Administration Service (PAS), League of Women Voters (LWV), Committee on Economic Development (CED), Urban Coalition (UC) and the "portable 1313" within federal government, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The latter ACIR is top contender in federal government for the vital spot of referee in deciding which States qualify for block federal grants. The deciding factor will depend to what extent a State has overthrown constitutional government in favor of UN-Metro administrative rule.

Spiro T. Agnew, U.S. Vice President, was chosen to serve as honorary chairman of NACo's advisory committee, a stance quite in line with U.S. President Nixon's delineation of duties between himself and Agnew — Spiro to oversee the domestic scene while Nixon pitches at the international level.

NACo is applying heat to accelerate Metro's "multi-county districts" pro-

17. "NC-USA, First Anniversary," Special Issue Vol. 35, No. 12 of *The American County* magazine by NACo, Wash., D.C. 20036.

ject that snuggles into the new 10-region U.S.A. cassette controlled from The White House.

NACo's logistics will be bolstered by surveys, institutes, roving teams of "experts," roundtables, Urban Observatories (strategically placed watching posts), consultants, university academicians (who accept lavish fees for their advice) and a "living library" (mail order library service).

This bristling mobilization expects to use the media of radio, television and a syndicated column to disseminate the propaganda.

Shamefully, NACo's "new county" war on existing county governments is made possible by a grant from tax-exempted Ford Foundation, which means that the tax payers are subsidizing the destruction of their local government.

A COUNTY DROPS NACo — PUSHER OF NEW COUNTY U.S.A.

NACo reacted huffily when El Dorado County (Calif.) dropped NACo membership. The county was swept into Metro's bi-state California-Nevada region against its will.

The National Assn. of Counties (NACo) is Syndicate 1313's department for counties; 1313 is the domestic arm of United Nations global one-world governance now overtaking the United States.

Asst. Director Rodney L. Kendig, NACo, wrote to Mr. William V.D. Johnson, chairman of El Dorado's Board of County Supervisors: "Your letter of April 7 (1971) has stunned the National Assn. of Counties. We are at a loss to explain the decision of (your) county . . . to discontinue membership."

Boasting that NACo is promoting the Administration's proposal for revenue sharing, and alluding to NACo's "New County, U.S.A." program to regionalize American government, the NACo letter appealed to El Dorado county to reconsider the withdrawal decision.

Supervisor Johnson replied to Kendig, "We are not surprised at your chagrin over the withdrawal from membership by El Dorado County. The realization by even one county board of supervisors that you are fraudulently promoting 'deficit sharing' by calling it 'revenue sharing' must indeed be disconcerting."

(Continuing) "Your alteration of our local elected county governments by 'New County, U.S.A.' proposals, and your promotion of appointed regional governments not authorized by the voters, are not at all acceptable to our Board. We have intimate experience with the tyranny of appointed regional government, as one such encompasses part of our County at Lake Tahoe. This move to centralized government, subordinating elected local government, is not to our liking."

The NACo name abbreviation requires clarification. Formerly called the Nat'l. Assn. of County Officials, the individual memberships have changed to county memberships, the "o" in counties being retained for alliteration. The institutional memberships permit NACo to flood the desks of all county employees with 1313 propaganda and conditioning for one-world governance through regionalization of counties.

Forty-four affiliated state associations of counties also are paying dues into NACo. Connecticut, whose counties were abolished, is one of the missing

six states; other states not showing in NACo memberships are (at last count): Kentucky, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont and Delaware.

El Dorado County, now out of NACo, is one of two California counties forced into the bi-state region at Lake Tahoe which straddles the Nevada-California boundary line. At no time did NACo step forward to help the counties in combating the creation of the 1313-promoted region.

Along with Metro-1313's department for cities, the National League of Cities, NACo co-sponsored the National Service for Regional Councils, later called the National Assn. of Regional Councils (NARC). The NSRC was created to take the heat off the two 1313 units when their region-promoting stunts became too scandalous before the public eye.

NACo, while claiming to work in the best interests of the nation's counties, obviously is working against sovereign county government, lending irrefutable truth to Supervisor Johnson's closing remark when terminating El Dorado County's NACo-1313 membership; he told NACo:

"We believe yours is a false leadership, which the rancher might equate to that of a judas goat leading the sheep (county governments) to slaughter."

HIGH "CRASH TAG" AT 1313'S NSRC-NARC

Some years ago, Syndicate 1313 softly announced to all state Governors that its Metro Government would abolish the American states of the USA.

One of the steps in that report issued by 1313's Council of State Governments,¹⁸ 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, is regionalization of governments. Anything smaller than the Regions are to be phased out — meaning an end to local governments. Today, local governments are more than half-swallowed by Metro regions.

To hasten the killing, two of 1313's many cells, National League of Cities and National Assn. of Counties, joined to spawn the National Service to Regional Councils, housed at 1700 K St., NW, Wash., D.C. March 9-11, 1969 NSRC met at the St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, to prod local elected officials into creating regions.

NSRC advisors included the executive directors of Regions SCAG, Wilber Smith, and Warren Schmid, ABAG; Wm. R. MacDougall, counsel for C-SAC, County Supervisors Assn. of California, a NACo-1313 affiliate, and others.¹⁹ MacDougall later became executive director of 1313's federal ACIR.

The 1313-designed regional movement has been totally crushing. Citizens are unable to turn back the "COG's" (councils of governments) and other types of regions which take over the functions exercised by cities and counties. Regional taxation is one of 1313's goals.

Bitterly, citizens discover that they can exert no influence whatsoever on Metro's regional movement. The regions are "administrative" bodies and thus are untouchable by citizen voting. By contrast, states, counties and cities are legislative structures answerable to citizens.

18. "The States and the Metropolitan Problem" (1956).

19. *National Civic Review*, March '68 (1313 magazine) by National Municipal League, N.Y.

Perceptive elected officials (unfortunately a minority) realize that they are digging their own limbo by creating regions. After the regions are suckered to centralized bureaucracy in Wash., D.C., American representative government would be discarded.

Midwife at 1313's NSRC birth in 1966 was HUD (bureaucratic Housing & Urban Development Dept.), assisting 1313's NLC and NACo. Along with other bureaucratic bodies, HUD has become tightly interlocked with the nationwide 1313 apparatus.

1313's ICMA (International City Management Assn.) devoted the Jan. 1969 issue of its "Public Management" magazine to COG's; and 1313's NSRC director wrote the editorial!

In 1968, HUD sent Under Secretary Robt. C. Wood to lay down the law at NSRC's conference in St. Louis (Mo.). R. C. Van Dusen (Mich.) held the post under George Romney, pro-Metro former Michigan governor and HUD head in the '70's. No matter who is U.S. President, the Metrocrats hold the key positions.

Instructing NSRC, Wood foreordained mass relocations of the U.S. population according to manpower "needs." Surveys to establish the "needs" are underway now, performed by collaborating universities.

Wood called for cost financing on a regional grid. Regional taxation.

Scathingly, Wood denounced local government, saying,²⁰ "Of course at the local level there are still some who preach — and a few who still practice — the old doctrine of isolated federalism. That is, they believe all mistakes are national in character, all successes local, and they remain supremely confident in their own ability to do everything alone."

At 1313's March meeting, registration was fifty dollars (\$50) for private citizens. Thirteen-Thirteeners, chairmen or presidents and members of regional councils and their staff directors were admitted almost at half-price.

NATA-1313'S MULTI-STATE TAX COMPACT STALLED

The Metro Syndicate locked horns with the U.S. House of Representatives while at the same time claiming an almost secret lovefest with certain members of the Senate Finance Committee.

The battle seethed between the House's Interstate Taxation Act (H.R. 7906) and Metro's new mechanism for dominating the States — the Multi-State Tax Compact (S. 2804) for which Congressional consent is sought.²¹

Both measures, uneasily watched by the syndicate's Multi-State Tax Commission, went to the Senate Finance Committee in early March 1970.

The House of Representatives' identical bill, offered during the 90th Congress died from lack of Senate support. The same demise for the pending Rodino Bill (H.R. 7906) was sought by various units of the political syndicate, including the Council of State Governments (CSG), the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, National Governors Conference and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the "portable 1313-Metro" within federal government.

20. "New Institutions for New Regions" speech 5/23/68 by R.C. Wood, HUD Under Secretary at NSRC second annual Conference, St. Louis (Mo.).

21. Congressional Records 6/25/69, 8/8/69.

The claim by the Metrocrats that many state Governors are not supporting the House bill but favor the Compact, must be tempered by the fact that the national Governors Conference is firmly under the thumb of Metro-1313's CSG which applies pressure as desired. CSG serves as the secretariat of the Governors Conference.

The Multi-State Tax Commission²² was created at a 1966 meeting of yet another 1313 affiliate, the National Assn. of Tax Administrators (NATA) 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. The Commission's budget and program presently are supported by nineteen (states) pact-signers, and another fourteen states "associated" at the request of their Governors.

The Metro Syndicate long has busied itself in reshaping American government by various devices — city-county mergers, Metro-revised state constitutions, the one-man-one-vote upheaval, "mail-order" laws, free-wheeling appointed administrators and multi-state regional governments.

The Metro Multi-State Tax Compact would permit a tax pact between some states and impose a tax formula on states not joining the alliance.

The House bill proposes to establish ground rules applicable to *all* the states impartially, yet goes far beyond the U.S. Constitution's limit established in Art. I Sec. 10 (2) which holds the interstate tax collection from commerce to the actual costs of inspection laws, any surplus to be turned over to the U.S. Treasury.

The vote (311-87) that passed the interstate taxation bill in the House of Representatives revealed no particular cleavage.

On the other hand, the members of the multi-state Tax Commission, puppeteer behind the Compact, are veritably unknown and untouchable by rank-and-file tax payers who, assuredly, would shoulder any tax shift resulting from the Metro pact engineered by the Metrocrats for their big business accomplices.

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the House tax bill, or the Metro Syndicate's tax pact, it would be incalculably dangerous for Congress to abdicate to the Metro syndicate on this matter of taxation.

The 91st Congress (1969-70) stalled both measures.

NAPA: A NEW 1313 FRONT

Instead of appearing openly at the congressional hearings on President Nixon's massive reorganization scheme,²³ Syndicate 1313's hard core American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) dispatched its agents to testify in Wash., D.C. under the banner of its new offspring, the National Academy for Public Administration. NAPA was created March 28, 1967 by ASPA, 6042 Kimbark Ave., Chicago 60637 adjacent to the 1313 E. 60th Street Center.

In its dismantling of representative government and the enthronement of Metro regional governance, an administrative dictatorship, 1313 misses no

22. Report of Multi-State Tax Commission 10/28/69.

23. "Reorganization of Executive Departments" (Part I, Overview) Hearings, Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives June 2 — July 27, 1971.

chance to increase the power of the executive sector of government. Nixon's proposed reorganization is a titan stroke in that direction.

An obligatio ran through the hearings: "to make the lives of mayors and Governors (executives) easier." Absolute power for the President (chief executive) is the main theme.

Pres. Nixon's legislative package came before Congress in separate bills (H.R. 6959-62, S. 1430-33 and others) to create four giant departments: Natural Resources, Human Resources, Economic Affairs, Community Development. All major federal agencies would be placed under those super-departments.

Answering to the President through either his White House staff or four "assistant presidents," the mighty four would maintain each its monitoring branches in the ten regions of the United States recently staffed by the President in the "Federal Regional Councils" Executive Order No. 11647 of February 10, 1972.

ASPAs-1313 spokesmen who testified before the hearing subcommittee under the NAPA disguise included: John A. Perkins, Univ. of Delaware president, former assistant director of 1313's International City Management Assn., and trustee of the Committee for Economic Development, a 1313 adjunct.

Also John J. Corson, United Nations official and consultant to HEW and the U.S. Comptroller-General. Both Corson and Perkins are past presidents of ASPA-1313. Elmer B. Staats, U.S. Comptroller-General, holds membership in both ASPA and NAPA of the 1313 syndicate.

Other ASPA/NAPA members who testified in favor of the reorganization included Alan L. Dean, OMB (coordinator, federal Office of Management and Budget).

Bernard Rosen, executive director, Civil Service Commission, was an ASPA officer in the sixties.

NAPA members: Dwight Ink, Jr., Asst. Director OMB; and Wilbur J. Cohen, former Secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare testified; also John W. Gardner of Carnegie, HEW, and currently the "Common Cause" lobbying movement testified before the Senate hearing on the matter.

Wm. G. Colman, formerly of ACIR-Intergov, the 1313-dominated federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations supported the revamp.

Former BOB (Bureau of Budget, now OMB) director Charles L. Schultze, with Brookings Institution, a 1313 adjunct, proposed accounting, planning, programming, budgeting systems (PPBS) for regional and subregional control.

There is need for structural surgery on bureaucratic government, not a wholesale reorganization to enthrone a power-seeking cadre. The recital of the foregoing personal names a (partial list) is intended, not as an embarrassment to those mentioned, but to illustrate the syndicate 1313's paralyzing grip on American government.

The predictable end, if Congress remains comatose, will be destruction of representative government and serfdom for Americans under Metro's administrative dictatorship.

METRO HIDDEN IN STATE LAWS

The draft charters published by political Syndicate 1313's National Municipal League in New York City are often cited as the source of the "manager-over-people" concept. Now, 1313's dangerous monkey tool has been discovered disguised inside the statutes and codes of two leading states of the Republic.

New York's county executive form of government became effective Jan. 1, 1964.²⁴ The state enabling act permits either elected or appointed county executives with kingly appointive powers. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller whose family tree budded Metro executive government, approved the law.

On Nov. 8, 1966, Rockland County (N.Y.) unsuccessfully attempted to invoke the law and to enact a county charter²⁵ that would have seated an elected county executive empowered to approve or veto all laws and resolutions having the force of law, as passed by the elected county board of supervisors.

Rockland's ill-fated attempt, defeated two to one by the voters, also would have abolished the elective office of coroner, another 1313 goal. The life-and-death duties of a coroner usually are dignified as part of the policing line activity between the state attorney-general and the county sheriff. Most voters prefer to *elect* candidates to those "people trust" offices but Syndicate 1313 seeks to seat *appointed* deputy medical examiners in place of elected coroners.

On Dec. 20, 1966, voters in Lancaster (Calif.) were faced with a referendum to establish a city manager government through an incorporation effort. Lancaster is a prosperous unincorporated community of about 30,000 population in the high desert section of Los Angeles County.

The procedure was to make Lancaster a city under general law, i.e. under the state law governing cities. No city charter was involved. Therefore, Syndicate 1313's city manager charter was not proposed *per se* at Lancaster. 1313 had another alternative in mind: the city manager position had been written into California state law.

But alert citizens reading the state code detected the city manager section in the general law for cities²⁶ — the same old 1313 concepts as promulgated through 1313's city manager charters, *ergo*, the appointed city manager can appoint and dismiss the chief of police and other subordinated appointive officers and employees, etc.

A stunning warning came to Lancaster from Lawndale, another Los Angeles County city (25,000 population) that unluckily had incorporated in 1959 under the same procedure. Lawndale's budget under a city manager had rocketed from \$32,942 (first six months of cityhood) to \$313,589 for 1960-61 (first full year), to \$1,047,584 as budgeted for 1966-67.

Although Los Angeles county government is far from ideal, Lancaster voters saw that the new city layer, if incorporation were voted in, would

24. Municipal Home Rule Law — Laws 1963, Chapter 843, as amended by Laws 1964, Chaps. 78 and 592, effective 1/1/64, N.Y.

25. Proposed Rockland County Charter, New York State (1966).

26. California Government Code, Sections 34855, 34856, *et al.*

make the situation immeasurably worse. Lancaster's incorporation (city manager) measure was defeated decisively by a five to three margin.

The New York and California examples demonstrate that Syndicate 1313 infiltration is so penetrating that it is necessary, in order to dodge the costly dictatorship, to look closely and everywhere to pierce 1313's many disguises.

AIP, METRO HENCHMAN

August 1966 was the month selected by the American Institute of Planners (AIP) to unveil its "first reporting out" of a two-year study with *you* as its specimen.

AIP (917-15th St., NW, Wash., D.C.) affiliates in purpose with Metro-1313, the political syndicate that is regimenting you now through Metropolitan government. Under Metro, Planners sally forth with their land-use and other plans. Next come the Metro assessors. Then come the high tax bills of every sort which you pay as evidence of your bondage.

AIP concerns itself with "the planning of the unified development of urban communities and their environs and of states, regions, and the nation, as expressed through determination of the comprehensive arrangement of land uses and land occupancy and the regulation thereof."²⁷

That is, AIP through its members who are in your city halls, counties, state and federal offices throughout the United States, is weaving controls over every inch of land in this nation, your private land included.

Further, AIP's 1966 "multidisciplinary conference" titled "Optimum Environment with Man as the Measure," expected to dissect your housing, your neighborhood, your spirit, your rights, your mental health, identity, environment, your cities — all under the name of Man.

Like the Fabian Socialists who started small in England, the AIP began with 24 members, now numbers more than 2900. That's a lot of noggins turning out plans to regulate Man until 2017 A.D., AIP's expressed plan.

Harland Bartholomew was chairman of the Portland (Ore.) meet. 1313's National Municipal League distributed his land-use and zoning book as far back as 1932. On the AIP program was ubiquitous Prof. Wm. Wheaton to expound on Metro Regions; and Calvin Hamilton, Los Angeles City Planner to present "Perspectives from the World's Ninth Largest Urban Region."

AIP acknowledges assistance received from Ford Foundation, the Episcopal Church, the National Council of Churches, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, HUD and HEW (federal Depts. of Housing and Urban Development and Public Health Service of Health, Education and Welfare).

Also the Committee for Economic Development, a boiled-shirt pressure group, American Institute of Architects, American Society of Landscape Architects, Stanford Research Institute, 1313's National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials and a newcomer called Urban America, Inc.

Robert C. Weaver, then Secretary of HUD announced a \$45,230 federal gift in June 1966 to Urban America, Inc., described as "a national, non-profit citizen organization concerned with improvement of urban environment."²⁸

The grant was to pay for a report written by an assistant professor of

27. AIP Constitution, Sept. 1960.

28. Urban America, HUD release, UR No. 66-699, 6/19/66.

planning at Pratt Institute. To gather information, rehabilitation specialists were to be brought together from selected cities (your taxes paying the costs); also cities were to be visited for on-site review of rehabilitation projects. Quite possibly, the federally-subsidized report may have showed up in the second part of AIP's "reporting out," scheduled in Wash., D.C. in October 1967.

Of course, you the local and federal taxpayers are paying for most of the costs. As a starter for correction, has it occurred to you to assert yourself effectively by restraining your city or county from paying out your tax money in connection with AIP annual conferences, employee memberships, subscriptions and so forth?

ULI, METRO REALTORS' GROUP

Someone in Huntington Beach (Calif.) asked if the Urban Land Institute (ULI) is part of Metro-1313, that urban renewal, land-controlling aggregate of Metrocrats, which is causing so much havoc throughout the United States. Let's look at the record:

Public Administration Clearing House, the Metrocrat core at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago (Ill.) published a 150 page directory in 1954. In it, the PACH board of directors and staff listed organizations in the field of public administration in the United States and Canada.

Purpose of the directory was to put various Metro adjuncts in touch with each other, also to serve as a guide to sources of Metro information. Included were "clubs" composed of public administrators, all the Metro departments located at 1313 itself, plus national and regional organizations which work together, each to its own task, to influence public administration over private affairs and down the road to plutocratic socialism wherein bigshots would control government-which-owns-everything.

Urban Land Institute is listed twice in the book: 1) Under the Planning category, 2) Under the "U" descriptive section on page 127.

Currently located at 1200-18th St., NW, Wash., D.C., ULI's membership is comprised of realtors, financial institutions, builders, city planning commissions, civic associations, retail merchants and other individuals or groups interested in urban planning and land development. ULI may explain the split in the realty field, 1) Realtors who uphold private property rights, 2) Realty's Metro agents in ULI.

Among university and government circles, ULI is regarded as a trade association and "as the research arm of the real estate industry."²⁹ ULI studies trends affecting land in cities and supports research in replanning and rebuilding cities. *National Civic Review*, 1313-magazine, publicized ULI's book, "Urban Real Estate Research — 1964."

Citizens of Huntington Beach, an oil-rich city on the Southern California coastline, went on the alert in 1965 when one of ULI's caravans of big brass came to town, realtors, urban renewal chiefs, building contractors, land developers, amusingly described as "all donating their time without pay to help the city plan its growth."

29. Prof. R. U. Ratcliff, University of Wisconsin, paper prepared for HHFA, November 1960 from University of California, Berkeley.

The 13-member panel consisted of men from Boston, Oakland, Miami, Indianapolis, Tucson, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, cities where urban renewal programs are laying waste the lives and real estate of private citizens and businessmen. After a five day sojourn in Huntington Beach, the 13 men were to whip up a preliminary ULI report, with the final draft scheduled for 1966.

ULI surveys in the past have dredged up what was claimed as "compelling reasons for major revisions in zoning laws," that giant upset which always precedes an urban renewal and city rebuilding program.

Jointly with the National Assn. of Home Builders, ULI reportedly has created "new opportunities" for builders, architects, developers and planners by featuring innovations in residential land use. While initiative and imagination are commendable, both can be injurious if used to force premature obsolescence upon built-up property within a city.

In early 1966, ULI's citizens steering committee in Huntington Beach was completing its organizational structure, perhaps to get ULI's program on the road.

By 1972 a land-use controversy was in full swing and taken to court. The "Top-Of-The-Pier" downtown redevelopment plan had the city council pitted against the private owners of a valuable section of downtown Huntington Beach.

Not unreasonably, the private owners wanted to redevelop the land. The council wanted public ownership with full development rights for projects ranging from a parking lot to a civic auditorium to draw in customers for a hotel complex envisioned for 1975.

CED: METRO'S BUSINESSMEN

A nationwide group of self-described business executives and educators pooled their prestige in July 1966 to call for a revolutionary abolishment of 80 percent of local governments in the United States.

If that recommendation of the Committee for Economic Development were followed, the present 80,000 cities, counties, and other governmental units would be whittled down to about 16,000.

CED's nine-point salvo, entitled "Modernizing Local Government,"³⁰ is merely a rehash of Syndicate 1313's long-trend attempt to change decentralized American government into a dictatorship controlled by 1313's Metrocrat oligarchy.

CED's point 8 calls for revision of the 50 State Constitutions, to make hash of present State boundaries and to extend authority over vast Metro *regions*. Point 3 would butcher the citizens' ballot franchise. Point 4 applied to State government would pare elected administrative officers down to just one, the Governor, a goal advocated by 1313 through 1313's National Municipal League's sample state constitution.³¹

Point 9 promotes 1313's attempt to establish regional government, a movement furthered by Pres. Johnson's mandate that only "metropolitan areas" are to be future recipients of federal assistance.

30. Publication "Modernizing Local Government," by CED, 711-5th Ave., New York.

31. NML, 47 E. 68 St., New York.

CED issues a stream of such pro-Metro publications. Examples: "Guiding Metropolitan Growth" (1960), monthly confidential CED bulletins, and the 1965 statement on transportation, including mass rapid transit. Disenchanted by that particular "study," the automobile manufacturers' representatives on CED's panel cast votes disapproving it. Mass rapid transit eliminates much auto transit — not good for the auto industry.

Not good for the best interests of rank-and-file American citizens is CED's self-appointed radical pro-Metro stance whose propaganda is directed toward shrinking the citizen's government of self-rule.

Through the years, CED rosters have revealed names associated with a clique obsessed by pro-global intentions. Such include 1313's Luther Gulick and Charles P. Taft; UNESCO's William Benton; Robt. C. Wood, once an assistant HUD Secretary (Housing and Urban Development); James E. Lash of urban renewal's ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods, Inc.). Wm. C. Foster, disarmament chief; also Donald K. David, Paul Ylvisaker and Theodore O. Yntema from the Ford Foundation and Ford Motor Co., respectively. Ylvisaker has changed jobs frequently.

Independent, citizen-controlled units of government are anathema to the world government movement. One-worlders require a monolithic political and economic pyramid based on vast governmental regions controlled from the top. CED's city-killing document calls for just that.

"Modernizing Local Government," the CED publication put together by fifteen men and Anna Lord Strauss of the League of Women Voters, the publicity release to the nation's press outlining the overthrow of existing units of American government and all such CED efforts, should be repudiated by the business firms that lend their prestige and financial subsidy to the Committee for Economic Development.

URBAN AMERICA, INC. STARTS WITH FEDERAL HELP

Syndicate 1313 created a new "front organization," and your federal tax dollars were poured into the blandly-named group.

Urban America, Inc. is another "front group" formed December 1965, address listed as 1413 "K" St., NW, Wash., D.C. Within months, that 1313 offspring had received federal blessings in the shape of \$45,230, a grant from The Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).³² By Sept. 1966, Urban America was ready to launch a two-day forum in Wash., D.C.³³

Reportedly, Urban America came into being from the merging of the American Council to Improve our Neighborhoods (ACTION), and the American Planning and Civic Assn. (APCA). Both groups perform Metro-1313 spadework.

ACTION is a long-time urban renewal mouthpiece which has sent pro-renewal witnesses into Congressional hearings on legislative and financial housing matters.

APCA roots go deep into the early beginnings of 1313's political structure.

32. Urban America, Inc. grant, HUD release UR No. 66-699, 6/19/66.

33. *Los Angeles Times*, 9/12/66.

Decades ago, APCA was formed by another merger — the American Civic Assn. with the National Conference on City Planning.³⁴

Both of those groups were acknowledged openly by Syndicate 1313's policy maker, The National Municipal League of New York. NML has admitted "especially close relations" with the American Civic Assn., also that the National Conference on City Planning "had made the Review (NML's magazine, Ed.) its official organ."³⁵

Urban America acquired Architectural Forum, publication, in 1965.³⁶

The foregoing flock of organization names, mergers and re-mergers serves to illustrate that Syndicate 1313's deliberate political effort does live, has lived for many years, and continues to perpetuate itself in new organs, such as Urban America, Inc. at the expense of Americans.

Syndicate 1313 never deviates from its goals — to change this Republic from representative to dictatorial executive governance, and to turn private property now freely owned and controlled by individuals into a collectivized monolith under restraints applied by public planners backed by oppressive planning laws.

Urban America's Sept. 1966 forum of four topics: housing, transportation, work environment and leisure, has been described as the U.S. executive department's sounding board to lob back rebuttals at the U.S. representative-legislative sector where a recent U.S. Senate inquiry threw a critical shadow on the Administration's performance.

Having plunked down the \$45,230 admission ticket, LBJ's Administration was assured of the opportunity to expose hundreds of "urban architects" to the executive viewpoint. Robert C. Weaver, then HUD Secretary, of course was a speaker. Another was then Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, indefatigable Metro-1313 stumper. The President, himself, was to greet the UA participants at a White House reception.

1313'S NPA CALLS FOR ATLANTIC WORLD REGION

As the big guns of Syndicate 1313 continue Metro's assault against Americans' independence, lesser artillery in the shape of lay outfits are hauled in from time to time to lob their peculiar pay loads.

Already mentioned are several such special purpose 1313 groups, including the American Institute of Planners, Urban Land Institute, the Committee on Economic Development, League of California Cities, County Supervisors Assn. of California and the incessant League of Women Voters. Located apart from syndicate administrative headquarters, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, each in its way helps to advance the total Metro takeover of our government.

Consider the National Planning Association, a lay group despite its impressive name, monitored by Luther Gulick of 1313's Institute of Public Administration. Formerly named National Economic and Social Planning

34. PACH *Directory*, 1954, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., p. 28.

35. *A Half Century of Municipal Reform* by Frank M. Stewart, 1950, University of California Press, p. 131.

36. NCR, June 1965, published by NML, 47 E. 68th St., N.Y., re: APCA-UA.

Assn., composed of educators, manufacturers, labor leaders, etc., NPA is listed in 1313's Public Administration Organizations Directory (1954).

NPA has issued Special Report No. 63³⁷ titled "Strengthening the Free World Through Steps Toward Atlantic Unification," reviving the obligato of one-worldism that ties together the many Metropolitan Governance programs. Metro in the U.S.A. is the domesticated adaptation of United Nations Charter law,³⁸ including *regional* arrangements.

NPA's report announced that the concept of national independence has been tempered by two newer concepts, 1) interdependence of nations, and 2) the "Community," something larger than a single nation, a politico-economic entity which serves the "community as a whole."

The Atlantic Community was mentioned as an example and described as an aggregate of nations that extends beyond the signatories of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In the past, NATO's military facet has been stressed to Americans. Hurrying over NATO's political taproot, the NPA report ushered in the "emerging needs" of the Atlantic Community — economic needs, to be precise. NATO, incidentally, provides handily for economic collaboration, in its official set up.

Boldly, NPA revealed that patriotism, or national loyalty would be done away and that Americans will "have to develop an additional loyalty toward a larger political entity," identified as a Community of Democracies. Further, "such a world order would be built around a Community comprising all democracies."

Seizing upon what is presently at hand, NPA proposes NATO as leverage for such a world government, depicts an "open end" Atlantic Community expanding to include all nations and *mass migrations* from every continent of the world.

To lessen the gruesomeness, NPA tossed in an economic half-way house, described as a "single economic area embracing all of North America and Western Europe," and comprising a gross product of well over \$1 trillion.

The Atlantic Convention of 1962 met in Paris to launch the initial thrust. NPA lists several procedures moving toward the gigantic Atlantic Community: treaty, commission, and *Conventions*.

The convention idea was supported in the 89th Congress by House and Senate Resolutions.³⁹ On 9/30/71, to create another Atlantic Union Delegation, H.J.R. 900 was introduced by Congressmen: Donald M. Fraser who signed the first of the Minnesota Declarations of World Citizenship, also Findley, Fascell, Gallagher, Rosenthal, Bingham, Dellums, Halpern and Zablocki.⁴⁰

Each time, reaction gathers against approval of such Resolutions that call for an American delegation to attend a convention of Atlantic nations.

Dead-set against such addleheaded measures, loyal Americans further resent NPA's self-invited interference and revolting outline for surrender of the American homeland in exchange for a one-world madhouse.

37. NPA Special Report No. 63, Pp. 17, \$1. 1966, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20009.

38. UN Charter, Chaps. VIII, IX, X *et al.*

39. Congressional Record 7/11/66, p. A 3592.

40. *Ibid.*, 9/30/71, p. H 8978.

URBAN COALITION STIRS UP THE SCHOOLS

The National Urban Coalition, formed in 1967, to mobilize leaders in business, labor, religion, city government and civil rights, to urge higher spending on social action, in 1969 was stirring up trouble through its local branches throughout the United States.

An abrasive tale comes from southwest Connecticut where the Urban Coalition for Greater Bridgeport, trying to impose ideas fostered by its national font, fastened on nine or more school boards in an area bounded by the Norwalk and Housatonic rivers and Long Island Sound.

The Bridgeport UC wanted to mix urbanites and suburbanites, youth and adults, blacks and whites, in common problems and blended aspirations. The schoolboards of Bridgeport, Monroe, Easton, Stratford and other cities were prodded to accept the services of a cluster of psychologists, computer programmers, ex-Model Cities and Head Start coordinators, and management consultants, called the General Learning Corporation.

GLC wanted to push pencils, run the machines. Urban Coalition wanted to pull the strings. The parents wanted none of it. White students walked out of a Bridgeport high school in protest against a black militancy program sneaked in by Urban Coalition as "African and Black American" culture.

Bridgeport UC's 16-page proposal to the schoolboards that tripped the uproar, called for "self-study" on intercultural exposures like the hackle-raising Afro-show; also interschool busing and "reorientation of the urban-suburban complex" of an envisioned Eastern Seaboard Megalopolis.

The veiled regionalism and taxing threat ran into opposition. A spokesman for Voter Action Group of Stratford warned of the regional tax base saying, "We here in Stratford want to control our own local spending. We do not need regional coordinating committees to control our purse strings for education and government."⁴¹

Stratford, Monroe and Easton turned down the Coalition proposal.

State senator Geo. L. Gunther added his warning against regional government and told the citizen audience that singling out school busing for attack would be bad strategy. Others also seemingly went out of their way to avoid mention of the word, Negro.

Ironically, Urban Coalition and its ghostly mentor, tax-exempt Carnegie Corp. (N.Y.) speak frankly about regionalism, race and color. Carnegie channels millions of dollars to Negro-oriented causes, funded the Regional Institute for Higher Educational Opportunity to spearhead regional planning for the improvement of higher education for Negroes in the South;⁴² RIHEO was founded by Southern Regional Education Board.

John W. Gardner, national chairman of Urban Coalition, joined the Carnegie staff, 1946; was president 1955-57. Granted leave of absence, 1965, he became HEW Secretary (Health, Education, Welfare Dept.). Resigning, he headed Urban Coalition in 1967 and in 1972, "Common Cause." Carnegie Corp. revealingly noted that Gardner, consultant-on-leave "became chairman of the Urban Coalition under an arrangement whereby the trustees of the Corporation agreed that he should give most of his time to that organiza-

41. Bridgeport Post 3/9 & 15/69.

42. Carnegie Quarterly, Fall 1967.

tion since its purposes are within the current interests of Carnegie Corporation."⁴³ Carnegie came through with two \$50,000 grants to Urban Coalition, N.Y.

Admirably reported by National Municipal League of the Metro-1313 government-changing syndicate, Urban Coalition "has urged Congress, in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to raise taxes and vote millions more for social action programs."⁴⁴

Institutions that pay no taxes, yet which stir up trouble and taxes to plague the taxpayers, should lose the tax-exempt privilege abused.

C-SAC 1313-LINKED

Have you wondered what goes on within those Metro-1313 talk fests?

A three-day marathon held at Disneyland Hotel by the County Supervisors Assn. of California (C-SAC) was typical. Since C-SAC is part of political Syndicate 1313 interlocked by membership in 1313's Committee for International Cooperation, linked with European offices at The Hague, The Netherlands — naturally a man from Syndicate 1313's county unit was present. He represented National Assn. of Counties (NACo).

Rubbing salt into California's regionalization wounds, the 1313 spokesman reminded pointedly that federal executive government considers regionalization "a must" — that being why then U.S. Vice-Pres. Humphrey summoned county supervisors from all 50 states to Wash., D.C. for a Jan. 1966 brainwashing.

C-SAC's Wednesday speaker, a Hindu socialist with a birth control phobia, outlined his share-the-wealth plan. He urged Americans to share their "affluence" by denying themselves niceties unknown among the teeming millions of over-populated India. In warning against overpopulation here, the Hindu blandly overlooked the alien hordes pouring in over America's broken immigration bars. Rather, he urged the county supervisors to set up public clinics for American birth control.

With India continuing to breed as at present, U.S.A. births controlled, 1313's one-man-one-vote principle applied worldwide under the United Nations, India would need no longer send begging luncheon speakers. India could outvote the U.S.A., expropriate American affluence.

Seated at a C-SAC table, a Marin County supervisor jotted a note confessing boredom with the session's dullness. Other supervisors were tiptoeing away in the gloom of darkened slide showings and more than one official checked out early to depart homeward leaving the Jan. 26-28 1966 confab. Yet, C-SAC and other such Metro gatherings give official sanction to Metropolitan government experimentation, promoting laws that cancel out your American sovereign right of self-rule. Regionalization is an example. C-SAC assists that.

California's statewide computerized data bank was outlined before C-SAC. The state was buying back \$220,000 federal "701 funds" on a 1:2 dollar ratio. From the federal Urban Planning Assistance Fund, the sum was to help defray a year's development of land-use data banks.⁴⁵

43. Carnegie Corp. Report 1968.

44. National Civic Review, June 1968, 47 E. 68 St., N.Y.

45. HUD-URA release No. 66-39, 1/18/66.

That Federated Statewide Information System will handily supply public planners with data about the private owners of land to be regimented under land-use controls. Also, the data bank could dispense information collected from the private papers of individuals and business firms. Auditors and public accountants were to hand over to the data bank copies of their clients' private financial statements.

Computer probes might be used advantageously on records of criminals, dope addicts and welfare chiselers, but wading through the affairs of private citizens is an intolerable outrage.

C-SAC heard a report from the Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth (now changed into the California Council on Intergovernmental Relations — CCIR). Controlled by 1313's League of California Cities and C-SAC, ICUG served the then Governor Edmund Brown, himself a manager-at-large of 1313's Council of State Governments. ICUG (now CCIR) endorsed regional ABAG (Assn. Bay Area Governments) and SCAG (Southern California Assn. of Governments) adding to the citizen's woes.

METROCRATS INFILTRATE HALLS OF CONGRESS

ACIR

At mid-century, the Metrocrats invaded Capitol Hill, Wash., D.C. Their agents had arrived there in advance, working behind the scenes both in elective and appointive positions.

Public Law 86-380 approved 9/24/59 establishing the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations⁴⁶ became the One-Party's prestige-showered trojan horse. Syndicate 1313 personnel rode in on it like ticks. Others hurried from Metro's administrative quarters at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, heading for federal staff jobs and loaded with dusted-off research reports and plenty of sample laws to implement *unlimited* Metropolitan *governance*, foe of American Government *limited by the citizens*.

ACIR, that political 1313 mechanism composed of 26 members, is held in bondage by a 14-member majority furnished by 1313's Council of State Governments, National League of Cities, National Assn. of Counties, Conference of Mayors and Governors' Conference. PL 86-380 names those 1313 units and permits them to nominate their members to the ACIR board. The U.S. President then appoints 1313's nominees.

1313-controlled, ACIR works with the syndicate's National Assn. of Attorneys-General, National Municipal League and other 1313 organizations that implement Metro governance, or World Government domesticated for the United States under the United Nations global system.

ACIR recommendations have spewed over the nation. Violating its advisory nature, ACIR implements radical laws through federal, state and local collaborators. Prominent pipelines are the Senate Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee of the Senate standing committee of Government Operations. Also, House Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee of the standing committee of Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives.

Syndicate 1313 groups (the ACIR majority) have endorsed ACIR recom-

46. ACIR publication M-17 (1962) 30 Pp; (1964) 61 Pp.

mendations publicly on taxation, Metro study commissions, "open space," mass transportation, legislative reapportionment via one-man-one-vote, etc. Thus, 1313's feat of rubbing its own back is accomplished through CSG, Governors Conference, NACo, NLC-USCM (all comprising the imbedded-in-the-law units), plus National Legislative Conference, still another 1313 unit.

ACIR "the portable 1313 within federal government" proposed to amend the original statute that created it.⁴⁷ The amendment (PL 89-733) updated two name changes of the 1313-ACIR "members," the National League of Cities (formerly American Municipal Assn.) and National Assn. of Counties (formerly National Assn. of County Officials.) Also, it raised executive salaries, permits the states and left-leaning foundations to "donate" to ACIR's treasury, permits "ACIR moonlighting" (dual office holding reimbursements), extends self-perpetuating ACIR terms of office without reappointment or successor's appointment. In 1971, school board representation was being considered in another amendment.

What's wrong with ACIR?

The intergovernmental (regional) law creating ACIR planted key interlocking units of Syndicate 1313 in control positions within federal government. That closed circuit lobbying force, assisted by 1313's witnesses brought in to pack the Hearings, writes, manages and sees to it that Metro laws (the UN non-laws) are enacted by the legislators. UN mandates are not self-executing. Legislative bodies must execute (enact) them. ACIR became the processor of such laws. And *ACIR thus became the UN cell within federal government.*

ACIR SPOILS AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Dissatisfied with makeshift regional attempts — glueing together existing state laws to make regions, as in California — political Syndicate 1313, Metropolitan Governance pusher, has devised a new region-cutter called "The Regional Council of Public Officials."

The device is a type of the pre-packaged laws which the political syndicate circulates. The draft measure was published in the 1966 State Legislative Program of the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. If enacted as an enabling law in the fifty states, new woe would confront citizens who are trying to conserve independent units of government.

Openly, 1313 advertised the new regional law in the July 1966 issue of National Civic Review, 1313 mouthpiece published by National Municipal League, the New York end of the axis headquartered at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. ACIR furnishes single copies of the draft law, upon request.⁴⁸

The notion of easing government away from the People via corraling elected officials in regional councils controlled by Metrocrats, began in 1957, according to a pro-Metro author.⁴⁹ To date, regional councils vary in their manner of establishment. The new regional law would standardize that.

47. ACIR: First Five Years, House Report No. 1456 4/28/66, Pp. 33, U.S. House of Representatives.

48. "An act to authorize regional councils of public officials," ACIR 1966 State Legislative Program, Oct. 1965, Wash., D.C.

49. NCR, July 1966, p. 401.

Metro regions exhibit the following symptoms: they 1) cut across or embrace several local jurisdictions and can cross state and international boundaries, 2) are composed of local elected officials with representation by appointees from state, local and foreign governments permitted, 3) pose falsely at first as innocent discussion forums. Example: The Assn. of Bay Area Gov'ts., (ABAG in California), after operating for five years, reached for regional government status with full taxing power over eight counties and the cities in a ninth county.

Metrocrats exert coercion by informal methods of political pressure, plus the absolute power of the federal purse. Throughout several sessions, Congress has been passing regional development laws with regional membership of one sort or another used as a prerequisite to receiving federal grants-in-aid.

Federal power in forging a Metro-1313 region is aptly illustrated by the reorganized P-34, Boston Regional Planning Project. P-34 is the federal government's tag assigned to the \$1.6 million "701" planning grant approved for the Massachusetts Dept. of Commerce and Development in 1962 to help pay for the experiment budgeted in excess of \$4.8 million.

P-34's complex chain of reorganizations produced the Metropolitan Area Planning Council over 80 cities and parts of five counties.⁵⁰

MAPC is written into Massachusetts state law, Chap. 668, Sec. 1-4 of the Acts and Resolves of 1963. P-69 is the new federal dog tag. Reorganization has "forgotten" the federal "701" planning funds, \$1,260,000 disbursed to the former P-34. The Housing and Urban Development Dept. announced on March 16, 1966 that MAPC's total cost of planning work was increased to only \$431,579!⁵¹ Federal money continues to pour into that reorganized region which apparently has started off with a budget as innocent as a canary-eating cat.

Syndicate 1313's new region-making draft law, promoted nationally by ACIR under the aegis of federal Metrocrats would expedite Syndicate 1313's regional Metro advance throughout the U.S.A. by permitting public officials of county, city, state or other general purpose units to perform jointly as a regional government unit.

SYNDICATE 1313 HIRES AND FIRES PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

The Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1967 proposed to give Syndicate 1313, the Chicago-based political clearinghouse, unprecedented power over government personnel.

Senator E. S. Muskie, long-time syndicate legman, managed the bill, S699. "Where did this bill come from?" he orated from the Senate floor. "It came from the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations following three years of study." (Congressional Record 11/7/67).

Muskie listed the groups which generated the idea: Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, syndicate headquarters, also the Conference of Mayors, National League of Cities, Conference of Governors, National Assn. of Counties, all 1313 units within ACIR. The syndicate operates as the main propelling force behind the strange Metro system of gov-

50. MAPC Newsletter 11/29/65, "Reorganization of P-34," Boston.

51. HUD-URA 66-249, Housing & Urban Development Dept., Wash., D.C.

ernance, managed by appointed executives in charge of the vast regions that are swallowing city and county governments.

Syndicate 1313 controls the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) through a majority constituted by the 1313 groups named above. ACIR conducted and published a study in Oct. 1962, ACIR Report A-12, "State Constitutional and Statutory Restrictions Upon the Structural, Functional and Personnel Powers of Local Government." That "plant" recommended a government composed of vast regions with regionally oriented employees/personnel to accomplish the abolishment of local independent units of government. Thus, the 1313 syndicate controlled the study, dictated the Bill and endorsed the measure.

Muskie candidly read it into the record, "The quality of administrative, professional, technical personnel in local governments today, by and large, is inadequate to cope with present and especially, *Metropolitan* problems." He had introduced an earlier bill changed later to S699.

Purpose of the law is for the federal government to provide moneys to state and local governments to develop Metro-biased personnel, interchanging local and federal employees. The federal are to "give example" such as one of HUD's (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) recently appointed deputy housing assistants. A former city manager, the HUD employee is active in Syndicate 1313, through membership in the International City Management Assn. and International Union of Local Authorities, both 1313 units. (See HUD news release No. 4688, 10/18/67)

State Governors, all of whom ex-officio belong to 1313's Governors Conference would apply for and match the federal money 50-50.

A concerned letterwriter asked "Do you have a list of Congressmen or Senators who are fighting Metro?"

Federal legislators rarely, if ever, mention Metro governance as a threat. None, with the exception of Congressman John R. Rarick, has openly acknowledged the existence of the 1313 syndicate as a pro-Metro concentration of political force, although some alternately praise and criticize the 1313 lobbying units by name.

Not enacted as S. 699 in 1967-68, the Intergovernmental Personnel Act apparently was approved by the 91st Congress (1969-70). Youth interns who "have been working under the program for three years" were reported in the newspapers of 1972.

ACIR 1313'S FEDERAL TROJAN HORSE TEN YEARS OLD IN '69

There's a controversial mayor in the U.S.A. In 1968, he proclaimed that his constituents were Citizens of the World.

There's a peripatetic state assemblyman. He has beat a cross-country trail urging the Scandinavian judicial image, Ombudsman, for the U.S.A.

There's a Democrat U.S. Senator who has strapped American soil under Metro land-use laws that regulate private property.

There's a Governor whose state produced the first Metro City, a mishmash composed of one formerly independent county and cities. Now, the Metro wants to become a city covering ten counties.

The mayor, governor and legislators, along with twenty-two other indi-

viduals, gathered in a political trojan horse placed within federal government by Metro-1313, the government-changing syndicate. Laws have been issuing from the mouth of the horse every year. The new proposals for in 1969 include:

More taxing layers — superfluous school districts; 1313's short ballot for state officials — the Governor only is to be elected, he appoints all other administrative state officers; removal of ceilings on state borrowing. Earlier ACIR laws promoted urban renewal, COG's (regional government); extraterritorial planning and zoning, etc., published annually as the "ACIR State Legislative Program for 19—."

The group is called the "Advisory" Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a loose title inasmuch as the ACIR sees to it that the laws it writes are implemented, if possible. The Chicago syndicate at 1313 E. 60th St. nominates ACIR's controlling majority, fourteen of twenty-six members. Nominators are 1313's Council of State Governments (CSG), National League of Cities (NLC formerly American Municipal Assn.), Conference of Mayors (CM), Governors Conference (GC), and National Assn. of Counties (NACo), all private groups that are hijacking your government.

Dating back to the New Deal 30's, Syndicate 1313 in a master coup in 1959 esconced itself in federal government — the ACIR. At the time, Eisenhower, then U.S. President, signed into law PL 86-380 which created ACIR and brought the syndicate trojan horse inside federal government.

Just who were listed on the ACIR's 1968 roster?

Arthur Naftalin, Mayor of Minneapolis (Minn.), the global mayor, is listed. Also: Jesse M. Unruh, the Ombudsman devotee, demoted from the speakership of the Assembly of the California Legislature.

Edmund S. Muskie, alias Mister Metro, the defeated '68 vice-presidential candidate is a longtime ACIR member, as is U.S. Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.) who favored a proposal to divide each state's electoral votes in ratio to its popular vote.⁵²

The remaining twenty-two members were: Farris Bryant (Fla.); Price Daniel, U.S. Office of Emergency Planning; Ben Barnes, Texas House of Representatives; Neal S. Blaisdell, Honolulu mayor; Ramsey Clark, U.S. Atty.-Gen.; Prof. Dorothy I. Cline, Univ. of New Mexico; Gov. John Dempsey (Conn.); C. Geo. DeStefano, R. I. State Senate; Commissioner John F. Dever, Middlesex County (Mass.); U.S. Rep. Florence P. Dwyer; Gov. Buford Ellington (Tenn.); U.S. Rep. L. H. Fountain (N.C.); Henry Fowler, former U.S. Treasury Secretary; Alexander Heard, Vanderbilt Univ. Chancellor; Mayor Jack Maltester, San Leandro (Cal.); Commissioner Angus McDonald, Yakima County (Wash.); U.S. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.); Gov. James A. Rhodes (O.); Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (N.Y.); Commissioner Gladys N. Spellman, Prince George's County (Md.); U.S. Rep. Al Ullman (Ore.); Mayor Wm. F. Walsh, Syracuse (N.Y.). See Appendix D, April 1972 roster.

The amazing laws they endorse are distributed in "slip bill form" for convenient copying by your states' lawmakers.

52. Nashville Banner 11/25/68.

U.S. PRESIDENT FALLS FOR 1313 ADVICE ON SCHOOLS

In his 1972 State of the Union address, Pres. Richard Nixon said he had enlisted the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to advise on school finance. In 1970 ACIR began calling itself "Intergov."

As the "portable 1313 within federal government," ACIR-Intergov is completely controlled by the political machine that establishes Metro governance — the regional administrative dictatorship which displaces representative government.

ACIR-Intergov's position on schools is predictable. The commission has already issued recommendations that the Federal Government should provide financial aid for multi-district (regional) educational systems.⁵³ Further, ACIR-Intergov recommends that the ESEA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act) be amended to authorize the use of available grant funds in support of such action. The regional package fits neatly into the President's 10-region control plan for the U.S.A.

Wanting a branch clearinghouse within federal government, Syndicate 1313 railroaded its scheme through Congress in 1959 (Public Law 86-380). ACIR-Intergov consists of 26 members. Fourteen (majority) are direct plants through 1313's nomination monopoly provided by that law. Here is the 1972 crop, some with their 1313 affiliations:

Governors Buford Ellington (Tenn.), Warren E. Hearnes (Mo.) Ronald Reagan (Ca.), Raymond P. Shafer (Pa.) of 1313's National Governors Conference. 1313's National League of Cities and Conference of Mayors placed C. Beverly Briley, Nashville (Tenn.), Richard G. Lugar, UNIGOV (Ind.), Lawrence F. Kramer, Jr., Paterson (N.J.), Jack Maltester, San Leandro (Ca.); National Assn. of Counties, Conrad M. Fowler, Shelby Co. (Ala.), Edwin G. Michaelian, Westchester Co. (N.Y.), Lawrence K. Roos, St. Louis Co. (Mo.).

Also state senators W. Russell Arrington (Ill.), B. Mahlon Brown (Nev.), Robert P. Knowles (Wi.) — all of 1313's Council of State Governments.

Edmund S. Muskie, longtime legman for Metro-1313 in the U.S. Senate, Senators Ervin and Mundt, Congressmen L. H. Fountain, Florence P. Dwyer and Al Ullman are the only federal legislative appointees. The U.S. President appoints all others, including those nominated by Syndicate 1313, advancing Metro's goal for an administrative dictatorship.

During its dozen years, others have drifted on and off the commission: Nelson A. Rockefeller, Arthur Naftalin, self-designated world citizen (Minn.), Jesse M. Unruh, Metro courier and California assemblyman, Robt. Finch, a Nixon devotee; Geo. Romney of HUD, Geo. P. Shultz of OMB (Office of Management and Budget), source of the controversial A-95 nationwide regional control system, and U.S. Vice-Pres. Spiro Agnew, both as a NACo-1313 county official and later as a governor from 1313's Governors Conference.

ACIR-Intergov's advisory board, consultants, and staff abound with Metrocrats from various of the syndicate groups — Frank Bane (CSG), John E. Bebout (National Municipal League), Donald L. Jones (League of Oregon

53. ACIR, M-17 (1968) Wash., D.C. pp. 73-74.

Cities), Ralph T. Keyes (Assn. Minn. Counties), Charles F. Conlon (Federation of Tax Administrators), Metro authors John C. Bollens and Victor Jones, professors at UCLA and Berkeley in California. More of the 1313 organizations which collaborate with ACIR-Intergov are listed in free booklets,⁵⁴ M-17 and M-46 (ACIR history) available from ACIR, Wash., D.C. 20575.

In his message, Nixon depicted ACIR as a representative grouping of state-federal-local officials. Instead, ACIR is composed of hardcore Metrocrats. Something is decidedly wrong when a U.S. President goes to a syndicate like that, seeking answers.

Congress should recall its appointees and investigate ACIR-Intergov.

CONGRESS MUFFED CHANCE TO TRIM METROCRATS

Congressmen approved a half-baked bill, sent it to the Senate where it landed in the Government Operations Committee.

The "Federal Advisory Committee Standards Act" (H.R. 4383)⁵⁵ concerned advisory committees in the term's broadest sense, including board, commission, council, conference, panel, task force, etc.

There appear to be two general categories, legislative advisory committees and executive advisory commissions. The bill pertains to both, giving life and death power to the executive sector's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) over all executive commissions but *excludes* Metro-1313's federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. ACIR is excluded specifically by H.R. 4383 Sec. 3 (2) (C) (i).

The bill, *in principle*, was good — to limit the mushrooming task forces, study committees, etc. which total an estimated 3,200 committees, engage a staff of 4,400 permanent employees, with another 20,000 people assisting now and then, and costing taxpayers about \$65-75 million annually.

But the bill went about it the wrong way. If Congress would do its job, in this instance by expanding and upgrading the staffs available to the legislative branch of federal Government to carry out its oversight function, there would be less territory for the Executive to usurp.

The bill was bad where it exempts the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) from the provisions of the measure. The ACIR should not be given preferential treatment, but should be classed with the other thousands of advisory committees that need to be placed under congressional regulation. But on Oct. 6, 1972, the UN₃-1313 cell ACIR was put above the law of the land, exempted by PL 92-463 as approved.

ACIR is unpopular with the citizenry, one reason stemming from its meddling in state government. In Illinois and California, resolutions have been circulated requesting the Governors of those states to resign from their appointive positions on ACIR. Governor Ronald Reagan (Cal.) did; Governor Dan Evans (Wash.) took his place.

Directly and indirectly, ACIR implements its own recommendations, a blatant example of an advisory commission overstepping its bounds. The inexcusable asylum granted to ACIR in the advisory committee law augurs trouble for the people of the United States.

54. *Ibid.* p. 7-8 (M-17), p 5. M-46.

55. Congressional Record May 9, 1972, pp. H 4275-86.

Citizens seek a correction. They are solidly behind the bill H.R. 6869 introduced by Hon. John Rarick (La.) April 11, 1973. If enacted, the measure will subject ACIR to legislative review by Congress opening a way for a complete *objective* investigation of 1313.

Creator of 10 Metro U.S.A., (parroted by the presidential edict that followed), incubator of the revenue sharing racket — those and other works of ACIR are resented by citizens. From May through September, Congress heard from constituents asking that ACIR funding be cut off. ACIR wanted \$901,000. The House cut it to \$850,000. The Senate approved an additional \$186,000, driving the 1974 appropriation to \$1,036,000.

ACIR is completely dominated by 1313, a fact guarded zealously by chairman Robert E. Merriam whose father Charles E. co-founded 1313's Center. At the appropriation hearing 4/5/73, when describing ACIR, Merriam failed to say that the majority of ACIR board members come from 1313.

A Petition from the country-at-large was presented to both Houses of Congress Sept. 5, 1973 (see facsimile following). Directing grievances against ACIR, the Petition urges Congress to investigate ACIR and all of Syndicate 1313.

SCORPA

STATEWIDE COMMITTEES OPPOSING REGIONAL PLAN AREAS
(FOUNDED 1965)

PETITION

RELATIVE TO REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES UNDER CLAUSE 1 OF RULE XXII, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WHICH PROVIDES FOR PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS BY THE SPEAKER AS WELL AS BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides for a republican representative form of government, with the separation of powers divided among the legislative, judicial and executive branches; and

WHEREAS the powers delegated by The Constitution to the federal government are relatively few and limited, and those rights and powers which are reserved to the sovereign State governments or to the people are multiple and inherent; and

WHEREAS the federal **Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations** (ACIR) was initially created by Public Law 86-380 (amended by PL 89-733) upon faulty premises and in violation of The Constitution; and

WHEREAS constitutional violations exist under PL 86-380, Specifically paragraphs (1) and (3) of Sec. 3(a), in that six positions on the 26-member board of ACIR are occupied by three U.S. Senators and three U.S. Congressmen, in violation of the U.S. Constitution, Article I, Sec. 6 (2) which states in part: **No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States.** . . ."; and

WHEREAS the structure of ACIR further consists of elected officials whose loyalties have been transferred from their constituents to the service of their particular organizations within ACIR, namely: the **Council of State Governments (CSG), Governors Conference (NGC, national), National League of Cities (NCL), U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM), National Association of Counties (NACo);** and

WHEREAS the above-named organizations, forming a majority voting control of fourteen (14) members on the 26-member board of ACIR, join to establish a form of non-representative executive rule by **administrative procedure** thereby usurping Constitutional Government; and

WHEREAS the aforementioned organizations relate to and partially comprise a syndicate of like-purposed affiliates and adjuncts linked by interlocking directorates and/or common purpose (one principal location being at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois, with others located in Lexington (Ky.), New York, N.Y., Wash., D.C., and elsewhere; and

WHEREAS ACIR aggressively sponsors programs which flout constitutional provisions, drafting policy recommendations and implementing "legislative or administrative action to carry out the recommendations" (ACIR M-17, 1968, p. 11) through the mechanism of the ACIR structure; and

THE METROCRATS

WHEREAS ACIR operates a "law factory" and distributes pre-packaged legislation throughout federal, state and local governments, preempting the right of citizens to form their own laws through their representatives elected for that purpose; and

WHEREAS components of ACIR, namely the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors have formed a subsidiary NLC-USCM, Inc., non-registered, which produced action apparently in violation of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (which action is under inquiry by the U.S. Department of Justice); and

WHEREAS a component of ACIR, namely National Association of Counties abused its tax-exempt status by lobbying on political issues including but not limited to the then proposed Census of 1970 statute; and

WHEREAS the organizations represented on the ACIR board are involved in conflict-of-interest because they suggest controversial concepts, plans and policy to the ACIR; and their agents, as voting individuals on the ACIR board, approve said concepts, plans and policies; which conflict-of-interest is compounded because the members of ACIR (some in dual offices forbidden by the U.S. Constitution and some State constitutions) who are U. S. Senators and Congressmen, state Governors (actually administrative advocates), state legislators, county commissioners, mayors and councilmen also implement said concepts, plans and policies in their "home" jurisdictions, in deference to ACIR, in addition to influencing controversial policy in jurisdictions not their own, by implementation of ACIR policies; and

WHEREAS Article IV, Section 4 of The Constitution states, "**The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government:**" and

WHEREAS the very existence of ACIR's federal-state-local collusion is a violation of both the word and the meaning of our federal Constitution and the 50 state constitutions in that ACIR sabotages the rights reserved to the sovereign states and usurps the rights of citizens; and

WHEREAS the proposed bill, H.R. 6869 stemming from citizens request to amend PL 92-463 (which exempts ACIR from legislative overview by Congress) has been given no hearing, and no consideration of the measure is contemplated in the 93rd Congress, thus denying citizens the right to be heard; and

WHEREAS ACIR promotes an implacable drive to eradicate local and state governments under ACIR's concept of regional governance; and

WHEREAS ACIR solicits not only federal tax funds for its operations but also receives state and local government treasury funds, and funds from tax-exempt foundations, to finance ACIR's above described instances of destruction of constitutional governments; now therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Statewide Committees Opposing Regional Plan Areas (SCORPA) respectfully request relief from the oppression being exerted upon individual citizens and their constitutional government because of ACIR's goal to destroy constitutional government and local independent units of government; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a Congressional investigation be made into (a) the workings of the federal Commission ACIR, and (b) into the activities of the aforementioned organizations CSG, NGC, NLC, USCM, NLC-USCM, Inc., NACO and other related private so-called "public interest groups", quasi-official, and public administration organizations which unduly influence public appointees and elected representatives of the citizens; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this petition be assigned to appropriate committee or committees of the U. S. House of Representatives and/or the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate, for action.

Adopted this 29th day of August, 1973

/s/ Jo Hindman (Josephine L. Hindman)
National Secretary, SCORPA U.S.A.
Powell Butte, Oregon 97753

APPROVED, SUPPORTED AND JOINED IN:

/s/ 8-21-73 Eileen Adams, Director, SCORPA Arkansas

/s/ 8-14-73 Anne Garni, Director, SCORPA California (central)

/s/ 11 Aug. 73 K. M. Heaton, Director, SCORPA California (northern)

/s/ Aug. 17, 1973 Jane M. Froud, Director, SCORPA California (southern)

/s/ 8-23-73 Barbara M. Morris, Director, SCORPA Maryland

/s/ 8-8-1973 John Finnegan, Director, SCORPA Montana

Josephine L. Hindman states that she personally circulated the above document via the U. S. Postal Service and that she believes all the signatures appended thereto to be genuine signatures of the persons whose names they purport to be.

Signed Jo Hindman (Josephine L. Hindman)
(Signature of circulator)

THE METROCRAT SYNDICATE

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 29th day of August, 1973
(notary seal)

Carole Crain, Notary State of Oregon
My Commission Expires Nov. 5, 1976

NOTE: Copies of the foregoing Petition are being transmitted to the President of the U. S. Senate; to the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives; and to the head officers of both legislative houses of each of the 49 bicameral state legislatures and to the unicameral legislature of the State of Nebraska, all of whose state treasuries are levied upon by the Council of State Governments (CSG) aforementioned, and whose treasuries pay annual tribute to the CSG as decided by the CSG, and some also contribute to ACIR's treasury

cc-to SCORPA Directors in other states; and to interested individuals.

This petition was presented Sept. 5, 1973, to both Houses of Congress. The U. S. Senate took preliminary action at once (See **Congressional Record** of Sept. 6, 1973 page S. 15981). The U. S. House of Representatives had taken no action as of Sept. 13, 1973.

SUPPORTING THE PETITION: (sign and send it to your U. S. Senators/Congressmen).

Date Name State

Date Name State

Date Name State

The Senate acknowledged the Petition (**Congressional Record** 9/6/73 page S15981). The House, despite certified mail receipt, reported the Petition as lost. Another copy was sent to House Speaker Carl Albert on October 10, 1973.

The Petition was referred to the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Government Operations Committee. The subcommittee long has been observed as a transmission belt for ACIR-inspired legislation. Also, Senator Muskie, its chairman, is now and has been for a long time a member on the ACIR board.

Obviously a conflict-of-interest clouds the proper handling of the Petition; double jeopardy if the House likewise bottles it up.

If Congress can stand the truth about Watergate, the scandal in the White House, why cannot Congress face the truth about 1313?

Metro Lobbying and Tactics

THE WHITE HOUSE ENLISTS 1313'S AID

To avoid registering its political units under the federal Lobbying Act PL 79-601, Syndicate 1313 through the years has devised arrangements whereby its draft legislation is enacted into law, unnoticed.

Early in 1967, The White House gave the political syndicate — dispenser of world government laws — a strong boost by creating a rubber stamp to approve such law, fatal to all Americans. A White House press release announced the rubber stamp, a national commission on zoning, codes, taxation and development standards, stating: "I am pleased to announce that Sen. Paul H. Douglas will head a Commission of distinguished citizens to make the thorough study of our cities and urban areas I recommended to the Congress in my 1965 message on the American City." Presumably, LBJ is the "I" in the foregoing.

It is considered conviction that no impartial search or study ensued. The 16-member national commission was stacked. The studies came out of Syndicate 1313. The commission stooged them. But You, The People, are to be forced into the 1313 mold under new Metro pressures, namely *national zoning, building and housing codes, taxation and development standards*.

Here named are several of the Commission's appointees with their Metro-1313 backgrounds: Chloethiel W. Smith, Wash., D.C. architect and city planner, affiliate member of AIP (American Institute of Planners) which promulgates government regulatory control over property. Also, David L. Baker, Orange County (Calif.) supervisor and vice-president of the multi-county SCAG Region (So. Calif. Assn. Governments); Baker also belongs to C-SAC (County Supervisors Assn. California), a power-filled regional government advocate.

More: Carl Sanders, former Governor of Georgia, a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the "portable 1313" and the UN's cell within federal government. ACIR operates as a booster station in the long haul of the UN mandates from the UN headquarters in New York through the 1313 apparatus to Congress.

Another White House appointee, Coleman Woodbury, Professor of Urban Affairs, Univ. of Wisconsin, is one of the pro-Metro experts in a 123-page report, "Government in Metropolitan Areas."¹ Published Dec. 1961, the report rehashed an old ACIR report entitled, "Governmental Structure, Organization, and Planning in Metropolitan Areas," (July 1961), the syndicate boys apparently convinced that repetition is the essence of implanting even the poorest of ideas.

1. "Government in Metropolitan Areas," House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, Dec. 1961, 35¢ U.S. Gov't. Printing Office

Along with the other pro-Metro appointees announced by the White House, Woodbury's appointment to the Commission puts him in the conflicting position of rubber-stamping his own prior ideas. In the pro-Metro government publication just named he upheld ACIR's goal that the "respective facets of metropolitan area planning must be closely geared into the practical decisionmaking process regarding land use, tax levies, public works, transportation, welfare programs and the like."

Woodbury then advocated Metro regions; he said, "... no one should claim or imply that really effective metropolitan area planning can be done in the absence of an areawide government with the power . . . to adopt and carry through policies and programs."

Out of that welter of pro-Metro opinion the National Commission on Urban Problems (NCUP) was formed, and began publishing reports as components for its final report.

1313's ASPO prepared 80-page "Problems of Zoning and Land-Use Regulation" as background material for the Commission members.

The National Housing Conference's contribution complained² about a "too little . . . too long" approach by the "nation" in "Housing America's Low- and Moderate-Income Families" (title of the publication).

NCUP's final report *Building the American City* excited a flurry of comment in late 1968. Among other recommendations, it urged large doses of federal aid to encourage Metro consolidation of local governments within Metro areas.³ Also a new system of massive federal block grants to states and cities⁴ — a precursor of 1313's revenue-sharing victory in 1972.

The NCUP commission was disbanded and HUD's Public Affairs office took over the answering of the correspondence in late 1969.

Although rumored to be a lightweight among advisory commission reports, NCUP nevertheless is oft-quoted. Worse, its Metro recommendations are being implemented, an example of law-creating by the Metrocrats.

Rather, Congress should use its own legislative advisory committees to look into matters and to write laws with the consent of the citizens; or, better still *to refuse to write into law* the UN's social mandates and economic measures.

1313'S PATRONAGE LOBBYING

A feeble attempt in 1969 to reform the federal income tax failed to flush out the political adventurers of certain tax-exempt Foundations. Under the facade of charity, the organizations abuse the tax-exempt privilege.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969, HR 13270, contained in its 367-page length a 7½% tax on the billion-dollar incomes of Foundations, plus stern 100% penalties for violations of the taxable expenditures curbs.

A Foundation official attacked the curbs. President Alan Pifer of tax-exempt Carnegie Corporation complained that the efforts of several private foundations to promote "modernization" of the fifty state legislatures would have to be abandoned. Carnegie, Ford and Rockefeller tax-exempt founda-

2. NCUP release 11/12/68.

3. *Boston Herald Traveler* 12/15/68.

4. *Santa Ana (Calif.) Register* 12/15/68.

tions long have contributed heavily to the 1313 political syndicate which spearheads that and other attempts to demolish American government. Tax-exempt Rockefeller (Spelman Fund) built the syndicate core at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, site of the Rockefeller university.

Pifer probably was referring to a current "legislative modernization" effort by the Council of State Governments (CSG), a Carnegie beneficiary and ringleader of the 1313 syndicate. Also, Carnegie has contributed \$400,000 from 1965-68 to the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures which is linked to 1313.

Further, Pifer complained that various research projects to aid the state Governors would be undermined by the proposed income tax. Carnegie, through 1313's CSG, has supported "studies" for 1313's Governors Conference. CSG furnishes the staff and, as the secretariat, runs the GC.

Carnegie tax-exempt sums go to 1313's National Municipal League (NML) which spearheaded the cataclysmic one-man-one-vote movement, legislative reapportionment, and the toppling revisions of state constitutions to establish 1313's executive regional Metropolitan Governance.

Tax-exempt Ford Foundation contributes heavily to 1313's political goals through National Municipal League to influence state governments.

National legislation is tampered with, too. The burial of the 1970 Census-correction bill, HR 20, demonstrates. Tax-exempt money, expended by a tax-exempt foundation to other tax-exempt outfits combined to work against the best interests of U.S. citizens. HR 20 and similar bills would have limited the census questions to a basic six; it would have freed Americans from penalties should they decline to answer a long census questionnaire.

The National Service to Regional Councils (later NARC) a 1313 propaganda service that reaches newspaper editors, government officials, etc., launched an attack against HR 20. NSRC-NARC is jointly sponsored by National Assn. of Counties (NACo) and the National League of Cities, both 1313 adjuncts.

Likewise inviting the federal lobbying law penalties, NACo went even further, urged its members to contact legislators, naming names.⁵ NACo is tax-exempt. Ford Foundation which has given at least \$485,000 to NACo in recent years, likewise is tax-exempt.⁶

The Foundation and the county groups should draw penalties under a stiffened income tax reform law containing 100% penalties for political abuses, and also be subject to the existing lobbying violation statute.

METRO-1313 LOBBIED FOR ANTI-PRIVACY CENSUS

Syndicate Metro-1313 worked feverishly against the efforts of Congressman Jackson E. Betts and others who had hoped to make the 1970 decennial census safe for Americans.

Representative Betts' measure (H.R. 20, 90th Congress) would have removed the jail sentence penalty and the \$100 fine on all census questions except six subjects essential to the population count as required by the U.S. Constitution. Congressmen from 39 states sponsored similar measures, and

5. NACo Washington Report 4/14/69, 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW, Wash., D.C. (since suspended).

6. The County Officer magazine by NACo, issues of June 1963 and October 1968.

100 representatives and more supported action to abolish the destructive features that disgraced the prior decennial census of 1960.

But the politico-syndicate 1313 is against all those safety measures. 1313's National League of Cities (NLC), Conference of Mayors (USCM), and National Assn. of Counties (NACo), to name but a few 1313 agencies, placed themselves on record opposing Congressman Betts' bill specifically, and all other similar measures.⁷

During May 1969, public hearings were held in Wash., D.C. on the matter of the census questions. Yet 1313's NACo had announced a month earlier, "The 1970 questionnaire is now on the press . . . if unduly restrictive legislation is passed, the questionnaire would be unusable.⁸ Data on state and local areas is essential for legislative apportionment and districting, for local planning, administering programs such as . . . urban renewal. . . . If the (restrictive) legislation were passed, both the Census and users of census data would suffer."

The 1313 syndicate thus revealed that nothing less than a repetition of the outrageous 1960 census would be acceptable to its purposes.

Syndicate 1313 groups are avid census users. In 1960, the census user list was topheavy with 1313 organizational names,⁹ and probably still is.

In the meantime, 1313 sounded the alarm throughout its nationwide web against Congressman Betts' census reform bill. 1313's National League of Cities and NACo through a joint newsletter circulated by their National Service to Regional Councils (later NARC), specifically attacked the Betts proposal.

In its own "Washington Report," NACo again urged Thirteen-Thirteeners to pressure U.S. Senators and Congressmen to retain the "present" census with all its prying questions.

Americans had resented the meddling, punitive 1960 Census and raised an outcry against another census like it, but no correction was made in the 1970 effort.

Later, census takers in Oregon's Crook County culled a lot of blank census returns April 1 — blank beyond the first constitutionally valid eight questions, that is. The fact may be of national significance because the county is one of the nation's five "weather vane counties."

Crook County earned the "weather vane" distinction by voting with the majority throughout the United States in every presidential election since 1884 when Grover Cleveland carried the County. Thereafter, Crook's voter opinion has commanded interest as a gauge of prevailing opinion on certain national matters.

Crook County's indicator read: Americans have turned thumbs down on the 1970 census third degree tactics.

According to the census official who supervised nine eastern and central

7. 1313's National Service to Regional Councils, 1700 K St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20006, Newsletter 4/3/69.

8. National Assn. of Counties "Washington Report" 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Wash., D.C. 20036, 4/14/69.

9. *Terrible 1313 Revisited* by Jo Hindman, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho 83605, p. 122.

Oregon counties, the incidence of citizen census silence ran higher in Crook than in the other eight counties.

A request for a percentage estimate drew "just a guess" from the census supervisor — about one percent (1%) of those polled among the county's 9,517 population figure. To him, the undisclosed total appeared large — they who said, "It's none of the government's business."

The U.S. Secretary of Commerce, overseer of the Census Bureau, stated on the census forms, "Every question asked in the 1970 Census has a national purpose."

That disturbs a lot of people, inasmuch as Question H-1 on the '70 Census "living quarters section" asked, "What is the (your) telephone number?" The same question was H-35 in the trouble-making "Household Questionnaire" of the 1960 Census prior.

Even the census takers readily admit that their primary purpose is "to count people." Practically all Americans will go along with that. The balking occurs when the Census begins its taxpaid market research questions headed by the telephone number followed by queries about the kitchen sink, cook stove, hot water, income, land value and homesite acreage.

If the market research section of the Census were non-mandatory, the sampling would remain unimpaired because there are many people who welcome an opportunity to talk about themselves and their affairs.

The Census Bureau entertains opinions from self-interest advisory groups, including Metro Syndicate 1313 units, which shape the content of the census questions to provide data for political purposes.

Many of the syndicate organizations that are collectively responsible for attacking private property through urban renewal, masterplanning and other Metro programs are members of the Census Bureau's Conference of Population and Housing Census Users, namely: The Council of State Governments, National Assn. of Counties, National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, American Society of Planning Officials and others.

Before the 1980 Census comes around, it is hoped that Congress will return the Census to a head count as intended by the U.S. Constitution. Answering questions beyond that should be on a non-mandatory, voluntary basis only.

BOOTCAMP FOR LOBBYISTS

A joint convention of 1313's U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities in Wash., D.C. in March 1972 turned into a bootcamp for lobbyists otherwise known as mayors and city councilmen.

NLC and USCM are the units of political Syndicate 1313 assigned to exploit mayors and councilmen in promoting Metro regional governance. Many of the men vote dues and funds to send themselves to the 1313 meets. Put on the defensive by complaints, they ride roughshod over the objections of citizens who object to that sort of wasting tax dollars.

Major purpose of the Congressional City Conference (the joint meeting) was to gather the hometown clout behind the 1972 general revenue sharing legislation that is vital to the syndicate's regional program.

Patrick Healy, former executive vice president of the NLC and John J. Gunther, executive director of USCM co-signed the invitation letter. In the file examined, a NLC-USCM Capitol Hill lobbyist's card was enclosed.

Helping to keep 1313's fences tightly interlocked, 1313's National Assn. Housing and Redevelopment Officials sent a speaker. NAHRO brought urban renewal into the U.S. Atlanta's Mayor Sam Massell, president of NLC addressed the crowd. A few months earlier, he had welcomed to Atlanta (Ga.) another 1313 convention — that of the National Municipal League, 1313's "civic" exploiter.

On the morning of the last day in Wash., D.C., the delegates were briefed on "how to lobby" by ex-congressmen who are now mayors: Harry G. Haskell, Wilmington (Del.), Frank W. Burke, Louisville (Ky.), Donald J. Irwin, Norwalk (Conn.), John V. Lindsay (New York City).

A reprint authored by Frank N. Ikard was stashed in the delegates' convention packets. It is not known whether Ikard also briefed the mayors and councilmen, but he was eminently qualified to do so. The latest roster of lobbyists in Wash., D.C. lists Frank N. Ikard, 1801 K St., N.W., as the lobbyist for the American Petroleum Institute.

In the afternoon, blank report forms in their pockets, appointments arranged by NLC-USCM aides, the mayors and councilmen were to go in busloads on Capitol Hill to interview the congressional delegations from their states.

Upon their return to hotel headquarters, they were supposed to hand over for the 1313 files the completed forms on which they had recorded the attitudes and statements made by congressmen and senators visited, the data to be used by the NLC-USCM federal lobbyist.

Federal lobbying law (PL 79-601) requires the registration of organizations and individuals who work directly or indirectly to influence the passage or defeat of federal legislation. Although Dita Beard, the embroiled ITT lobbyist, was properly registered, along with soybean growers and several Indian tribes, the latest available quarterly lobbying reports failed to show any trace of the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors or other of the key 1313 tax-exempt organizations.

At the time the 1970 census legislation was being considered, 1313's county units, NACo (National Assn. of Counties) and others, were discovered lobbying vigorously. Reported to a member of Congress the fact was ignored.

Why are the 1313 organizations, such as NLC and USCM, NACo and others given special dispensation that excuses them from registering and filing the legally-required quarterly lobbying reports?

SYNDICATE SELLS LOBBYING SERVICES

The syndicate whose units did not register under the federal lobbying law is selling lobbyist services in Wash., D.C. The practice undoubtedly influenced the controversial revenue sharing legislation approved in 1972.

In discussing revenue sharing, a Congressman stated that in his mail most of the support for the idea comes from a few tax-supported organizations which stand to gain tremendously by the passage of the measure.

Identifying the pro-revenue groups, Rep. Sam Gibbons (Fla.)¹⁰ named the National League of Cities (NLC), the U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM), the national Governors Conference (GC), the Council of State Governments

10. Congressional Record, p. H 5719 6/15/72.

(CSG), the National Assn. of Counties (NACo), and the International City Management Assn. (ICMA).

Called the "Big Six," they all are units of Syndicate 1313, the political machine that promotes big-spending Metro regional governance, a 20th century dictatorship. The history of revenue sharing¹¹ is spotted by references to these and other Metro-1313 groups which write Metro laws, then lobby for them.

Even the wire services gave the lobby of mayors and governors major "credit" for getting the big revenue sharing bill through the House, June 22 vote 274-122. The "rare alliance" of Democratic and Republican leaders noted by the press went unrecognized as the Metro One-Party which is comprised of Metrocrats who travel under partisan disguise.

The lobbying mayor and governor groups, NLC-USCM and GC, are part and parcel of the 1313 political machine. Also they help to steer 1313-dominated ACIR (federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations) whose staff is trying to keep the ACIR exempted from much-needed congressional control measures over advisory commissions and task forces.

The lobbying "front" jointly sponsored by NLC-USCM is known as the League of Cities-Conference of Mayors, Inc. (formerly the Joint Council on Urban Development.) LC-CM, Inc. offers contracts to provide federal lobbying services to cities, through a League staff member.

One contract of record was current due to expire Aug. 31, 1972.¹² For \$3,125.00 a month, the LC-CM, Inc. covenanted to provide a man-in-Washington-service to represent the City of Los Angeles (Calif.). An individual, unregistered but operating as a lobbyist, was or is located at 1612 K St., N.W., headquarters in D.C. for 1313's NLC and USCM.

The clerk offices of the House and Senate which act as repositories for registrations and quarterly lobby reports, were advised of the situation. The House Clerk referred the writer to the Attorney-General of the United States. The Senate Registration Clerk, verifying that the National League of Cities and the Conference of Mayors are not registered under the federal lobbying Act, referred the writer to Mr. Henry Petersen, Acting Assistant Attorney-General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Wash., D.C.

Apprised of the facts and asked why NLC-USCM and the LC-CM, Inc. subsidiary are not registered as lobbyists, the official had not replied as of late 1972. In 1973 the matter was under Dept. of Justice consideration.

Senators and Congressmen know about the NLC and USCM — attend their conventions and give speeches there. But do they know that the groups are linked to tightly interlocked Syndicate 1313 whose conglomerate of groups offer interesting studies in conflict-of-interest?

SYNDICATE TO FORCE REVENUE SHARING INTO U.S. CONSTITUTION

Politically powerful Syndicate 1313, stubborn advocate of revenue shar-

11. The History of Revenue Sharing, The Domestic Council publication, Executive Office of the President, Washington (1971) 27 pages.

12. Contract No. 40803 and File No. 125190 City of Los Angeles, California.

ing, wants the controversial practice to be written into the U.S. Constitution, has drafted a sample law leading to that effect, and has mailed the copies to all the State legislatures!

Tax *payers* deplore the magicianism whereby the federal government gives to public tax *spenders* a portion of federal income raised by taxing the earnings of individuals. The flow of grants back to the states detours around the nationwide tax payer demand for cuts in tax spending that would make funds available for local spending projects which have been blocked or turned down by local tax payers.

Sensible government requires the spending unit of government to collect the taxes it would spend.

It is fatal nonsense to separate the tax-collecting level from the level that spends. The split levels make it impossible for tax payers to call government to account on how it uses or misuses the funds.

But Syndicate 1313, Metro mentor, goes all out for revenue sharing, the kick-back term used in the 1970's.

1313's "law factory" wrote a sample bill: to call Congress into a convention to graft revenue sharing into the U.S. Constitution. A tiff in 1313 developed when the National Municipal League¹³ editorially attacked the sample law but without identifying the Council of State Government faction as the author. Both the NML and CSG are powerful lead units in the political 1313 conglomerate, Chicago-headquartered.

1313's mail order samples, bearing the markings LC 838 1/15/71 hit all state legislatures meeting in early 1971, ready for copying. A legislator who introduced LC 838 as a House Joint Resolution in his state, admitted that the measure was a nationwide effort sponsored by the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders (NCSLL) and the National Society of State Legislators (NSSL).

In 1970, those two organizations popped up in the company of the National Legislative Conference (NLC), the Office of Federal-State Relations of the National Governors (GC), the National Assn. of Attorneys-General (NAAG), the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors (NCLG), and the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) when those 1313 adjuncts collaborated under the CSG whip to get the U.S. Con-Con proposal on the road.

The NML supports the concept of revenue sharing; it merely objects to the U.S. Con-Con idea, fearing that revenue sharing (NML-defined as of statutory nature) will be put into the Constitution where, NML opines, only "new principles belong."

NML, claiming civic status, includes in its membership bankers, lawyers, professors, League of Women Voters, etc.; its treasury regularly receives tax exempt funds from Ford Foundation, Carnegie Corporation and other such institutions.

The CSG, composed of careerists in government, exacts annual tribute from the fifty state treasuries; its "secretariat" controls a legion of syndicate puppets, all active.

13. NML's "State Legislatures Progress Reporter" Sept.-Oct. 1970, and National Civic Review magazine Feb. 1971, both published by National Municipal League, 47 E. 68 St., N.Y. 10021.

The time has come for Congress to heed the wishes of the American constituency rather than to listen to syndicate lobbyists.

It is high time for Congress to cut spending and to stop revenue sharing which, in the long run, is merely debt-sharing (the national government has been spending more than it takes in).

METRO TURNS BUS PIRATE

Frightful strategy used by Metrocrats in their scheme of reshaping American Government has pirated a bus firm owned by private stockholders, because the firm stood in the way of Metro's region building.

It began, perhaps, when Charles M. Haar, HUD's Asst. Secretary for Metropolitan Development in 1967, briefed the American Institute of Planners, telling AIP that "urban *public* transportation is potentially the most important single force" for reshaping the nation's communities in Metro areas.

Next, HUD (Housing & Urban Development Dept.) was telling five counties in Georgia to link social planning with a proposed rapid transit artery that would "shape and renew" the Atlanta Metro area. That prerequisite or no federal help. Atlantans turned HUD down, only to be harassed a second time and overcome.

The National Transportation Act of 1969 introduced by Senator Magnuson (Wash.) proposed multi-state transportation commissions to slap public transportation networks across state lines.

All that, despite the fact that since 1912, the number of riders on public passenger carriers decreased, and 50 years later had declined 40 percent while population increased almost 90 percent, according to John C. Kohl, Office of Transportation, (former) Housing & Home Finance Agency 4/4/62.

In update terminology, "mass transit" means conveying public passengers over surface streets; "rapid transit" usually refers to controlled rights-of-way. Both methods are under fire from voters balking against the exorbitant tax costs, rapid transit scarcely getting a toehold, and public mass transit systems going broke, soaking up tax money to exist.

Trying to lure commuters, a dreamtype portal-to-portal bus service went into operations Sept. 1968 in Flint, Michigan (Pop. 196,940). By Nov. 1969, the \$1.9 million experiment, mostly federally backed, had gained only 300 additional riders a day and was losing \$200 a day, reportedly.

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, created by the state legislature in 1965, lost \$20-million-plus during its first 13-months operation and \$24 million in its second period. The impact was reflected in the tax rates of the 78 cities and towns comprising the MBTA district.

On the other hand, a private transit company — making a profit, paying \$9 million yearly federal, state and city taxes — was put out of business. In an anguished double-page ad, Wall Street Journal 2/29/68, the privately owned Philadelphia Transportation Co. charged, "The Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA) is trying to take over the local stockholder owned PTC for *integrated regional planning*."

PTC fares were lower than those in most cities with publicly owned transit lines — Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis, Los Angeles.

On Jan. 9, 1970 a telephone call to PTC in Philadelphia was answered by SEPTA Information.

Question: "Has SEPTA taken over PTC?" SEPTA reply: "Oh, long ago!"

Sifting the ashes, it appears that SEPTA planned to enforce a 60-year-old purchase option assigned to it and construed as permitting SEPTA to tuck everything under its wing, paying less than \$3 per share on stock valued at \$71.75 per share.

Why did public SEPTA want to kill private PTC?

Because private transit businesses don't furnish an exploitable base on which to build regional Metro governments. On its deathbed remember, PTC accused regional planning. And as Mr. Haar said, "... public transportation is the most important single force for guiding development of the Nation's communities in metropolitan areas."

FAVORITISM, METROCRAT STYLE

Bureaucrats long have winked at their own rules and regulations, breaking them as suited to the purpose, but now the practice is erupting in open threats against existing local laws.

The city of Houston, Texas, selected by federal HUD to participate in the "Model Cities" funded program, is non-zoned. For all other cities, zoning is an universal prerequisite, yet non-zoned Houston won out over zoned city contenders. Questioned, a HUD spokesman explained lamely, "The city (of Houston) agreed, when selected to receive a planning grant, to work for enactment of a zoning ordinance." Flagrant favoritism.

Another HUD program, "Operation Breakthrough," is a gigantic prototype housing construction competition, open to subsidy-seeking private firms, also cities wanting forced growth. 571 industrial firms and 215 site proposals came from cities in 34 States and the District of Columbia. A few were chosen. Later, the "pattern housing systems" were expected to go into nationwide mass production, underwritten federally.

A string of "Breakthrough" utterances in 1970 issued from HUD officials on speaking tours around the nation:

"Breakthrough can help introduce . . . new methods of financing, land-use . . . can help remove such restraints as unwieldy code requirements, rigid labor practices and *restrictive zoning*." (Houston, Tex. 1/19/70)

"I (HUD Secretary Geo. Romney) hope we can break through code, zoning and trade practice barriers using a voluntary approach with the authority we now have. But if it turns out that we cannot, because of local, state or private control, we will have to develop alternative measures." (Phoenix, Ariz. 3/11/70)

While Americans remain strapped under land-use and zoning laws, the Metrocrats expect to go free. For their own protection, citizens can enact as a statute or a constitutional amendment the measure partially reproduced here:

“THE PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION ACT¹⁴ . . . no public or private body shall have the power to regulate or control the use of land or any building thereon, of any property owner of the State of

Sec. 2(1) “Public body” means the state, a county, city or town . . . also a combined city and county, or metropolitan municipal corporation, school district, public utility district, housing authority, port district, other authorities or districts; or the state, counties, cities, towns or townships combined in a regional organization; or in an interstate compact; or any federal agency, public organization or urban renewal agency, or semi-public corporation or any combination of the foregoing; (2) “Private body” means any non-elected appointive commission, hired board, agency or group, also any private non-governmental, or private enterprise organization, or a semi-public corporation or any combination of the foregoing.

Sec. 3 No public or private body shall have the right or power to control or regulate the use of the land or any building thereon, as between agriculture, industry, business, residence and other purposes, of any property owner of the State of _____, through the enactment of policies, resolutions, ordinances, standards, precise detailed maps and/or other criteria, zoning, official controls, required elements or optional elements. Sec. 4 Insofar as the provisions of this act being inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this act shall be controlling.”

HANGUP IN HOUSTON

Houston (Tex.) and federal HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) joined in an off-beat “Model Cities” arrangement that has backfired.

The city and the agency differ in their stories on what may be described as either a classic case of misunderstanding, or an arrangement that shriveled under public scrutiny.

Houston is the only city known to have received Model City status without declaring compliance with HUD’s zoning requirement.

Questioned, HUD issued a now controversial letter, dated 11/13/69¹⁵ stating that Houston agreed to work for enactment of a zoning ordinance when selected to receive a planning grant.

Disagreeing with the statement, Houston’s Mayor wrote to HUD¹⁶ that the city “never agreed to work for enactment of a zoning ordinance.” He claims that zoning was discussed with and laid to rest by HUD officials. The officials he named were *former* appointees under the Johnson Administration and are now gone from the HUD posts.

The present appointees remind that Houston in 1968 did agree to “secure

14. Based on original PPP Act, Initiative Petition 238, State of Washington, circulated by the Committee for Private Property Rights.

15. George Creel, former Director of Public Affairs, HUD, to Jo Hindman, MetroNews 11/13/69.

16. Mayor Louie Welch, Houston (Tex.) to Undersecretary Richard C. Van Dusen May 6, 1970.

an approved *Workable Program* prior to submission of a comprehensive Model Cities plan,” and that (one of the) “requirements for Workable Program certification (is) a zoning ordinance or other comparable means of land use control.”¹⁷

Land use in Houston is controlled by a private deed restriction system which, although eminently successful in practice, does not meet HUD rules.

The Mayor argues that the city has honored all commitments mentioned in a certain HUD letter bearing an old 1968 date.

HUD counters the Mayor’s allegation as being not entirely correct, as the city agreed to *secure* certification of a Workable Program prior to submission of its Comprehensive Plan, not merely to *apply* for certification.

Houston’s application for Workable Program certification was submitted to HUD in April 1970. Final determination was delayed as to whether or not Houston’s private deed restriction system would satisfy HUD.

Houston’s program was stalled. No certified Workable Program — no federal assistance for all public and private parties involved.

Meanwhile, rank-and-file Houstonians wanted to know what was going on. Their city is uniquely and prosperously non-zoned and they’re mighty proud of it. They observe that the Model Cities program will require zoning in Houston. At city council the controversial HUD letter dated 11/13/69 kept bobbing up, referring to the “Houston zoning promise.”

As the Mayor put it, the letter “continues to haunt us.” He begged HUD to issue a statement to clear the air and to get Houston’s program moving again.

A moot question appears: Is the zoning requirement a statutory law under the U.S. Constitution, or is it merely an administrative ruling clothed with the effect of law?

A graver question: Is the incident another example of governance by men rather than government by law — i.e. governance by administrative decree?

If it is, then does not Houston or any other city deserve its comeuppance as an equitable return for dealing with such a system?

HOUSTON-HUD ACCORD TURNS OFF ZONING

Among the thousands of cities in the United States, there are 150 chosen to carry out the so-called “Model Cities” program of the federal department of Housing and Urban Development. As the 150th city, Houston (Tex.) is the only city not held to zoning, required of all other 149 participants. Also, Houston is one of 20 “planned variation” model cities, assertedly, which can spend federal funds freely on innovative projects.

Some anti-zoners mistakenly think that the citizens are in control of the city because Houston voters turned down zoning.

Actually the Metrocrats, those who promote radical Metro governance, have merely cut a new channel detouring zoning and are going about business as usual. For instance, housing inspections are every bit as fatal and can lead to property condemnation in Houston as in zoned cities.

Houston city council passes model city ordinances on an emergency basis. The practice skips the requirement to read and to publish ordinances three times before the city council’s final vote.

17. R. C. Van Dusen to Mayor Welch, May 18, 1970.

If the registered voters discover that the ruse has kept them in the dark on important matters, what will the voters think? Houston's model city director, E. A. Kiessling, was vociferous, "We don't give a damn what the voters think!" On loan from the University of Houston, the professor was in 1972 returning to the institution to teach behavioral management.

His contempt, of course, did not apply to model city street-voters (not from registered voter lists). Anyone staying at an address within a model city neighborhood can vote at a neighborhood election. It is possible for Houston's model city residents' grandfathers, uncles, aunts, cousins and transients from below the Mexican border, or from other parts of the nation, to flood into Houston's model city areas to vote for the "needs" of their relatives in Houston.

Covering two years (1970-72), \$26,766,000 has flowed into Houston from HUD to provide model city "action" including art classes, dominoes and checkers, hot lunches, drapery making and a host of custodial services for inhabitants (100,000 Pop.) of the model city neighborhoods, only.

HUD accepted the city's deed-restricted land use system as a substitute for zoning. Houston got its Fed credit card (1971 Workable Program).

The accord between HUD and Houston is a study in the preposterous.¹⁸ The city offered HUD what it called a "new concept for land uses," really Houston's long-time owner-controlled land use system. Some old surveys were pieced together and labeled as a 1980 General Land Use Plan. On it, HUD sprinkled its bureaucratic blessings.

By reversing itself to accommodate Houston, HUD has provided the best evidence to date proving that privately imposed land-use controls (non-zoning) in city growth are superior to governmentally imposed zoning controls.

Big in Houston's future are proposed capital improvements on the 14 sq. mi. crescent-shaped real estate in the designated model city neighborhoods embracing the downtown business district. That foretells acquisition of private land and relocation of dispossessed owners, tenants, and small businessmen. Houston offers as justification its litany of problems.

Houston has its problems, of course. What city doesn't?

But the fact remains that Houston, despite its glittering billionaire image is simply too poor or too unwilling to pay its own way and has called in the Metrocrats who are tearing down representative government.

The tiniest hamlet in America, working out its problems with its own hard cash, stands taller than all the skyscrapers of Houston.

METROCRATIC CONNIVANCE AIDS GET-RICH

Misplaced is the joy of strawgraspers who try to read "private enterprise" into the baffling arrangements inked between government Metrocrats and various firms and individuals. The federally guaranteed no-failure arrangements cannot be passed off as private enterprise.

Rather, the facts suggest that a giant system of connivance is working to benefit opportunists at the expense of tax-plucked Americans.

¹⁸ Houston's Workable Program (1971) and Comprehensive Model Cities Second Action Year. Also personal interview.

One instance reveals a state senator voting to pass a state law, then later in bureaucratic transactions governed by the law, reaping the harvest seeded for himself while holding the position of public trust.

Congress paved the way for the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships¹⁹ which can promote non-governmental corporations-for-profit and joint venture partnerships. Despite adverse money-market conditions the Corporation raised \$41.7 million capital easily in 1970.

Knowing that investors in housing ventures can scarcely lose under the federal guarantees, 265 purchasers stepped forward to buy the securities. HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) stated that these investors included 134 industrial and business firms, 74 banks, 23 insurance and title companies, 10 utilities, 7 mutual savings banks and 3 labor unions. In addition to dividends, the system also provides the investors with readymade tax-guaranteed markets for each and all.

Federal law once required newly built communities to be raised on open space land. Jonathan, Minn., was the first of the new towns started.

The Minnesota law that created the 7-counties Twin Cities Metropolitan Council (TCMC) which approved and forwarded the federal funding application for Jonathan new town was enacted during the 1967 legislature.²⁰

The federal law, amended in 1970, allows "new-towns-in-old-towns," to be built on sites bulldozed within established cities. The first of these, Cedar-Riverside, is being built in the same TCMC region where the other "first new town," Jonathan, was christened.

Existing buildings on the C-R proposed 340-acre site are being demolished, 12 blocks from the heart of the Minneapolis business district. Being urban renewal land, it will be "cheap" for the redeveloper. Under UR, bulldozed owners are denied the right of free enterprise pricing.

A planner's scale model depicts Cedar-Riverside as a proposed high density professional-university-medical community of luxury towers. Three-fifths of the land will be tax exempt. This "first new-town-in-a-town" (C-R) may be "paired" with the "first rural-new-town" (Jonathan), i.e. linked by some yet undefined system of socio-economic arteries.

HUD announced in June 1971 the \$24 million offer of guarantee assistance to Cedar-Riverside, "The federal offer to guarantee the debt of the developer was approved by the board of directors of the New Community Development Corporation of which HUD Secretary George Romney is chairman. . . . The developer of the new community is Cedar-Riverside Associates, Inc., whose board chairman is Henry T. McKnight, who also is a principal stockholder in the new town of Jonathan."

A year earlier when Jonathan's \$21 million debt guarantee was announced by George Romney, HUD noted, "On hand to accept the first commitment was Henry T. McKnight, president of the Corporation (Jonathan Development) and a Minnesota state senator."

The Clerk of the Minnesota State Senate furnished information 8/17/71 disclosing that Senator McKnight did vote "yea" on the bill (H.F. 1508) that

19. HUD Act of 1968.

20. Minnesota Senate Journal page 2474, 1967 session.

created the TCMC regional bureaucracy (to approve federal funding applications, Ed.) but that McKnight is not now a senator. He did not run for reelection in 1970.

Constitutions and Charters

1313 WANTS TO JUNK YOUR CONSTITUTION

Syndicate 1313, promoter of the one-man-one-vote fiasco¹ which destroyed rural representation in State Legislatures, carries on — this time, zeroing in on State Constitutions in the United States.

Although 1313's syndicate nerve center is located at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, on the Univ. of Chicago campus, the "think tank" in New York, 1313's National Municipal League, decides on matters of critical policy.

So, on May 13, 1968, NML mailed out quantities of a pamphlet titled, "Let's Junk Our Obsolete State Constitutions."

Accompanying the reprint, a clip-on note said, "On the chance that you may have missed James Nathan Miller's article when it appeared in the April *National Civic Review* . . . here is a copy of the condensed version which appears in the May 1968 issue of *The Reader's Digest*." The *National Civic Review* is a Syndicate 1313 publication.

Unflatteringly, the reprinted article described American constitutions as "ludicrous." The article charged, "They are designed not to help government officials govern, but to prevent them from picking the taxpayers' pockets."

This writer wants to know what's wrong with protecting oneself from pickpockets? By retaining state constitutions that so guard us?

Unfortunately, gullible citizens are contributing to their own downfall. For instance, in Oregon members of the League of Women Voters circulated a petition asking for a constitutional convention to rewrite Oregon's Constitution.

But when it comes to a showdown at the polls, voters have expressed themselves as less than impressed by 1313's attempts to junk good constitutions for Metro constitutions. In 1966, Kentucky rejected a new Metro constitution. In November 1967, New York voters did likewise, three-to-one. On April 16, 1968, Rhode Island resoundingly defeated a revised Metro constitution, votes against, 68,940; 17,464 favoring.

Still another Metro-revised constitution met smashing defeat in 1968 in Maryland, votes against 366,574; 283,050 for. Marylanders were frankly fearful of the Metro regional government proposed, whereby the tax base is broadened, forcing the rural to pay for urban ills and costs. Also, the concentration of executive power in the state Governor caused voters to stamp firm No votes.

But seems like pesky Syndicate 1313 won't take No for an answer. In the following letter, dated May 25, 1968, from Silver Spring, Md., following the vote a citizen resented, "At this writing, even before I've had a chance to attend a forthcoming 'Victory Dinner' I learn that a 'salvage process' is now

1. *Blame Metro*, by Jo Hindman, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., p. 89.

in the making. A Committee consisting of a majority of 12 pro-constitution members (1313 Metrocrats, Ed.) against eight anti-ones, will soon meet with Maryland's Governor in an effort to persuade him to call a special session of the legislature so that many of the items rejected by the people may be resuscitated."

Concerning the resubmission move accepted by the committee, the letter ended, "I agree with the remark expressed by a state senator who said (to Metrocrats), 'You people want to cram this thing down our throats one way or another.'"

True. The Metrocrats are behind the junking movement from start to finish. Early in the start, they usually haul in Syndicate 1313's so-called "Model State Constitution" to be used as a pattern. It strips citizens of control over their government, introduces unworthy features such as regional non-elected rule.

CALIFORNIANS APPROVED PHASE 1, DEFEATED PHASE 2

Years ago, experimenting psychiatrists predicted that future generations, bereft of self-determination, would be subjected to "committee or group rule." The social engineering, then in its early stages, was tried out on school children and on hospital inmates.

Watching a California Constitution Revision Committee in session is witnessing the social engineering nightmare in full swing. The committee is the group "unit." As predicted, there is a leader and his bouncer, the so-called "experts." They toss the discussion and bring things around to a predetermined conclusion that wipes out good features of the existing California Constitution. Passively in between sit the outwitted rank-and-file members of the committee.

On a larger scale, all Californians would have been brought under group control had the 1968 Proposed Constitution Revision (Phase 2) been approved. Phase 1, as Proposition 1A, was voter approved in 1966.

Printed up, presented to the state legislature, fed out in canned doses to the mass media, Phase 2 propaganda did not deceive Californians.

Under the proposed Revision, Californians would have lost their hard-held control over public education. Article IX proposed changing the present elected state superintendent of education to an appointed head.

Local city and county governments would be paralyzed by Proposed Article XII which paves the way for a corporation-oddity to profiteer on municipal services rendered on a regional scale.

Perhaps the most shameful bilking lurked in Proposed Article XI, Section 8(a) quoted: "The Legislature may provide that local government bodies may contract among themselves or with other government bodies for transfer of powers and performance of functions."

The proposal would bleed local representative government into extinction as powers and functions would be drained from cities/counties into super regions. It is reported that the New York Constitution Convention² in '67 rejected a similar concept of interlocal transfer of powers which New York voters defeated Nov. 7, 1967.

2. Convention proposition of State of New York 6/12/67.

Such intergovernmental siphoning is being practiced now in California by SCAG, ABAG and other of the regional "councils of governments." COG's pool local funds and the rubber-stamping votes of city/county officials. Away from their home-town desks, the local men permit themselves to be outwitted by the tactics of the so-called "experts" who run COGs.

Battered by citizen hostility, the COG regions in California now survive on statutory law only. The Phase 2 Constitution Revision would have cemented them into the Revised Constitution, from where to dislodge would require monumental effort and expense.

That provision dangerous to local government went down in defeat when Phase 2 of the California Constitution Revision was turned down at the polls.

To see how the Metrocrats in 1972 attempted to circumvent the rescued section of the Constitution, see chapter 1, page 35 this book, "Contract to Kill Local Government."

BEGINNING OF END FOR CONSTITUTION FOES

All Californians and other Americans whose state constitutions are undergoing political strafing from Syndicate 1313 have reason to take heart.

Morning after Maryland voters defeated a pro-Metro constitution, 1313's NACo (National Assn. of Counties) began running scared with this revealing confession, "Our first reaction in our state of shock and bewilderment is that May 14, 1968 may go down in history as the beginning of the end for modernizing state government by constitutional revision."³

Maryland's Governor Spiro Agnew, later Republican vice-president once was a county executive and a 1313-NACo director.

Voters had flocked to the Maryland polls to protect the State Constitution. Resoundingly, Marylanders voted down the monstrous pro-Metro thing that would have turned their state into Metro regions, raised taxes, accelerated the COG revolution (non-representative councils of government) and opened the way for the city of Baltimore, with its high taxes, high crime rate and overcrowded schools to annex the county⁴ and thus harness it to big-city troubles.

It cost the state taxpayers \$4 million for the Metro-writing revisionists to produce the unwanted new constitution. Reportedly, it was praised — now get this — by 1) both political parties, 2) the press and news media, 3) the business and labor community, 4) and by virtually every "power center" — whatever that means politically — in Maryland.

Just the voters were against the Metro constitution.

While the Marylanders and you continue paying federal taxes, Carnegie Corporation's untaxed money, more than \$285,000 of it, has gone to researchers and 1313's National Municipal League to finance a three year vivisectioning study of constitutional conventions,⁵ including mop-ups on defeats in Maryland and elsewhere. The Maryland rebuff was the fourth such major defeat. Other defeats have followed.

3. American County Government (magazine) published by NACo, June 1968.

4. National Civic Review (magazine) published by 1313's National Municipal League, July 1968, pp. 344, 378.

5. Carnegie Corporation Annual Report 1967.

Now the Thirteen-Thirteeners are pondering, "What does it mean? . . . this could be curtains for state government reform. It is apparent that the people in Maryland, and apparently in the other states, too, do not want any change at all."

Why should citizens vote themselves into Metro servitude?

NACo, the 1313 syndicate unit assigned to Metrovize urban county and rural government, mulled the situation: "Will it be possible for our urban counties to adopt charters of their own and bypass the state governments?"

By July, NACo came up with an answer. NACo presented to a U.S. Senate committee a suggestion for a "model county" program similar to the infamous "model cities" farce. Federal "model cities" bypass state government.

By turning its fund-seeking palm toward federal government, NACo is merely fulfilling the purpose for which it was formed back in 1937. The directory of 1313 organizations described NACo as serving "county government and county officials in their relations with federal government."

But NACo-1313 is scared and could throw in the sponge getting out of the Metro constitutional fracas. That would be a time of rejoicing among Americans who want to keep their control of government through intact state constitutions; and they have formidable opposition enough from other units of political Syndicate 1313 in its campaign to destroy existing state constitutions.

METROCRATS HOLD POST MORTEMES ON DEFEATS

While the alarmed heads of tax-free Foundations milled about in Wash., D.C. arguing for continuing tax-exemption and extended license to tamper with American Government, their subsidized products continued to muddy the mainstream of U.S.A. affairs.

One bold publication bears the revealing title, "The Politics of the Rhode Island Constitutional Convention."⁶ The booklet about the men and women selected to rewrite the R.I. state constitution was produced by Carnegie Corporation money with the effort of Brown University and Wheaton College scholars supervised by 1313's National Municipal League.

In the analysis, Con-Con delegates were listed by name in one table, and in others were dissected as to religion and the snobbery of socio-economic status measured by their *fathers' education!* Purpose: to find a sure-win formula for Metrocrats to use in overturning existing state constitutions in favor of power-grabbing Metro constitutions.

Political reverses start the Metrocrats digging for answers. In 1963, Michigan's new Metro constitution barely squeaked through an election, requiring a recount. In 1966, Kentucky rejected a Metro constitution, as did New York in 1967, Maryland (1968), New Mexico (1969), Oregon (1970), Arkansas (1970), Idaho (1970), North Dakota (1972).

Rhode Island's Constitutional Convention, dawdling since 1964, was seized upon as a specimen that might yield a formula to avoid defeat. In studying the R. I. Con-Con delegates' political behavior, the research team noted the Party affiliations but discarded the Republican/Democrat labels

6. *The Politics of the Rhode Island Constitutional Convention*, No. 1, State Constitutional Convention Studies (1969) by NML 47 E. 68 St., N.Y. Pp. 96.

as measuring tools. Rather, the researchers segregated the men and women into “typologies,” excerpted as follows:

Aspirants . . . young professionals, often lawyers, on the political make; *Reformers* . . . including the League of Women Voters; *Chieftains* . . . individuals with an existing power base in state politics; *Statesmen* . . . (has-beens) in high public office; *Stand-Ins* . . . who enter the convention to satisfy private ego, expected to follow the advice of those who provided them with the con-con nomination — for whom they are “stand-ins”; *Stand-Patters* . . . state/local officeholders in consistent opposition to change. (In Metro semantics, “change” means Metro rule.)

The delegates were interviewed, classified, weighted according to certain factors and ended up in three voting blocs, 1) status quo, 2) reform, 3) unaccounted for. The Stand-ins and Standpatters, comprising the bulk of the powerful status quo bloc, were classified as coming from the homes with the least educated fathers; 88% of the Democrats were Catholic, 87% Republicans were Protestant, Jewish 4% (Dem.), 7% (Rep.).

Those Con-Con specimens tossed out Metro’s cherished unicameralism (one house legislature), rejected a Metro “blank check” arrangement on bond issues, and split into two factions which ended up in court.

In a photofinish decision on the squabble over the proposed spending of Con-Con funds on a publicity scheme, the courts ruled that the draft constitution text could be published in the newspapers, but that “public education” could not be financed by Con-Con funds.

Rhode Island voters caught the Status Quo message, defeated the Metro constitution on April 16, 1968, 68,940 votes to 17, 464.

In postscript, the researchers admitted, “There do not appear to be any simple answers to the question of how to succeed at constitutional reform. To provide even tentative answers,” they forecast, “it will take *detailed analysis of a series of conventions* of the sort being undertaken under the Carnegie grant made for this purpose to the National Municipal League and Brown University.”⁷

A box score shows Metro Constitutions being rejected almost two to one (2 to 1):

Constitution Revision Elections

Year	State	Rejected	Accepted
1963	Michigan		x
1966	Kentucky	x	
1967	New York	x	
1968	Pennsylvania (limited revision by several amendments. General Power Grant to local governments)		x
1968	Rhode Island	x	
1968	Maryland	x	
1969	New Mexico	x	
1970	Oregon	x	

7. *Magnificent Failure*, No. 3 (1970) *ibid*, Pp. 239.

Year	State	Rejected	Accepted
1970	Virginia		x
1970	Illinois		x
1970	Arkansas	x	
1970	Idaho	x	
1972	North Dakota	x	
1972	Montana (contested in court)		x
	Totals	9	5

CITIZENS ASK ABOUT CITY AND COUNTY CHARTERS

The nationwide Metro movement to rewrite city and county charters, or to establish Metro's mis-named "Home Rule" charters for the first time, has several underlying purposes: 1) *to eradicate* 10th Amendment type charters which reserve self-determination power to American citizens; 2) *to impose* Metro charters where citizens already are enjoying a measure of satisfaction under state laws that govern cities and counties.

Metro often includes: 3) interlocal (intergovernmental) sections in the proposals. Those pave the way for regional governance.

Most American constitutions, statutes and ordinances preserve the sovereign independence of republican (independent) units of government as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. Interlocal agreement or intergovernmental amendments to constitutions, charters, statutes, or ordinances become weapons to demolish that sovereignty and veto power.

You of course know that the 10th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, added after the recital of powers, reserves all non-delegated governing power to the People or to the States. Citizens living under charters drawn under that constitutional principle enjoy the greatest measure of personal freedom and prosperity.

Under 10th Amendment type charters, citizens list the services they want their governing body to perform. The citizens then yield just enough power to the governing body to perform the duty or duties. All remaining power stays with the citizens.

On the other hand, Metro charters concentrate all governing power (or as close to 100% as possible) in the governing body.

The first article in a Metro charter usually contains the General Grant of Power giving all power and authority to the governing body. That power has to come from somewhere. It comes from those governed who have surrendered their power by "voting in" the new charter.

The Metro-1313 political syndicate offers several versions of the Metro type charter: the appointed manager type, the elected manager type, and an elected governing body armed with a broad grant of powers.

It must be remembered that elected officials are not infallible simply because they are elected to office. It is foolhardy, then, to arm them with too much unrestricted power.

10th Amendment charters put handcuffs on the elected governing body with citizens holding the keys.

But uncontrollable danger lies in the Metro charter by which foolishly trusting citizens have yielded their self-governing power to the governing body or to appointees chartered with sweeping powers. Also, an oligarchic

monopoly may result from abuse of administrative powers usurped by governing bodies. This becomes dangerous to the citizens when elected officers run local revenue-producing "authorities," not by ordinances but by resolutions where ordinances should be used instead. Resolutions cannot be repealed by citizens, but ordinances are subject to voter referendum.

Metro organizations, the National Assn. of Counties (NACo) and its web of associations of counties by states, and the National Municipal League, parent of the 1313 syndicate, print up and sell the Metro charters.

College professors, for a price, offer Metro guidance and counsel. An ambitious local yokel who has been exposed to Metro "workshops," often sits on the local charter-writing commission as legman between the Metro mentors and to pressure the local folk.

But citizens have a choice between Metro charters and 10th Amendment type charters.

The clear mandate of the 10th Amendment is available to any charter-writing group which will seek, find, and write the constitutional principle at the beginning of a proposed charter, such as: "The (city council or county commission) of (city or county) shall have the jurisdiction and powers as enumerated in this charter and which are not in conflict with the state constitution."

The balance of the charter should follow, including the duties of the elected officials. Also the list of powers granted, and the restrictions imposed. The shorter the former and the longer the latter, the greater the freedom retained by the citizenry.

CHARTER WRITERS, ATTENTION

When citizens are called together by one means or another to write or to rewrite city and county charters or state constitutions, they often are deluged by guidelines originating from the nationwide Metro syndicate. The syndicate's Chicago-1313 and Lexington (Ky.) cores team with the National Municipal League, 47 E. 68 St., N.Y. as key syndicate leaders.

NML's latest history released Dec. 1969⁸ admits that the Metro charters contain the all-power-to-the-government concept. NML discloses that in its prepackaged charters, a "general grant of powers replace(s) the detailed enumeration" of powers.

Enumeration of power, as referred to, is the sensible American concept contained in the "reserved power charters" that have served Americans well since the beginning of this nation. Reserved power charters *limit the government*. Any government power not enumerated (listed) in the charter is reserved to the people.

On the other hand, Metro general power grant charters *limit the citizens* and unshackle unlimited Metro government which is the exact opposite of American government.

More and more, the Metro charters are criticized as being unconstitutional whereas reserved power charters and constitutions are completely attuned with the U.S. Constitution, Amendment X: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are *reserved* to the States respectively or to the people."

8. NML history, entire issue of National Civic Review magazine Dec. '69.

In addition to publishing pilot Metro charters and constitutions, the Metro syndicate is responsible for such radical innovations as urban renewal, the one-man-one-vote upheaval and the short ballot movement that abolishes elective offices, to name a few. The NML history acknowledges its fathering of the Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. There, Metro's city and county manager profession burgeons.

NML, the syndicate parent, began as a civic group to fight corruption but was hijacked by agile members with influence over wealthy tax exempt checkbooks. Today NML has fallen into boasting about the big names formerly on its letterhead, talking about its corruption-chasing days, and overrating Metro-trained city managers.

Take this NML quote for an example, "Phoenix, Arizona, had had the council-manager plan for a quarter of a century, but had not had good government." Trouble was, as NML put it, the managers were "local politicians." Plugging for its kind, NML advised a change for Phoenix which was accepted, thus supplying the Metro touch (quote): "The next city manager, a professional from another city, served effectively!"

At this time of oppressive taxation which is being forced upon Americans to pay for Metro spending sprees, the Metro syndicate avoids the topic of how to reduce taxes by cutting spending.

Excessive spending is keeping the hordes of Metrocrats on public payrolls.

In the meantime, the syndicate's Metro charters and draft laws continue taking the helm and the oars of government out of the hands of the American people. Stripped of their power they cannot pull back to safety.

Charter writing committees would do well to arm themselves with the time-tested reserved power charters containing enumerated powers that spell out the *limitations* on government.

NML's Metro charters and constitutions and others of that ilk which handcuff the citizenry can be used to serve up examples of what to avoid.

ASSAULT ON OUR CHARTERS

A self-appointed group, delegates coming from different parts of the United States, gathered in Atlanta (Ga.) July 26-29, 1970 with the stated intent "to modernize county government into New County, USA."⁹

Sponsoring the impudent assault on American county charters, the National Assn. of Counties expected to have its New County, USA, action program soon in place in all the states and counties of the nation. The National Assn. of Counties Research Foundation is co-sponsor.

The present NACo web will be strengthened to extend from a center in Wash., D.C., tied to existing associations of counties in the states and connecting with the nation's 3,049 counties.

NACo is trying to abolish citizens' reserved-power charters that are keyed to the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. NACo will try to replace that basic all-American right by a general-grant-of-power to ruling bodies which, in turn, are to be subjected to non-elected administrators.

The gigantic power shift will force the property and holdings of county citizens to knuckle under the total Metro pattern of collectivization.

9. The American County magazine, January 1970, published by the National Association of Counties, Wash., D.C.

NACo, remember, was one of the loud lobbying voices during the 1970 Census controversy in Congress. NACo assisted in imposing the mandatory, punishing census questionnaire upon the American people.

That same raw force now will pressure NACo delegates — county elected officials from rural and urban counties. In accepting and implementing the Metro general-power-grant principle, the elected officials will be doing themselves out of their trusteeships. Worse, they will betray the citizens into the hands of non-elected managers who control by ersatz rules called administrative regulations that have the effect of true law.

Mixed up with NACo in the planned war upon citizen self-rule are other units and adjuncts of political Syndicate 1313, promoter of Metro. To name a few: National League of Cities, Conference of Mayors, International City Management Assn., Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Council of State Governments, Public Personnel Assn., Committee on Economic Development, Urban Coalition, League of Women Voters and, ill-advisedly — the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

In times past, the Metro movement has blown hot, sometimes cold, on counties, almost bypassing their involvement. But now, the syndicate is going all out to force counties into the Metro mould. Why?

Because the county level of government in the United States is a strong sector that cannot be bypassed, ignored, or leapfrogged by the Metro takeover. NACo's New County, USA, thus takes its place in Metro's massive power shift — away from the citizens to Metro managers and authorities.

Broadly, the procedure follows the course of writing the transferred power (taken from the citizens) into the charters under contrived manager control; then to prescribe and promulgate administrative rules and regulations which are *not* true laws legislated by the elected representatives of the citizens; and finally, to administer the Metro "governance" (ersatz power) above the heads of the disenfranchised citizens.

By such action programs, the terrible Metro movement grows stronger on all fronts each day. NACo's New County movement is news today and trouble tomorrow.

KNELL TOLLED ON DEADLY METRO CHARTERS

Metrocrats — they who want to manage you by Metro governance — unceasingly seek too rewrite basic American law which reserves control of your government to You.

A few years ago, Metro emphasis was on city manager charters. In the '70s the heat is on county government. Invariably, the ubiquitous local charter study groups, strewing blossoms before Metro, recommend manager government. The manager, whether city or county, is chartered with wild hire and fire, plan and spend powers beyond the control of voters.

Comatose Bergen County (N.J.) came awake on Metro's operating table, disrupting Metro-1313's massive law lift.

The county manager plan for Bergen County was sidetracked by Republicans who delayed its getting on the ballot.¹⁰ Considered as being a tactful retreat of the Republican Party vacating an untenable pro-Metro position

10. The Bergen Record, Hackensack, N.J. 5/6/68.

maneuvered rashly by a chairman without Party consent, the charter's death knell was accomplished by massive education of Bergen county leaders via *locally prepared* literature.

Being the shadowy One-Party of American collectivization, Metro seldom is attacked on a bi-partisan basis: The Democrats and Republicans (Metrocrats) are too busy holding hands behind the Metro scenery. But in the New Jersey incident Metro met defeat bi-partisanly.

The prepackaged charter for Bergen County (1968) resembled in principle the infamous Metro charter that resulted in Florida's "State of Dade." The Bergen charter would set some county laws above state law, and would exercise powers jointly with other counties, other states, and even federal agencies.

At a public hearing, someone dryly observed that there would be no need for Bergen County to go to the expense of sending assemblymen to the New Jersey Legislature; the lawmakers would be permitted to legislate only for other counties, not for Bergen County.

In Deschutes County (Ore.) an irresponsible newspaper editorial¹¹ written from the top of the head stated that public concern over costs would make a manager charter possible. But does the expense go down, or up? The Bergen charter called for *increasing* the Freeholders (governing body) from nine to thirteen members; *staffing* the NEW office of county manager; *spending* on new county-wide urban services such as sewage and air pollution control, hospitals, welfare, traffic, transportation, etc.

Salt Lake City's (Utah) search for a mayor-council form of government whereby voters exert the greatest measure of control, seemingly got out of hand and into the hands of the managing Metrocrats.

The Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce in April 1968 put on the road a "study group" proposal padded with the Chamber's own prepackaged regional ideas¹² lifted from pro-Metro sources, such as CED (Committee for Economic Development) and ACIR (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations), a federal body completely controlled by Syndicate 1313.

Extra-territorial powers over unincorporated areas, a Chamber "solution," pioneered in North Carolina, actually resulted in the jailing without a hearing, and prosecution-without-cause of a property owner.¹³

Intergovernmental agreements, another Chamber "solution," is causing the nationwide "cogging" upset whereby Metrocrats betray citizens into non-representative councils of governments (COG's) manipulated by Metro managers.

With deliberate Metro slants of that nature, only an alert citizenry can sidestep Metro's nightmarish government.

METRO CHARTERS GET SPANKED

Oregonians turned down a Metro county-manager charter (1968) described scornfully as a "kissing cousin charter." The seven-man commission

11. Bend Bulletin 1/20/68.

12. Modernizing Local Government, Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce, 4/18/68.

13. "Zoning Jumps all Fences," p. 155 this book.

proposed for Deschutes County was condemned as a self-perpetuating body due to an odd nomino-election procedure.

The defeated charter would have provided for county-wide election of seven commissioners, six nominated from restricted districts, the seventh nominated by county voters at large. The biggest city, Bend, permanently assured of the power of three commission positions would need to pick up only one "cousin" from among the other commissioners in order to gain majority control over the county's government.¹⁴

The Rockland County (N.Y.) proposed charter contained another Metro curio — an elected county chief executive armed with veto power. The innovation was rejected three times, the last time noted in November 1968.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) toyed with a proposal that seemed to fit the Metro pattern for an elected chief executive armed with veto power. Apparently, the citizens were trying to dump the present city manager form of government. A referendum petition asked for a charter amendment during the Feb. 1969 election that would abolish the city manager title but elect a mayor with veto power, plus authority to exercise all powers now vested in the city manager. Only a vote of two-thirds of the city commissioners could override the mayor's veto.¹⁵

In attempting to correct maladministration, is any true improvement accomplished by mere name changing (manager to mayor), leaving the power structure concentrated in the top executive position?

Swollen executive power, elective or appointive, is a Metro hashmark. While it is true that Metro-1313, the political syndicate centered in Chicago at 1313 E. 60th St., can keep tight hold on a city's direction through 1313's ICMA (International City Management Assn.), it is equally true that 1313 maintains liaison with mayors and other city officials through 1313's National League of Cities and U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Under the traditional council-mayor form of government, still popular despite Metro-1313 hostility, power is equalized among the council members, including the mayor, he being just one of the boys although he presides with the gavel.

The best interests of local citizens are protected from irresponsible acts of officialdom by the council-mayor form, especially when based on a charter of *enumerated* powers. The city officers, in the name of the city, can exercise only the powers listed, nothing more.

The Metro charters (city manager type) destroy that protection. The "power grant" section of a Metro charter gives practically all power to the city, demotes citizen control.

The proposed city charter for Torrance (Calif.) contained that type of Metro power grant. The defeated Santa Barbara (Calif.) Metro charter (1967) carried the same language, word-for-word. The Deschutes County (Ore.) defeated charter (1968) contained the identical concept with slight variation in wording.

14. Deschutes (proposed) County Charter, 1968.

15. Grand Rapids News Magazine 10/23/68.

The common source is found in the Metro sample charters published by political Syndicate 1313's National Municipal League, New York.¹⁶

The defeat of Metro charters, more and more, demonstrates that Americans are battling to keep local government under citizen control.

RETREADED CHARTER UP FOR VOTE

With the exception of just one holdover member from the old Memphis and Shelby County Charter Commission of 1962, ten of the eleven-member 1971 revision commission were new.

Their rubberstamping chore must have been easy.

With very few exceptions and some renumbering, the proposed Memphis-Shelby County Consolidated Government (1971) was a reread of the charter offered, and rejected by the voters in 1962.

Compared, the salary stipulations more than doubled in the proposed charter; it called for thirteen (13) councilmen each \$500 per month, and a mayor \$30,000 annually.

Sections 1.04 of both the defeated and the proposed, show that the defeated charter required proof that actual urban services were available at the effective date of rural annexation; the proposed charter required only promises and a plan.

The fuse was merely lengthened on schools. The defeated charter's consolidation of two systems delayed until August 1974 in the proposed charter.

Both the defeated and the proposed charters were patterned after the "mail order" Metro charters issued by units of Metro-1313, the political syndicate that propagates Metro regional governance. The revealing stripe of such charters is the "General Grant of Power," located in Article II of the proposed Memphis-Shelby charter. The Article gives any and all powers, now and hereafter, to the governing body. In the process "any and all" *rights* are taken away from the citizens.

By contrast, true American charters are the opposite. Based on the 10th Amendment, U.S. Constitution, all powers are retained by the citizens, except for powers assigned to the governing body by enumeration or listing in a charter. The governing body's power stops where the list stops.

But the proposed Consolidated Government charter stated that it was not restricted generally by any enumerations should any be listed (Sec. 2. 02).

Art. II (general power grant) is perhaps the one most dangerous feature of the proposed charter. All else that followed — the unrestricted service districts, open-end debt and interest — become immeasurably more frightful under the proposed consolidation; at the outset citizens and voters were to be stripped of their right of self government. Approving the Consolidated Charter would be like handing a signed blank check to the consolidated County Council.

Take the issuance of bonds, relaxed under consolidation. Under Secs. 15.04-.06, the proposed County Council could issue tax bonds without a vote of the citizens and without a limit on the debt.

The Metro regional principle of forcing rural areas to pay for the costs of city operations appeared as proposed Section 14.25 called "Power to allocate

16. National Municipal League (sample) City Charter Article I, 6th edition, 1964, 47 E. 68th St., New York.

costs." The broad text allowed the County Council to spread costs of planning, health services, port and harbor, or "any other function," over the entire consolidated city-county tax grid for all taxpayers to pay, whether or not their area received the services.

Such unfair practices of regional governance are uncalled for.

A sensible alternative exists which costs not an extra cent if used in good faith — the "joint exercise of power" principle. When used sparingly, the law permits a city and a county, retaining individual sovereignty (veto power), to exercise a single function common to both. Flood control is a proper example, under valid circumstances.

But the existing Memphis-Shelby joint planning function, another example, is an improper, dangerous exercise, inasmuch as joint planning presupposes regional government, the consolidation that wipes out local governments.

MEMPHIS-SHELBY: O, THOSE METRO BLUES

In one section of Tennessee, they're humming, "Metro Blues . . . no got 'em anymore!"

The musty Metro charter for Memphis-Shelby County consolidation, defeated in 1962, retreaded and resubmitted in 1971 was turned down a second and (hopefully) final time, June 22, 1971.

City and county voters combined walloped Metro consolidation — 39,863 against, 36,157 for. Memphis gave a slight lead to Metro; the county vote turned it down. To be effective, voters in both areas had to approve the proposed charter.

Metro-No!, a citizen committee,¹⁷ skillfully mapped the victory, financing their campaign by less than a fourth of the amount splurged by Metrocrats. Metro-No! didn't have the money or the TV coverage, but did have volunteer workers in every precinct. They won the victory.

Reportedly, pro-Metro forces included a daily newspaper in Memphis, the chamber of commerce, a state senator, the Memphis mayor and most of the city council, but audiences were unimpressed by the uncertain Metro "let us reason together" approach.

On the other hand, Metro-No! speakers dragged out the nitty gritty: the proposed charter's uncontrolled spending, unlimited taxation, unlimited fees, unlimited assessments and the "no Debt limit" section. "Don't add to your woe, vote Metro-No!" became the battlecry.

Star Publications, a suburban-rural newspaper chain, charged that Memphis had "walled itself" in with special benefits under the proposed consolidation whereas, "the charter was devised to bring the county into the city to provide financial aid."

Other Metro fiascos in the South were cited. Chattanooga had defeated a Metro government proposal, and an official from Metro Nashville-Davidson County was quoted. "Metro has gotten so big," he said "that you can't run the government or any office of the government from city hall and have the slightest idea of what the people are thinking . . . high taxes and low effi-

17. *Metro No!* chairman, Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers (Ellen Davies), Davies Plantation (Brunswick) Memphis, Tennessee 38128.

ciency have cost Metro government public confidence . . . the results are disturbing." (Trustee G. Ferguson)

Metro-No! distributed thousands of mimeographed leaflets and printed fact sheets, also sent letters to influential leaders. All material was *locally written* and circulated by the Metro-No! members. Additional facts were broadcast over two daily call in, talk shows.

One mayor, Thomas Hall of Millington, had so many speaking requests that he couldn't fulfill all of them because of conflicting time demands. His city defeated the Metro charter 10-1.

Swelling the ranks of Metro opposition, other suburban-rural aldermen left no doubt about their disapproval against consolidation. A newspaper poll disclosed a deep-seated, ingrained aversion to Metro.

Alderman Wm. McKelvy said, "I haven't changed my mind one bit in ten years." He was actively against Metro during the 1962 charter try.

Cleo Hollingsworth, alderman, said: "I am against Metro government 100 percent. If we must have that, I say just turn everything over to the federal government and let them run the whole thing."

One interesting casualty was the pile of rejected Metro charters. Fifty thousand (50,000) were printed, paid for by the charter commission out of tax money. Forty-two thousand (42,000) copies were on hand after the election.

Workmen carted them off. Where they were taken, no official spokesman would say.

HOME RULE AND THE NAME ABUSE

The mail that came from Douglas County (Ore.) where a so-called "home rule" charter initiative qualified for a vote Nov. 1972 sounded panicky. Citizens wanted instant information, neatly in a capsule.

An editor said he thought that locally things were pretty bad — would maybe the charter be an improvement?

If shipwrecked persons were drifting in a raft, they would be worse off if they had no oars. The situation exemplifies a citizenry who have cast away their oars by voting approval for a Metro charter; it gives their rightful control over government to the ruling body. It's done by the Metro "general grant of power."

The difference between the constitutional *concept* of "home rule" and the *abuse* of the "home rule" term has been pointed out many times. As a *generic term*, home rule means that a state permits local governments to operate under charters. Citizens can choose a good, citizen-controlled charter freeing them from outside interference, or they can be misled into choosing a Metro falsely labeled "home rule charter."

By the former, citizens list the powers they delegate to their government so that it can perform the services listed. They retain all powers not delegated.

On the other hand, a Metro general power grant charter robs citizens of their governing power. Known as the "universal powers" concept in Europe from where it derives,¹⁸ and basic to the United Nations charter, *municipalities under the general/universal power grant may do whatever is not denied to them.*

18. *New Towns: Laboratories for Democracy* (1971) by 20th Century Fund, N.Y.

The proposed Douglas charter appeared to be an unclear mix. In it, the county claimed the grant of general power; the charter also listed specific powers; it reiterated its claim on "all power."

Americans who wish to stay free must limit their public servants to the greatest extent possible. It appears advisable that delegated-powers type city/county charters should contain a version of this clause: "Any enumeration of rights/powers and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people."

Four different meanings of home rule appear in Newsletter No. 26, March 1972, S O S, Box 29, Winnetka, Ill., 60093 as follows:

Citizen view: Home is local government. Rule is under the people's control;

Misguided Elected Official: Home is the name of a unit of government. Rule is in the politician's hands;

Planner: Home is eventually Wash., D.C. Rule is in the hands of appointees;

Socialist-Communist-One-Worlder: Home is the world. Rule is under the United Nations.

MIAMI-DADE STILL STUCK WITH METRO

The magazines and newsletters of Metro literature are hailing three Metro regional governments that toppled the former governments of Nashville (Tenn.), Jacksonville (Fla.) and Indianapolis (Ind.).

Taxpayers in Tennessee are sending out sour notes. Jacksonville is too new (1968), and Unigov (Indianapolis-Marion County consolidation) just went into effect Jan. 1, 1970. So let's look at U.S.A.'s oldest Metro, Miami-Dade, saddled with a Metro county charter. The people can't muster the strength to throw it off. *Metrocrats on the teeming public payroll swing the vote.*

A tenth year anniversary critique in 1967 charged that the Metro Court handling all traffic cases for Miami and 25 other cities in Metro-Dade, operated only as an income-producing mill. Violators, in most instances, were reported convicted and fined on the testimony of a lone officer.

In December 1969, a Miami columnist wrote, "Miami is a city of 350,000 people which seems to be sitting at dead center, teetering between hardening of leadership arteries and fiscal bankruptcy."

Another columnist took it up, "The city, admittedly, is in the throes of an organized crime wave, a Grand Jury deploring 'knifings, shootings, robberies, assaults, use of drugs by pupils in public schools. . .'"

"Seldom has the image of this once-glittering 'Gold Coast' resort area been so tarnished. . . . The mixture of Metro (countywide) government and more than 20 municipal governments isn't working. *Traffic* is so bad it'll cost \$1.5 billion in the next 15 years to solve it. Of 90 *Sewage* plants in the county, 88 are operated in apparent violations of various health and anti-pollution ordinances. As a result, canals, rivers and bays are severely *polluted*. Surface cars and airplanes *pollute the air*. Dade has the highest rents, highest building costs. . . ."¹⁹

19. Newspaper quote credits to Miami News and St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times.

In January 1970 news from the Dade county courthouse revealed the latest tax figures then available (9/30/68) furnished by the Dade County Finance Dept. Total adjusted tax levies had more than doubled in ten years. Real and personal property taxpayers paid 63.6¢ of each tax dollar collected, 1967-68.

A Miami-Dade businessman and taxpayer stated "The one thing that Metro rode into power on (1957) was the promised consolidation of the tax offices. That has been done, *but nary an employee has been let out*. The bill for Miami and Dade taxes comes in one statement, all payments go to Metro and it sends the city's share to the city hall. For instance, I have three lots next to my house. In 1962 my county tax on the lots was \$50.57. Last year it was \$142.49. *None of this is city tax*. The total bill last year was \$333.05."

"I try not to be a pessimist," the taxpayer's letter continued, "However, the County (Metro) is going broke. If your boat is leaking more water than it is bailing out, it can't stay afloat for very long."

Apparently some passengers are abandoning ship. For instance, Pierre Salinger, a former press secretary to the late Pres. John F. Kennedy, appeared in the Pacific Northwest about 1969-70 as a senior vice-president of Amprop, Inc. The Miami-based real estate development and investment firm reportedly planned to invest \$30 million in Portland income producing property in Oregon.

Who can afford to own Florida real estate under Metro regional taxation?

METRO NASHVILLE RINGS SOUR, NOT SWEET

In Metropolitan-Nashville, the aging city-county consolidation experiment, the unrelenting criticism reported by the local press garbled Metro's victory song to such an extent that the Metrocrats called for outside help.

Business Week magazine sent in a trumpeter. The article (9/25/71) claimed that Metro-Nashville's merger has "kept key business in the city, held down taxes and upgraded services."

The residents who live there become cynical about reporting such as that.

Business was "kept in the city" by the Metro expediency of capturing the firms by the two-into-one consolidation. As is perfectly normal, businesses were beginning to expand to open space sites in the county as much as ten miles beyond Nashville's built up city core. Then, under Metro, the county became known as the city. The region-size tax grid transferred the city costs to the suburbs. Example of Metro tax shifting.

Taxes were not held down, they rose. Like "hot" being unbearable if you're sitting on it, taxation in Metro-Nashville apparently is a matter of degree. According to (Mr.) Mayor Beverly Briley who was quoted, "Taxes have climbed more slowly under consolidation than they would have under the old two-government system."

Reportedly, the new Metro "favors business." For example, the city's official tax assessment rate runs about 40% of assessed value. But business, especially the downtown variety, pays 20% to 25%, according to Briley and *Business Week*. Although rather ambiguously stated, it seems to indicate that a homeowner's tax base can be closer to one-half the assessed value of his property, while a business tax base could be as little as one-fifth. Example of Metro tax-gouging of private tax payers.

As to services, the pre-election promises have not been kept. Both sides, Metro governance and citizens, agree to that.

Costs rise but services do not. Sewer-laying has come to a halt. Water rates rose 45%. A 10% tax was placed on sewer bills. People are paying a higher sales tax. They've got to buy a \$15 auto sticker. Tax bills for 1971 due and payable, increased 61 cents each \$100 assessed valuation in the General Services District. Owner of a house assessed at \$10,000 would be paying \$61 more in property taxes than he did previously providing the assessment remained the same.

As reported by Wayne Whitt of the Nashville-Tennessean, Councilman John A. Wilson said, "I frankly don't know how some of the people in my district are going to be able to pay their taxes unless they take food and clothes away from their children."

The newspaper editorialized (8/4/71) "Since 1962 (year before the Metro consolidation, Ed.) the tax take has gone from \$65 million to \$152 million — an increase of 134%! And tax assessments have gone from \$730 million to \$1.2 billion, an increase of 57%."

NO MATTER HOW IT'S SLICED

A political trick that has been forced to voters for years in presidential elections was established at states' level in the 1972 campaign. The idea embodies the Metro principle of multiple-choice with the outcome predetermined regardless of which choice is taken.

The controlled result is brought about merely by having the basic product identical in any or all alternatives offered. At the federal level, the Party trickery was easy to see: Republican and Democratic candidates both one-worlders. Just wearing differing party tags.

In other examples, voters were asked to approve state constitutional measures that permit local governments a choice between "alternate forms of government." The catch lies in the fact that all forms offered end up being Metro governance.

Metro stands for metropolitan regional administrative governance: rule by executive order and administrative decree in vast regions, not 50 states.

South Carolina specified five alternatives in its proposed constitutional amendment in 1972. Utah and Pennsylvania (the latter in 1968) provided unlimited options. But in all cases, the all-Metro "guidelines" were to be furnished by the legislatures after the constitutional approval had been wrung from the voters.

In Utah, a knowledgeable editor pointed out that Utah's proposed amendment would lead to Metro. His correct analysis cannot be tossed aside as a mere accusation. The proof of his remarks are found in documentary evidence supplied by the Metrocrats themselves. Metrocrats are individuals who promote Metro governance.

Historically the "alternate form" method was tried out in New Jersey at city level with a given three alternate forms subdivided into 15 options. *All were exactly the same form of government.*

The Metrocrats published a book on the matter, "New Jersey's Optional Municipal Charter Law," published by political Syndicate 1313's National Municipal League (NML) 47 E. 68 St., N.Y. 10021 in 1964.

The basic all-important feature, *the source of the governing power* — a Metro governing body — was the same in all the options offered.

The Metro charters accomplish the deed. Their General Power Grant (GPG) takes all governing power from American citizens, bestows the power on a manager, or a council, or other agencies. Speaking of the GPG (“home rule” in Metro parlance) the above book says on page 8, “The basic form is the same regardless of the lettered options.” The remark aptly describes the several instances at state level.

Compare the sorry situation with the true American principle, this: A governing body can have no powers except those conferred on it by the citizens.

When citizens vote away that power by approving Metro GPG “home rule” charters, they scuttle their ship of state.

A last ditch alternative does exist for citizens in Pennsylvania, Utah, South Carolina and any place where citizens have disenfranchised themselves. They can storm their legislatures, insist that one of the optional forms shall be the traditional limited form of representative government which vests the governing power in the citizenry. Call it the 10th Amendment type of charter, if you wish.

Charters drawn under the *reserved power concept* of the U.S. Constitution’s 10th Amendment reserve all non-delegated governing power to the citizenry who can assign, delegate, but limit their representative governing bodies to those powers listed or enumerated in the charter.

HOG WILD IN HELENA

Trapped in the constitution revision craze, Montana’s Constitution of 1889 was unseated by a Metro constitution that was put on the ballot June 6, 1972. Measured by one formula, the new constitution was considered approved. By another, it had failed to pass.

Reportedly, constitutional changes in the state are required to be “approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election.” According to the Secretary of State, a certified 237,600 electors voted. A majority would be half of that figure plus one or 118,801. Yet the Governor proclaimed passage of the constitution because 116,415 voted for it; 113,883 against it.²⁰ And the Montana Supreme Court upheld.

In deep anger, Montanans have formed into committees to protect themselves from the legislative whiplash that has followed.

One citizen recalled the biased role played by the press. He said, “None of us opposing the (Metro) constitution could get a word in against this document of the National Municipal League of New York.”

NML is the parent body of the Metro-1313 syndicate which promotes regional governance. Revised constitutions are being patterned after NML’s Metro constitution. In early Jan. 1972, Wm. N. Cassella, Jr., executive director of NML reportedly appeared in Helena (state capital) dispensing Metro propaganda.

A citizen’s analytical letter was presented to a newspaper for publication

20. AP, Capitol Writer 7/18 and 8/19/72.

criticizing the syndicate's intervention in Montana affairs. Let his words tell it:²¹ "Our Butte paper is the *Montana Standard* and it runs a 'Readers Speak' column. I sent this letter pertaining to the constitution and a couple of sections of Montana state law which allows Metro government to sit alongside our Constitutional government. . . . The *Standard* would not print the letter but offered to run it as an ad for \$54.80. When I offered them the money, they would not accept it and consequently refused to run the letter. . . . The (Metro) constitution involves the lives of all Montanans, (yet) only one side of the story was given to the people."

At the Butte newspaper, there has been a change of editors and the present editor says he recalls nothing about the case.

Legislative Report No. 1,²² analyzing nine (9) Metro bills, exposed H.B. 37 which appropriates \$32,320 as Montana's dues to 1313's Council of State Governments. CSG is a bellwether organization in the Metro-1313 syndicate along with NML. All 50 state treasuries, paying more or less, likewise buy Metro propaganda from CSG's extensive apparatus that subverts state legislatures through numerous means and devices.

The culprit feature of a Metro constitution is the GPG (General Power Grant) which provides *all power* to the governing body (reserving little or no control by the citizens) so that a state legislature can do anything it chooses except what is expressly forbidden to it.

Citizens For Responsible Legislation, P.O. Box 1547, has exposed some of the "haste and waste" legislation pouring through the loopholes of the Metro constitution in 1973. On a full page in *The Messenger* 2/7/73 (Missoula), CFRL pointed that out, noting that the devastating work of constitutional revision continues today in Helena in the sense that many areas formerly restricted by the 1889 Constitution are now left open to the legislature.

"One visitor," according to CFRL, "came away from the legislative proceedings with the comment, 'They are going hog wild in Helena.'"

21. Mr. John Finnegan, Butte.

22. Legislative Report No. 1 Missoula, Montana.

New Measurements to Condemn America

NEW MEASURING DEVICES

Show an American a four foot "yardstick" and he'll tell you someone goofed. A yard is three feet in length. Then he'll rub his chin and wonder if one-world politics has already moved-in European metrics to outmode our U.S. measurement system. He will be correct, although it hasn't yet been determined if the 4-foot "yardstick" is something more than a tradesman's novelty.

But a new system of measurements has indeed moved in: Metro measurements and mixes, plus disabling and enforcement tactics. The delivery mechanism — Metro — bringing global law into the United States attacks every facet of the free American's way of life.

Identify the new system by 1) its false yardsticks and 2) the battles that wage as the Metrocrats enforce their off-beat standards.

Red China invented a new yardstick years ago. Calibrated by China's Red ruler, Mao Tse-tung, landowners were classified as "land lords" and convicted of "exploitation." They were shot. Their land was redistributed. Their only "crime" was that they owned real estate, one peasant just one-third of an acre, as reported by LIFE magazine Jan. 19, 1953.

In the U.S.A., the measuring strategy appeared early in the urban renewal movement. Minimum housing codes (Metro measurements) were applied against private structures which were condemned (disabled) and destroyed. Bureaucrats took the "landlord's" property, turned it to others.

Ratified by the United States, the United Nations Charter brought in another key Metro measurement, world government's "general grant of power" to governing bodies, none to the citizenry.

Measured by it, all American constitutions and charters were condemned as "horse-and-buggy" types. Wholesale revision attempts followed trying to implant the new measurement while striking down the American 10th Amendment principle which reserves power to the citizens.

Metro educational measurements were applied by a state official against privately owned Shelton College, Cape May, New Jersey, and early in 1971 closed it down (disabling tactic).

In public schools the attack shifted to the pupils and the teachers. As reported by Maureen Heaton in *Appeal*, published by National Families United, at Camino (Calif.) the Planning, Programming, Budgeting System appears to be part of the goofy yardstick. For instance, applied to education, PPBS electronic data retrieval can speed the "measuring" of teachers and pupils. Personal and socio-academic data stored in computers (secret cum

files gone electronic) can be summoned quickly to be measured by Metro standards programmed into the machine. "Recycling" would follow until teacher and pupil attitudes conform, or teachers fired or pupils flunked.

When "social factors" were added to the Metro mix, the situation blazed. The U.S. court system was called in for enforcement, mis-using the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to validate the new norms. Consider the U.S. Supreme Court decision forcing busing of pupils.

When there are not enough black pupils to be mixed into white classrooms, then will black geographic areas be forcibly merged with the white? It's been done to Pleasant Grove (Ala.) by a court order zoning non-city black pupils into the all-white city schools.¹

Busing provides a *transient social mix* after Metro's yardstick finds school populations "imbalanced." Urban renewal provides a *total social mix* by moving black families into white neighborhoods and vice versa.

If the devil had set out to destroy the United States of America, his main act would be to establish his own set of values, bringing in his measurements and mixes, followed by disabling and enforcement rules.

But remember. Even the U.S. Supreme Court has been known to reverse itself. It does so when public opinion will not back it up.

IS A CATALYST CROWDING YOU?

In the late 1950's, an almost unbelievable strategy made its appearance: Rather than correct problems, public officials began to encourage malfunctioning, allowing public nuisances to drift from bad to worse.

In 1957, citizens reported to Los Angeles' Building & Safety Dept. on decaying conditions in the Chavez Ravine neighborhood. No corrective action was taken. The rotting dwellings later showed up as photographs in a survey which recommended condemnation clearance for the area.

In the early 1960's, unkempt buildings in the North Harvard neighborhood of Boston (Mass.) brought urban renewal in and wiped out an otherwise decent residential section. Harvard University was reported owning the eyesore properties.

In late 1967, another such *catalyst* was protested by a councilman² in the Metropolitan Government of Nashville-Davidson County (Tenn.) as follows: "In a meeting at the Nashville Housing Authority . . . The Chancellor of Vanderbilt University stated to me that in response to instructions from the Housing Authority and in cooperation with them, Vanderbilt University has been deliberately allowing *sub-standard houses* to stand in order to maintain the substandard character of the area and thus insure its eligibility (for an urban renewal project). . . . It is interesting to note that Vanderbilt owned 51% of all the sub-standard buildings in the area proposed for the extension of its campus."

It has taken almost ten years for such dishonest "fixes" to become recognized as catalysts — factors that force a reaction. Also, several other types of catalysts have emerged, including federal dollars and engrafted troubles.

1. AP, Birmingham, Ala. Sept. 1971.

2. Reprinted remarks of Hon. James A. Hamilton, Jr., 26th Dist., Nashville-Davidson County Council (Tenn.) 8/15/67.

In talks concerning the Ozark Region (Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas) the hogwash claims that federal money is expected "to act only as a *catalyst* for the more important investment which must flow from the private business section into the Region's economy."³

Another catalyst type is the "trouble spot" deliberately created in order to force an issue. Take the New York firm which sought to plunk a skyscraper research complex beside a small town in New Jersey. On the New York side but adjacent. The town objected, claiming that nearby homes would be dwarfed and its streets choked with traffic. A zoning change was involved.

Metrocrats suggested that an interstate Regional Planning Commission be formed. But state laws (New York and New Jersey) at the time did not permit the joint regional planning effort to take place.

Residents took their case to court. The New York firm of Uris Building Corp. won its zone change but with restrictions imposed. The residents, temporarily at least, were free from the proposed regional planning group which most certainly would have decided against them anyway.

The underlying catalytic purpose was exposed by the public official who said, "Perhaps at last we have dramatized the need for New Jersey and New York to coordinate their highway planning and construction programs." His remark was quoted on the same front page of the newspaper that announced the Uris zone change.⁴

The Deschutes County Court, a governing body in Oregon, scheduled a public hearing to consider formal repeal of all county ordinances regulating subdivisions and zoning. A 1966 ballot initiative had repealed those county powers but a later decision of the state attorney-general declared the initiative invalid.

Claiming unwillingness to implement ordinances in face of the citizen mandate, the county court considered the repeal.⁵

Deschutes County did not fear imagined chaos from lack of zoning. After all, the handsome city of Houston, Texas, sixth largest in the nation, prospers beautifully without zoning restrictions. The thing Deschutes Countians feared were the *catalysts* brought in to create pre-arranged trouble.

In Oregon, the Governor turned out to be the catalyst. He pressured. The Oregon legislature complied. A statewide zoning law was enacted forcing all counties to zone.

Deschutes county is among all the 36 counties forced to comply.

"MODEL CITIES" — THE METROCRAT SOCIAL PLAN FOR U.S.A.

At the outset, Americans worried about the giant pork barrel known as The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, signed on November 3, 1966 as Public Law 89-754, later called "Model Cities."

The honest citizenry, frankly admitting to being uninformed, yet probably understands as little or as much about the fantastic boondoggle as do the Congressmen who, by default or by vote, approved the mysterious measure.

3. *Arkansas Gazette* 2/11/68.

4. *The West Bergen Record*, Hackensack, N.J. 6/27/67.

5. *The Bulletin*, Bend, Ore. 2/22/68.

After passing both Senate and House as S.3708, the bill was rewritten by a conference committee. The drastic substitute version was railroaded through, Yeas 142; Nays 126; not voting, 160. (Congr. Record 10/20/66).

During floor debates,⁶ lack of quorum was reported by Senate and House and at the final vote which cleared the bill for The President, a quorum call was necessary to round up enough solons to take a vote.

Creating astronomical debt, The Demonstration Cities Law is spending your tax money and mortgaging the future for programs to accelerate urban renewal, to reform the lives and attitudes of people, to furnish the physical and social "playpens" and nursemaiding to do so, and worst of all, to force metropolitan regional government upon Americans who would resist, if only they realized what is going on.

Provided under the law are facilities and activities such as: housing for high-income families, schools, hospitals, transit systems, open-space land-banks, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood recreation centers, parks, adult education, manpower training, day care child centers, consumer and domestic science instruction, trash and garbage disposal — even rat killing — street cleaning and lighting, stiffened housing and building code inspections, zoning laws, and Metro expeditors now placed in core cities of each future Metro region.

Congressman Cramer of Florida, a state hurt by early Metro experimentation, warned: "This is one of the most dangerous bills which comes to us as a result of conference, as it relates to the octopus of Federal control over local, municipal decisions. Under the so-called planned metropolitan development Title II, this metro government type planning is going to be required in every one of these national standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) throughout the country if they are going to get any Federal grant money. The projects must be planned by an areawide agency. . . . That means planning all things together, jointly, under a metro government. These metro areas are subject to the whims of Dr. Weaver's guidelines (HUD) and he can exercise any discretion which he chooses. . . . How did it get into this bill? It got in this bill because Senator Muskie demanded it be put in." (text is condensed from original, Ed.)

Actions of Sen. Muskie, chairman, Senate Intergovernmental Relations sub-Committee, long have branded him as a Syndicate 1313 tool, implementing orders originating at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago.

Under the enacted law, eligibility income ceiling is lifted. Free financing is available for the wealthy. Commenting, Hon. Harvey (Mich.) stated, "I was shocked. You can earn between \$10,000 or \$15,000 per year and yet have your income subsidized under the 221(d)3 program."

Mr. Rhodes (Ariz.) also blasted the subsidy program and suggested that when Congress reconvenes, the Committees on Banking and Currency and on Appropriations reconsider their espousal of the subsidy program and terminate it. Reflecting the concern of all responsible Americans, he said, "When a subsidy program has taken such hold on Members of the Congress, then truly I fear for this great Republic."

6. Congr. Records dated 1966: 8/19, pp. 19158-19206; 10/14 Parts 1 & 2, pp. 25857-25931; 10/18, pp. 26284-88; 10/20, pp. 26998-27012.

LAND BRANDING (ZONING) IMPLEMENTS SOCIAL PLANNING

A curious notion to upset farming and ranching appeared in the controversial *Year Book of Agriculture* (1963), to wit: Over-assess farm land on fiat value, advance government credit to pay the land tax, slap a lien against the property as security.⁷ Published by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, the 1963 book oozed with many other radical ideas.

In the same year, the State of Oregon enacted a law embodying the Yearbook's taxation idea. In Oregon called the "Green Belt Law,"⁸ it purported to help the farmers.

At the outset, the law discriminated between farmers; it required non-zoned land owners to file a claim if they wanted the tax deferral. Zoned farm land owners were excused from the paper work.

Non-zoned "greenbelt" land is assessed simultaneously by two methods: 1) non-farm use, 2) farm use. The tax resulting from the difference between the two ("exempt value") is slapped on the land as deferred tax, due and payable under certain conditions. Those who did not or could not file were punishable, having their property assessed at non-farm use, often market value or the so-called "highest and best use."

Obviously the law's thrust was, not to give farmers tax relief but to force a land-use pattern on farmland. Many Oregon counties at the time were free from zoning. Later the legislature, under pressure from the executive, (Governor McCall) enacted a mandatory zoning law, 1969 session.

Farmers anywhere whose land is non-zoned have almost complete control over it. Traditionally, tax assessors evaluated the land on its agricultural use, not on farfetched *potential* future use value. The sensible practice became known as "preferential assessment." An earlier Oregon greenbelt law (1963) began chipping away at it.

Five years later in Oregon's 1967 late special session, legislators approved farm assessment-by-property-income and tightened the law to secure deferred taxes as a lien against non-zoned farmland.

Both the original 1963 and the 1967 revised non-zoned farmland application forms⁹ carry warnings that zone-free land assessed at farm use value, if disqualified, becomes liable for the deferred taxes during the last five years together with 6% interest. Disqualification occurred if the land-use was changed from farm use, by sale/purchase, etc.

In effect, the state law enables local government to defer part of the farmland tax. In exchange for that credit to pay his taxes, the owner gives a lien on his property and clouds his land title.

Oregon tax administrators further muddied the freak law, introduced hypothetical rents for computing purposes, then sent tax teams to explain it all to the public. Stressed was the promise that owners of *zoned* farmlands would not be troubled with the complex arithmetic of assessing by property-income-rental factors. One hardpressed farm and ranch audience leaped to the bait, asked, "How do we get zoning?"

7. *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1963) USDA, Wash., D.C. "Taxation of Farmland," pp. 158-165.

8. Oregon Revised Statutes, 308 *et al.*

9. Forms No. 148 (12-63) and No. 148R (Rev. 12-67), Oregon.

Leap from the fire, hit the branding iron. *Zoning brands land*, robs owners of their right to control it. City hall or county courthouse takes control and the State overshadows all. Oregon state law provides, "Farm use zones shall be established only when such zoning is consistent with the over-all plan of development of the county." (ORS 215.203)

Like a cattle brand changed by thieving rustlers, a land brand (zoning) can be changed anytime by government action. A zone change can cause farming to become illegal, a non-conforming use of the land. The private land becomes subject to public planning and zoning (which implements the plan.)

Widespread implementation of the USDA Yearbook taxation scheme can exercise life and death control over American farms and ranches. Which farm shall survive? Which ranch will be zoned out of existence?

ZONING JUMPS ALL FENCES

What happens when city officials reach beyond the city limits with extra-territorial zoning to punish owners of property lying outside the city limits but not beyond the city's jurisdiction?

Fantastic though it sounds, the situation does exist in about 15 States to work unjust hardship on unsuspecting people. A jailing has resulted in North Carolina, the state which pioneered extra-territorial zoning¹⁰ which permits cities to impose restrictions on land beyond their borders.

Let Mr. Harold E. Moody of Orange County, N.C. tell it,¹¹ "On July 24, 1967, I was working on my own house on my own land located in a rural area west of the Town of Carrboro (N.C.) Two armed policemen drove up and arrested me under the guise of zoning. I did not resist. I was handcuffed and taken into custody."

"A neighbor went into my house and brought me a shirt to put on, before we drove away, since I was working without one. My daughter who is not quite 8 years old, was left standing in the yard at eventide to watch through her tears. My wife was out of town at the bedside of her stricken mother and I could not even put my arms around our child."

"I was taken immediately to the Chapel Hill jail, but when the officials learned a friend had contacted the WRAL news media, they whisked me away pronto to the county jail at Hillsborough where it was ordered that I be held incommunicado save for my lawyer. Now out on bond, I have been charged with misdemeanors (criminal offenses). My 'crimes' are that allegedly I have violated certain points of the Carrboro Zoning Ordinance in the process of remodeling my house."

"The question of *which* zoning ordinance, if any, was actually violated cannot be answered at present. Our property lay in the unzoned Chapel Hill Township of Orange County. The Township was zoned Feb. 6, 1967. The Town of Carrboro adopted a zoning ordinance for perimeter areas, including our property, on June 13, 1967." (outside city limits).

On the foregoing muddy situation of layered county-city zoning patterns, Mr. Moody was brought to trial. Because of city warrants badly drawn, a

10. North Carolina Session Laws (1959) c. 1204, per 1967 State Legislative Program, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, page 507, Wash., D.C.

11. Moody, Rt. 4, Box 363, Chapel Hill, N.C.

mistrial was declared. Corrected warrants had not been served as of Jan. 1968 nor at that time was Mr. Moody either cleared or convicted.

Zoning — extra-territorial or the more commonly known intra-city/county types — outlaws existing land uses, whether the land is already zoned or is being zoned for the first time.

Excerpts follow from the letter of Mr. Russell G. Wright¹² who moved to Orange County, N.C. in 1963 to have his glaucoma-stricken wife near her doctor. The couple bought a zone-free land parcel, built a small, ultra-modern mobile home park, “a business where we could be together, helping each other, and live decently without being a burden on the county or state in our later years.”

Confronted by new zoning that would legalize and destroy his business, Mr. Wright appealed to the authorities, “My entire life savings is invested, I have no more property . . . cannot afford to purchase more. In the name of justice and humanity, I plead to be allowed to live and prosper on my own property. However, this I cannot possibly do and comply with the Chapel Hill Township Zoning Ordinance, passed three years after I had set up my mobile home park.”

Branding another man’s property, such as in cattle rustling, occasionally resulted in hanging the offender under rangeland justice. Branding of land (zoning) ironically results in hardships and sometimes economic death for the injured person under modern gruesome zoning laws.

A NATIONAL DATA BANK TO SPY ON YOU

It has been predicted that within ten years, Organized Snooping will rip off the seal of privacy which most Americans place upon their persons, homes and business records.

In its earlier days, the American Republic deliberately rejected the practice of spying-by-government, but the omniscient surveillance that permeated European dynasties and caused heads to roll, today is creeping into the United States.

The situation was summarized Aug. 2, 1968 by a special subcommittee of Congress.¹³ Testimony suggests that individual dossiers (i.e., ways of storing all information on an individual in one place, or of compiling it quickly) cannot be avoided under the envisioned National Data Bank (NDB).

The Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy spoke out against the potential erosion of a citizen’s right to privacy that might be the sad result of an NDB.

Deep fear is generated by the American public against the unprincipled destruction of privacy, for which computers can be programmed.

The main argument against a full-scale data bank is that it would tend to make each American fearful and on guard lest a chance remark or action, later to be picked up by unfriendly monitors, might ruin his record and his career.

A practical argument holds that improvement of the existing federal

12. Wright, P.O. Box 296, Chapel Hill, N.C.

13. “Privacy and the National Data Bank Concept,” House Report No. 1842, U.S. House of Representatives, Aug. 2, 1968.

statistical system, now used by business firms, corporations, unions and universities, might make the NDB totally unnecessary.

Despite all that, implacable movements by executive branch NDB proponents were afoot in 1968 to impose a total system of surveillance.

The executive sector's Bureau of the Budget (BOB) — now OMB — teamed with shady political Syndicate 1313 to form The Intergovernmental Task Force on Information Systems, composed of BOB plus 1313's Council of State Governments, National Assn. Counties, Conference of Mayors, National League of Cities, International City Management Assn., and 1313's own cell within federal government, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The 1313 network promotes all facets of Metro which is regional executive government in total opposition to American representative Government.

The BOB-1313 alliance published "The Dynamics of Information Flow."¹⁴ In the proposal, Syndicate 1313 installed itself with ACIR in key clearing-house positions to control an interconnected data flow at state and local levels. The data pool could be engorged by the NDB.

BOB's director issued a proposed bulletin to federal agency heads urging federal collaboration, and announced to the Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy that NDB legislation would later be submitted for consideration by Congress.

Having focussed on BOB suggestions during its inquiry, the Special Subcommittee sternly charged the Bureau (now OMB) to accept statements from interested parties "other than its panel of experts."

If past practice is repeated, NDB legislation most likely would be based in part on the BOB-1313 report trimmed with the ACIR label.

That is the way Syndicate 1313 has been railroading many of its U.N.-Metro laws through Congress.

THE METRO NEW WORLD WITH COMPUTERS

More rice may be grown in Malaysia, and more small towns in America may vanish if a program goes through as planned by the Metro hard core at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. The worldwide syndicate has made a place for computers in its program to regionalize U.S. Government and eventually to computerize the planet.

Public Automated Systems Service (PASS) is now established at the political syndicate's Chicago address as a sub-unit of Public Administration Service, 1313's Metro-Government peddler.

Admittedly international, PAS-PASS has designed a credit system hopefully to assist in loaning money to produce more rice in Malaysia where the farmers plow with the water buffalo. PASS in the United States seeks to accelerate, by shared computer systems, the regionalization of independent governments in this nation. Some public EDP (electronic data processing) and ADP (automated DP) layouts are collecting data on individual citizens, their land and other properties. It's great for the marketing divisions of the computer manufacturers, costly to the private taxpayer. PPBS (Planning-

14. "The Dynamics of Information Flow," April 1968, Pp. 31, available from ACIR (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Wash., D.C. 20575).

Programming Budgeting-Systems) is being hawked by social engineers in government and the schools.¹⁵

A candid announcement in the Municipal Finance Letter, published by 1313's MFOA (Municipal Finance Officers Assn.) on July 16, 1969, prematurely announced, "REGIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED. The City of Aspen and Pitkin County have established a Regional Service Authority (RSA) which is to evolve into a city-county metropolitan form of government. The authority board consists of three city council members and three county commissioners. The bylaws are set up to conform to present Colorado statutes governing city-county joint ventures and to provide the groundwork for a full-fledged metropolitan government, if a bill recently adopted by the Colorado legislature is approved by the electorate in 1970."

The 1313 text continued, "The RSA board has appointed (the city's finance director) as its Comptroller. The city's present data processing equipment (IBM 402) will be used to provide the RSA with budgetary and cost records. In order to provide basic information required, the city anticipates the need to upgrade present equipment to an IBM 360/20 in 1970. All of the present data processing programs have been designed with this goal in mind."

At MFOA's Toronto, Canada, conference May, 1969 pep talks were given to small town officials who thought their little municipalities could not afford to have a computer. It was suggested that a small computer system serviced from a much larger computer would do. The speaker, a Toronto Canadian,¹⁶ said, "Where the computer is located and who owns it matters very little. . . . We have a Metropolitan Government, a City, five Boroughs, six Boards of Education, a Transit Commission, five Hydro-electric Commissions, to name a few, all with some form of computer equipment, some more sophisticated than others, each with its own staff systems analysts, programmers and operating personnel. Today, with the use of the computer to control production and with its involvement in managerial decisions, more and more staff are being demanded." The speaker neglected to mention that costs increased four-fold since Toronto's Metro inception.¹⁷

That's talk typical among Metrocrats — Canadian, American or Grecian — when discussing your government. What it costs, how complex it gets, how big the payroll grows, how high taxes soar, they say, matters very little.

PASS publishes "Public Automation" and "Output," monthly newsletters from 1313 reporting on automated systems in government. Scores of 1313 units are named as cooperating organizations.

METRO POLITICKING IN COLLEGES

The federal Higher Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-329) gave a boost to Metro's regionalizing and training movement within public education.

15. For details on PPBS contact National Families United's "Appeal," c/o Mrs. Maureen Heaton, Editor, P.O. Box 455, Camino (Calif.) 95709.

16. John D. Yockey, Commissioner of Budgets and Accounts, City of Toronto, Ont. (Can.) 5/27/69.

17. Metropolitan Toronto (1967), brochure p. 12, by Metropolitan Toronto Council (July 1967.)

Open to all 50 states, its provisions applied also to Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The provisions of the law's Title I — Community Service and Continuing Education Programs ran neck-to-neck with HUD proposals in its 1965 Annual Report.¹⁸

One HUD proposal called for the entry of young people into public planning to carry out housing and urban regimentation. HUD urged the universities to train those new careerists.

Another proposal embodied HUD's complaint that local officials needed to be "trained or retrained." Bluntly, that signifies brainwashing to groom individuals for a completely regimented and bureaucratically dominated United States under Metro governance.

An example of the strategy in action was embodied in California's Chico State College's 1967 bid for some of the "business," a taxpaid program costing \$110,036 according to the college's estimate. It was called "A Regional Plan for Effective Utilization of Natural and Human Resources in Northern California" submitted to the state's Coordinating Council for Higher Education, Sacramento (Calif.) The Chico bid claimed to be part of California's state plan under PL 89-329.

Since northern California counties were proving to be a most effective impediment to Metro's regionalization of western United States, it was less than surprising to find "Thirteen Northern California Counties" set up as the target in the Chico report. The counties: Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, and Yuba.

The requested federal and local matching funds would trigger wasteful hiring and spending. Partially, the works would consist of a director, \$13,330 annually; seven consultants at \$100 per day; instructors working 20 percent of time for a half year, \$6,600; a land-use instructor, 20 percent time, and so on. The entire deal presented an opportunity for just another empire of unproductives for the producing tax payers to support.

Brashly purporting to solve the problems of the 13-county region, the Chico report meanderingly stated that only individuals who submitted to its educational treatment would be employable in the giant future region.

Even worse, only "approved" (brainwashed) individuals would be elected to public office. The report insisted, "Public officials and civic leaders must be participants in the programs designed to acquaint them . . . with the procedures to be followed in evolving an acceptable regional plan."¹⁹

In and around the Chico college's area, Metro-type city managers, school superintendents, federal stooges on multi-north counties' Economic Development Commission and the Shasta County Community Action Project rushed to praise the Chico report. An administrator, oft-frustrated by non-brainwashed alert elected officials wrote, "There would be definite advantages, particularly in the area of citizens and governmental official education and training." (Recycling by brainwashing).

18. Annual Report of 1965, U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, p.24.

19. A Regional Plan Under The Higher Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-329).

COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS SLANTED TOWARD METRO

The stripling Metro official was almost tearful in defense of his regional planning program in the COG (Metro regional council of governments.) Obviously he was sincere in his beliefs. But he was puzzled and hurt because the citizens reacted strongly against regional governance.

Scarcely out of his twenties, he was typical of Metro's young recruits: they know too little about United States government's constitutional concepts, too much about alien Metro, the executive dictatorship which destroys the separation-of-powers balance in American Government.

During the past quarter century, some of the brightest minds have been captured in university and college classrooms by Metrocrat professors, textbook authors and publishers. Political science and the newer social science and humanities gambits do most of the damage.

Presenting the structural form of American government, the textbook writers hurl unsubstantiated charges of obsolescence against it and list untried alternatives that are undiluted Metro proposals, but not identified as such. Metrocrat profs follow up with class discussions that lead to Metro and collateral reading turned out by units of the Metro-1313 political network. Many Syndicate 1313 organizations are named but not identified as parts of the nationwide political complex.

One textbook refers to 1313's Council of State Government's interlocking directorate as "a set of well-established associations among state officials," dismisses American autonomous sovereign governmental levels as "folklore," and refers uncritically to Metro's destructive experimentation as "parapolitics." (*Politics and Government in the United States*) (Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.) by Redford, Truman, Hacker, Westin and Wood.

Ferguson and McHenry's *The American System of Government* (McGraw-Hill) says: "State boundaries today are products of historical factors . . . and other forces, many of which are no longer valid . . . the answer to many interstate difficulties is to redraw state lines, creating a smaller number of regional states. . . ." The excerpt demonstrates the typically slanted pattern: first, a value statement (unsubstantiated opinion) followed by a Metro alternative — regionalism which would abolish the sovereign states.

In *Public Administration* (Ronald Press Co.) by Pffner-Presthus (4th edition) sold second-hand at a college, a red ink scrawl "Imp(ortant)," scribbled either by student or teacher, lies in a margin beside a lengthy description of the National Municipal League, a parent body of the 1313 political syndicate. The League's "Model City Charter," as presented in the book, completely misses the charter's alarmingly dangerous "general grant of authority" which reserves no power for the people, puts all authority under an unbridled governing body.

Since these and other textbook writers are supposed to be scholars, the lack of scholarly objectivism concerning the Metro 1313 syndicate and its program suggests that the authors are privy to the whole Metro business which seeks to establish an elite ruling class.

The students, spooned the Metro mish-mash with the lumps taken out, are graduated and turned loose upon the citizenry as the expert elite. In many

instances, the citizens' taxes have financed the college educations that seek to destroy citizen-controlled government.

Tragically, the Metro-shaped individual is unaware of his threat to society.

METRO BIAS ASSURED IN LAW STUDENTS

Bad as it is, the risk of owning real estate is steadily worsening, made so by political Syndicate 1313 at-large, and by one of its major units, the American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO) quartered at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago.

ASPO showed up in the closing pages of a lengthy case book used to instruct Columbia University (N.Y.) law students. Having the last word in the section on zoning-by-legislative-action, ASPO cranked out a summation which called for zoning on a regional basis. In so doing, ASPO tried to herd future judges and practicing lawyers into its Metro camp.

The lengthy Columbia University mimeographed syllabus (installment IV of a series dated Spring 1967) was privately printed for the exclusive use by students in Columbia's School of Law. Being a case book which describes actual suits heard, decided, upheld or reversed by the courts, the handpicked briefs led straight to the ASPO theme: overthrow present zoning laws, rewrite a new slate to *exclude private land use control*, vest the control in vast regional agencies.

A strategic spot was appropriated in the university law syllabus for a Metro "plant" titled "Requiem for Zoning," by John W. Reps. The article was reprinted from an ASPO publication²⁰ and dashed any hopes that one might find in it a recant from ASPO's consistently militant philosophy.

The insert admitted that zoning was seriously ill on its 50 Year (1966) Anniversary. Started by radicals in 1916, the present fiasco may enlarge into a bigger mess, since author Reps has proposed as a solution, "some public agency with metropolitan jurisdiction (which) might acquire raw land, plan it, provide street, utility, park and other needed improvements, and then convey lots, blocks, or neighborhoods to private builders for development as . . . controlled by *deed restrictions*."

ASPO-1313 thus acknowledged the power of deed restrictions as quite adequate to control land uses. *Prior to zoning's birth, deed restriction belonged to the landowner*. After zoning (land branding/tattooing) the property owner finds himself robbed of his rightful power over his land.

Now comes Columbia University parroting ASPO-1313's proposal to toss that filched control, taken from the owner by local authorities, move it over to a Metro region where a private citizen, pigmied in political power, is totally helpless.

The lawbook-ASPO article observed that there is no "metropolitan review" of local regulatory zoning. Then in typical Metro style, the text urged that a system of metropolitan review be established, a "Development Guidance System."²¹ That Metro review agency would have final authority

20. PLANNING by ASPO, 1964 p. 56.

21. Cases and Materials on Property I, Landownership and Use by Curtis J. Berger, Professor of Law Columbia U. Installment IV, Spring, 1967, pp. 501-4, privately printed for the exclusive use of students in the School of Law of Columbia University.

to confirm or modify disputed plans. The courts would be closed to citizens. Court appeals would be permitted — mind you, *permitted!* — only on procedural controversies, not on matters of substance or fact.

By that time regional fiscal systems would be “freed” from “the shackles of tax and revenue implications,” (citizen control, Ed.), and jurisdictional boundaries would be obsolete or in their last vestiges. Even zoning maps would be done away with; they tell too much too quickly.

Possibly the greatest shocker and one unworthy of an university was the deceitful warning, quoted here, “The new system (should be clothed) in some of the familiar garments of zoning to lend an air of respectability in gaining both public acceptance and judicial recognition.”

Urban Renewal

HOW IT FEELS TO BE KICKED OUT

A New York banker, a member of one of the richest families on earth, told U.S. lawmakers to whip up federal spending on Urban Renewal,¹ the wretched program which turns families out of their homes. In so doing, David Rockefeller furthered the business-government partnership whimsey. It all ties in with UR's claim that each \$1 of public spending on UR causes \$5 or more of private capital spending.

Chummily, Rockefeller told a U.S. Senate government operations subcommittee that "to raise such substantial private funds, *we* must make investment increasingly attractive."

In making investment attractive, UR — the government partner — has accelerated the seizure of American homes, land and small businesses, awards the "cheapened" property to its "partners" which may be a housing contractor, a realty firm, or a commercial manufacturer who wants cut-rate land for business expansion. Defrauded property owners are taking a terrific beating but the alliance — or partnership — and the tub-thumping news media drown out the cries of the cheated.

One citizen who put up a brave and costly fight against one such "partnership" in Iowa wrote as follows after a renewal agency received from a manufacturing firm a bid of six and one-third cents ($6\frac{1}{3}c$)² per square foot for UR land:

"We are in the last dying agony of UR devastation. We are the only house left with people in it on this street. It is a weird feeling during the day and moreso at night. The two houses across the street are waiting for the bulldozers, one with over 1700 square feet. Both were built by dear neighbors of ours when they were in their middle fifties. The houses and the four lots were all paid for. The couple is retired now, but had to pull up firm roots from such a setting.

"An elderly lady got so scared by UR that she gave her house away for \$6500 and is living in a trailer. She worked hard all her life and owned her own home.

"We residents had valuable property and had known it for years, and *would have dickered* with John Deeres had they made an approach with a decent sum of money. They had started to purchase some property in the area and then all of a sudden it stopped and the city declared the area slum and blight, and in so doing got the property real cheap.

"Urban Renewal can rob you of your life savings just to replace a home

1. Kansas City Star 11/29/66.

2. Daily Courier, Waterloo, Iowa 4/18/67.

and have it debt free. Ours was estimated at \$15,000 replacement cost at present prices. We are using the \$10,400 we got for it, plus \$10,000 in savings of 30 years working for John Deere Company, to replace our home in another county. We have always said that people taken by urban renewal should have replacement price, as homes and land prices are considerably higher than when homes were bought years ago.

"Urban Renewal is a health breaker and creates a bitterness toward a city that you once would have defended to the hilt. Industrial expansion for any city is fine. None of us are against progress. But when city officials *can form such a close knit alliance* and, seemingly, deliberately set out to verbally and physically destroy an area and its people, while lurking in the background is a firmly established company with 'millions' behind them, just waiting to pounce on land owned by some of the very people who labored 30 years in their factory to own that very land — the so-called 'sweat and blood laboring class of people who made the city of Waterloo' — when all that can be done with two innocent sounding words, *Urban Renewal*, in my opinion Waterloo is progressing at the expense of human dignity."

YOU ARE BEING EVICTED!

The coffee was bubbling in Margie Redgate's tiny Boston eatery on North Harvard Street. Friday morning regulars cradled hot mugs of it, waiting for her to dish up the orders. Their voices stopped. A deputy sheriff stood inside. He threw a document on the counter, told Mrs. Redgate, "You are being evicted!"³

Margie's swift glance took in the moving van outside, a husky worker trundling a hand truck to the door, policemen milling about. Calling to her husband, she dashed home, next door. A van was already there.

A petition for a restraining order against the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) was sped uptown; the charge: Lack of due process of law. Gas, lights, water, telephones were disconnected, also at four other stricken homes. Before urban renewal, the area housed 78 families.

Albert Redgate, Margie's husband, was dragged from their home, police lining the path. Doors were broken in, houses gutted. Piles of furniture and belongings were thrown into the five vans waiting. Pictures and even a religious Crucifix were ripped off the walls, chunks of plaster giving way. The vans departed with the loot.

The sound of hammering was traceable to plywood being nailed over doors and windows of the emptied dwellings. Housewives returning from early shopping became hysterical, their own doors shut against them.

October dusk closed in. Sympathetic Bostonians brought candles and mattresses. The federal temporary injunction finally was issued. The utilities went on, but the furniture was not returned until Sunday.

Tuesday, Oct. 21, the federal court opened the eviction hearings. As the troubled homeowners left for court, the BRA threateningly parked a bulldozer near the little houses.

3. Eyewitness reports from Boston.

Amazingly, the BRA claimed that the Redgates and others owed the Authority \$6000 rent! BRA took the property titles by duress. The action in effect changed the burglarized owners into renters of their own homes.

Shaken by the tragedy, an aged homeowner broke down on the court stand, "I am going through all this because I own a house," she wept.

Questioning, the federal judge learned that the widow's monthly income was \$100; another victim's weekly waitress wage, \$20; others, no regular income. Operating two businesses, Margie's luncheonette and Albert's roofing repair, the Redgate couple earned \$3500 per year. Hearers were astounded that people could get along on so little. They did because in the American tradition, they saved and bought their homes.

A few days later, those hard-earned homes were bulldozed.⁴ The bereft homeowners were put into public housing projects. They had appealed to every court in the State of Massachusetts, and lost. Several, in a last desperate effort, went to Wash., D.C. asking help from Congressmen. A justice of the U.S. Supreme Court on Oct. 28 refused to intervene in the U.S. District Court's vacate ruling ordering the losers out by 9 a.m. next day.

That was the end.

The Redgates and their neighbors lived under three BRA chiefs and nine years of urban renewal terror. Their homesites are now lost, transferred by the BRA to a private business venture.

That sort of immoral profiteering has been sheltered too long in too many American cities under the National Housing Act. Why did the U.S. Supreme Court justice refuse to measure that freak statute against the Constitution of the United States? Because *it is an international non-law stemming from this nation's contemptible commitment to UN mandates!*

The United States has prior commitment to American citizens. That trusteeship and responsibility must put to an end the unspeakable shame known as urban renewal.

ECONOMIC CANNIBALISM: URBAN RENEWAL

Persons wondering why their objections against land-confiscating urban renewal are knocked dizzy may gain an inkling of the power they are up against by looking at the money interests behind "Renewal." Tax-exempt redevelopment corporations and federally subsidized financing provide one sort of windfall for UR collaborators. A lesser known clique is composed of financial syndicates, investment firms, bankers and individuals who are reaping lush, risk-free tax-free income from credit loaned to local renewal public agencies (LPA) that have run out of funds.

Preliminary Loan Notes issued by such LPAs and "bought" by the investment interests refinance old UR projects, get funds to start new ones. Secured by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such financing has become an easy cow to be milked periodically and profitably by those in the interlock. Three groups benefit: The note purchasers, the paying agents and the bond counselors (attorneys).

The setup may provide a clue as to why your renewal protest mail is

4. Boston newspapers Oct. 17-30, 1969.

ignored or answered blandly by congressmen and senators. They may be fearful of displeasing some heavy campaign contributors.

Names well known in high finance, not only in Wall Street but elsewhere figure throughout the loan note sales tabulation, Group No. 66-4⁵ released in 1966 by Urban Renewal Administration. The 11-page summary reveals that investment interests acquired about \$300 million Notes, the largest monthly sale of Preliminary Loan Notes in history. The sale was expected to yield almost \$10 million tax-free interest by April '67.

Citizens who fought urban renewal in vain, such as in Muskegon (Mich) now are punished with additional debt created by interest on funds borrowed by their local LPA. Banks "purchased" the 10th Series A-\$2,764,000 on Muskegon's Marquette Neighborhood project, rate 3.38 percent, \$93,423 interest expense.

The urban renewal story of Rockville (Md.) is almost \$300,000 more costly because of 3rd Series A-\$8,886,000 averaging 3.33 percent, extended on Mid-City Project, notes maturing April '67.

Page One of the URA report listed loan note sales in Alabama, California and Colorado. Digging into the facts represented on just that one page disclosed that the "funds" (credit) loaned will assist LPAs in displacing 335 families, demolish 1056 structures on 461 acres, of which one-third will not pay taxes, turned to public uses by the urban renewal planners.

The remaining ten pages of the same federal report tie into similar flesh-and-bone statistics in 22 other states — family life disrupted, landowners plucked of property, hundreds of acres taken off the tax rolls permanently — just to provide a captive market for credit-pushers and foreclosure agents.

The whole wretched business resembles *economic cannibalism* organized against Americans by profiteers, some linked internationally. About 90 percent of all outstanding temporary urban renewal loan notes are financed by such operators. Without those pump-priming "funds" — cumulative total presently almost \$9 BILLION — numerous local vicious urban renewal operations would die. The fresh "funds," actually mere ink strokes on paper, unleash new terror upon helpless home and property owners.

Express your abhorrence of the practice to elected officials at all governmental levels. Demand a halt to "debt" financing of urban renewal. If not stopped, your own holdings, in time, may be taken from you under like circumstances.

TAX INCREMENT PLAN FLEECE LOCAL TAX PAYERS

When an urban renewal agency's operations are properly audited, the shocking disclosures corroborate the people's criticism directed at a local renewal agency specifically, and at federal renewal, generally.

A 30-page "management audit" of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) was completed in July 1966 by the Chief Administrative Officer of L.A. City. Not being an in-depth financial audit of all accounts but an audit review of management procedures during the 18 years the CRA had been in operation, the report revealed:

5. Tabulation of Preliminary Loan Note Sales, Group No. 66-4, Urban Renewal Administration in Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 3/17/66.

Dilly-dallying on the part of the CRA, remissness on the part of the City Council, and irresponsibility on the part of the five-member CRA board combined to weave a sloppy management situation that cost Los Angeles citizens and federal taxpayers multi-million dollar losses stemming from a variety of ill-begotten causes.

Page after page exhibited losses deriving from *reduced tax income* because bulldozing of private property destroyed the tax base; losses deriving from delays that prevented rebuilding that would have restored the tax base; losses deriving from land bought for one price, resold to developers at about half that price;

Also, losses directly chargeable to taxpayers through the practice known as "*tax allocation increments*." The term means that *an urban renewal rebuilt neighborhood does not pay its way* (insofar as the city treasury is concerned) *until all project indebtedness is paid off*. The new neighborhood's tax money, over and above the "frozen assessed value prior to renewal" detours the city treasury, making an "allocated" way into the renewal agency's fund. Meanwhile, the other local taxpayers elsewhere in the city support the new neighborhood's services (police, streets, etc.).

On two projects, 1) Watts, and 2) Vernon-Central Area, the audit revealed that CRA failed to state where would come the money for the city one-third portion (federal government pays two thirds). Having run out of non-cash grants-in-aid and credits, and if bonds could not be sold, the City would be expected to dig up the funds needed. "The (city) Council files," the audit stated, "do not indicate . . . that the Council was made aware that the Agency may need City financing. . . ."

Made cagey by citizen telegrams, letters, and two pending lawsuits filed by Angelenos against urban renewal, the federal government apparently turned off the money spigot. Re: Losses from Bunker Hill Project land sales the audit stated, "It has been reported that the Federal Government will not approve further land sales until the Agency has in effect a plan which it intends to follow."

Re: Hoover Project, (near U.S.C., Los Angeles) "Until the federal authorities do finally approve the Plan, no Loan and Grant Contract can be entered into and no further progress on the project can be made."

Unmentioned were CRA's abandoned or dormant projects: Monterey Hills, Olympic, and Venice; also the city's Sawtelle Project where once, CRA was to have helped relocate evictees. There, Barrington Plaza, luxury high rise apartment tower, defaulted to FHA, June 1966, owing \$18.6 million.

As advice, the audit⁶ suggested that CRA use PERT (Program Evaluation Review Technique) a method to prevent bottleneck work stoppages. It is folly to expect scientific management to bail out urban renewal. UR can't survive without land "acquired" dirt cheap, nor without tax shifting like the tax increment financing hoax.

HOME SEARCHES OUTLAWED

Widespread resistance to warrantless health and housing code inspec-

6. Management Audit Report of Community Redevelopment Agency, City of Los Angeles, July 1966, 30 pages.

tions, accelerated by urban renewal, has caused the U.S. Supreme Court to re-examine whether such *administrative* inspection practices violate the Fourth Amendment. The high court has concluded that they do.

As matters now stand, if a householder bars an inspector (who has no valid search warrant) from entering the private premises, the inspector must leave and return with a court approved search warrant before he can legally enter.

The last word on the subject, to this knowledge, is contained in *Camara vs. Municipal Court of the City and County of San Francisco*, 387 U.S. 523, a case which went through the California courts to the U.S. Supreme Court and was decided June 5, 1967 favoring citizen privacy.

Prior to the California case, precedent set by a Maryland case denied privacy and permitted housing inspectors to prowl through private homes like kids on an easter egg hunt. The U.S. Supreme Court reversed its own previous ruling on the Maryland case.

Inasmuch as housing code inspections lie at the root of urban renewal, the search warrant requirement may exert an astringent effect on urban renewal, providing of course that householders know and claim their rights under the protection of the Fourth Amendment.

Driving another coffin nail into faulty search and condemnation of premises, a doughty property owner in Malden (Mass.),⁷ objecting to the inexperienced opinion of certain inspectors, took the matter to court. He contended that the judiciary — *not administrative employees* — should decide, after sifting true facts, whether or not his property was “sub-standard.” On November 7, 1969, a justice of the First District Court of Massachusetts agreed with the property owner. The Malden redevelopment authority was relieved of the task of enforcing the housing code.

That instance, too, in addition to fouling up monolithic urban renewal, also throws the federal census takers’ opinions into such a poor light as to make the Census’ “substandard housing” generalizations technically worthless and without practical value.

In Chicago, a city which attempts to bulldoze first and find out later whether it’s legal, an apartment house owner⁸ stood between her city-condemned property and a wrecking crew. She displayed an injunction to delay the demolition, but was forced to call on a city policeman to enforce the court order and send the wreckers away.

She wrote, “It may interest you to know that my building is just a block from 1313 which, with all the buildings in the neighborhood removed (by urban renewal), can be seen from my back door.”

The 1313 Center referred to is located at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 60637, the University of Chicago campus. 1313 shelters the Metro government administrative core. NAHRO (National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials) one of 1313’s components, long has boasted that it pioneered in getting urban renewal enacted into law by Congress.

Showing how 1313 units stick together, another 1313 adjunct, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (NIMLO), filed amici curiae briefs urg-

7. Joseph F. Irvin, 77 North Milton St., Malden, Mass. 02148.

8. Dr. Frederika Blankner, 6043 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60637.

ing affirmance of housing inspections *without* search warrants in the case of aforementioned *Camara vs. City and County of San Francisco*.

Far too long, urban renewal has trampled on private rights and denied Americans due process of law. The foregoing challenges by citizens quite possibly can start a chain reaction ending in the downfall of urban renewal's land grabbing by *administrative inept*s hiding under false regulations.

NEW CREDIT CARD DESIGNED BY METROCRATS

Now that regional urban renewal, as predicted by Metro opponents, has been declared an areawide (regional) activity of Metro Government, the federal Housing and Urban Development Department's (HUD) revision of the federal Workable Program for Community Improvement (WPCI) is of importance to property owners everywhere. A certified WPCI makes a city vulnerable to federal intervention and control.

The WPCI will tell you what your city/county leaders are up to. The old excuse, "It's locked in the city manager's desk," is just as illegal as ever, for HUD's Handbook RHA 7100.1, Oct. 1968 warned public officials, "Since the Workable Program is a public document, it must be made available for public perusal and examination."

The WPCI is neither Republican or Democratic. It's Metrocratic. The revision was in the making while LBJ was in office and first was used during the Nixon era in the late sixties.

Metropolitan Toronto (Canada), first regional Metro in the western hemisphere, in 1967 acquired authority to participate in urban renewal on a *regional* base. Inasmuch as Syndicate 1313 in the U.S.A. implements angles of Toronto's Metro experiment whenever possible, the HUD easing of its *administrative* rules was considered significant.

Urban renewal cities have had trouble keeping their citizen advisory committees glued together, the old WPCI's required *point seven*. At times, HUD was embarrassed when exposed breaking its own rules, recertifying WPCI applications that were deficient on requirement *seven*. Now, easing itself, HUD permits, "the particular organizational means for community involvement is left to the discretion of each community."

The new WPCI, effective April 1, 1969, covered four basics: codes, planning, housing-relocation and citizen involvement (the bland new social substitute for thorny old *number seven*).

The revised WPCI (Form HUD-1081 Rev. 11/68, 20 pages) still operates as the federal "credit card" for local governments and private opportunists in the financial field. No certified WPCI, no federal assistance for housing, urban renewal, sewers, various types of public facilities, mortgage insurance, below-market interest rates, etc.

New places were carved for private sponsors of tax-exempt housing corporations and the politics of the welfare state. New terminology includes "poor, middle-class, Negro and public housing residents."

HUD's seven regional offices remained the same for a few months then conformed to the 10-region pattern of the seventies.

In Minneapolis, citizens were trying to change the city charter to require a public referendum on urban renewal. Discouraging the drive and to dispel

the bulldozer image of urban renewal, a newspaper editorial pointed to what it called, "the new concept of urban renewal." Listing rent supplement payments, purchase grants to buy another home, rehabilitation loans and other such "resident involvement," the paper gushed, "the day of 'the resident be damned' is long past."⁹

Maybe so. But the day of "the taxpayer be damned" is still here.

Shuffling the WPCI ground rules, rearranging a few words, lumping the administrative categories has done nothing to retard HUD's mad spending. Worse, after the Canadian Metro's *regional urban renewal* concept is imported into the United States by Syndicate 1313, urban renewal here will blast off on a regional binge more terrible than urban renewal in the past.

HUD TELLS 2000 A.D. PLAN TO COMMUNISTS

To find out what really is going on in the United States, the quickest way is to listen to what bureaucratic agencies and officials tell abroad, especially when talking to the Communists.

Moscow, U.S.S.R., was the location for a two-week seminar October 5-17, 1970 on "the building industry." Since the gathering was sponsored by the United Nations, logic presumes that the building industry under discussion was that of the entire world, or its state-nations under the United Nations Charter.

Attending from the United States and speaking for HUD was Mr. Harold B. Finger, assistant secretary for research and technology. HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) revealed some mysterious facts.

Did you know that the federal bureaucrats deliberately created a crash housing program to exempt favored builders from existing laws? Call it Operation Breakthrough, that's what HUD calls it.

Did you know that federal effort is trying to industrialize home construction — living quarters of concrete, metal or plastic, to be manufactured like gatling shells? And by that depressive action against wood as a building material, forest products and the lumber industry would be cut back drastically, precipitating unemployment and loss of jobs in the Far West and Pacific Northwest.

In Moscow, HUD told the communists and other world government expectants that in the United States today, 70 million housing units shelter 205 million Americans. That is a comfortable average of not-quite-three persons to a dwelling unit. Certainly no overcrowding.

HUD claimed that 16 million housing units, including mobile homes, were produced over the past ten years. Our population increased 25,442,595 during the same period (1960-70). That means that 16 units were built for every 25 people more or less, added to the population. Ample living space.

U.S.A. population increased about one percent per year (normal) during the past ten years: based on 1960, 179,323,175; to 1970, 204,765,770.

How then does HUD justify its prediction that by 2000 A.D., 27 years hence, population in the United States may reach 320 million individuals? The one percent average increase simply won't stretch to that amount in the

9. The Minneapolis Tribune (Minn.) 7/24/69.

period stated, especially now that the birth rate trend is downward, due in part to the birth control pill.

If HUD does expect to build a housing inventory for 320 million people, the agency is basing its prediction on facts unknown to the rest of us — perhaps *unrestricted immigration from the rest of the world.*

Rather than quoting unsubstantiated statistics to plunge the nation into a crash program of housing and debt, why does not HUD recommend instead that all immigration of aliens into the United States be curtailed at once?

EKISTICS TRIED ON MALDEN

A packing case split open on a Boston wharf spilling out atlas-size paperbacks. Rescuing one of the books, a longshoreman flipped the pages.

The shipment came from Greece, but the books bore the city seal of Malden (Pop. 58,823) a town adjacent to Boston (Mass.). Measuring 11 x 17 inches, weighing 3½ lbs., the 225 page book contained Malden's Community Renewal Program. A CRP aims to overhaul an entire city, physically, socially, politically and by the process to hike population and taxes.

Several of the floppy books began making the rounds unofficially in Malden. The homefolk were alarmed to note that by merely "coloring it brown" on the many Malden section maps, an unknown Greek printer had marked their homes for bulldozing. The legend "Printed in Greece" was on the back cover. The inside front cover announced that a federal grant by HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) helped finance the foreign job.

Although Malden CRP's 18 existing and proposed planning areas were individually mapped and named, one project flitted wraithlike and unlisted throughout the report without being mapped. It was called "Summerside," described as straddling Pleasant Street.

A composite description taken from scattered texts on several pages discloses that the 51-acre project was slated for at least 600 apartments on only 10 acres; a Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority rapid transit station on another five acres; also widening of route 60 (Pleasant Street). Disposal of the remaining acres was undisclosed.

To disguise the proposal that 51 acres be taken off the tax rolls with only 10 or 11 acres returnable for taxation, Summerside statistics were lumped with other projects.

Identifiable as being within the West End Planning Area 3 and a "logical" extension of the Downtown and Industrial Park projects now in planning, Summerside was expected to displace about 311 families. These were inhabitants of Malden's earlier exclusive residential area south of Pleasant St., and professional "white collar" residents north of Pleasant St. No doubt the CRP planners and politicians were fearful of a donnybrook when the time arrived to condemn structures and to take the land forcibly at urban renewal's notorious cut-rate land prices.

Because of its downtown proximity, existing water and sewer connections and adaptability to a wide range of land uses, the now-occupied "Summerside ghost" may be one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in the city.

Was the printing done abroad as a ruse to prevent fair and equal knowledge of the proposed land grab?

Behind Malden's CRP is Doxiadis, an alien whose work is alternately praised and panned. An apostle of "ekistics" — the science of human settlement — the Greek keeps an office in Athens, Greece, also in Wash., D.C., and maintains a foreign corresponding membership with the socialistic American Institute of Planners (AIP).

AIP, an adjunct of Metro-promoting political Syndicate 1313, promulgates government-controlled land use and land occupancy regulation in cities, states, regions and the nation.

Confronted by this ekistic exercise by Constantinos Apostolos Doxiadis, some Americans exclaim, "Why not use American planners and printers?"

The reaction falls short. Rather: Why should a foreigner draw plans that dispossess American free men?

Is this *world governance* we're living under?

PAIRED TOWNS TO WIDEN REGION TAX BASE

"Plush ghettos" (in-city) paired with suburban communities (out-city) were proposed as the newest thing in neighborhooding during 1971.

The idea is to get a social and economic mix — blacks with whites, poor with thrifty — a complete racial, social, economic, political integration.

Social engineers who are reshaping the United States, businessmen with profiteering in mind, bankers with money to rent, labor unions, and of course, Metrocrat politicians, backed the yet-to-be-tested venture.

Described as an innovation sprouting from the HUD-backed "new towns" (Housing and Urban Development Dept.), the proposal in Michigan's SEMCOG area (Southeast Michigan Council of Governments) was called the "paired-town" concept. The proposal would harness ten existing or new suburban places with matching segments of bankrupt-prone Detroit.

As proposed, the transfusion of civic health (and taxation) would travel along stringlike corridors, 20 to 40 miles in length, embellished by rapid transit systems that could cost millions of dollars, providing burgeoning markets to manufacturers of steel, concrete and tramcars.

The venture wore a \$1 billion price tag, hinted as being private funding, a claim that nobody believes. Reportedly, SEMCOG's TALUS (Transportation and Land Use Study) targeted the link-sites. HUD's federal tax dollars and the tax-exempt Kresge Foundation financed the \$100,000 feasibility study requested by Governor Milliken, directed by Dr. Hubert G. Locke of Wayne State University, sponsored by the Metropolitan Fund, Inc. and submitted to the Governor.

Articles, running in two consecutive issues, May, June '71 of 1313's National Civic Review¹⁰ publicized the paired-town setup. The Detroit News 2/18/71 reported the proposal of a Paired-Towns Service District which would be established under state law to cover the in-town and out-town sites and their yo-yo strings of territory where planners envision people racing back and forth to work and to play — the inner-citizens and the outer-citizens in.

A Union Lake suburban publisher objected to the wild scheme of eminent domain vested in the proposed development agency that would head the paired-town service district. Jim Fancy warned after reading the report that

10. NCR published by National Municipal League, 47 E. 68 St., N.Y.

private property titles could be taken by the agency, simply by filing a map identifying each parcel to be acquired.

Mr. Fancy quoted from "Powers of the Development Agency, 'The agency would *not* be required to institute individual condemnation proceedings against each property owner. . . . Title however would vest (transfer) in the agency upon the filing of the map.'"¹¹

The condemnation-by-map technique sprang from the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Two ACIR publications provided the matrix for map-drawn eminent domain, "Urban and Rural America," and "New Proposals for 1970."¹²

In paired-towns, the Metro-1313 circuit has run just another course. The nation's taxpayers are paying for it. They supply tax dollars for social engineers' salaries on the government or institutional payrolls, additionally fill the vacuum caused by foundations which pour non-taxed money into schemes like paired-towns. Taxpayers own the threatened land.

Syndicate 1313 adjuncts, including ACIR, have foisted upon Americans the regional COG's, urban renewal, governmental mergings, "governance" in place of government, public control of private land use, and duped Congress into creating the 1313-controlled ACIR (Public Law 86-380).

It is high time that Congress take a look at what it has created.

MXC, 200TH BIRTHDAY SPLURGE FOR U.S.A.

Somewhere in Minnesota, 100 to 150 miles from the Twin Cities, exist the ghostly outlines of MXC, Minnesota Experimental City (250,000 Pop.)

Promoters claim that MXC's controlled climate will create warm Arizona in cold Minnesota, provide ice skating in the backyard, golf out front. Under a dome one hundred times the size of Houston's Astrodome, MXC would be a city with walls while hosting a university (U. of Minn.) "without walls. Free public transportation, perhaps a chain of "people pods," would be built into MXC as an elevator is built into a building, these days.

Former Vice-Pres. Humphrey, Minnesota's congressional delegation and Gov. LeVander presented the MXC concept to HUD, HEW and the Dept. of Commerce. The President's Bi-Centennial Commission was said to be interested.

Described as an experimental "overleap," MXC aims far beyond "Model Cities," which is urban renewal exaggerated; far beyond New Towns that are only real estate developments. MXC hopes to leap from a pad of about 2000 cleared acres. It is technologically possible to dome-enclose acreage of a two-mile diameter, it is claimed.

MXC's monumental design, afoot since 1966, has been sliced into six phases. Phase I was almost completed in 1969 at the U. of Minnesota, MXC's prime contractor. In charge was Hale Champion, former California finance director and ex-Boston urban renewal chief. Amid a hail of derisive newspaper cartoonery, Hale Champion quit Boston, Aug. 1969, at the end of 20 months.

11. Spinal Column newspaper, Union Lake, Mich. March 3, 1971.

12. ACIR re: Official Map (sample law 31-35-00) 1970 State Legislative Program M-45, July 1969, Wash., D.C. 20575.

MXC tests can show up anywhere: Para-medical testing is mentioned for Rochester, Minn. A new non-profit corporation in Orange Co. (Cal.), "Community Referral and Information Service," might be a seedling MXC "information transfer room," being tested.

HUD's *Breakthrough* federal operation is ready to demolish the "restrictions and hurdles" such as local building codes feared by MXC promoters.¹³ Minnesota has even retooled its laws. Regionalism, tried out in 1967 by a seven-county Metro surrounding Minneapolis, had by 1969 been slapped over the entire state, no doubt to encompass the secret MXC site. Gov. LeVander's Executive Order No. 37 signed 4/3/69 and its companion Minnesota Regional Planning and Development Act of 1969 draw heavily in concept from the federal "mail order laws," (See Bill 405 published June 1968 in ACIR's M-39) produced by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Created in 1959, ACIR functions as a transmission belt from the syndicate at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago into state and federal governments.

Walter Heller, controversial economist, Wm. L. C. Wheaton, Metro professor at Berkeley, Paul N. Ylvisaker, ex-Ford Foundation later a New Jersey planner, Whitney Young, Urban League, Otto A. Silha, MXC chairman and Minneapolis publisher, and others are meeting in various places around the nation, putting their MXC toy together.

England's satellite towns, British planners and the Fabian U.K. laws are quoted often and admiringly by MXC promoters. Is land-poor Britain using the U.S.A. as a laboratory for far-out ideas in people-placing? Did HUD chief George Romney schedule his September 1969 visit to England to close the deal? Is the federal Open Space program accumulating acreage for future MXC sites?

Quantified, MXC financing looks like this: Phase I, token sums from business and government \$360,000; Phase II estimate, \$4,000,000; six-phase total \$xxx,000,000,000 billions of dollars.

What is missing? Land. Tax money.

The ordinary American taxpayers who own those two vital ingredients have not been consulted about MXC.

A "NEW TOWN:" HUD-TO-DUD RESUSCITATION

At the conclusion of my talk in Rochester, Minn., a member of the audience reported to one of my sponsors that she disagreed with my statement regarding Jonathan, a "new community" under "Operation Breakthrough" administered by federal HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.). I had stated that Jonathan was federally assisted. My critic claimed that "Jonathan is private enterprise" and that she was in a position to know.

Another of my listeners came directly to me, corroborating my statement and filling in colorful local details about Jonathan. Bolstered by other Minnesota consensus, the general impression given is that Jonathan isn't new at all, rather a feeble private real estate venture which is being put on its feet by federal assistance.

13. Congressional Record 7/11/69 pp. E5867-9; Federal Times 9/3/69; "This is Operation BREAKTHROUGH," Housing & Urban Development Dept. (HUD) Wash., D.C. Oct. 13, 1969.

Even HUD's statement calling Jonathan a "new town" was oddly self-contradicted by HUD's remark that "development of Jonathan was begun in 1968."

In "HUD Issues Commitment For First New Community," HUD stated 2/13/70, "The first new community to be developed with the assistance of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is beginning to take shape in the rolling hills 20 miles southwest of Minneapolis, Minn.

"Secretary George Romney today announced the first commitment under HUD's New Communities Program to the Jonathan Development Corp., whose project will be developed over approximately 5000 acres in and near Chaska, Minn. On hand to sign and accept the first commitment was Henry T. McKnight, president of the Corporation and a Minnesota state senator....

"HUD has issued a commitment of a potential guarantee of up to \$21 million of debt obligations (to) help finance the first 10 years of land acquisition and land development for Jonathan," including a major town center, completely enclosed for severe winters.

According to HUD, more than 500 of the housing units in Jonathan will be developed with assistance from HUD's interest subsidy payments authorized by Sections 235 and 236 under which tax dollars, among other things, absorb builders' discount deficits on borrowings.

Jonathan identified itself as a HUD "Operation Breakthrough" contestant. Jonathan's site was one of four proposed locations listed in Minnesota. Jonathan Housing Corporation, Chaska, Minn. 55318, was listed among companies which submitted Type A Proposals (housing systems) during the "Operation Breakthrough" first phase competition.

"Breakthrough" is HUD's prototype competition to spur housing construction, stressing innovation, especially the "breaking through" local zoning and building codes. Jonathan emerged as a "first" in HUD's "new communities" program.

The Jonathan Housing Corporation, according to HUD, is a joint venture composed of the Jonathan Development Corp., the Northern Natural Gas Co., the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., and the Stanford Research Institute. Jonathan's progress is being monitored by the Univ. of Minnesota under a \$50,000 Ford Foundation grant, tax-exempted money.

The Metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities Area (TCMC) validated to HUD the Jonathan project as "consistent" with the area's metropolitan-wide planning. The Twin Cities region (Minneapolis-St. Paul and seven counties) was created by special act of the Minnesota Legislature in '67. The rest of the state was carved into ten sister regions in 1969 by Executive Order of the Governor teamed with another legislative Act.

Obviously the official records reveal that Jonathan is liberally assisted by federal guarantees, subsidies and bureaucratic commitments.

HUD URGES REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS TO INFLATE VALUES

The real estate appraising unit of Metro Syndicate 1313 has been activated by a HUD appointee (federal Housing and Urban Development Dept.). The syndicate 1313 clique is being used to turn limited American government into big-spending unlimited Metro regional governance.

Metro programs, techniques and methods all tend toward bigness. Burgeoning, therefore, are the "big business-big government partnerships" that are vying for federal assistance whereby to build the "new towns" planned on now-bare land sites as part of the National Growth Policy.

In Wash. D.C. March 13, 1970 Samuel C. Jackson, assistant secretary in HUD, addressed the 1313 adjunct, the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. The nationwide AIREA cooperates with the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards and all of its divisions and affiliates, according to information on page 23 of the PACH Directory, 1313 E. 60th, Chicago.

In new community development, costs are higher and the time span is longer — about 20 years to create a new town. Claiming that present appraisal methods are not adequate to the task, the HUD man sounded out AIREA for hanky panky on land appraisals.

"The future of new communities will depend largely upon what the appraiser lets it become," he said, "the *initial appraisals* of new community sites will determine the extent of development, the limits of risk and the amount of Federal guarantee for the new town or city." Decoded into plain talk it means: if the initial appraisal figures are jacked up — inflated — then all money factors will be scaled high enough to cover the fantastic cost of building new towns.

Land ownership on prospective new town sites is usually divided into a large number of small parcels held by many individual owners. Even if a developer is successful in buying all the land, he needs cash to build the town structures. The money flow he can command depends on the appraised value of his newly acquired land.

According to HUD, the solution lies in two directions: 1) government, 2) the appraising profession.

New York state's development corporation was mentioned as an example of the government approach; that quasi-public body has been given the power of eminent domain, to plan, to acquire land, to exercise condemnation power and to override local zoning ordinances and building codes.

To his nationwide audience of appraisers, the HUD man stressed the second solution, "The answer, if you haven't already guessed," he instructed, "is in your hands. . . . I don't believe that the developers of new communities nor the federal government, can be satisfied with appraisals which are limited to an estimate of the value of the land . . . (the appraiser) will have to broaden his scope and sharpen his perceptive tools if he is to be of maximum benefit to his clients."

Inflationary practices of the sort, tailored for special clients, but detrimental to the best interests of tax payers-at-large and to property owners locally, should be investigated and discouraged.

Concerning official exposure of the Metro Syndicate and its methods such as the HUD-AIREA setup, the response of influential personages approached has been curiously negative.

URBAN RENEWAL HAS FLEECEED U.S. TAX PAYERS

The fraud of Urban Renewal (UR) now is openly and officially verified.

During the nineteen year period from its inception to the end of June 1968, UR *depleted* the nation's housing supply by 315,451 units. Only 124,175

replacement dwelling units were built, but 439,626 were demolished under urban renewal programming.

The numbers of persons and families driven out of those flattened homes is unknown, according to the report of The Comptroller General of the United States rendered to The U.S. Congress October 2, 1970.

The federal Housing and Urban Development Dept. (HUD) wasted more than \$7.1 billions of tax dollars to do the job. The trend from June 1968 on indicates that additional losses of homes, private acreage and tax money may be continuing at present at the same clip.

The report pinpointed only the housing supply aspects of urban renewal, not HUD's total funding program.

Viewed under condensed time-lapse, the UR scandal reveals that organized political-commercial interests have callously crushed the feeble resistance raised by small business, land- and home-owners who were overtaken by UR bulldozers.

Private land which UR confiscates from helpless owners is divided between public and private interests. About sixteen percent has remained tax exempt in public ownership while valuable acreage is sold cut-rate to privileged interests which build high-rise office complexes and shopping centers rather than housing.

The plundering was legalized by amending the National Housing Act of 1949 which originally applied to residential purposes almost exclusively. Non-residential construction, permitted by amendment, has taken the lion's share, aggravated the housing shortage, and has dramatically stymied residential construction which solons orated would "put every American family into a decent home."

That original goal, reaffirmed in 1968 as a slogan: "26 million new dwelling units within ten years to increase the nation's housing supply," is now a mortality statistic due to the HUD bungling.

Errors exposed include the arbitrary and privileged land uses approved by HUD which favored non-residential contractors and excluded residential builders. Also the diversion of federal money to other of HUD's various programs that are unrelated to the national housing goal.

The report recommended that HUD correct the faulty land-use patterns and cut off federal funds where the changes are not made.

One page lists the principal officials responsible during their various terms of office: HUD Secretaries R. C. Weaver, R. C. Wood, George Romney; Samuel C. Jackson, asst. secretary for metropolitan planning and development; three assistant secretaries for renewal and housing assistance, Don Hummel, H. J. Wharton (acting) and Lawrence M. Cox.

HUD sent a protest letter to the U.S. General Accounting Office charging that the report contains "basic conceptual flaws," but ignored the report's recommendation covering reevaluation of nonresidential urban renewal. Apparently HUD has no intention of changing its ways.

Copies of the report, "Opportunity to Improve Allocation Of Program Funds To Better Meet The National Housing Goal," went to the President of the U.S. Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The situation had worsened steadily *as though planned that way*.

Money

FEDERAL RESERVE MONEY: CHEAT DEVICE

If suddenly, in business deals, the American people discovered that 11-inch rulers were misrepresented as full 12-inch measuring sticks, the public would be incensed and demand immediate correction.

Since 1913, a similar tinkering has taken place in the U.S.A. money system, but many Americans are being swindled without their knowing it.

Historically when Money (coins) outmoded barter as a medium of exchange, kings and chiefs-of-state trimmed the gold coins into smaller pieces and pocketed the fortunes in gold "scrap." Today, the so-called Federal Reserve System of U.S.A. banking can do likewise without touching a coin.

"The Fed," as the nationwide, internationally-linked, "manager controlled" system is known, creates money practically out of air, then rents the fake "money" to the American people and their Government and reaps the interest income. There are numerous "rental" methods.

The "marginal reserve system" is one, based on the savings of thrifty Americans. Here's how: The savings-account dollar which you have placed in your account in a Fed member bank (FRS) is used as the solid token for four or five "fake dollars" (credit to be loaned by FRS bank). It's done, of course, by figures written in ink on the paper of bank bookkeeping records and is known as "checkbook money." FRS banks take their cut (rental fee) in interest deducted from the loan amount.

In another method, The Fed prints money — simply by asking the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print more Federal Reserve Notes (the green bills you use for money).¹ In meeting collateral requirements, The Fed may deposit Government bonds (purchased by credit) — the bond par value to back the circulating money and the bond interest (tax exempt) collectible by The Fed.

The Fed adds to its "rental" profit by discounting and rediscounting in money transactions, and by manipulating interest rates in its favor. That and more of the entire Fed hocus pocus is almost unbelievable to humble wage earners who exchange honest sweat for their dollar earnings.

Shamefully created in 1913 by an abdicating Congress, The Fed — parasitic money-middleman — pays dividends to its stockholders and kingly salaries to its officers.

At first, any American could take Fed Notes to a FRS member bank, redeem the paper in gold Money.² The Gold Reserve Act of 1934 amended that, fleeced Americans, made possession of gold coin a punishable crime.

1. Money and Economic Activity, 2nd Ed. 1961, edited by Lawrence S. Ritter p. 29.

2. Federal Reserve Act of 1913, amended, available from your Congressman.

But foreigners can redeem in gold, and do. Only Americans are stuck with unredeemable paper money.

Those same \$5, \$10, etc. Fed Notes are treated as merely so much paper by the FRS banks themselves. If the Notes get crumpled or worn, they are destroyed. If in pretty good shape, they are stored, waiting for a member bank to circulate them. No balancing records are maintained on the fake currency.

Amended time after time, the original 1913 Act has become voracious, keeping taxpayers in debt and paying tribute to The Fed. An U.S. Senator has complained that "Washington's borrowing operations make money costs more, and everything else worth less."³

The U.S. Constitution charges *Congress* with the issuance and control of the money system. In 1940, Congressman Voorhees introduced HR 8209 that would have caused Congress to buy out The Fed. Recently, a copy of that bill to acquire the stock of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, core of the vast system, was readied for State Legislatures as a House Concurrent Resolution. Appropriate ratification by the States would compel Congress to act. Copies are available from W. B. Vennard, Sr., monetary analyst and author, 3263 Huntington Pl., Houston, Texas.

WHY NOT XEROX MONEY AS NEEDED?

The Michigan city of Hamtramck in the early 1970's was reported bankrupt, out of money, and in a court-ordered receivership.

At the same time the U.S. federal government, approaching an extravagant trillion-dollar liability, was ducking receivership. Insolvent in a spree of mismanagement and red ink spending running into billions of dollars, overshadowed by an eye-boggling national debt accumulated from decades of chronic overspending, the U.S. federal government just keeps forcing American tax payers deeper into debt. It may push its irresponsibility to the point where Americans will shop with wheelbarrows full of worthless paper money, as did the citizens of Germany after World War I.

Hamtramck (Pop. 27,245) is stymied, seemingly with no place to go for help. But Congress was processing legislation to again hike the national debt ceiling so that bureaucrats and their collaborators can continue to spend. To be raised to \$450 billion, the ceiling was only part of a potentially larger liability of almost \$1 trillion which includes other promissory obligations of the U.S.A.⁴ A trillion is one million multiplied a million times.

Why cannot Hamtramck, owing a ten-figure debt, climb out of its fiscal mess by imitating the federal fake money procedure? Why do cities find themselves at a fiscal halt while a bankrupt federal government goes crazily on as the inexhaustible fount of all spending?

Abetted by the Federal Reserve System (the private banking monopoly with the misleading name), the federal government "refinances" its debt by cranking out printing press money and credit made from thin air. The interest paid to The Fed and its member banks and bankers as "rent" on that fantastic currency fattens the federal debt.

3. Congressional Record 6/27/66, p. 13768.

4. Congressional Record 2/9/72, page H 967.

Cities all over the nation have been crying about their lack of spending money. Some have sent their mayors to Wash., D.C. to beg for funds. Incredibly the bureaucracy has promised to "share the revenue" which it doesn't have. The fatal process is like trying to save a life with blood transfusions extracted from the patient being treated.

Urban renewal cities slice their own throats. They destroy their tax bases by condemning and bulldozing tax-producing properties, then run to federal government to get the income tax dollars extracted from their own citizens. Hamtramck apparently is one of them, but other types of mismanagement also contributed to its fall, reportedly.

Unlike most of the present-day congressional crop, the authors of the U.S. Constitution were fearful of public debt. In forging the Union of the American States, those Constitution makers spelled out the law against tampering with the nation's money system. Listing the powers prohibited absolutely to the States, Article I Section 10 warns: "No State shall . . . emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

The States and their political subdivisions (cities, counties) are bound by that limitation which keeps them from creating an illegal till, but the federal government is failing to discipline itself to abide by the same law against inflationary monetary practices.

Instead, the United States as a nation has been betrayed into not only dealing in debt-creating paper money no longer backed by gold, but each time the federal government runs out of charge-account credit, the President and Congress raise the debt ceiling, taking the American people deeper into public debt.

Cities run out of funds, but their mayors cannot ask the city council to pass an ordinance to print up money on the office duplicator.

Fantastic as it sounds, that is the very process which, in effect, is being carried out at the federal level.

\$1000 BILL WORTH LESS THAN A 10¢ TRADING STAMP

A recent court ruling that affects your money reveals that Federal Reserve credit and currency — the same you are earning and spending — has no lawful value.

It came about this way: a bank foreclosed by advertisement on a borrower's note, bought the property (loan's collateral) at a Sheriff's sale, sued to acquire possession of the real estate in a case titled: First National Bank of Montgomery (Minn.) vs. Jerome Daly.

Martin V. Mahoney, Justice of the Peace, Credit River Township, Scott County (Minn.) presided at a *jury trial* on Dec. 7, 1968. The *jury* found the note and mortgage to be void for failure of a lawful consideration; also the *jury* refused to give any validity to the Sheriff's sale. The bank lost. Jerome Daly, the defendant won, and kept his land.

The president of the bank which is within the Federal Reserve System, admitted in testimony that the bank "created" the money/credit by a book-keeping entry, the so-called consideration for the note and mortgage deed; also that no U.S. law or statute existed to give the bank the right to create

money in that manner. Handing down the judgment, Justice Mahoney said, "Only God can create something of value out of nothing."

The bank tried to appeal the case. The appeal fee of \$2 was offered by the bank, using two Federal Reserve Notes (\$1 bills); these were likewise declared unlawful and void. The bank agent failed to appear at a hearing on Jan. 22, 1969 and the appeal was dropped.

By comparison, a humble trading stamp is worth more than a \$1 bill (Federal Reserve Note), or even a \$1000 Federal Reserve Note. The two bills differ only in denomination and perhaps engraved design; each has paper-and-ink value of a fraction of a cent. On the other hand, basic commercial trading stamps — the gold, the blue, the green — each has face value of one mill. Superior to paper money (FRS notes) trading stamps have redemptive value in the merchandise offered in the stamp companies' catalogs. The Fed's currency cannot be converted into the gold or silver it purports to represent, and can be exchanged only for more of the same — paper or cheap clad-copper coins.

Fantastic? Remember the foregoing Daly case: a United States court prevented the *bank's attempt to redeem its worthless note by seizing Daly's valuable land*. The saga is explained with detailed clarity by Mr. Daly, a brilliant lawyer on monetary law, in "A Landmark Decision," price \$2, 28 E. Minnesota St., Savage, Minnesota 55378.

You say, "But paper money has been working out okay."

The practice works *if nobody objects*. Jerome Daly objected. Do you object to working hard 23 hours (three days) to pay for a new suit? Or two weeks to buy an automatic washing machine? While a Federal Reserve banker needs only to uncap his pen to create and to multiply fiat dollars thousandfold? "Fiat money" means the money cannot be converted into metal coins — gold, silver or comparable value. (Webster's 7th New Collegiate Dictionary).

Worse, the Federal Reserve System is a private corporation, not a federal agency, despite its name and the 1913 Act that "blessed" it. The Fed's money-multiplication table appears on page 73 of the book *The Federal Reserve System* (1963), obtainable from the system, Wash., D.C., 20551.

Obviously, the wrong needs to be made right. Congress should outlaw the Fed's money-creating racket, should recall the clad-copper coins and replace the silver, should take steps to restore the gold that has been trucked off. *Congress, not The Fed, should regulate U.S. money.*

Your U.S. Senators and Congressmen know, or should know about the critical mess. Said Rep. Wright Patman on the floor of Congress March 20, 1969 "The entire structure of The Federal Reserve is designed to help the banks first and the public last."

CONGRESS SHOULD TAKE BACK U.S. MONEY SYSTEM

A penniless Trader came to an Indian camp to sell chief-size blankets. The Trader's magic consisted in cutting off one end of a blanket, then stitching the piece to the other end "to make the blanket longer."

Dumb! you'll say. The Indians thought so, too. Fingering their tomahawks, they asked the Trader to leave the wigwam village. Suddenly it was discovered that he'd cut up their own blankets in the demonstration!

Even worse, the Trader was seen making off with a rich pile of wool. Each time the Trader had sewed a piece on the end of a blanket, he had reserved a cut for himself. To put it mildly, the Indians were incensed!

The same thing is happening today, not to the Indians necessarily, but to you and other Americans. The curious "magic" of the Federal Reserve Banking System regularly extends inflated credit (the seamy side of the national debt), tacking the false purchasing power to the ongoing end of the nation's economy.

The accumulating pile of wool is the interest, discount and other financial emoluments on the transactions which The Fed bankers "reserve" for themselves.

Bluntly, the tax payers are bilked to pay the interest and discounts on their own money system while The Fed private bankers rake in the cut.

From time to time, since 1913 when The Fed banking system was created whereby Congress handed over the American blanket to The Fed traders, attention has been directed to the criminal stupidity of the entire act. At least once, during the 40's, legislation was introduced opening the way for Congress to reassert its trusteeship and to reacquire control of the nation's money system as mandated by the U.S. Constitution.

Now once again, similar bills have been introduced by Congressman John R. Rarick. The legislation directs the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury to purchase the twelve Federal Reserve banks and branches and agencies, and to pay the owners the par value of such stock at the date of purchase. In all fairness, the value to be paid should be no more than an equivalent to the thread and needle which the Indian blanket Trader dug out of his pocket to get *his* scheme started.

Racing against the Rarick bill was another measure, that would authorize the private Fed to retire (buy) its own stock. But who, then, would own title to the fabulous "money mill?"

On the other hand, the Rarick bill H.R. 17140 91st Congress would invest the full ownership of the Federal Reserve Banks in the U.S. Government. That would do away with Fed private bankers' profiteering on the nation's money system. The bill was not considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House of Representatives where it was an unwelcome guest; for it is public knowledge that ninety-six (96) representatives, operating as private investors, profit on the side from banking interests.

Thirty-nine (39) hold directorships paying \$1000 or more. Others own bank stocks and serve as bank officers and directors.

Following a three year investigation, an association committee of the bar of the city of New York concluded that outside financial involvement by legislators is "unfortunate," but that the banking interests of Congressmen are by far the most unfortunate.⁵

THE DEVALUED DOLLAR USEFUL TO ONE-WORLDEERS

To the American wage earner carrying home his paycheck, what does President Nixon's 1971 devaluation of the dollar mean?

5. "Solons' banking interests 'unfortunate,'" by John P. MacKenzie, LA Times-Washington Post Service, (Oregonian 5/10/70).

It means high cost of living despite Nixon's self-defrosting price fixes. Eventually a world tax.⁶ The speed of the timetable will depend on the measure of apathy or gutlessness, or both, existing among Americans.

Devaluation causes action like weights on a scales. When the dollar goes down, foreign currencies and import values go up. It takes less "other" currencies (foreign) to "buy" a dollar. Alchemistically, the gold *value* (not the metallurgic content) goes up in foreign currencies.

Ironically, gold-hoarding countries gain the most from devaluation while countries losing the most are those which trusted in the honesty of the American dollar.

Some analysts single out France as a scapegoat, claiming that nation would benefit the most. Data released under the date 4/10/71 shows France second on a list of gold holders. Switzerland is No. 1, the land of anonymous secretly numbered international bank accounts.

France was blamed for delaying Britain's entry into the Common Market (European Economic Community.) Though undoubtedly acting in their own best interests, the French did the U.S.A. a favor at the time. For if Britain were in the Common Market, EEC's total ante against the U.S.A.'s measly \$10 billion (rounded) gold reserves would be \$35 billion, a picture where the United States would be in bankruptcy jeopardy three and one-half times. The total world foreign claims is even worse, \$46 billion. Britain later joined the Common Market in January 1972.

A gold run by foreign nations can wipe out the remaining crumbs of our national treasury's gold, should they decide to collect (foreclose) by demanding gold for their convertible paper (bills due.) Any number of nations, singly, could do it. That's the one-worlders panic button for bargaining purposes. Yet, what nation dares to trigger it?

Ten years ago, Eurodollars were seldom mentioned — those expatriate American dollars in search of higher interest earnings abroad. Aging Clarence Streit, president of the global movement for a Union of the "Atlantic nations," said that the international dollar trouble is caused by Americans and the European branches of American banks and other corporations which were making little if any profit in the United States.

Streit named Chase Manhattan Bank (David Rockefeller, Chmn.) as an exception, not losing: "They (Chase) have made money abroad . . . the pressure of these banks . . . is going to lead them to run to wherever there is a higher interest rate. You can spread chaos in the world monetary system that way."

Typically Streit proposes his dogeared expandable Atlantic government to cushion the crash threat, not for home-based Americans and their printing press money, but to further his brand of world government.⁷

The matter (H.Con.Res.163 and 164) went before a congressional committee chaired by Rep. Donald M. Fraser, a Streit disciple who signed the Minneapolis-Hennepin County (Minn.) *World Citizenship* paper in 1968.

Streit would pool U.S.A.'s small gold poke with gold reserves of 14 (NATO)

6. "Atlantic Union Delegation," July 1971 Hearings by Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

7. *Ibid.*

proposed members of the proposed Atlantic Union region. The simple arithmetic — rather the arithmetic to fool the simple — then would show the world Union's treasury capable of meeting only half of world foreign claims. In other words, doodled solvency promised in exchange for priceless national sovereignty — a global Esau's pottage.

The alternative is to hold the U.S. Congress responsible for our coinage and gold as required by the U.S. Constitution Art. I Sec. 8(5). Much-needed corrections would follow.

ONE-WORLD CURRENCY BURIES AMERICAN DOLLAR

The same principle that sets up multi-jurisdiction Metro regions underlaid the one-world move to devalue the American dollar. Like several countries getting together in a region to exercise jointly a function that each exercises separately, the nations of the world are getting together to exercise their monetary function jointly with a new world currency, losing their sovereign veto power on money, to boot.

Quite possibly, SDR (Special Drawings Rights) may become the new currency. Although dubbed "paper gold," the SDR system functions without gold as a value-media. In 1972, the no-gold SDR operated out of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in which 118 nations participate.

As far back as 1964, worldwide propaganda started on an alleged "need for another international monetary exchange." The campaign ended up as the SDR. A law (PL 90-349) signed by the U.S. President June 19, 1968 approved the United States' SDR participation.⁸

SDR appears to be an international credit exchange pool created out of "instruments" (participation documents) and fed periodically by "allocations" announced by the SDR banker board. The make-believe is called "paper gold."

Resembling the controversial Federal Reserve banking system on a world scale, SDR is even worse than the Fed. In maintaining its "rights" pool, the SDR entails no holding pool of currencies (money) whatsoever. Intrinsically of no value, being just printed paper, SDR's and their holders (banks), nevertheless enjoy a gold-value guaranty and an interest yield.⁹

The SDR cannot be explained as merely an exchange system to ease world trade transactions. The extraction of interest and the gold-value guaranty deny that argument and mark SDR as a bankers' scheme to milk more income.

To make way for the world currency, the dollar is being displaced. Something has to be substituted in its place as the universal exchange currency, which up to 1972, the dollar had been.

On August 15, 1971, while Congress was absent (recessed 8/6-9/8/71), Pres. Nixon pulled his national emergency stunt, freezing wages and prices, causing working Americans to tighten their belts. Blaming the U.S.A.'s "unfavorable balance of trade," deliberately engineered over the years to accommodate the purpose, Nixon illegally announced for devaluation of the dollar, and stopped the American gold flow.

8. Federal Reserve System 1968 Annual Report, p. 331.

9. *Ibid*, 1967, p. 314.

It is falsely claimed that the devaluation of the dollar won't hurt Americans within the U.S.A. — just Americans traveling abroad. Devaluation does affect Americans anywhere. At home they'll pay more for the same American products sold cutrate to foreigners. Labor, a major production cost, driven upward by unreasonable spiraling wage demands of organized labor, has bloated consumer prices. Non-competitive on foreign markets, the prices will be brought down abroad to attract buyers.

How? Through devaluation of the dollar by IMF gymnastics, including SDR which could eventually become the base for a new world currency to "equalize" everything from Albania's "lek" to Zambia's "kwacha."

Americans will foot the losses and lose their nation's sovereignty. They will continue supporting IMF. Eventually, they'll be socked with a world tax to compensate the one-world bankers for operating the phoney money racket globally on an expanded SDR or something like it.

Taking the American people deeper into world governance, Congress approved the President's arrogant devaluation announcement and combined with him to enact the devaluation law (PL 92-268) March 31, 1972.¹⁰

10. *Congressional Record* 4/4/72, p. S5285.

The Power Shift: From Citizens To The Metrocrats

FEDERAL NON-LAW IMPOSES REGIONALISM UNDER DICTATORSHIP

A mythical salt mill, fallen overboard and still grinding, is blamed by an old folk tale for the ocean's saltiness. A political syndicate — no myth — is grinding away within your government, turning out laws that are spoiling the American way of life, and will continue to spoil until restrained from so doing.

The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 is one such law — of 1313, by 1313, for 1313's syndicated self-interest army of Metrocrats.

Intergovernmental is interchangeable with "regional."

The federal intergovernmental measure of 1968 established regionalism as a national way of life. The master is comprehensive planning. The law orders compliance to "our total national community" with regionalism applied to almost every facet of human activity. That includes housing, transportation, economic development, natural and human resources development, community facilities (construction of buildings, public places), improvement of living environments, etc.

The law provides a loophole for bureaucracy (the federal Administrator of federal property) by land acquisition, to take big tax-exempt bites out of local tax bases *without prior notice*, telling the hapless city or county *after* the robbery (Sec. 804). Regarding land use changes or seizures of land, the law's Sec. 805 can *cancel opposition* to such practices during "any period of national emergency." In 1972, that meant *now* since President Nixon declared a national emergency in 1971.

The disastrous regional legislation had been quietly planned by political Syndicate 1313, the worldwide aggregate of special interest groups that propel *Metro governance* against Americans and their Government.¹ The same law repeatedly, since 1965 had been passed by the U.S. Senate but died in the House of Representatives. Then on October 16, 1968, Congress and the President combining, it was signed into law as PL 90-577.

The following 1313 groups urged its enactment: Council of State Governments (CSG), National Governors Conference (GC), National Assn. of Counties (NACo), National League of Cities (NLC), U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM). Those organizations control their cell within federal government called the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR).

ACIR sowed the first seed for regional PL 90-577 in 1964. Part of ACIR's transmission belt includes "recommendations." ACIR published its infamous *Number Six* recommendation in its publication M-17 of Aug. 1, 1964

1. S.698, *Congressional Record* 7/29/68, p. 9696, and Report No. 1845, U.S. House of Representatives 8/2/68.

page 25: "The Commission recommends that . . . Legislation be enacted by the Congress to establish the principle of Federal interagency coordination, and this principle be implemented by preparing and adopting a unified urban development policy within the Executive Branch."

The next issue of M-17 in May 1967 page 28 repeated No. 6.

The August 1968 issue of M-17 page 28 again carried No. 6. Two months later the recommendation became the regional law PL 90-577. The No. 6 on page 19 of ACIR's M-46 October 1969 carried the news: "Implemented by PL 90-577."

This, then, was the bleak picture in 1968. The syndicate had made repeated thrusts with its regional sample law via ACIR which was manipulated by the syndicate. 1313 sent those same ACIR-controlling groups plus others of its membership to lobby for passage of the bill. 1313's activists in the U.S. Senate and House ran herd on the law to see that it passed. And it did — PL 90-577. Senator Edmund Muskie was its devoted legman. He is on the ACIR board as the appointee of the President of the U.S. Senate.

The regional law destroys the separation of powers principle of U.S. Constitutional Government by its Title IV where Congress yields legislative power to the U.S. President. He, in turn, was authorized to yield that law-making power to his appointees (Sec. 403). Out of that arrangement has grown the controversial A-95 regional clearinghouse review system designed by the executive OMB. The system straps regionalism over all America, by *non-laws* (rules and regulations) which are not backed by statutes (true law).

Congress having legislated in an area (regionalism) not permitted by the U.S. Constitution, PL 90-577 should be declared *void*.

The unprecedented regional law attacks American federalism (states' union under the U.S. Constitution). Regions are abolishing the 50 States.

Regionalism comes into the U.S.A. via the UN *concept* of regionalism found in the UN Charter, Chapter VIII *et al*. Not self-executing, UN concepts need to be executed (enacted) by legislative bodies. Congress so accommodated the UN by enacting PL 90-577. The UN concept can be construed as an *international non-law within the United States*.

By nurturing the regional seed through the years in its series of "recommendations," by its active drafting, promoting and implementing the regional law to its maturity, 1313's ACIR cell reveals miserably that it also is an *United Nations cell* within federal government.

One-world government advocates protest that the UN is not meant to interfere in the governments of its nation states. The UN not only is interfering in American Government, *the UN is destroying the United States of America!* And ACIR and the Syndicate 1313 parent are the agents of destruction.

STATE "GOVERNANCE" HAMSTRINGS CITIZEN POWER

Perhaps the most aggravated case of Metro, to date, has appeared in the State of Minnesota, now divided into eleven regions by the State Governor's Executive Order No. 37 (1969). Disease-like, the experiment is contagious to other states.

Region 11 is the topic — a seven-county Twin Cities region that includes an

area where public officials insulted the citizenry in 1968 by proclaiming the people — American Minnesotans — as “Citizens of the World.”

A year earlier, the Minnesota Legislature had abdicated its trust by creating a radical administrative agency to cover Region 11’s geography (Minn. Laws 1967, Chap. 896). Metropolitan Council, as the agency is known, was endowed with taxing² and other sweeping powers that constitutionally belong under legislative action, the citizen’s power by representation.

Actions of administrative governance, like the Minnesota experiment, are beyond the control of citizens. Administrative rules, citizens are told, are untouchable by the referendum. Persons who have tried to stop bulldozing urban renewal agencies/authorities when created by Resolution (administrative action) suffer from that bitter experience.

The unconstitutional inspections of urban renewal, the confiscation of firearms by Treasury Department men, the indignities heaped on citizens by IRS (income tax agents) are but a few of the troubles that apparently have overtaken the American nation due to the stealthy substitution of *administrative governance in place of constitutional laws*.

Discussing the chance that U.S.A. citizens might someday insist on electing regional officers (which would obstruct Metro somewhat), a 1313 Metro publication stated enigmatically, “The Twin Cities region is an exception since a referendum probably would not be required.”³

“Could not be required” may be a more accurate phraseology.

Including counties Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington, the Twin Cities Metropolitan Council in 1970 consisted of 14 members appointed by the Governor plus a fifteenth appointee, the executive director, required by law to be a trained “expert.” Syndicate 1313, promoter of Metro governance, grooms its managers for such jobs.

All cities, towns, villages and boroughs within the Twin Cities region (including Minneapolis-St. Paul) must risk veto of their affairs by first submitting their local plans to the Council; the agency makes its own rules under the state’s *administrative procedure* provisions.

Anyone having watched the gargoyle twists of Metro government readily recognizes Metro as the “new governance.” In fact, Metrocrats are beginning to refer openly to their scheme as “governance.”

According to Webster’s New International Dictionary, “governance” is a system of regulation. To regulate Americans, Metro first tried to consolidate governments and to head them with appointed managers. Finding the method slow, Metro devised COG’s (councils of governments), hoping to invest the multi-unit regions with governmental powers. Failing, Metro now is experimenting with undiluted administrative power — the stuff dictatorships are made from.

Minnesota’s radical Metropolitan Council can absorb the remaining ten regions and abolish their commissions. The Governor-State Planner, two positions vested in one person, can combine the regions at will.

Apparently, it can all be done over the heads of Minnesotans, due to the almost untouchable *administrative* nature of the Metropolitan Council.

2. Minnesota Statutes Annotated Vol. 26A, Chap. 473B.

3. National Civic Review magazine, March 1970, p. 132, published by 1313’s National Municipal League, New York.

PARKING AUTHORITIES: POLITICAL PIZZA

The astronomical profits that can be reaped from parking lots may be doubled or greatly multiplied at taxpayer expense when the business is cemented under the administrative dictatorship now being exposed throughout the United States. The free hand given to *authority-type* functions of Metro government are used to turn the trick.

The Mantia family, leasing two parking lots from the Boston Redevelopment Authority may have grossed as much as \$1,400,000 in ten years while paying a fantastically low rent — \$14,000 more or less annually, as reported by a newspaper investigating team.⁴

Generally, “authorities” are revenue producing operations of government at any level and include services furnished by airports, seaports, turnpikes, public housing, transportation, urban renewal, etc. and the subject parking authorities.

The Mantia family leased open-air parking concessions occupying land no longer on the tax rolls, seized from private owners and cleared by urban renewal bulldozers. Serving the Government Center, Beacon Hill and the North Station area, the lease was a month-to-month arrangement on a non-bid basis blessed by the *appointed urban renewal authority*. The bizarre situation, obviously underwritten by tax dollars, gathered steam in Boston and could have resulted in another grand jury investigation for which the state of Massachusetts is noted.

The laws of California offer another bash, a *two-headed parking authority*. A city or county *legislative* body can *declare itself* to be an *administrative* five-member parking authority.⁵ By merely “changing caps” at a city council meeting, the councilmen can conduct a parking authority meeting that, administrative by nature, is beyond voter and citizen control.

That strange teaming of lawmaking with moneymaking constitutes a threat both to taxpayers whose money and property are taxed and condemned, and to private parties who may be in the parking lot business.

A parking authority steered by a two-headed body enjoys unfair advantages and immunities. Its eyes point in all directions. Its administrative hands cannot be controlled by voters.

The public corporation so created can acquire property by eminent domain; can hire and fire, buy, lease, sell, construct, operate or sublease parking facilities as concessions; invest, borrow, issue bonds.

Santa Monica (Cal.) completed six downtown parking garages under the change-cap system: the city council levied the assessments, then signed a lease between the city and the Authority (themselves).

Tax dollars guarantee the instant profiteering possible under the system where an authority controls not only the deck of cards but all hands dealt.

The “Top of the Pier” investigation⁶ conducted by the California Senate Local Government Committee in 1970 at Huntington Beach was notably peppered by references to a parking authority’s plans to raze an existing

4. The Globe (Boston), Mass. 9/27/70.

5. Annotated California Code, Sec. 32661.1.

6. Chairman, State Senator John G. Schmitz, 1972 U.S. Presidential candidate. (elected to Congress 1970).

business district to make room for parking sites. According to a capitol spokesman, the reporter's transcript of the hearings has been lost and the printed version is not available. The matter, taken to court by a citizen, had the project stalled in 1972.

It is a sad day in America when a parasitic administrative "authority" can plop itself upon private property, provide public office holders with an "instant" business to run, where tax-subsidized profits are divided as spoil among the politicians.

APPOINTED AUTHORITIES DICTATE TO CITIZENS

Public housing authorities sported black eyes after the scandals of the fifties but they are looming big on the scene again.

Investigating HACLA (Housing Authority of Los Angeles) disclosed as a shelter for Reds and fellow travelers of the fifties, a federal Government Operations Committee pondered an Authority's strange political flesh — neither beast or fish, but certainly *foul*.

Authority types include Seaports, Airports, Turnpike, Transportation Authorities, etc. Current hot spots report trouble with the Housing type.

From Wellington (Kan.), "We circulated petitions last July with signatures of over 40% of the voters in the last city election, to leave these (public housing) projects all to the vote of the people. Our city council simply ignored the petitions on a technicality that our state attorney general had ruled that this was an administrative matter — not legislative, and therefore not subject to referendum."

Glendale (Cal.) citizens were brushed aside with a similar excuse but resorted to a referendum anyway.

*The Massachusetts Crime Commission took a look at the total picture of Authorities and found a "relatively new and alarming potential for corruption."*⁷

Authorities, a feature of Metro (Metropolitan) Governance, are created to construct, operate and maintain income-producing public facilities. Although the state has power to exercise control over an authority, actually only limited, if any, control is exercised. Note the scot free wording in a joint Building Authority agreement drawn up between Los Angeles County and the City of Lawndale: "Said Authority shall be a public entity separate and apart from the City and the County."

What are the reasons for creating such irresponsible Authorities? The Crime Commission listed three, 1) the state is not legally liable for the indebtedness of an Authority; 2) an Authority is free from limitations to which the facility would be subjected if it were constructed and operated by a department of state government; 3) an Authority's free-wheeling advantages lay it open to corruption and exploitation.

Citizens in Maryland opposed a state Housing and Community Development authority, social legislation backed by the Governor and approved by the legislature in early 1969. The monumental job of securing 57,900 signatures (only 27,800 were needed) crested by June 1970 under the leadership of

7. Massachusetts Crime Commission Report (5th), 1965.

Dessa Leister, then chairman of Maryland Lobby, a civic group, and Mrs. Barbara Morris who helped defeat Metro's Maryland Constitution in 1968.⁸

Maryland Lobby pointed out, "Under the 'Great Land Grab' (provisions in the law that created the housing Authority) any person's home, business or land can be condemned. Millions of dollars would be used to condemn private property, and to build subsidized housing — money that would come from us, the taxpayers, in greatly increased taxes."

Volunteers printed, folded, stuffed mailings, tended telephones, gave money, plodded door to door or plied shopping centers to secure the signatures. The issue went to statewide referendum in November 1970 and defeated the housing authority by a wide margin.

The referendum was challenged by a committee consisting of a coalition of reform groups, including the League of Women Voters; a Baltimore county circuit court judge on March 22, 1971 ruled the referendum invalid.

According to the *Morning Sun* (Baltimore), "Governor Mandel said . . . that he would hold to his earlier position of 'not doing anything to circumvent the will of the voters.'"

ADMINISTRATIVE POWER DENIES CITIZEN VOTE

One of the most insidious of all developments in creeping Metro governance is the Metrocrat abolishment of the citizens' right to vote. Arbitrary zoning and region forming without plebiscite during the fifties and the sixties are notorious examples.

Now in the seventies, mushrooming Metro "Authorities," also called Agencies, offer another menace — the public is denied its right to vote on public *money matters*. The Authorities operate revenue-producing functions — housing, transportation, parking, etc.

Take urban renewal (UR). During the sixties, UR had suffered setbacks when the issue was put to a people's vote. From Florida, California, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Massachusetts, came reports that urban renewal was losing at the polls.

Suddenly, the balloting stopped. In the meantime, voices began saying that the citizens had no right to vote. Many of the issues had become "administrative matters." That led to the discovery that the public's business had been moved from control by elected representatives to a new breed of "managers" — appointees clustered under an Authority, vaguely referred to as a state body.

Under fire from disenfranchised voters, the system took a more dangerous twist. Instead of appointing boards to run the Authorities, local city and county governing bodies began operating the Authorities, themselves. A mere "change of caps" under certain state laws now transforms a city councilman or a county commissioner from an elected officer into an authority's administrative member.

Instead of approving ordinances (legislative), the councilmen acting as an Authority or Agency approve resolutions (administrative) which activate matters untouchable by the voters. Denied referendum, the citizens are barred from having a voice in the spending of their tax money.

8. The Barbara M. MORRIS Report, P.O. Box 412, Ellicott City, Md. 21043.

It didn't take long for Americans to see through that. In States where Constitutions so provide, citizens began using the *initiative* Petition against the "untouchable matters." When approved by the voters, the initiative nullifies the power arrogated by the governing body.

In Huntington Beach (Cal.), a determined citizenry penetrated the city council's disguise to circumvent the voters. A petition campaign got underway to block the financing of the "Top of the Pier Plan" which called for a shopping center, etc. sponsored by the council calling itself a parking authority. If approved by the voters, another election would be necessary before the council could spend money on the plan.

The Seal Beach (Cal.) city council disbanded the controversial Riverfront Redevelopment Agency (RRA), an appointive committee with plans to "improve" vacant land. But instead of abolishing the RRA, the councilmen invested themselves with its powers — bond issuance and tax collection (on Agency property) which bypasses the city's general fund. Critics attacked, charging that it is not good government for the council to create an agency, then to arrogate the agency's administrative powers.

POPA, Inc. (Property Owners Protective Assn.), P.O. Box 351, Yakima (Wa.) sponsored an initiative ordinance to decide how much power the voters wished to retain over public money matters. Involved were issues like public housing, urban renewal, etc. The ordinance would not prohibit any of the federal/city projects; it would require the city to place those matters on the ballot.

Unaccountably the initiative failed to pass.

OMBUDSMAN, 1313'S IMPORTED MONSTROSITY

The appointed Ombudsman idea imported from the Old World fits a major goal of 1313 which is to abolish representative government for appointed administrators rule.

An Ombudsman, supposed to handle citizen peevs, is described as a "defender of people abused by government."

Those who would create Ombudsmen need to be reminded that Americans *are* the government in the U.S.A. and further, that elected representatives are entrusted to do what Om is said to do in European monarchies and oligarchies.

It is unthinkable to ask Americans to shun their Congressmen, city or county commissioners, and run to an appointed Ombudsman. Like any mortal, Om could ignore grievances just as elected representatives sometimes do. But, whereas you can vote out lazy representatives, you could never vote an Ombudsman out of office nor have him hauled into court for review of his decisions.

Syndicate 1313 launched the Ombudsman idea in the United States in the '60's through state and federal legmen such as California Assemblyman Jesse Unruh and U.S. Senator Edward V. Long (Mo.), but the foreign concept was snubbed by the 89th Congress and the California Legislature.

Then tax-exempt Ford Foundation (with its untaxed dollars), Columbia University and its propaganda arm, The American Assembly, got into the act to help along 1313's political bias.

Columbia's law professor, Walter Gellhorn, drafted an Om law,⁹ then went on the road hawking it. In early 1967, he was reported speaking before a joint House-Senate session in the Illinois Legislature. He also delivered the formal address on the (W. Averell) Harriman campus of Columbia U. in a propaganda center called Arden House. There, Oct. 1967, Columbia's American Assembly on The Ombudsman talked for three days and on the fourth declared its work good by voting its approval.

AA's participants were weighted heavily with political Syndicate 1313's agents dispatched from 1313's Council of State Governments, American Society for Public Administration and National Municipal League. The NML also mailed out Gellhorn's Om law, upon request.

The American Assembly's skinny four-page report on The Ombudsman plugged Gellhorn's law. Under Columbia University's postage permit, The Assembly mailed its report to 1313's NML members and dumped copies on newspaper editors throughout the country.

On the federal front, Sen. Long had again introduced another Om bill (S. 1195 of 3/7/67). It provided for a federal Om to handle citizen gripes against the Social Security, Veterans Admn., Bureau of Prisons and the Internal Revenue Service. A Feb. 1968 amendment added Selective Service as another Om target.

The Gellhorn draft and Long's S. 1195 read alike, especially the section that opened a way¹⁰ for the federal Om to employ Syndicate 1313 advisors to rewrite "trouble spots" in American government.

A close look at Om's powers, Om's immunities, Om's privileges and sweeping one-man power set forth in the Gellhorn pattern and its copy, the federal bill S. 1195 revealed Ombudsman to be an unchained monstrosity that could squelch citizens at will.

Worse, there's no end to the mass production of Om's, once started. In Sweden, Om's incubator, an Om was proposed for dogs and cats; the ombudsman for animals would be called Foersoeksdjuris-ombudsman!

EXECUTIVE ORDER DESTROYS CITIZEN POWER

After the warning by the late U.S. Rep. Mendel Rivers, Congress voted \$19.9 billions for military procurement in 1971 for purchases of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, etc. Down \$4 billions from 1969, the figure plummeted a downward defense trend at a time when our ammo and soldier-power are squandered on interminable United Nations' regional wars. Not restricted to the defense of the U.S.A., military spending pays for wars around the world, yet in the budget it's called "national defense."

The late Congressman described the U.S.S.R. as being on a dread prow around the planet, flexing warlike muscles at many global points.

Citing figures showing that the Communists have outstripped the U.S.A. in building and maintaining a stronger military capability, Rep. Rivers deplored the shocking deterioration of American defenses.

Among various points, the legislator urged that the U.S. should "beef up our military capability in the Caribbean." He told of the Soviets' stockpile of

9. Gellhorn Draft 2, 1/23/67, Columbia U. School of Law, N.Y.

10. Gellhorn Ombudsman Sec. 9 (e); Long's S. 1195, Sec. 5(b), 2nd sentence.

megatonnage warheads, too large to pass off as merely for defense, but rather a weapon which the Communists can use to "blackmail us into the fear of the destruction of our cities."

Only a few Washington legislators are concerned about evidence showing that the Soviets are trying to build a submarine base in Cuba. One solon has commented that there are relatively few persons in Wash., D.C. who seem concerned. Many take our military invulnerability for granted. Others think that national *defense* (not total military spending) is an outmoded concept in the so-called "changing world."

It is the latter type, the One-Worlders among us, who pose one of the greatest of domestic threats. Our national budget is glutted with their peculiar social, economic, educational and other programs that waste our substance and keep us in debt. The *interest* on the public debt alone in 1970 almost equalled the 1971 military procurement tab.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the peak of One-World lunacy, is an example. Supporting ACDA in the present peril is as suicidal as applying the brakes while racing the motor to pull away from danger.

Coupled with U.S.A.'s defense decline is another menace: Executive Order No. 11490.¹¹ In it, The President assigned to federal agencies a web of emergency functions. Going far beyond any previous war-based powers, the 32 page directive slaps *administrative controls* over every facet of ordinary human life — water, food, housing, electric power, fuel, etc., including things as disparate as the coinage of money and credit unions. No dictatorship in history can match it. Rule-making power delegated by Congress to The President is to be redelegated and successively redelegated (Sec. 3012) to bureaucrats.

Citizens have no control over such administrative rules. To buck the situation is like coping with commissars and hitlers. The federal Office of Emergency Preparedness caps the E.O. 11490 structure. Even decisions on "sharing war losses" would be decided by the OEP. Congress stepped out of the picture.

Since the United Nations does not "permit" war, and nations are not "allowed to fight each other," should any nation attack the United States, international semantics could call it anything but a war. Witness Korean and Vietnam "police actions."

But an attack could supply the state of emergency necessary to trigger E.O. 11490's sleeping dictatorship.

Lacking a war threat, Congress could pass a law granting authority to *effectuate* E.O. 11490.

If both that congressional action and a war threat were lacking, the U.S. President as a last resort could issue a non-war emergency order that could "effectuate" the E.O. 11490's administrative colossus. All that is needed is an incident defineable as "a national emergency."

That condition was contrived and supplied by Nixon's Proclamation No. 4074 of August 15, 1971.¹² In it the President declared a *national emergency*

11. Federal Register Part II, Oct. 30, 1969, (copy is in *Congressional Record* 9/27/71 p. E 10106.)

12. Proclamation No. 4074, August 15, 1971, (copy of) *Ibid.*, 9/27/71, p. E 10105.

related to “the international economy.” Current events illustrate that the dictatorship is in full swing in 1974.

METRO’S EXECUTIVE DICTATORSHIP

Rallying gullible Americans into a sham “fight against inflation,” President Richard Nixon October 7, 1971, launched phase 2 of a revolutionary socio-economic upheaval for the United States of America. Phase 1 was his earlier wage-price freeze (E.O. 11615, FR 8/17/71) invoked under a statute.¹³

Nixon’s extension of wage-price controls beyond the November deadline came as no surprise; the elaborate Cost of Living Council, an interlocking policing group of federal agency heads answerable to The President, was never intended to expire as a 90-day wonder.

Creation of two new control groups on prices and wages prior to the expiration date emerged as chilling proof that *Nixon is implementing a plan* the “dictatorship” lying cocked in his Executive Order No. 11490 of Oct. 28, 1969, a 20,000 word 30-part Order which cancelled 21 existing Orders, then linking by reference to a host of other executive orders, assigned far-reaching emergency preparedness functions to federal departments and agencies with *totally new guidelines* set at “emergency.”

Nixon’s money and credit stabilization handed to the chairman of the private Federal Reserve banking system and the two new sub-groups on wages and prices relate to Secs. 1701(1), 1001, and 3006 respectively of all-encompassing E.O. No. 11490 signed by Nixon Oct. 28, 1969. Only a few presidential words were needed to trigger that Order. See Secs. 105, 3011.

On Aug. 15, 1971 in Proclamation No. 4074 Nixon uttered those words, “*I hereby declare a national emergency.*” He effectuated the mechanism that can bring totalitarian controls to bear upon every American man, woman and child. Each violation of a control carries a \$5000 fine.

By continuing his series of “phases,” The President can phase out America as we now know it and bring all Americans under one-man control.

Note a few highlights of the hidden plan (E.O. No. 11490): Part 8 gives the Sec. of Agriculture control over plans and economic programs covering all food resources. That means everything “capable of being eaten or drunk by either human beings or animals.” Sec. 802(1) excerpt.

Sec. 1107 gives HEW (Health, Education, Welfare) power to close schools and colleges, to confiscate the buildings in the name of “emergency.” The emergency preparedness aims to stay.

Sec. 301(1-16) Money. After our dollar has been mangled by global playboys, The Treasury Dept. (not Congress as specified in our now ignored U.S. Constitution) is charged with adjusting the dollar to satisfy foreign currencies, American citizens to take the losses. *The dollar was devalued in 1972.*

Aviation, ships, housing, industry, censorship, weights and measures — name it; it’s covered under E.O. No. 11490’s sweeping reach.

This can’t happen in the United States, you say.

But we no longer live in the U.S.A., but in an embryonic world substate, perhaps known as CONUS (continental U.S. — to use a word from a Pentagon

13. Stabilization Act of 1950 as amended.

report). Global law delivered through the United Nations Organization and its Charter rules over us. Nixon is an implementing tool.

Nixon's Proclamation and its companion wage-price fix in E.O. No. 11615 and his earlier E.O. No. 11490 are printed in the Congressional Record of 9/27/71, pages E10105-18, inserted by Congressman John R. Rarick as a public service. Each responsible American must acquire that issue from his Congressman — read and see what lies ahead.

The takeover system has been years in the making. Nothing less than a complete rollback is acceptable. Under existing provisions of law, Pres. Nixon can terminate his Proclamation No. 4074, E.O. No. 11490 and E.O. No. 11615. Do tyrants voluntarily give up power?

War Tightens World Dictatorship

REGIONAL ROAD TO GLOBAL WAR

The faults and pitfalls of regional governance have been pointed out and protested by the citizenry. Why, then, do elected officials vote Americans into regions and regionalism?

Obviously, because the setup offers officials a way to get money — region-marked *debt* from Wash., D.C. — without going to the local voters for approval.

In exchange, private property goes under bureaucratic control. Regions must conform to the U.S.A. Masterplan — or *no money (debt) is returned from D.C.* (where the woefully inadequate tax dollars were sent in the first place).

A national masterplan exists either on paper secretly, or in the head of the Metrocrats. The Hearings on *Regional Planning Issues* begun in Wash., D.C. in 1970 represented an attempt to get a national plan officially drawn, to be enacted later.¹

In Region SCAG, Los Angeles City in early March 1966 had not joined up. What sort of situation did that create? This: The federal bureaucrats refused to send money to the City of *San Bernardino*, a SCAG member, to buy a fleet of buses and a new park — all because Los Angeles left a big hole in the regional masterplan. Smaller cities, led by San Bernardino, launched a massive “hate campaign” against the City of Los Angeles.²

Beyond *multi-county* regions are Metro’s *multi-state* mergings. The bi-state Tahoe region over parts of California and Nevada, the tri-state transportation region of New York-Connecticut-New Jersey being examples.

International regionalization exists on a hemispheric scale. Organization of American States (OAS) is the western hemisphere region as set up by the United Nations Organization.

You will find regionalization of the World outlined in the United Nations Charter, Chapters VIII through XI, complete with the lexicon — “regional arrangements, intergovernmental agreements, metropolitan areas.”

The UN Organization controls through regional bodies. NATO is one, covering an ocean and 14 nations. Yearly, a group has asked Congress to approve an U.S. delegation to meet with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization groups for the express purpose of declaring that the eventual goal of the NATO alliance is a federal union government of nations. That’s World

1. “Regional Planning Issues” Hearings Parts 1-4 by Subcommittee on Urban Affairs, Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 91st Congress, 2d session, and 92d Congress, 1st session, Oct. 1970-May 1971.

2. *Los Angeles Times* 2/25/66 “L.A. Threatened for SCAG Boycott (San Bernardino Mayor Warns of Road Fund Loss).

Government they are talking about (S.Con.Res.64, Congressional Record 3/2/66, p. 4395; S.J.Res. 217, 10/4/72, CR p.16767; H.J.Res.900, House Committee on Rules — Hearing denied granting a rule (10/11/72).

Letters supporting that shocking move toward World Government were signed by Richard Nixon, Governors George Romney, Wm. Scranton, Mark Hatfield, also Barry Goldwater and Nelson Rockefeller in earlier years.

NATO is a multi-nation region on a hemispheric scale and it fits into World Government. SCAG and ABAG regions are, by comparison, multi-county regions in the American scene, scaled down, but cut to the world pattern.

Regionalization of the planet *Earth* is a *control device* for world dictatorship.

Take a simple toy — the nest of boxes which children play with. Small boxes fitting into larger boxes which, in turn, are all contained by the largest box of all.

The smallest boxes are cities fitting into county-size regions. Larger county-size regions fit into multi-county regions which fit into bi-, tri-state regions. Then multi-state regions will fit into multi-region *regions*. HUD Secretary George Romney delivered a veiled reference to the latter in 1972 when making a speech in Detroit. He predicted that certain big cities in portions of the existing 10-regions would become “metro-centers” in a vast “multiple-centered” Metro region.

ACIR has published a book, “Multistate Regionalism,”³ a position paper intended to ease all existing regional “fragmentation” in the United States into the 10-region U.S.A. system.

The hemispheric UN regions — NATO, SEATO, OAS — already exist.

The largest region containing all would be the UN’s world region headed by a dictator or an oligarchy of Metrocrats backing the dictator.

On March 11, 1966 France served a tentative withdrawal notice on NATO and angered England. Does that remind you of San Berdardino city trying to stir up the small cities against Los Angeles which had not joined SCAG? Regional government causes quarreling. Eventually, global *war* would result as the UN exerted police force on nations unwilling to bow under One-World Law.

Claims and counter claims were hinted to arise from the contracts France signed while under NATO. It is asserted that cities/counties may withdraw from local regions at any time. The entanglement of regional debt would continue after withdrawal of any city or county from a domestic debt-ridden region. As of Feb. 1966, Huntington Park was the first city to quit SCAG which was created Oct. 1965.

The “changing world” type of troubles appeared *after* World War II when the UN and its Charter were created. The United States signed the Charter, and world governance concepts — regions, urban renewal, etc. — were placed on your doorstep.

LET’S DROP THE HEMISPHERIC WORLD REGION — NATO

As originally formed and now, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a

3. “Multistate Regionalism” A-39, April 1972, by ACIR, Wash., D.C. 20575.

sprawling hemispheric region, is a next-to-final step to the plunge of its member nations, including the U.S.A., into the totality of One World Government.

NATO's military apparatus was stressed at first to hide its One World political purpose. Today, NATO's heretofore soft-pedaled economic, social and political intentions are being moved to the fore.

Globalists continue their striving to get the NATO Region group gathered from the far corners of the Atlantic basin and beyond. In 1966 they failed to gain the 89th Congress' permission for an American delegation to an Atlantic Union convention abroad. Nor in ensuing years.

In 1967, the first assault on the 90th Congress was launched by H.Con.Res.48 on January 10. The idea was to send 18 appointees headed by co-chairmen Harry Truman and Dwight Eisenhower to meet with foreigners, the motley group to whip up a timetable for the transition of their homelands into a communal regional government of The One World. Economic, social, cultural and political goals would be unified.

The NATO concept was given body and upholstery by the U.S. Senate in June 1948. The chassis was supplied by the five-nation Brussels Treaty, signed 3/17/48 for mutual defense⁴ by United Kingdom, France and the three Benelux nations (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg).

Adoption of former Sen. Vandenberg's June 1948 Resolution authorized the U.S.A. to associate in the foreign defense pact. The action completely reversed the traditional no-political-foreign-ties policy of the U.S.A.

Twelve nations signed the North Atlantic Treaty in Wash., D.C. effective Aug. 24, 1949, but the Treaty is open to all comers. Fifteen, minus France, were on record as NATO members in 1966 — the Benelux three, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Britain and the United States.

Illborn NATO gestated from a bigger mistake — the United Nations Organization into which NATO meshes through its Article One and the UN Charter's provisions for "regional arrangements."

To see how your American independence is being disarmed and turned into global *INTER*dependence without your consent, behold the words of Arthur Ross, American appointee, addressing the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference — Working Party Committee on the Reform of NATO at Paris on Nov. 15, 1966. Ross proposed: "That NATO begin to de-emphasize its primary military and defensive aspects, assume a more active and purposeful role in the political arena . . . and reduce somewhat its military expenditures."⁵

NATO's Article 13 spells out provisions for dissolution: "After the Treaty has been in force for twenty years, any Party may cease to be a Party one year after its notice of denunciation has been given to the Government of the United States of America which will inform the Governments of the other Parties of the deposit of each notice of denunciation."

In 1969, the twenty years were up. But NATO lives on in the seventies.

4. The NATO Handbook, 12th edition, 8/65, NATO Information Service, Paris (XVI).

5. "NATO — What Next?" — Congressional Record, 1/10/67, p. H52.

ONRUSHING WORLD GOVERNANCE ABETTED BY STATE-LOCALS

Conferences on government problems attended by international delegates were scheduled in Canada, the United States, Switzerland and Germany in 1971.

Meanwhile two cities, one county, and one state in the United States published world citizenship proclamations that declare their citizens to be "Citizens of the World." In Germany, a like event took place in the city of Wolfach, several years ago which, with Interlaken (Switz.) co-hosted the first Peoples World Parliament (PWP).

The second PWP, scheduled for 1971, was envisioned by the "American" branch of the one-world peoples group, the World Constitution and Parliament Assn., 8800 W. 14th Ave., Denver, Colorado 80215.

The "mundialization proclamations" of Richfield (Ohio), Minneapolis and Hennepin County (Minn.), and the State of Minnesota reveal a common source which may be tied to the Denver group. The group promotes the "mundialization" of communities, including towns, cities, university campuses, economic entities, churches, etc. and says that "mundialization means action by a community to declare itself a world community or part of world territory or a segment of world society . . . Mundialized communities generally support world government." (Section VIII, Adopted program of World Constitution & Parliament Assn.)

Richard G. Lugar, mayor of UNIGOV (Ind.) issued worldwide invitations to the global Conference on Cities, May 25-28, 1971, held in Indianapolis. The event brought together for the first time mayors and other leading local government officials of the North Atlantic Community (NATO) to find solutions "on problems shared by cities on both sides of the Atlantic."

Lugar's tentative program read like a world government roster: Albin Chalandon, Minister for Public Works and Housing (France), Dr. Lauritz Lauritzen, Minister of Urban Housing, Federal Republic of Germany; Peter Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment (Great Britain), Collette Flesch, Mayor Luxemborg City (Lux.), Dr. Gunnar Randers, Deputy Secretary General of NATO, etc.

NATO headquarters in Norfolk (Va.) disclaimed sponsorship in Lugar's NATO Conference on Cities.

A Syndicate Metro-1313 international adjunct promised to send a delegate to the so-called NATO meet — J. G. Van Putten, Secretary General, International Union of Local Authorities (IULA).

Also reported going were Hubert Humphrey, John V. Lindsay, N.Y. mayor; Daniel Patrick Moynihan, former Presidential counselor on the 10-region U.S.A. partitioning, Governor Edgar D. Whitcomb of Indiana, Carl B. Stokes, Cleveland (Ohio) mayor, and George Romney, HUD Secretary. Those were but a few of the American-based confrerees.

Syndicate Metro-1313 groups were sponsors of the world gathering: National Assn. of Counties, National League of Cities, Conference of Mayors — all composed of local officials who collaborate with the international *Committee on the Challenges of a Modern Society of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)*.

In April, IULA at 45 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague 2018, Netherlands, mailed a four-language invitation: English, French, German, Spanish, advertising its 1971 World Congress. Metropolitan Toronto (Canada), the first regional government in the western hemisphere, was to play host.

The IULA's advance publicity gave lip service to local government while declaring that "it is the higher levels of government which now have the main responsibilities." Sessions featured *regional government*, destroyer of local governments.

"THIRD DIMENSION" GRAFTS U.S. INTO WORLD SOCIETY

Richard G. Lugar, "the mayor of UNIGOV" (Indianapolis merged with Marion County), goofed when his publicity announced the May 25-28, 1971 meeting at Indianapolis as the "NATO Conference on Cities." NATO was the wrong word to use, according to the U.S. Department of State.

The Office of NATO and Atlantic Political Military Affairs also protested: "Through an administrative error the (press) application form sent from Indianapolis was wrongly labeled, as was the meeting itself. . . . While the overwhelming majority of participants and delegates at the Conference on Cities will come from NATO member countries, NATO's role is not that of a sponsoring organization."⁶

The question doubting Lugar's action, was first sent to NATO headquarters, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, at Norfolk (Va.) but was passed along to the Bureau of European Affairs. That's how the Dept. of State got into the act.

The facts form a devious circle. It started when Pres. Nixon gave a 20-year commemorative talk at NATO's Ministerial meet in Wash., D.C. April 10, 1969. He said NATO (a United Nations governance) needed a "Third Dimension" and urged forming of "*a committee on the challenges of modern society.*"

NATO's Council (Brussels, Belgium) obligingly created the *Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society* as provided under Art. II, NATO Treaty. CCMS met (Apr. 1970) where Lugar, appointed delegate by Nixon, proposed a worldwide Conference of Cities. The NATO Council agreed that its CCMS committee could only participate "in collaboration."

So, Syndicate Metro-1313's city/county/mayor groups "sponsored" the Conference "in collaboration with CCMS." Oblique, but NATO-like.

Nixon's proposed "Third Dimension" is curious, somewhat reminiscent of the hippie chorus about the "Third World." NATO's role, enlarged by word from The U.S. President, no longer is based on NATO's traditional two functions, 1) collective military security and 2) political consultation. The new third task gave NATO a "social dimension," a 3-D world governance.

Nixon remarked that on his European trip to meet world leaders, "Our discussions were not limited to military or political matters. . . . We (in NATO) are not allies because we are bound by treaty; we bind ourselves by treaty because we are allied in meeting common concerns."

Signing treaties to swap ideas is intemperate — as uncalled for and foolish as marrying the cook to get a recipe.

6. Dept. of State, Wash., D.C. 20520 5/3/71.

"We in the United States," continued The President, "have much to learn from the experiences of our Atlantic allies in their handling of internal matters . . . the 'new towns' policy of Great Britain; the development of depressed areas programs in Italy; the great skill of the Dutch in dealing with high-density areas; the effectiveness of urban planning by local governments in Norway; and the experience of the French in Metropolitan planning."⁷

Those are the words of The President. Need you wonder any longer how urban renewal, "Model Cities," new communities, regional planning, anti-poverty and other costly tax-eating laws get into the United States?

Nixon went on to say that the then-proposed CCMS could handle the international cooperation on such matters globally, "recognizing that these problems have no national or regional boundaries." (Metro cliché)

It would be amusing to run across such stereotyped phrasing in a speech before a world regional council if it weren't so tragic.

One-Worlders expect that the results of 1313's Conference on Cities will be useful to NATO's CCMS in considering urban affairs projects. The U.S. delegation Nov. 1971 to CCMS was slated to tell about the Conference on Cities and suggest topics for CCMS (NATO) activity.

DID 1313'S WORLD GATHERING BREAK THE LAW?

Aside from the fact that many Americans were irritated by the International Conference on Cities, attended by foreign luminaries bid by Richard Lugar, UNIGOV mayor (Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana, merged), the global bash raised some questions, one of them overshadowed by the federal Logan Act (18 U.S.C. 953).

The law in the U.S. Criminal Code prohibits unauthorized contacts between citizens of the United States and officers or agents of foreign governments under certain circumstances and conditions.

The Conference publicity claimed, perhaps groundlessly, that the U.S. Government jointly sponsored the meet, along with four Syndicate 1313 groups, the National League of Cities, National Assn. of Counties, Conference of Mayors and International City Management (formerly Managers) Assn. The syndicate promotes world government's regionalism. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) was banded as a co-sponsor. The U.S. State Dept., contradicting, said NATO's role was not that of a sponsoring group (5/3/71 letter). NATO's high command at Norfolk (Va.) had bounced the matter to Wash., D.C.

Speaking of CCMS, a NATO committee, the State Dept. wrote that Lugar "had joined the U.S. delegation at the *invitation* of President Nixon" where the mayor broached the possibility of an international conference on cities. Boiled down, it appears that Lugar may have spearheaded the world meet on his own decision outside U.S. government authority.

At that stage protocol seems to have gone underground, while the conference sprang forth. In May 1971, transoceanic planes unloaded foreign delegates in Indianapolis, for the four-day meeting, May 25-28.

7. White House, Wash., D.C. 4/10/69 release.

Suddenly Nixon chilled the affair. He cancelled his appearance, sent no official greeting, the United States was resoundingly absent from the opening ceremony's agenda. But United Nations representation was listed to be present.

Government publications like the Congressional Record indexes show no trace of an authorized international conference of cities. The Nixon-centered Republican organ "Monday" failed to record the happening. HUD's Weekly announced that Romney and Hyde addressed the Conference but grossly misrepresented it as "sponsored by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Art Museum, Indianapolis, Ind."

Article 2 of the International Conference Objectives charged participants with offering "recommendations on future activities and cooperation for consideration by the CCMS and other organizations." The CCMS (Committee on Challenges of Modern Society) is a "social dimension" group created by NATO's European crowd at the suggestion of Pres. Nixon. In turn, NATO is a regional device of the controversial United Nations.

Actions forbidden to U.S. citizens by the Logan Act include carrying on without government authorization any verbal or written correspondence with any foreign government or officer with an intent to influence the conduct thereof, or to defeat the measures of the U.S. Government.

The global objectives of the international meeting's Article 2 would ultimately defeat the independent sovereignty of the U.S.A., already eroded by the UN's other global principles and projects.

From the viewpoint of American sovereignty, international conferences are intolerable when built on the UN pattern, without being duly authorized or as sketchily defined as Lugar's Conference was.

If Nixon "backed it" as Lugar's staff of ebullient "youth images" claimed, then the President should have come forth with a proper announcement. He never did. The White House has never clarified the episode.

U.S. PANAMA CANAL TRAPPED BY WORLD METRO

In the stealthy politics closing in on the Panama Canal in mid-1967 the Canal had been all but declared obsolescent as to shipping, and a fright as to military defense. A set of three new treaties, written by two faceless teams was said to be ready for signatures of U.S. President Johnson and President Marco Robles of Panama.⁸

Anti-Panama Canal interests want to dig a new sea-level canal and to cede/expropriate the Canal Zone, hard-earned by American money and ingenuity, to return the facility to the Republic of Panama as a gift.

As to defense, no better plan and perhaps a worse was proposed by anti-Canal interests. To satisfy shipping needs, the feasible solution exists in a proposed lake-lock plan that is being blandly ignored.

Why, then, the strange secrecy, many irregularities and hurried pressure to sign the proposed set of 1967 treaties?

The charge of betrayal surfaced in the long standing issue. "Such lack of forthrightness in a matter so grave . . . constitutes a betrayal of our own and

8. Congressional Record 7/10/67, p. S9266.

Western Hemispheric interests," Capt. C. H. Schildhauer, U.S.N.R. declared in one of his many public warnings. The retired officer has been interested in canal problems since early youth and throughout his distinguished naval career.⁹

Stating it bluntly here, the new treaty advocates are merely expressing loyalty to their principles — a world under One Government. The United States is supposed to submerge American well-being to favor the global concept and in the present instance, the Panama Canal is to be taken from Americans, to be divided and shared by the rest of the world.

The global concept, of course, is Metropolitan governance brought on by the United Nations Charter. We Americans are merely making it hard for ourselves by ignoring that fact and by not cutting loose from the UN Organization. *From local to international levels, Metro-UN strategy is the same — masterplanning, destruction of the status quo, forcing wild spending on Metro works, such as the proposed sea-level canal.*

An outspoken Canal Zone newspaper openly equated Panama's *masterplan* with the *Metropolitan reform*, but in the United States which is riddled with Metro reforms, the fact is ignored by all but a few individuals.

Under the 1967 treaty package, the present Canal Zone, 10 miles wide and 50 miles long, would be abolished.¹⁰ Compare that with the Republic of Panama's long-range *economic masterplan* drawn under the U.S.-Latin American Alliance for Progress program: *Elimination of the Canal Zone and acquisition of the Canal by Panama is part of that plan.*¹¹ To clinch it, the Organization of American States found Panama's master plan to be a highly acceptable study. OAS operates as the "manager of the Western Hemisphere" by authority of the United Nations Charter.

How could the wretched global picture be made more clear?

On the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, Congressman Flood warned on June 27, 1967, "The proposed treaty is all set. The Panamanians are home with a copy in Spanish. The American copy in English is on the President's desk. . . . I appeal to the Members of this House, who constitutionally cannot act on the treaty, that you can write letters. I appeal to you, for heaven's sake. If every Member of this House would write a letter to the President and send a copy to the Secretary of State — I do not know what effect it will have, for it has never been done in history. . . . The Panama Canal is the jugular vein of Northern Hemispheric defense."

In 1972, five years later, the sea level canal construction had not been started, but pressure continued, urging the United States to relinquish sovereign control over the present canal (p. H7207 Congressional Record 8/3/72).

Congressman Flood, still on the job, criticized the U.S. Department of State, "Without the authorization of the Congress and in violation of Article IV, Sec. 3, clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution [the Dept.] is now engaged in negotiations with the Panamanian Government for a new Panama Canal

9. CR 6/26/67 p. H8023.

10. CR 7/10/67 p. S9267.

11. Star and Herald, Panama, R.P. 4/18/63, 7/16/63.

treaty or treaties that would surrender U.S. sovereignty over the U.S.-owned Canal Zone territory to Panama."

GLOBAL GAG RULE AT WORK

Tactics employed by a roving United Nations panel in 1970-71 exposed the type of pressure being exerted to promote internationalism instead of Americanism in the United States.

The President's Commission For The Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations conducted its first hearing at Atlanta (Ga.). Branded by citizens as stacked, that meeting was followed by others at St. Louis, Des Moines, Rochester (N.Y.), and San Francisco (Cal.) January 1971.

Chaired by U.S. Sen. Robert Taft, Jr., the Portland (Ore.) daylong Nov. 18, 1970 hearing exposed the Commission's methodology of bias. Press releases invited public officials, private citizens and representatives of organizations to testify, but obviously the purpose of the series was to collect feedback from the UN's own propaganda. The slanted findings were used as a base in preparing for The President a report designed to prop the sagging UN.

An observer sent by UN from San Francisco stated enigmatically that she came to learn "how to avoid the errors" made at the Portland meet.

Welcomed affably by the UN panel at Portland were witnesses who proposed: that Communist Red China be granted UN membership and anti-Communist Nationalist China expelled from the UN. That did happen later in 1971. Also requested was repeal of the U.S.-protecting Connally Amendment; ratification of the Genocide Treaty; and mandatory UN membership, to be "not an option but an obligation upon every nation," and so forth.

Panel members plucked eagerly at witness proposals that fell in line with the UN agenda at the Stockholm proceedings slated for 1972, such as coastal estuaries "which will be a prominent item of business," also United Nations control of the sea and seabeds.

The Portland audience was swelled by numerous rejected witnesses, notably individuals with local reputations for promoting U.S.A. Constitutional Government rather than observance of the UN's global rule. One who applied early when an abundance of hearing time was available, observed that although she was shut out, due allegedly to lack of time, another witness, pro-UN, claimed to have been summoned by a phone call from the arrangements committee to testify.

Procedure required 1) witness to identify self in writing with request to be heard, 2) written copies of remarks.

Two presentations in the morning session critical of the UN proceeded from witnesses who filed their written briefs after, not prior to oral delivery of their remarks. UN panel members made no attempt to conceal suspicion and hostility toward these viewpoints which had slipped through the screening set up by the local arrangements committee.

The National United Nations Research Assn., — perhaps given time due to the words "United Nations" in its title — proved astonishingly critical of world government. NUNRA blasted UN's Katanga military war in the Congo, UN's economic war against Rhodesia; cited as dangerous the weighted vote conceded to the Soviets and the Communist control of UN

military operations. NUNRA urged the UN Commission to support a complete review and legislative correction of the United Nations organization.

Recommendations of the second witness who also pierced the UN screening net, called for *abrogation* of the United Nations Charter and *eviction* of the UN headquarters from the United States of America.

MICRO-VOTING, OR LAW OF THE REGIONAL PACK

An editor of a monthly periodical showed two files of correspondence relating to Metro regional governance. The letterwriters had challenged a Governor in the East regarding his pro-regional stance; also a newsman in the mid-West for plugging regionalism without the true facts.

The governor and the newsman, parroting the Nixon Administration propaganda, had written back in so many words, "You're wrong!"

The governor didn't need to think, for his motive. After all, Metro is administrative government. That's why he, and the U.S. President and so many other governors and mayors (all administrators) promote Metro; it increases their power over people and the public's money.

The newsman, of course, was disgorging the stuff fed out by Metro publicists, notably The White House, the administrative sector made even stronger by Metro governance which is putting us under a system of world law.

Each rank-and-file American, by investigation and disciplined thinking must become an authority on Metro where he chooses to take a stand — national, international, state or local. Each person must dig out the sleazy features and puncture false claims such as "regions move the government closer to the people."

Metro is a rank raw experiment, not a completed fact; the Metro catastrophe should be regarded as a moving picture, not as a snapshot. "Governance" or monolithic one-system control is working to gather all government under the administrative sector's power. Nixon's 10-region setup over all political, economic and social "needs" is one chilling example. The same Metro technique is repeated on down the line wherever regionalism takes hold. First, the geographic regional grid; next, the staffing with Metrocrats.

Nixon aimed for ten coordinators (managers) all answerable to the Presidency. How will state citizenry retain sovereignty and veto power on state and local affairs under a situation like that?

Regional arrangements at any level of government *dilute* the regional pool of jurisdictional votes *by micro-memberships*, each of which has a vote equal to any other. That is a Metro principle as based on the "law of the pack" by which a strong member can be outvoted by the rest of the pack.

Right there, regionalism reveals its one-world parentage from the United Nations. Released by the U.S. State Dept., dated 4/26/71, the "Report of the President's Commission for the observance of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations" *described the very same situation but on a world scale.*

Within the United Nations organization, each micro-nation (called a state) has a vote. *One tiny nation* has a population of only 90,000, yet *has a vote equal to the entire United States* with cities populated by millions of inhabitants. The UN's one-world is one global region.

Quoting a Californian who always does his homework, "There is absolutely no provision in the Constitution for regionalization. The entire program should be scuttled and the hairbrained idiot that dreamed it up should be returned to the asylum."

THE CHINA VOTE: BETWEEN GOD AND COMMUNISM

Television programs were interrupted the night of October 25, 1971 with a shocking announcement concerning the voting at the United Nations in New York. The Red Chinese Communists were in. Anti-Communist Nationalist China was out, expelled by nations of the "world community."

Seventy-six nations voted for the Communists, 35 against, and 15 countries abstained. Prior to the vote on the gruesome Resolution to admit Red China, the United States lost its motion which would have required a two-third majority to expel Nationalist China from its seat.

With the world turned against them, the members of the anti-Communist Chinese delegation proudly walked out of the UN General Assembly.

Unseemly preparations were begun to welcome the Communist delegation from Peking to fill the China seat so forcibly vacated.

If anything should jolt the American people to realize their peril, this China vote preferring Communists to the U.S.A.'s friend should do it. But greed causes some Americans to say, "It's good for world trade."

The American delegation to the UN was *surprised* when the vote went against it. How naive can grown men be?

To be held accountable are those American fellow-travelers (one cannot call them leaders) who have been fence-walking to attract and encourage the Red Communists to press their case for entry into the UN body. Also accountable are pink individuals and organizations such as the monolithic League of Women Voters which has held its pro-Red Communist stance for years on end.

The China vote has sharply identified the Metrocrats, soft on Communism.

No loyal American would vote to have his country pigmied under world governance. No rational American would vote to have a Communist made his partner. Yet it has been done. A system did it. The UN world system. Over the heads of the people. And the Metrocrats condone the trickery.

Notable among the pro-Communist UN votes, reportedly, were those cast by Canada and France. Anti-Communist demonstrations erupted in those nations against Communist leaders who were touring there at the time — Kosygin in Canada, Brezhnev in France. The situation is the same there as here. The French and Canadian public officials are pro-Communist, as Communist-soft Nixon, Herr Kissinger and others, here. The rank-and-file American is steadfastly against Communists and their deadly atheistic creed.

The China Vote will polarize America, the citizens arrayed against false leaders.

A few stalwart leaders still remain in Congress, but they need peer votes to reverse the fate that is overtaking our homeland. Lukewarm and spineless legislators must be re-steeled to match the strong ones.

THE "MUNDIALS" LAY SHOCKING PLANS FOR US

Years ago, a popular writer authored a series that dealt with ethnic groups, the Irish, the French, the Italian, etc., depicting their contributions to their adopted United States.

Today in the U.S.A., a group of outcasts, dubbed "mundials" portray a new twist: They hope to do away with their allegiance to the United States.

In Latin, "mundus" means world.

During the period Aug. 27-Sept. 12, 1968, mundials¹² from the United States joined with mundials from other parts of the globe to hold a world convention in Europe. They expected to draft a World Constitution, put their heads together on how to bring the most powerful national governments under the control of World Government, and debate topics including "How to Enforce World Law: By Civil Administration or Military-Police Power?"

Wolfach, Germany, a world-minded town in the Black Forest near the Swiss border was to host the *Peoples World Parliament*, second part of the global double header. The *World Constitutional Convention*, first part, scheduled at Interlaken, Switzerland, was expected to have the World Constitution ready for unveiling after a *mere one week workshop*.

It is said that at Wolfach, the WCC-PWP was heartily welcomed and promised 100% cooperation by the Mayor. Mundials were to register at the city hall on a list reading like a little United Nations. The welcome for the WCC-PWP at Wolfach followed the format of public ceremonies of December 1967, during which the city declared itself a United Nations City, symbolized by hoisting the UN flag on all appropriate occasions. With dubious distinction, Wolfach reportedly is the *first city in the world* to declare itself a United Nations City.

The entire district surrounding mundialized Wolfach reportedly made enthusiastic preparations. All other meetings were cancelled including that of the *German World Federalist* organization which decided to cooperate fully in the WCC-PWP world political gathering.

Stating that world government *only* can bring "peace," the World Committee, propelling the WCC-PWP, issued a "Call" in 1963. One thousand gullible dupes from 50 countries signed the thing. The people and the national governments of each country were invited to send delegates.

The World Committee has failed to define its kind of "peace."

WCC-PWP's 1968 working sessions reportedly drew Peoples Delegates from thirty countries. The WCC is instructed to prepare a constitution for federal world government and the PWP promises fantastically to provide representation for all likeminded people at the world level!

Temporary "*substructures*" to world government was one proposal. Among the specifics for that substructure is a "Peoples Peace Pact" to provide (per The Committee's publication) "the first break in the present death grip of sovereign governments."

In 1970, the *substructures* were advocated before the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress by Dean Alan K. Campbell, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University,

12. World Committee for a World Constitutional Convention, 8800 W. 14th Ave., Denver, Colo. 80215.

N.Y., and CED member.¹³ And *sub-regions* were widely proposed by Metrocrats in 1972.

In an act leading toward ultimate civil disobedience and treason, Mundials pledged allegiance to *The Pact* — and to the heck with allegiance to one's own Country and Flag!

VIETNAM MUNDIALIZED FOR ONE-WORLD

Military age Americans look blank when asked "what caused the Vietnam war?" They don't know about the SEATO Treaty (the United Nations' Southeast Asia collective defense treaty) signed by the United States in the fifties. The treaty is used occasionally but not conspicuously to justify American military intervention in Asian affairs.

The true facts surrounding Vietnam have been withheld. A few facts escape now and then to be only half-believed by a generation made cynical by officialdom's trickery and promises that didn't track.

Chance words spoken unofficially but caught by some newsman, afford about all that rank and file Americans can find to piece into the truth about the Vietnam "action." But now that reparations talk begins after the "peace," perhaps events will line up into the truth.

Past and present events suggest that the SEATO paper was signed (1954) with at least two objectives in mind: 1) to insure corporate investors with long-trend opportunities in Indochina, 2) to further the merchant-oriented One-World economy.

It is a fact that to bring about the SEATO thrust, Pres. Kennedy in 1961 sent "jungle fighters" to South Vietnam against Communist leakage from North Vietnam. It is a fact that American firms were reported in South Vietnam as early as 1962,¹⁴ there to stay, building ports, roads, structures and facilities. It is a fact that offshore oil deposits are reported on Vietnam's continental shelf,¹⁵ known for how long and by whom is anyone's guess.

After the SEATO signing, Ngo Dinh Diem was named Prime Minister of South Vietnam. Despite Communist troubling, Diem succeeded too well (from the view of jealous interests), for Diem was promoting Vietnam for the Vietnamese.

In 1963, Diem and his brother were murdered under mysterious circumstances. Madame Diem while in the United States on a suppliant's visit was politically snubbed. A period followed in which Vietnam was tossed by political jugglers.

American tax funds and lifeblood were poured into the SEATO-Vietnam undeclared war. To prepare it for the postwar reconstruction period, the nation was uprooted, plowed by bombs, and leveled.

Now, Vietnam has completed the re-run, first tried on Korea, of the mundIALIZING steps that are shaping the One-World: First, a treaty divides a victim nation into two parts (as did the Geneva agreement for Vietnam). One

13. "Regional Planning Issues" Hearings, Subcommittee on Urban Affairs, Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, 91st Congress 2d session, Oct. 13-15, 1970 Part I, p. 35.

14. Herald-Examiner, Los Angeles (Calif.) Jan. 20, 1966.

15. Oregonian, Portland (Ore.) May 1, 1971.

part goes to the Communists to use as a base for attack on the other half. Under a United Nations "defense" treaty, a stronger nation "helps," thereby accelerating the war. A peace treaty places a world commission in charge of the mundialized territory. The intervenor nations offers to rebuild what it knocked down. International investors get the concessions — in Vietnam, ranging from a rumored taxicab franchise in Saigon to the offshore petroleum pools ready for the oil drills.

The thorny problem of the Viet Cong tortures the "fragile peace." Trained for one thing only — to make war — the Reds can't be wound down by mere talk. The merchants, bankers, and investors regret it, of course. But they are not hurting. The people hurt. Young men went to be killed and maimed. Taxpayers idiotically pay taxes for bullets and reparations.

But the war making machine still remains. Which nation will be mundialized next?

AMERICANS CHANGED INTO WORLD CITIZENS

With a sprinkling of ink, traitorous officials changed a whole countyful of Americans into "World Citizens."

Unprecedented in the United States and matched perhaps only by one self-declared "United Nations City" in Germany, the Minnesota action was embodied in a document known as "A Declaration of World Citizenship."

By signing that Joint Resolution of the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners/Mayor and City Council of Minneapolis, on March 5, 1968, American-based public officials pledged their "efforts as *world citizens* to the establishment of permanent peace based on just world law."

Three main signers — a county chairman, mayor, council president — promised to "proudly display" the United Nations flag above the Minneapolis city hall and the then new county building.

Declaring that the citizenship responsibilities of their constituents in county and city "extend beyond city and nation," the changecoat trustees then betrayed into political limbo about 1½ million Americans by proclaiming "our citizens are . . . *Citizens of the World.*"

A dozen other signatures on the document commended the disgraceful sellout from American citizenship to world government fealty.

Chief Justice Oscar R. Knutson, Minnesota Supreme Court, admitted signing to commend the joint resolution, but he remained silent on the question: "*What effect is made on U.S. Citizenship of individuals by the Declaration of World Citizenship?*"

Queried about his signature on the world citizenship paper, Dan Cohen, President, Minneapolis City Council, flatly dodged the question. His letter of reply consisted of eight words: "I believe our sister city is Santiago, Chile."

Robert P. Janes, county board chairman replied lamely, "The chief officer of a governmental body must sign all documents, contracts, and letters, etc., in the name of the governing body. Therefore, my signature which appears on the resolution was signed by myself as was duly authorized by resolution of the County Board." Chairman Janes neither voiced disapproval nor did he invent an excuse to avoid signing the alien document. The board vote, including his own, was unanimous.

A Declaration of World Citizenship

A Joint Resolution of the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners, Mayor and City Council of Minneapolis

WHEREAS, in recognition of the greatly increased interdependence of the world in this nuclear age, and

WHEREAS, realizing that the common interests of man can only be met through world cooperation, and

WHEREAS, seeking to free mankind from the curse of war and to harness all available sources of energy and knowledge to the service of men's needs, and

WHEREAS, aware that we can best serve our city, county, state and nation when we also think and act as world citizens,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the Mayor, City Council of Minneapolis, and Hennepin County Board of Commissioners recognize the sovereign right of our citizens to declare that their citizenship responsibilities extend beyond our city and nation. We hereby join with other concerned people of the world in a declaration that we share in this world responsibility and that our citizens are in this sense citizens of the world. We pledge our efforts as world citizens to the establishment of permanent peace based on just world law, and to the use of world resources in the service of man and not for his destruction.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that as a symbol of our obligations as world citizens we request the Municipal Building Commission to proudly display the United Nations flag on suitable occasions at the main entrance to the City Hall and the main entrance to the new county building.

The question was on the adoption of the resolution and it was unanimously passed on March 5, 1968.


Chairman, Henn. Co.
Board of Commissioners


Mayor, Minneapolis


President,
City Council

We, the undersigned, commend the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners, the Mayor and City Council of Minneapolis, for the above splendid World Citizenship Resolution. This is the first American community that we know of to take such action. We hope that many other cities and counties will follow this example which is a valuable step in building a world community and world peace.


Governor, State of Minnesota


Member of Congress


President, Miss. Council of Churches


President, Miss. United World Federation


Chief Justice, Minnesota Supreme Court


Chairman, Minnesota Republican Party


Chairman, Minnesota D.F.L. Party


President, Minnesota State Bar Ass'n


President, Minneapolis Rabbinical Ass'n


Asst. Secy., Twin Cities Ambassadors


President, League of Women Voters of Minn.


President, United Negro Coll'n of Minn.

A telephone call from Wash., D.C. admitted that Congressman Donald M. Fraser had authorized the use of his signature on the proclamation.

The Governor of Minnesota, Harold LeVander, failed to reply at all regarding his signing the World Citizenship paper.

Other endorsers whose signatures demonstrate willingness to muddy U.S. Citizenship with world government allegiance include the Minnesota heads of the Rabbinical Association, Republican Party, Council of Churches, D.F.L. Party, League of Women Voters, United World Federalists, State Bar Association, United Nations Association, and the Aux. Bishop of Twin Cities Archdiocese.

A citizen of St. Paul (Minn.), resentful of the tainting-by-decree, has reported that not only was the treacherous action taken without consulting the citizenry, the news of it was kept from the people. "The only item we could find in the papers stated that a resolution 'passed by a Hennepin County Board committee asked that the UN flag be flown outside the City Hall-Courthouse on suitable occasions.'"¹⁶

Three years later almost to the day came the electrifying news, "*World Citizenship has been declared over the whole State of Minnesota.*"

State officials gathered at St. Paul to sign The Declaration of World Citizenship of the State of Minnesota, March 25, 1971. Verified by Governor Wendell Anderson's office, these signed: The Governor, Lt. Gov. Perpich, state senators Holmquist, majority leader; Coleman, minority leader; state representatives Lindstrom, majority; Sabo, minority; Speaker Aubrey Dirham.

This is the second world unity paper signed in the state; a former governor and various officials inked the Hennepin County-Minneapolis world citizenship pact, which is almost identical with the new state document.

Governor Anderson was unavailable for comment on what the action implies.

The same question put to the chairman of the Concerned Taxpayers of Minnesota, Mrs. Joan Van Poperin, drew this: "The Declaration indicates take-over right now . . . we are in the position of citizens against World Government."

Mrs. Van Poperin sketched prior events of the week. Rep. John Bares, Jr. introduced a bill to repeal Minnesota's Regionalization Act of 1969, a radical piece of the world regionalization movement. The subcommittee hearings on March 23 were jammed with pro-repeal citizens, many of them farmers coming from all points of the state.

A Minnesota lawmaker said that he "believes in World Government." Asked why, by a constituent, the official reportedly replied that he "got new streets and new sidewalks through urban renewal."

The point is significant. It verifies as common knowledge among the Metrocrats that controversial urban renewal laws — attacked by loyal Americans on the premise that they are unconstitutional are indeed world "non-laws" coming into the United States through the UN Charter.

16. Americans for America, 628 Stryker Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55107. Mrs. Joan van Poperin.

A pro-One World, pro-United Nations court of law in the United States has declared that the UN global treaty is the supreme law of the land preempting the United States Constitution!¹⁷

17. *Fujii vs. State (California)* 242 Pacific Reporter 2d Series 617.

World Citizenship

EX-U.S.A.

The 20th century is drawing to a close with Americans confronted by Declarations of World Citizenship drawn and signed by public officials in the United States without the consent and sometimes without the knowledge of the citizens.

The documents are signed by grown men and women violating their oaths of office as elected officials or their oaths of loyalty and allegiance as citizens of the United States of America.

After the appearance of the first world citizenship document in the United States in 1968, other declarations followed, each bolder than the last.

American citizens have nothing to gain from being world citizens. But they have much to lose.

The preceding chapters have demonstrated the death formula in action: $R + nL = x(\text{U.S.A.})$ *Regions plus non-Laws equal ex-U.S.A.*

1945 — The UN Charter conferred the international General Power Grant (GPG) upon Congress (Articles 55 and 56, UN Charter/treaty) and mandated concepts upon the United States as Charter obligations to be fulfilled;

1946 — The U.S. Congress, empowered with the international General Power Grant, transferred the law-making power to the executive sector of American Government via the Administrative Procedure Act (Title 5, U.S.C.).

Situation: UN's mandated *regionalism attacks American federalism* (states). The administrative regulations *power grant transfer* from Congress to the executive sector *violates the Constitutional separation of powers principle* (legislative, judicial, executive, balanced tri-partite division of political power).

1959 — The UN cell ACIR-1313 was planted within federal government to process and, through collaborators, to implement the international UN non-laws within the United States.

1966 — The UN's unprecedented social mandates were executed by enactment of the so-called Model Cities Act.

1968 — The UN's regionalism mandate was executed by PL 90-577, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act.

Situation: The UN system's Charter mandates, enacted by Congress goad the citizens who flee to the courts for redress. Looking to the UN Charter as the supreme law of the land,¹ world-minded judges ignore the U.S. Constitution as a whole, but pluck out one of its parts, the 14th Amendment, to force the States to comply and to implement the UN non-laws.

1970 — A ranking Metrocrat, Victor Jones, professor of political science at

1. Fujii vs. State, 217 Pacific Reporter 2d Series 481 (1950).

Berkeley (Calif.) had this to say: "We do have metropolitan government in the United States. The question is no longer whether we should have it or should not have it [but] . . . are we getting the kind . . . we want?"²

The peculiar operation of the ACIR-1313 cell serves to ready the UN's international mandate-concepts for congressional and state execution (enactment). The UN non-laws are not self-executing. They are manufactured into "laws" by legislative action in the nations which espouse the UN Charter.

The U.S. Congress is performing that service for the UN.

The Congress has enacted those strange new laws, empowering the federal government to take over strange duties in constitutionally-closed areas — housing, urban renewal, regional governance, social laws, socialistic planning laws, the no-prayer-in-school law, busing of pupils for racial percentages, etc.

Those are the execution/enactment of some of the mandates of the United Nations. When the UN Charter was ratified by the U.S. Senate, the UN concepts became commitments to be carried out in this nation under the UN Charter. Enactment/execution is not possible legally under the U.S. Constitution, but abused, the 14th Amendment forces the States to comply.

When citizens take their UN-inspired grievances to court, or when Metrocrats take a test case to court to see if the concept is firmly rooted in the U.S.A., the Metrocrat judges use the 14th Amendment to force the States to comply by enforcing within their borders the international non-laws remade into domestic laws. Those are the "class cases" moving through the courts and never heard of before the advent of the UN and its Charter.

With the exception of one case (Anita Valtierra, Housing Authority of the City of San Jose 1970) which upholds citizens' voting rights of referendum on public housing construction, the court decisions in the class cases are striking down constitutional state laws. The Metrocratic judges ignore the whole U.S. Constitution, but do not hesitate to mal-administer one of its parts (the 14th Amendment) to achieve their UN purposes.

AN ORIENTAL FIRST TO GET ONE-WORLD PRIVILEGE

One of the alien land ownership controversies, Fujii vs. State of California, 1950-52³ became a landmark victory for the one-worlders. The case recognized the treaty law of the UN and its Charter as the Supreme Law of the Land. Above the U.S. Constitution and those of the States.

The 14th Amendment was involved.

The case decision gave a Japanese inhabitant of California the right to own real estate even though he was not a U.S. citizen. He was given so-called "equal protection of the law" by the 14th Amendment.

One judge who dissented vigorously charged, "This case is remarkable and regrettable in judicial annals (because) a majority of the justices of this court join in an opinion which recognizes the law *as it is* (emphasis added) but refuses to follow it."⁴ The majority of the judges decided the Fujii case on

2. "Regional Planning Issues" Hearings Part I, p. 43 *loc. cit.*

3. Fujii vs. State (1950) *loc. cit.*

4. Fujii vs. State (1952) 242 Pacific Reporter 2d Series 617.

conjecture, anticipating the UN global supremacy and ignoring the existing domestic law.

The Fujii suit and cases like it bear out the tragic prophecy by U.S. Senator Patrick McCarran when he spoke against the United Nations and warned that judges would make their decisions⁵ relying on the UN Charter rather than on the U.S. Constitution.

The majority of the California judges on the Fujii case ignored the state law that prohibited land ownership by an alien; they felt that the *trend* of decisions issued by the U.S. Supreme Court (as it followed the UN Charter) would uphold their majority decision if the question reached the U.S. Supreme Court. As far as can be ascertained, the Fujii case did not reach the Supreme Court of the United States.

On an earlier occasion, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Holmes expressed anxiety about the ever increasing scope given to the 14th Amendment in cutting down the constitutional rights of the States. He said, "I cannot believe that the Amendment was intended to give us *carte blanche* to embody our economic or moral beliefs in its prohibitions."⁶

The 14th Amendment, misconstrued, has been tying the hands of state sovereignty. The Amendment orders the States to desist from *denying* the equal protection of the "national" laws which, in the troubles cited, are UN non-laws enacted by Congress.

The 14th Amendment has been abused by Metrocrat judges in the U.S. court system to validate the repugnant UN world non-laws that are reaching into our states, cities and homes.

In a move that could abolish local control of American school systems, the California Supreme Court ruled, reportedly, that the state's system of financing schools through local property taxes violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. As of October 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court had promised to review the decision.⁷

The 14th Amendment was invoked in the school busing case *Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education*; also in Syndicate 1313's legislative reapportionment cases (one-man-one-vote); and the Congress assertedly cited the 14th Amendment to justify the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, also the voting rights laws.⁸ Perhaps you know of others.

Repeal of the 14th Amendment has been voiced. The validity of its ratification has been questioned. However, not until exploited by the Metrocrats to further their one-world ambition, did the 14th Amendment emerge as a threat. It is the UN Charter which is turning the law into a one-world weapon against Americans and their States.

The 14th Amendment cases, called "class cases" so far, have involved so-called discriminatory actions as based on race, creed, color, nationality

5. *Congressional Record*, Jan. 28, 1954 p. 934. Also, GPG is identified therein.

6. *Fujii vs. State* (1952) *loc. cit.*

7. *The Daily Record*, Little Rock, Ark., May 27, 1972, and *American Counties Today* (NACo) June 16, 1972.

8. *American Challenge* Vol. XIV, No. 17. Sept. 1, 1972. Also views re: 14th Amendment are available from Merrett Newby, Editor, 1149-14th Place, S.W., Birmingham, Alabama 35211.

and citizenship. The scope may broaden to include public health, welfare, etc.

Orientalers are subject to low immigration quotas (a federal matter) in the United States. Yet an alien oriental under the 14th Amendment's *order* issued to the States, generally speaking, enjoys the same property rights in the States as do citizens.

The Fujii case brief, however, calls attention to the contradictory fact that *federal* legislation does *not* secure to aliens any right to acquire real property. Yet the 14th Amendment is construed, discriminatorially, by *biased judges*, to *require state law to do that very thing!*

U.S. citizenship, *not* attainable by Orientalers under some conditions, might be construed by one-worlders to be a bar to aliens' enjoyment of American rights and privileges, including aliens who are Communists.

The Fujii case introduced many arguments, some bound up in the immigration and naturalization laws over which the U.S. Congress has sole jurisdiction.

If an enemy alien or a political alien (Communist) desired entrance, residence, and property ownership in the United States, what situation would best accommodate his interests?

World Citizenship, of course.

A global condition of World Citizenship would destroy the status of *alienship*. There would be no aliens anywhere in the world. All *persons* would be world citizens. Observe the word "person" as used broadly in the 14th Amendment. In the United States, U.S. citizenship would confer upon Americans no particular advantage in property rights and so-called civil rights because World Citizenship would puncture national protective laws and level all "barriers" holding alien invaders at bay.

Just as our U.S. Constitution has been bypassed and ignored and superseded by the UN Charter mandates uttered by a Metrocratic judicature, so is our U.S. citizenship being superseded by World Citizenship which now, executed by the traitorous Declarations of World Citizenship, has progressed from concept to quasi-reality.

World Citizenship declarations by public bodies have deflected from American citizens their right to decide whether or not they want a *third* citizenship and its unlimited obligations.

You may have observed that the five-sectioned 14th Amendment sets up dual citizenship for Americans: a) U.S. citizenship, b) citizenship of the State wherein they reside:

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." — 14th Amendment, Section 1, U.S. Constitution.

Where public officials have signed declarations of World Citizenship des-

ignating American citizens as "citizens of the world," a third *de facto* citizenship is added to the other two.

A curious Metrocratic concept is involved: *homogeneity*. Metro attains its ends as silently as possible, without a clash. Metro encompasses, envelops, ingests its opposition by *adding* overriding Metro principles to its measurements and mixes while ignoring existing traditions, laws and time-tested standards (*morés*) of society.

Metro measures.

Using its bootlegged measurements, Metrocrats condemn that which they choose to destroy, claiming the target does not measure up. Example: "horse-and-buggy-charters," the name Metro applies to 10th Amendment type, reserved powers American constitutions and charters which Metro has marked for replacement by its power-hogging substitutes.

World Citizenship is another UN concept brought into the United States. Under the draft copy of the Beverly Hills (Calif.) World Citizenship Declaration, American citizens were required to dedicate allegiance to the UN, to pay a UN one percent (1%) annual income tax, make additional contributions to UN's galaxy of fiscal treasuries, to display the UN banner, to observe UN Day, to support a world citizenship committee in Beverly Hills. On October 3, 1972, Richard A. Stone, the mayor, signed a revised, watered-down version of the document.⁹

The City of Los Angeles adopted World City status and citizenship of the World for its "people," by Resolution May 22, 1972.

Other cities, betrayed by mayors and city councils, likewise are following suit.

Under World Citizenship what occurs? There would be no such thing as an "alien." Members of ethnic groups could enter and reside at will in the United States and enjoy all of its benefits as long as they lasted. Federal immigration and naturalization laws would become obsolete. Just as the California alien land law was ignored. Just as our U.S. Constitution is ignored.

A legal maxim holds that "when the reason for the rule ceases, the rule itself ceases." Is that dangerous maxim being chiseled into a grave marker for our Republic?

Under World Citizenship, land ownership in the United States would be open to all. What land? About half the acreage in many of the western States of the U.S.A. now belongs to the federal ("national") government. Public confiscation of private land, control and outright public ownership of private land under the urban renewal laws must have added millions of additional acres to the public holdings in the big cities of the east and midwest.

To provide *international worldwide construction firms* with building sites on American soil, it would be an easy matter under present conditions, to separate private owners from their land.

Private property goes into deeper foreclosure jeopardy every time our federal debt ceiling is raised to allow for more national debt to finance the UN's social, economic and cultural mandates at home and around the world.

9. Resolution No. 72-R-4724, Council of the City of Beverly Hills (Calif.) re: UN. See Appendix C for copy of the proposed sample draft.

Our gold is gone. Our dollar is devalued. The only thing we have left which has not been dispersed, dissipated or cheapened is our American soil — the real estate. And our nation's credit rating in the world market place is backed by the full faith and credit and the *assets* of the American people, of which land is one of the most valuable.

World Citizenship would make foreclosure upon the United States and its citizens utterly simple. The United States would be outvoted by the other member nations in the UN. Outvoting has happened on other occasions, notably UN's infamous pro-Communist China Vote of 10/25/71 which brought the Communist Chinese into the UN and expelled the anti-Communist Chinese.

Who owns that national-debt-paper which is drawing billions-of-dollars interest annually? Paid by the American tax payers.

What if our nation's creditors do foreclose? The risk and credit of the American nation consists of the holdings of millions of private citizens to be forfeited under foreclosure.

Here is how a notorious one-worlder envisioned the final invasion and takeover in the U.S.A., "The great hotels, apartments, city palaces, country homes, country clubs, etc., of the rich will be taken over and utilized by the workers for dwellings, rest homes, children's clubs, sanatoria, etc. The best of the skyscrapers, emptied of their thousand and one brands of parasites, will be used to house the new government institutions, the trade unions, cooperatives, Communist Party, etc. The fleets of automobiles and steam yachts of the rich will be placed at the disposition of the workers' organizations. . . ." (page 281 "United Soviet States of America," last chapter of *Toward Soviet America* by William Z. Foster, May 1, 1932, New York City.)

The only new note added is that the terrible Metrocrats are racing the old card-carrying Communists, like W.Z. Foster, in the hope of snatching the prize.

The Metrocratic mundialization process via world citizenship declarations can be made instantaneously over the 10-soviet U.S.A. by a Presidential Executive Order. World citizenship could be made worldwide by a UN Resolution. World citizenship would not deny Americans their U.S. citizenship; World citizenship would engulf and overpower their "national allegiance." See Beverly Hills draft declaration of world citizenship in the Appendix C.

After the Hennepin County-Minneapolis (Minn.) World Citizenship was proclaimed, I made a guess editorially in my booklet, "Metro Governance and What's Behind It" (1970) asking, "Does the Declaration mean that Minnesotans will be the first to pay the World Tax?"

That went close to the truth. The Beverly Hills (Calif.) draft document in 1972 called upon the government of the United States to "conform substantially with all measures duly adopted by organs of the United Nations, particularly the recommendation that at least 1% of all income be contributed yearly to the UN."

What will universal World Citizenship mean to the *rac*es of the world, especially if they own our debt-paper and can foreclose?

Members of those races won't need to learn to speak English nor to reside in the United States as is presently required before U.S. citizenship can be

attained by naturalization. Conceivably every inch of land in the United States could be owned by world citizens in other parts of the planet Earth. Absentee ownership on a world scale.

Ignored immigration and quota laws couldn't keep out other world citizens arriving to take up residence in *urban America*. Have you not heard that phrase repeatedly, of late? Urban America! The global masterplanners seemingly have decided to concentrate all "culture and art" in America. The growing of vegetables and raising of livestock probably have been assigned to the "underdeveloped countries" of the imminent world dictatorship. One reason why small family-owned farms are being wiped out these days, here in the United States.

Soviet Communists bought 45 acres, including two large mansions, for a Russian retreat near Centreville, Queen Annes county, Maryland, according to Christian Beacon 8/24/72. Quoted as to source was syndicated columnist Tom Tiede's column, "Part of . . . U.S.A. Is Now Russia." The land purchase was verified as a true fact by Mr. Bartow Van Ness of Centreville, Md., during a long distance call placed to him by the author on October 21, 1972.

It's all too fantastic, you shrug.

No more fantastic than American citizens signing world citizenship declarations. *Which is proved fact.*

Most Americans humbly go about their daily work, meet personal problems and do the best that they can as citizens. This aggregate energy has, and still can keep the United States of America the shining hope of the world.

We have no choice but to resist evil Metro. Americans can take a stand at local, state, federal or international levels.

The following pertains to the federal level:

Metro governance, being a violation of the Constitutional separation of powers, the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Separation of Powers, Committee on the Judiciary, was requested 9/12/72 to review the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 as amended (PL 90-577). No action reported as yet.

Reevaluation of that UN non-law's *Section 403* could open up review of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 as amended and recodified (Title 5 U.S.C.)

Section 603 of the law could open up a review of ACIR (PL 86-380 and PL 89-733) and would lead to the much-needed airing of the entire Syndicate 1313, promoter of world governance. See the updated (1972) version of the MetroChart at the front of this book. The UN cell ACIR and its Metro masters have been exposed where they sit — inside 1313; and 1313 sits inside government — local, state, federal, international.

The Model Cities law (PL 89-754) needs similar prophylaxis.

Further, a way must be found for the Congress to remove the UN treaty's intolerable burden upon the lives and future of the American people.

Congress has that power.

According to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, District Judge Aubrey Robinson, Jr. speaking —

*Congress has the Constitutional authority to abrogate in whole or in part, the treaty obligations of the United States.*¹⁰

10. Congressional Record 7/27/72, p. S11972.

Appendix A

Abbreviations

— A —

A-95	Circular issued by Office of Management and Budget on regional clearinghouse system
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ACIR	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
AIP	American Institute of Planners
AIREA	American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers
AMA	American Municipal Association (now National League of Cities)
ASPA	American Society for Public Administration
ASPO	American Society of Planning Officials

— B —

BOB	Bureau of the Budget (now OMB)
BOCA	Building Officials Conference of America, International
BRA	Boston Redevelopment Authority

— C —

CAC	Citizens Advisory Committee
CAP	Community Action Program
CCIC	California Commission on Interstate Cooperation
CCIR	California Council on Intergovernmental Relations
CCLGR	Citizens Committee on Local Governmental Reorganization
CCMS	Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (of NATO)
CCSL	Citizens Conference on State Legislatures
CED	Committee on Economic Development
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
C.F.R.	Council on Foreign Relations
COG	Council of Governments
CR	Congressional Record
CSAC	County Supervisors Association of California
CSG	Council of State Governments

— D —

DOT	Department of Transportation
Directory (of)	Public Administration Clearing House (PACH) Chicago

— E —

EDA	Economic Development Administration
E.O.	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

— F —

F.C.A.	Federal Codes Annotated
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FR	Federal Register

— G —

GC	Governors Conference (national)
GPG	General Power Grant

— H —

HEW	Health, Education, Welfare Department
HUD	Housing and Urban Development Department

— I —

ICBO	International Conference of Building Officials
ICMA	International City Management Association (formerly "Managers")
ICUG	Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities

— L —

LBJ	Lyndon B. Johnson (former U.S. President)
LCC	League of California Cities
LEAA	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
LPA	Local Public (renewal) Agency
LWV	League of Women Voters

— M —

MACOG	Michiana Area Council of Governments (Michigan-Indiana)
Metro	Metropolitan governance
MFOA	Municipal Finance Officers Association
MRC	Metropolitan Regional Council, Inc. (New York)

— N —

NACo	National Association of Counties (formerly National Association of County Officials)
NACORF	National Association of Counties Research Foundation
NAHRO	National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
NAPA	National Academy for Public Administration
NARC	National Association of Regional Councils (formerly NSRC)
NAREB	National Association of Real Estate Boards
NATA	National Association of Tax Administrators
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCCUSL	National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

NCR	National Civic Review, magazine published by NML
NCSLL	National Conference of State Legislative Leaders
NCUP	National Commission on Urban Problems
NIMLO	National Institute of Municipal Law Officers
nL	non-Law
NLC	National League of Cities (formerly American Municipal Assn.)
NML	National Municipal League
NPA	National Planning Association
NSRC	National Service for Regional Councils (now NARC)

— O —

OAS	Organization of American States (United Nations regional agency)
OEO	Office of Economic Opportunity
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of Budget)
OZARKA	A region: Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri

— P —

PACH	Public Administration Clearing House
PAS	Public Administration Service
PASS	Public Automated Systems Service
PASHQ	Cable code for 1313 Syndicate in Chicago
PL	(with a number) Public Law
PPBS	Planning, Programming, Budgeting System
PWP	Peoples World Parliament

— R —

RPA	Regional Plan Association (Los Angeles area)
-----	--

— S —

SBA	Small Business Administration
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEMCOG (Seven)	Southeast Michigan Council of Governments
"701"	Funds through Title VII, National Housing Act
SINC	Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact
SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area

— T —

TCMC (Thirteen)	Twin Cities Metropolitan Council
1313	Thirteen-Thirteen, Metro Syndicate

— U —

UA	Urban America, Inc.
UC	Urban Coalition
UI	Urban Institute
U.K.	United Kingdom
ULI	Urban Land Institute
UN	United Nations
UNIGOV	A county-size region, Indianapolis (city) and Marion (county)
UR	Urban Renewal
U.S.	United States
U.S.A.	United States of America
U.S.C.	United States Codes (also Univeristy of Southern California)
U.S.C.A.	United States Codes Annotated
USCM	U.S. Conference of Mayors
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

— W —

WCC	World Constitutional Convention
WINC	Western Interstate Nuclear Compact
WP	Workable Program (short name)
WPCI	Workable Program for Community Improvement (same as foregoing)
WPTL	World Peace Through Law (group)

* * * * *

Appendix B

Definitions

- Governable — capacity of being controlled; amenable to authority or restraint (The Winston Simplified Dictionary, 1921);
- Governance — method of regulation (Webster's New International Dictionary, 1927);
- Metrocrat — word coined by author Jo Hindman to designate a person who promotes Metro regional governance;
- Metro governance — administrative dictatorship via non-laws;
- non-Law — an administrative rule or regulation which is not fully backed by legislative statutory law;
international non-law, one which emanates from a concept-mandate embodied in the United Nations Charter, is executed (enacted) by a legislative body while operating in an area forbidden by the Constitution of The United States of America;
domestic non-law, one which goes beyond the limits set by statute and the U.S. Constitution, and which emanates from a bureaucratic (appointee) rendition of an administrative opinion.

* * * * *

Appendix C

DECLARATION (draft)
of
WORLD CITIZENSHIP
for the
CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS

WHEREAS,

Far too little is being done around the world for peace, development, human rights, and the environment (sic); and this failure is the great challenge of our time;

WHEREAS,

Full support for the principles and programs of the United Nations is the best way to promote humanity's objectives on a global scale;

WHEREAS,

America is legally bound to provide that support by obligations explicit and implicit in the Charter of the United Nations; and under Article VI of our own Constitution, Charter obligations are "the supreme law of the land," enforceable (sic) in our own courts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED
BY THE COUNCIL
OF THE
CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS

That without diminishing its national loyalties, the City hereby joins its neighbor, the City of Los Angeles, in becoming a World City, of World Citizens, dedicated to world law and an appropriate allegiance to the world community as represented by the United Nations;

That accordingly the City hereby calls upon the government of the United States to fulfill its explicit legal obligation to refrain from war or threats of war, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to recognize its implicit obligations under the Charter to accept the authority of the World Court and conform substantially with all measures duly adopted by organs of the United Nations, particularly the recommendation that at least 1% of all income be contributed yearly to the U.N.;

That the City further demonstrates its new status of interdependence with mankind

- (1) By calling upon the Board of Education, other public agencies, churches, civic groups, and firms to do far more to promote public awareness of the inadequacy of U.S. support for the United Nations and the necessity of a stronger U.N.;
- (2) By urging significant financial contributions by the people of Beverly Hills to the United Nations Special Account, or to other U.N. agencies;
- (3) By inviting maximum display of the United Nations flag, to be flown with other flags at City Hall at all times;

- (4) By urging greater observance of United Nations Day;
- (5) By appointing a Beverly Hills World Citizenship Committee for implementing the above program and measures pursuant to it.

* * * * *

The foregoing is a draft copy. The Beverly Hills city council adopted a watered-down resolution based on this bold form of a declaration of world citizenship. See page 218, this book.

* * * * *

Appendix D

Membership of the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, as of April 1972 with newer appointments noted:

Private Citizens

Robert E. Merriam, Chicago, Illinois; Chairman
Howard H. Callaway, Pine Mountain, Georgia
Edward C. Banfield, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Members of the U.S. Senate

Sam J. Ervin, Jr., North Carolina
Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota
Edmund S. Muskie, Maine

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives

Florence P. Dwyer, Mrs., New Jersey
L. H. Fountain, North Carolina
Al Ullman, Oregon

Officers of the Executive Branch, Federal Government

Robert H. Finch, Counsellor to the President
George Romney, Secretary, Housing and Urban Development
(1972) George P. Shultz, Director, Office of Management & Budget (OMB); in
1973 GPS was U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant
to the U.S. President and was on ACIR board.

Governors

Dale Bumpers, Arkansas
Warren E. Hearnes, Missouri
Richard B. Ogilvie, Illinois
Ronald Reagan, California

Mayors

C. Beverly Briley, Nashville, Tennessee
Richard G. Lugar, Indianapolis, Indiana; Vice Chairman
Jack Maltester, San Leandro, California
Lawrence F. Kramer, Jr., Paterson, New Jersey
(resigned 10/14/71; vacancy)

Members of State Legislative Bodies

W. Russell Arrington, Senator, Illinois
B. Mahlon Brown, Senator, Nevada
Robert P. Knowles, Senator, Wisconsin

Elected County Officials

Conrad M. Fowler, Shelby County, Alabama
Edwin G. Michaelian, Westchester County, New York
Lawrence K. Roos, St. Louis County, Missouri

* * * * *

Bibliography

- ACIR's brief cumulative histories: the M-17 series published in 1962, 30 Pp.; Aug. 1, 1964, 61 Pp.; May 1, 1967, 84 Pp.; Aug. 1968, 95 Pp.; M-46 October 1969, 63 Pp. Available from the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Wash., D.C. 20575.
- Governmental Structure, Organization, and Planning in Metropolitan Areas*, A Report by ACIR printed for the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, July 1961, 83 Pp.
- Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations: The first Five Years*, the 27th Report by the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, April 28, 1966, 34 Pp.
- Impact of Federal Urban Development Programs on Local Government Organization and Planning*, prepared in cooperation with the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate by the ACIR, May 30, 1964.
- ACIR Annual Reports*: First through thirteenth, issued annually.
- 1970 Cumulative ACIR STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, M-48, contains "mail order" Metro laws.
- Multistate Regionalism*, April 1972, 271 Pp. A-39.
- U.S. Government Information Policies and Practices - Public Access to Information from Executive Branch Advisory Groups (Part 9)* Hearings by Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives June 1972, pp. 3313-3758 (contains a special insert covering a later time period to October 6, 1972 when ACIR was exempted from the federal law requiring review of advisory committees).
- Regional Planning Issues*, Hearings by Subcommittee on Urban Affairs of the Joint Economic Committee, Congress of the United States, Part 1, Oct. 1970, 178 Pp; Part 2 (Invited Comments) pp. 179-299, 1971; Part 3, May 1971, pp. 301-544; Part 4, May 1971, pp. 545-795.
- Reorganization of Executive Departments (Part 1 - Overview)*, Hearings, Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives, June, July 1971, 862 Pp.
- Circular A-95*, regional clearinghouse review system by Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and amendments. Original A-95 Oct. 1, 1969 by Bureau of the Budget (BOB) name-changed to OMB.
- Syndicate 1313 publications: Additional publication lists available from the 1313 organizations noted.
- National Civic Review* (monthly except August) National Municipal League 47 E. 68 St., New York 10021.
- Optional Municipal Charter Law*, National Municipal League, Aug. 1964, 84 Pp.
- Model County Charter*, NML above address.
- Model City Charter* (6th edition) NML above address.
- Model Council-Manager Plan Enabling Act*, NML above address, 47 Pp.
- STATE CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION (with tax-exempt foundation assistance), titles:
- Model State Constitution*, 6th edition (1963), NML above address, 118 Pp.

Financed by Ford Foundation through Ford-financed Legislative Drafting Research Fund of Columbia University.

The State Constitutional Studies Project by NML above address with the assistance of a Ford Foundation grant, publications as follows:

Series I

Year

- 1963 1. The Model State Constitution (listed above)
 1961 2. Salient Issues of Constitutional Revision, 172 Pp.
 3. The Future Role of the States
 1961 4. The Constitutional Convention: A manual on its planning, organization and operation, 78 Pp.
 1962 4. How To Study A State Constitution, 26 Pp.

Series II

- 1960 1. State Constitutions: The Shape of the Document, 48 Pp.
 1960 2. State Constitutions: Reapportionment, 70 Pp.
 1960 3. State Constitutions: The Governor, 32 Pp.
 1961 4. State Constitutions: The Structure of Administration, 50 Pp.
 1960 5. State Constitutions: The Bill of Rights, 20 Pp.
State Constitutional Convention Studies by NML with the assistance of funds granted by The Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Year

- 1969 No. 1 *The Politics of the Rhode Island Constitutional Convention*, 96 Pp.
 1969 No. 2 *Constitutional Revision in Pennsylvania — The Dual Tactic of Amendment and Limited Convention*, 62 Pp.
 1970 No. 3 *Magnificent Failure — The Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1967-68*, 239 Pp.
 1972 No. 7 *The City and the Constitution — The 1967 New York Convention's Response to the Urban Crisis*, 132 Pp.
 1970 *Thirty Years of State Constitution-Making: 1938-68* (styled as a companion volume to NML's series on constitutional conventions) 155 Pp.

State Government (quarterly) by Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike, Lexington (Ky.) 40505 and 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago.

Suggested State Legislation (yearly) by CSG.

American County (monthly) by National Assn. of Counties, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20036.

American Counties Today — NACo News & Views (weekly) by NACo (above)

Nation's Cities (monthly) by National League of Cities (formerly American Municipal Assn.) 1612 J St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20006.

New Towns: Laboratories for Democracy, Report of the Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on Governance of New Towns, by The Fund, 41 E. 70th St., N.Y. 10021, 1971.

PACH Directory by Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 150 Pp., contains organizational addresses of 1313 adjuncts.

Additionally many bulletins, newsletters, special reports are issued by *The 1313 Center*, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637 and other units of the political syndicate from their interlocking addresses. Request publication lists from each 1313 organization.

Zoning (Anti-)

"Cliches of Zoning" by Raymond Buker (1965), Rt. 1, Leaf River, Illinois 61047, 18 Pp.

Private Property-Free Enterprise (quarterly), Raymond Buker, Editor (above address). Up-to-date zoning news from the free marketplace viewpoint.

Index

A

- A-95 regional clearinghouse, 24 fn., 31, 34, 46, 54, 56-57, 59, 111, 187
- ACIR "Cum" 1970 State Legislative Program, 42, 42 fn.
- Adjuncts (of Syndicate 1313), 98-106
- Administrative dictatorship, 7, 13, 55, 57, 59, 60-61, 84, 95-96, 111, 188-89
- Administrative doctrine, 13, 70, 73-75, 93, 109, 137, 147, 168-69, 188-91, 194, 206
- Administrative law (see rules, regulations)
- Administrative Procedure Acts (federal, state), 7, 55, 55 fn., 58-62, 69, 74, 188, 214, 220
- Administrative rules and regulations (see Regulations and Rules), 59, 62, 66, 68-69, 73, 76, 84, 91, 127, 139, 214
- Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR-Intergov), 7, 17, 41-42, 42 fn., 49, 54, 66, 74-75, 82-85, 87, 90-91, 93-94, 96, 106-17, 122-23, 139-40, 155 fn., 157, 157 fn., 173, 173 fn., 174, 186-87, 198, 214-15, 220, Appendix D
- Agencies (see Authorities)
- Agnew, Spiro, 18, 91, 111, 133
- Agriculture, U.S. Department of, 30, 30 fn., 154, 154 fn., 195
- Air, 55, 140, 145
- Airports, 42-43, 45, 55, 189, 190
- Air Regions, 23
- Alternatives, 147-48
- Alabama (Ala.), 14, 17, 24, 88, 151, 166, Appendix D
- Alaska (Alas.), 14, 17, 29, 87-88
- Aluminum Co. of America (ALCOA), 67, 79
- American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods, Inc. (ACTION), 101
- American Institute of Architects (AIA), 98, 98 fn.
- American Institute of Planners (AIP), 32, 46, 98-99, 102, 116, 124, 172
- American Municipal Association (now NLC), 107
- American Petroleum Institute, 121
- American Planning and Civic Association (APCA), 101-2
- American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO), 117, 120, 161
- American Society for Public Administration (ASPA), 95-96, 193
- Anonymity, 81
- Appalachia, 21, 25, 54
- Appointees, 7, 13-14, 21, 23, 26, 32, 36, 53-54, 56, 61, 81, 97, 108-10, 112, 116, 136, 175, 187-89, 191-92, 199
- Architects, 102
- Arizona (Ariz.), 14, 17, 29, 88, 153
- Arkansas (Ark.), 14, 17, 31, 42, 88, 134, 136, 152, Appendix D
- Assessing, Appraising, 146-47, 154, 167, 175-76
- Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), 22, 31-34, 37, 49-50, 93, 106, 108, 133, 198
- Atlanta (Ga.), 14, 45, 83-84 fn., 85-86, 121, 124, 138, 205
- Atlantic Union world region, 102-3, 183-84
- Authorities (Metro structures), 22, 24, 26, 29, 34, 37, 40, 54-55, 58, 76, 87, 137, 139, 148, 151, 158, 161, 163-68, 171-73, 181, 188-92, 195, 215
- Automatic data processing (see Computers, PPBS), 75, 96
- Automotive, 22, 101

B

- Bane, Frank, 111
- Banks, bankers, 18, 22, 23, 56, 79, 82, 90, 129, 163, 165, 172, 178-82, 184-85, 210
- Barbarians, 5
- Bartholomew, Harland, 98
- Bebout, John, 19, 32, 111
- Benton, Wm., 101
- Berman vs. Parker, 72
- Beverly Hills (Calif.), 89, 218, 219, Appendix C
- Bicentennial, 173
- Bi-nation, 26, 38, 39
- Birth control, 105, 171
- Blame Metro* (book), 7, 81 fn.
- Bollens, John C., 111
- Bonds, 18, 90, 142, 167, 178, 189, 192
- Book burning, 19, 76
- Boston (Mass.), 14, 51, 62, 72 fn., 100, 108, 151, 164-65, 173, 189
- Boundaries, 14, 23, 27, 33, 38, 42-43, 47, 76, 100, 108, 155, 160, 162, 202
- Brademas, John, 61
- Briley, C. Beverly, 111, 146, Appendix D
- Brookings Institution, 96
- Brown, Edmund, 38-39, 106
- Brownlow, Louis, 80-81, 86
- Bryant, Farris, 110
- Building and Housing Codes (see Codes), 23
- Bulldozers (demolition), 164-65, 167-68, 170, 177, 180, 188-89
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM), 53
- Businessmen, firms, 100-1, 104, 106, 146, 152, 157, 163, 165, 176, 190-91, 209-10, 213
- Busing, 215-16

C

- California (Cal.), 14-15, 17, 21, 23, 26-27, 29, 30-32, 37-39, 49-50, 68-69, 71-76, 78, 87-88, 92, 97, 99, 102, 105, 110, 132, 141, 159, 166-69, 174, 189-92, 197, 205, 215-16, 218, Appendix D
- California Commission on Interstate Cooperation (CCIC), 26, 26 fn., 88
- California Council on Intergovernmental Relations (CCIR), 106
- Canada, 17, 26, 39, 51-52, 99, 158, 169, 170, 200-1, 207
- Carnegie Foundation, 81, 86, 96, 104-5, 117, 123, 135
- Catalysts, 151-52, 166
- Census, 118-20, 139, 168
- Chambers of Commerce, 139, 140, 143
- Charters (city, county), 7, 35, 67, 84, 97, 131-49, 150, 169, 218

- Chicago (Ill.), 14, 22, 27, 32, 34, 73, 80, 82, 85-86, 123, 153, 157, 168, Appendix D
- Churches, religion, 98, 104, 134-35, Appendix C
- Cities, 8, 45-46, 50, 58-60, 104, 109, 139, 143, 146, 155, 164, 180, 189, 191, 201-3, 208, 210, Appendix C
- Citizen "participation," 169, 170
- Citizens Conference on State Legislatures (CCSL), 84, 118
- Citizenship, U.S., state, 66, 210, 217, 219-20
- Citizens of the World, 19, 90 fn., 103, 109, 111, 183, 188, 200, 210, 218-20, Appendix C
- Civil Rights, 104, 216
- Clearinghouses (see PACH, A-95), 46-47, 56-57, 59, 108, 111, 157, 187
- Codes (building, housing, zoning), 71-72, 81, 116, 125, 150, 153, 167-69, 174, 176
- Colorado (Colo.), 14, 17, 29, 78, 88, 158, 200
- Commission of the Californias, 38-39
- Committee on Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS), 200-3
- Committee on Economic Development (CED), 17, 91, 96, 98, 100-2, 139-40, 209
- "Common Cause" (lobbying group), 96, 104
- Communist (see Red China), 17, 20-21, 38, 145, 170, 193-94, 205, 207, 209-10, 217, 219-20
- Computers (see Data banks, PPBS), 104-6, 150, 156
- Conference of Chief Justices, 75, 85
- Conference of Mayors (see USCM), 106, 108, 110-11, 120-21, 139, 141, 157, 186, 200, 202
- Congress, U.S., 18, 20-21, 23-28, 53-55, 57-62, 75-77, 81-82, 88, 124, 153, 165, 168, 173, 177-79, 181, 184, 187, 193-97, 207, 214-17, 220
- Congressional Record* (legislative record), 55, 108, 115, 153, 166, 196, 203-4
- Connecticut (Conn.), 14, 17, 25, 33, 41, 45, 49, 88, 92, 104, 197
- Conservancy Districts, 29-30
- Consolidations, mergers, 142-43, 145-47, 188
- Constitutions (state), 7, 28, 35, 48, 66, 84, 100, 118, 131-49, 150, 191-92, 218
- Construction industry, 99
- Contract power, 78
- Controls, 30, 111, 116, 147, 155, 161-62, 169, 173, 178, 189, 191, 194-95, 198
- Corporations (see Authorities), 132, 165, 169, 181, 189
- Councils of government (COG) (see Regional COGs), 8, 21-22, 26, 31-33, 35-37, 45-46, 46 fn., 50, 52, 58, 60, 93-94, 110, 133, 140, 160, 173, 182
- Council of State Governments (CSG), 8, 17, 23, 27-28, 32, 42, 70, 75, 84-89, 88 fn., (CSG's addresses), 93-94, 106, 108, 110-11, 118, 120-21, 123, 139, 149, 157, 160, 186, 193
- Counties, 8, 14, 33-34, 37, 42, 45-46, 50, 58-61, 75, 91-93, 97, 109, 133, 139, 143, 145-46, 152, 155, 180, 189, 191, 201, 210
- County executive, 97, 141
- County Supervisors Association of California (CSAC), 39, 93, 102, 105-6, 116
- Courts, lawyers, judges (see Lawyers, Judges), 71-79, 148, 151, 161-62, 165, 180, 214-17, Appendix C
- Crime/Law Enforcement, 20, 36-37, 55, 68, 84, 106, 122, 133, 150, 155, 178, 190, 202
- D
- Dallas (Tex.), 14, 31
- Daly, Jerome, 180-81
- Dams, reservoirs, 24-25
- Data banks (see Computers, PPBS), 156-58
- Death formula, 13, 214
- Debt, 21, 30, 91, 110, 129, 142-43, 164, 166, 171, 179, 180, 182, 190, 194, 197-98, 218-19
- Delaware (Del.), 14, 17, 24-25, 88, 93
- Denver, 14
- Dictatorship, 7, 13, 41, 50, 60-61, 72, 77, 84, 102, 122, 160, 186, 188-89, 194-213, 220
- Districts, 172
- Dollar (devalued), 182-85, 195, 219
- Domestic non-laws, 55, Appendix B
- Doxiadis, C. A., 172
- Drinking water, 62-64, 66-67
- Dwyer, Florence, 16, 110-11, Appendix D
- E
- Eagleton Institute of Politics, 70, 86
- Economic development, 20-21, 25, 41, 54, 82, 159, 176, 186
- Eisenhower, Dwight, 110, 199
- Ekistics, 171-72
- Electric power, 23-24, 158, 194
- Electoral college, 82-83
- El Dorado county (Cal.) (see Tahoe), 92-93
- Emergencies, 186, 194-95
- Employers, 61
- Energy, 25, 194
- Enumeration of powers, 137, 141-42, 144-45, 148
- Environment, 30, 47, 102
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 14, 25, 51, 62, 64, 66
- Ervin, Sam. J. Jr., 110-11, Appendix D
- Evans, Dan, 112
- Evictions, 164-65
- Executive Orders (E.O.) and decrees, 14, 19, 53, 66, 77, 96, 127, 147, 174-75, 187, 193-95, 219
- Executive sector, 7, 13, 21, 24, 27, 32, 34, 46, 54, 54 fn., 56, 58, 60, 62, 69, 80, 80 fn., 81, 96, 102, 131, 141, 154, 157, 187, 195-96, 206, 214, Appendix D
- F
- Farmland, farmers, 29, 154, 212, 220
- Federal Advisory Committee Act (PL 92-463), 112
- Federal Judicial Center, 74-75
- Federal Regional Councils (FRC), 96
- Federal Register* (administrative record), 53-54, 56, 59, 61-62, 66, 68-69, 74
- Federal Reserve System (banks), 54, 90, 178-79, 180-82, 184, 195
- Federal-state-local, 7, 13, 42, 112
- Financing, 169, 174-76
- Fines, penalties, 61-62
- Fischer, Victor, 49
- Flett, Austin, 68, 74
- Florida (Fla.), 14, 17, 23, 33, 38, 88, 140, 145-46, 153, 191
- Fluoridation, 62, 66-68
- Ford Foundation, 19, 46, 81, 92, 101, 117-18, 123, 174-75, 192
- Ford Motor Co., 101
- Foreign, aliens, 42, 108, 171-72, 179, 183-84, 192-93, 195, 202-3, 217-18
- Foster, Wm. C., 101
- Foster, William Z., 219
- Foundations, tax-exempt (see Carnegie, Ford, Rockefeller), 8, 81, 172
- Fountain, L. H., 16, 110-11, Appendix D
- Four (4) regions, 14, 16

- Fourteenth (14th) Amendment, 25, 40, 56, 66, 76,
 151, 214-17
 Fraser, Donald M., 103, 183, 211-12
 "Freedom of Information Law," 59
 Freeways (see Highways)
 Fujii vs. State, 66, 213 fn., 215-17
- G
- Gallup, George (poll), 83
 Gardner, John W., 104
 General Power Grant (GPG), 55, 135-38, 141-42,
 144-45, 148-50, 160, 214
 Geography, 21, 21 fn., 23, 45-51, 55, 69, 151, 188,
 206
 Georgia (Ga.), 14, 17, 24, 45, 83, 88, 124, 205, Ap-
 pendix D
 Governance (unlimited), 7, 13-15, 17, 22, 27, 32-34,
 36, 39, 40-42, 45-52, 54, 58, 66, 69-70, 73, 76,
 81-82, 84, 106, 118, 127, 136, 139, 143-44,
 147-48, 153, 173, 186-88, 197-98, 201, 206, 220
 Governors (state), 8, 21, 24, 28, 36-37, 47, 57, 61-62,
 88, 95-96, 100, 106, 109-10, 131-32, 148, 152,
 154, 172, 175, 187-88, 190-91, 206, 212
 Governors Conference (national) (see NGC), 86,
 88, 95, 106, 108, 110-11, 118, 122
 Grants, 16, 123
 Great Lakes, 20-21, 23, 26
 Guam, 23, 159
 Guidelines (see Measurements, mixes), 147, 153,
 195
 Gulick, Luther, 80, 101-2
 Guns, firearms, 37-38, 55, 188
- H
- Hamilton, Calvin, 98
 Harvard University, 151
 Hawaii, 14, 17, 29, 88
 Health, 55-56, 63, 143, 145, 217
 Health, Education, Welfare Department (HEW),
 14, 23, 47, 54, 96, 98, 104, 173, 195
 Heard, Alexander, 110, 151
 Heller, Walter, 174
 Highways, 21-22, 25-26, 45, 55, 152
 "Home rule" charters, 136, 144, 148
 Hospitals, 55, 132, 140, 153
 Housing, 19, 55, 102, 129, 153, 159, 163, 168-71,
 176-77, 186, 189-91, 194-95, 215
 Housing & Urban Development Department
 (HUD), 14, 24, 26-27, 31-32, 46-47, 58-61, 73, 75,
 78, 81, 94, 98, 101-2, 108-9, 124-29, 153, 159,
 169-70, 172-77, 198, 200, 203, Appendix D
 Houston (Tex.), 125-28
 Humphrey, Hubert H. (H.H.H.), 18-19, 83, 90, 102,
 105, 173, 200
- I
- Idaho (Ida.), 14, 17, 29, 88, 134, 136
 Illinois (Ill.), 14-15, 17, 27, 41, 68-69, 73-74, 87-88,
 136, 168, 191, 193, Appendix D
 Income tax (IRS, Internal Revenue Service), 17,
 32, 35, 43, 54-55, 68-69, 73, 117, 180, 188, 193,
 218, Appendix C
 Indiana (Ind.), 14, 17, 27, 29, 41, 60, 88, 145, 200-3,
 Appendix D
 Indianapolis (Ind.), 100, 145, 201-3
 Industries, 21, 23, 25, 164, 170, 195
 Initiative power, 192
 Inner core (of Syndicate 1313), 80-98
 Inspections, 53, 55, 61-62, 66, 71, 153, 167-69
 Institute of Public Administration, 102
- Interest expense/debt service, 178-79, 182, 184,
 194, 219
 Intergovernmental agreements, 140
 Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 (PL
 90-577), 54, 55 fn., 56-57, 61, 186-87, 214, 220
 Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth
 (ICUG), 106
 Intergovernmental Personnel Act, 108-9
 International City Management Association
 (ICMA), 91, 94, 109, 122, 139, 141, 157, 202
 International Conference of Building Officials
 (ICBO), 71-72
 International money, 18, 178, 183-84
 International non-laws, 54-55, 165, 187, 212,
 214-16, 220, Appendix B
 International regions, 38-39, 197
 International Union of Local Authorities
 (IULA), 109, 200-1
 Interstate Clearinghouse on Mental Health
 (ICMH), 85
 Interstate compacts, 26-29, 87-88, 95
 Investments, investors, 25, 90, 129, 152, 165, 182,
 210
 Iowa (Ia.), 14, 17, 78, 88, 163
 Iron Works Pike, Lexington (Ky.), CSG address,
 86
- J
- Johnson, Lyndon B. (LBJ), 54, 57, 66, 90, 100-2,
 116, 126, 169, 203
 Joint Powers Agreement, 37, 143
 Jones, Victor, 19, 40, 111, 214
 Judges (see Courts, Lawyers)
 Justice, judicial, 74-75
- K
- Kansas (Kans.), 14, 17, 73, 89, 152, 190
 Kansas City, 14, 31
 Keith, John, 19
 Kentucky (Ky.), 14, 17, 24, 27, 84-86, 89, 93, 131, 135
 King, Martin Luther, Jr., 105
 Kings (monarchs), 43, 71
- L
- Labor, 21, 61, 104, 129, 185, 195
 Labor, Department of, 14, 35, 47, 61
 Lake Tahoe (see Tahoe)
 Lancaster (Cal.), 97-98
 Land, land use, 19, 21-22, 24, 29, 30, 55, 82, 99-100,
 105, 109, 117, 125-28, 150, 154-56, 161-64, 169,
 171-74, 176-77, 181, 186, 191-92, 216, 218-19,
 220
 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
 (LEAA), 14, 37
 "law factories," 42, 45, 83, 85, 87, 174
 Lawyers (see Courts, Judges), 161-62
 League of California Cities, 102, 106
 League of Women Voters, 57, 83-84, 91, 101-2, 123,
 131, 135, 139, 191, 207, 211-12
 Legislative law, 13
 Lexington (Ky.), 8, 27, 32, 84, 86-87
 Liberty Amendment Committee, U.S.A., 43, 68,
 68 fn., 69, 74
 Libraries, 55
 Lobbying, 107, 116, 130
 Local government, 45, 48, 53-54, 57-58, 60, 93-94,
 100-1, 109, 132, 142-45, 147, 169, 201
 Logan Act, 202-3
 Los Angeles (Cal.), 166-67, 190, 197, 218, Appendix
 C

- Los Angeles county (Cal.), 30-31, 190
Louisiana (La.), 14, 17, 31, 89
Lugar, Richard G., 111, 200-3, Appendix D
- M
- Macauley, Thomas Babington, 5
MacDougall, Wm. R., 93
Maine, 14, 17, 89, Appendix D
Maltester, Jack, 110-11, Appendix D
Managers (administrators), 7, 80, 97, 136, 138-39, 148, 159, 169, 178, 186, 188, 191-92, 206
Manpower, 21, 153
Maps, 2, 23, 162, 173
Maryland, (Md.), 14, 17, 71, 89, 131, 133-35, 166, 168, 190-91, 220
Marxism, 18, 21 fn., 80
Massachusetts (Mass.), 14, 17, 51, 72, 89, 108, 124, 151, 164-65, 168, 171-72, 189-91, Appendix D
Mayors, 8, 19, 96, 106, 109, 143-44, 180, 201-2, 206, 208, 210, 218
McCarran, Patrick (late U.S. Senator), 216
Measurements, mixes (Metro), 70, 76, 82, 104, 145, 150-62, 204, 208, 218
Megalopolis, 104
Mental health, 87
Mergers, consolidations, 142-43, 151, 173, 201-2
Merriam, Charles E., 80
Merriam, Robert E., 113, Appendix D
MetroChart (inside front cover), 20, 220
Metro charters (regional, General Power Grant), ("home rule"), 35, 136, 142-45, 147, 160
Metrocrats, 7, 8, 13, 17-18, 25-26, 34-35, 38, 41, 48, 50, 56-58, 70-71, 74-75, 84, 86, 94-95, 99, 107-8, 111, 125, 128, 132-34, 139-40, 143, 145-47, 150, 152, 157-58, 169, 172, 186-98, 206-7, 209, 212, 214-17, 219
Metrocrats' syndicate, 80-130, 157
Metropolitan Government (unlimited) (see Metro regional governance), 7, 23, 51-52, 81, 90, 118, 143-44, 147, 151, 153, 158, 190, 215
Metro regional governance (unlimited), 7, 14, 17, 36, 69, 73, 80-115, 95, 103, 122, 127-28, 131, 139, 142, 144-48, 151, 153, 158-60, 169, 175, 186, 188-91, 197-99, 204, 206, 219, 220
Metro system, 7, 8, 13, 14, 18, 27, 34, 62, 69, 75, 77, 80-115, 97, 103, 108-9, 135, 138-39, 143-45, 147, 150, 153, 169, 176, 187, 191, 195-96, 198, 206, 220
Mexico, 26, 38-39
Miami-Dade (Metro county), 23, 33, 38, 100, 145-46
Michiana Area Council of Governments (MACOG), 41, 60-61
Michigan (Mich.), 14, 17, 38, 41, 49, 60, 89, 94, 124, 134-35, 141, 153, 166, 172, 179, 191
Minisink, 24-25
Minneapolis (Minn.), 110, 129, 169, 174-75, 183, 188, 200, 210-12, 219
Minnesota (Minn.), 14, 17, 19, 78, 89, 103, 110, 129, 169, 173-75, 180-81, 183, 187-88, 200, 210-12, 219
Mississippi (Miss.), 14, 17, 24, 78, 89
Missouri (Mo.), 14, 17, 89, 152, 191, Appendix D
Mixes (social, political), 145, 150-62
Model Cities (Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, PL 89-754), 24, 32, 54-57, 55 fn., 61, 80, 104, 125-28, 152, 173, 202, 214, 220
Modernization, 13-14, 16-17, 82, 100-1
Money, credit, 18, 21, 43, 77, 176, 178-85, 191-92, 194-95, 197, 206
Montana (Mont.), 14, 15, 17, 29, 78, 89, 136, 148-49
Moreno, Jacob L., 80-81
Multi-county regions, 34, 47, 50, 91, 159, 188, 197-98
Multi-region regions, 41, 184, 188, 198
Multi-state regions, commissions, compacts, 27, 33, 42, 45-46, 60, 92, 124, 160, 197-98
"Multi-state Tax Compact," 88, 94
Mundialization, 200, 208-10, 219
Municipal Finance Officers Association of U.S. and Canada (MFOA), 17-18, 158
Muskie, Edmund S., 18, 90, 108-11, 115, 153, 187, Appendix D
- N
- Naftalin, Arthur, 110-11
Nashville (Tenn.), 33-34
National Academy for Public Administration (NAPA), 95-96
National Association of Attorneys-General (NAAG), 85, 88, 106, 123
National Association of Counties (NACo), 17, 22, 32, 37, 45-46, 46 fn., 84, 91-94, 105-8, 110-11, 118-20, 122, 133-34, 137-39, 157, 186, 200, 202
National Association of Home Builders, 100
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO), 32, 73, 98, 120-21, 168
National Association of Regional Councils (NARC, formerly NSRC), 37, 46, 93-94, 118-19
National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO), 85, 88
National Association of Tax Administrators (NATA), 94-95
National Civic Review (Metro magazine), 26 fn., 90, 99, 107, 131, 172
National Commission on Urban Problems, (NCUP), 117
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (NCCUSL), 85, 94
National Conference of Court Administrative Officers (NCCAO), 75, 85
National Conference of State Legislative Leaders (NCSLL), 123
National Governors Conference (NGC), 28, 36-37, 85, 88, 94-95, 106, 108-9, 111, 118, 122-23, 186
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (NIMLO), 68, 71-72, 79, 168
National League of Cities (NLC formerly AMA), 22, 32, 37, 45-46, 46 fn., 83, 91, 93-94, 106-8, 110-11, 118-22, 139, 141, 157, 186, 200, 202
National Legislative Conference (NLegC), 85, 107, 123
National Municipal League (NML), 17, 32, 34, 40, 81-85, 84 fn., 90-91, 97-98, 100, 102, 106-7, 118, 121, 123, 131, 133-35, 137-38, 142, 147-49, 160, 193
National Planning Act (proposed), 18
National Planning Association (NPA), 102-3
National Service for Regional Councils (NSRC now NARC), 93-94, 118-19
National Society of State Legislators (NSSL), 123
Nebraska (Nebr.), 14, 17, 89
Netherlands, The Hague, 105
Nevada (Nev.), 14, 17, 26, 29, 31, 76, 89, 92, 197, Appendix D
New England, 20, 23, 28
New Hampshire (N.H.), 14, 17, 43-44, 61-62, 89
New Jersey (N.J.), 14-15, 17, 24-25, 33, 41, 45, 49,

- 69-70, 86, 89, 139, 147, 150, 152, 174, 197, Appendix D
 New Mexico (N.Mex.), 14, 17, 29, 31, 89, 134-35
 New towns, cities, 22, 129, 172-76, 202
 New York (city), 14, 15, 22, 45, 85-86, 182
 New York (state), 14-15, 17, 24-25, 33, 41, 49, 89, 97, 131-32, 135, 141, 152, 176, 197, 209, Appendix D
 Nixon, Richard M., U.S. President, 14, 27, 54, 56-57, 78, 80-81, 91, 95-96, 111-12, 169, 182-84, 186, 195-96, 198, 201-3, 206
 non-laws (see Rules, Regulations, Administrative, etc.), 13, 36-37, 46-47, 53-70, 77, 107, 165, 186-87, 214-16, 220
 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 103, 183, 197-203
 North Carolina (N.C.), 14, 17, 24, 89, 140, 155, Appendix D
 North Dakota (N.D.), 14, 17, 89, 134-36
 Nuclear (atomic energy), 25, 28-29
- O
- Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA), 61-62
 Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), 14, 47
 Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP), 194-95
 Office of Management and Budget (OMB), 24 fn., 34, 46, 54 fn., 56, 59, 96, 111, 157, 187, Appendix D
 Ohio (O.), 14, 17, 29, 89, 191, 200
 Oklahoma (Okla.), 14, 17, 31, 78, 89, 93, 152
 Ombudsman, 109-10, 192-93
 One-man-one-vote (see Reapportionment), 15, 107, 118, 131, 138, 216
 One-Party (Metrocrats), 18, 57, 106, 122, 140
 One-World (see World), 145, 147, 150, 182-84, 187, 194, 198-99, 202, 204, 206, 209, 213, 215, 217, 219
 Open Space, 153, 174
 "Operation Breakthrough," 125, 170, 174
 Options, optional concepts, 147-48
 Ordinances (legislative action), 13, 136-37, 145, 152, 191-92
 Oregon (Ore.), 14, 17, 29, 31-32, 46-47, 50, 58, 87-89, 119-20, 131, 134-35, 140-41, 144, 146, 152, 154, 205, Appendix D
 Oregon Commission on Interstate Cooperation, 87
 Organization of American States (OAS), 197-98, 204
 Ozark, 20, 23, 42, 152
- P
- Paired towns, 172-73
 Panama Canal, 203-4
 Parole and Probation Compact Administrators Association, 75, 85
 Partnerships (political, economic), 7, 61, 83, 129, 176
 Petitions, 113, 192
 Pennsylvania (Pa.), 14-15, 17, 24-25, 87, 89, 124, 135, 147-48
 Philadelphia (Pa.), 14
 Planners, 84, 98-100, 102, 129, 166, 171-72, 188, 197, 220
 Planning, 7, 16, 20-22, 29-30, 33, 41, 45, 57, 59, 69, 98-99, 108, 110, 117, 124, 127, 142-43, 150, 152-55, 159, 169, 171-72, 186, 195, 197, 202, 204, 215
 Planning, Programming, Budgeting Systems (PPBS) (see Computers, Data banks), 96, 104, 150, 157, 158 fn.
 Police, police power, 23, 28, 37, 155, 164, 167, 194, 198, 208
 Pollution, 27-29, 66, 140, 145
 Population, 105, 124, 170-71
 President (see Nixon and U.S. Pres.), 14, 194-96, 202, 204-5, Appendix D
 Privacy, 71, 106, 118, 156, 168
 Private ownership, property, 24, 99, 109, 140, 150, 161, 163, 166-67, 173, 176, 189-91, 197, 217-18
 Private Property Protection Act (PPP), 126, 126 fn.
 Public Administration Clearinghouse (PACH), 7, 20, 81, 86, 99, 102 fn., 176
 Public Administration Service (PAS), 22, 34, 84, 86, 91, 138, 157
 Public Affairs Council, Wash., D.C., 84
 Public Housing, 76, 78-79, 165, 169, 190-92, 215
 Public water systems, 64
 Public welfare, 7, 55, 106, 117, 140, 169, 217
 Public works, 117, 186
 Puerto Rico (P.R.), 14, 23, 159
- R
- Rarick, Hon. John R., Congressman, 75, 75 fn., 109, 113, 182, 196
 Reagan, Ronald, 112, Appendix D
 Real estate, realtors, 25-26, 99-100, 146, 150, 161, 163, 171, 173-75, 180, 215, 219
 Reapportionment, state, 15-16, 82-83, 107, 118, 131, 216
 Recreation/parks, leisure, 19, 24, 45, 55, 102, 153
 Red China, 81, 150, 205, 207, 210, 219
 Referendum, 168, 188, 190-91, 215
 Regions (in general), 13-44, 49, 50, 58, 60, 76, 81, 87, 93-94, 100, 103, 107-9, 117, 133, 147, 152-53, 159, 172, 184, 187, 197-98, 214
 Region I, 2, 14, 62
 Region II, 2, 14
 Region III, 2, 14
 Region IV, 2, 14
 Region V, 2, 14
 Region VI, 2, 14
 Region VII, 2, 14
 Region VIII, 2, 14
 Region IX, 2, 14, 47
 Region X, 2, 14, 46, 58
 Regional citizen, 39, 41, 52
 Regional councils of government (see COG's), 22, 25, 37, 45-46, 48
 Regional councils (see Federal RC's, NARC, NSRC), 107, 107 fn.
 Regional governance, 19, 28, 45, 51-52, 54, 100, 108, 136, 142-43, 158, 201, 215
 Regionalism, regionalization, 8, 13, 14, 17, 21, 23, 30, 36, 40, 42-43, 45-46, 49-50, 53-55, 58-59, 60, 76, 82, 93, 103-5, 107, 109, 111, 132, 148, 152, 157, 159-60, 169-70, 174, 186-87, 193, 197-99, 206-7, 212
 Regional Plan Association (N.Y.) (RPA), 19, 25, 33
 Regional Planning, 19, 24, 152, 160
 Region-building, 25, 36, 54, 57, 124, 191
 Regulations, regulatory power (see non-laws and Administrative rules and regulations), 13, 26, 36-37, 53, 62, 64, 68-70, 73-74, 127, 139, 169, 172, 187-88, 194, 214
 Relocation, 21, 56, 169
 Reorganizations, 7, 14, 81, 95
 Representative government (limited and legis-

- lative), 18, 26, 45, 73-74, 94, 102, 106, 148, 157, 188, 192
- Republic, 5, 153, 156, 218
- Reserved power charters (see Tenth [10th] Amendment), 137
- Resolutions (administrative action), 73, 97, 137, 188, 191, 219
- Reuss, Henry S., 14, 16, 19
- Revenue Sharing, 17, 19, 112, 121, 122, 124, 180
- Rhode Island (R.I.), 14, 17, 89, 93, 131, 134-35
- Right to vote, 76, 78-79, 191
- Rivers, river basins, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 54, 87
- Rockefeller, 42, 81-82, 86, 97-98, 110, 117-18, 163, 183
- Rockefeller, Nelson, 110-11, 198
- Romney, George, 27, 94, 111, 125, 129, 174-75, 177, 198, 200, 203, Appendix D
- Roosevelt, Franklin D., 53, 80
- Rules (see Regulations, non-laws, and Administrative rules and regulations)
- Rutgers (New Jersey State University), 32, 70, 86
- S
- Sacramento (Cal.), 34-35
- Safe Drinking Water Act, H.R. 14899 (proposed, 1972), 62-65
- Sagamore Center Conference, 22
- San Francisco (Cal.), 14, 47, 85-86, 100, 205
- Schools, education, colleges, 55, 69-70, 84, 104-5, 107, 110-12, 132-33, 142, 150, 153, 158-62, 195, 215-16, Appendix C
- Search warrants, 71, 167-69
- Seattle, 14, 31, 46, 58
- Self-government, self-rule, 7, 13, 101, 105, 136, 139, 142
- Senators (see U.S. Senate), 15, 166, 179
- Separation of powers, 13, 54, 75, 160, 187, 214, 220 (Seven) "701" planning funds, 35, 105, 108
- Sewers, 50, 55, 60, 62, 66, 140, 145, 147, 153, 169, 171
- Short ballot, 110, 138
- Shultz, George P., 111, Appendix D
- Small Business Administration (SBA), 14
- Smith, Wilber E., 22, 93
- Social regimentation, -engineering, -action, 13, 57, 104-5, 124, 132, 151-52, 154, 172-73, 201, 203, 215
- Socio-economic, 54, 117, 129, 134, 172, 195
- South Carolina (S.C.), 14, 17, 89, 147-48
- South Dakota (S.D.), 14, 17, 89, Appendix D
- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), 198, 209
- Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), 22, 31-32, 35, 37, 47-48, 50, 93, 106, 116, 133, 197-98
- Sovereignty, 136, 143, 160, 184-85, 203, 205-6, 208, 216
- Soviet, 20, 81, 193-94, 205, 219-20
- Special Drawing Rights (SDR), 184-85
- Spending, 143, 159, 170, 179, 180, 191-92, 204
- Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA), 153
- Stanford Research Institute, 98, 175
- State level administrative rules and regulations, 54, 61
- Statewide Committees Opposing Regional Plan Areas (SCORPA), 113
- Statute law (legislative), 13, 56, 58-59, 61-62, 72, 76, 136, 187
- Sub-regions, -states, -units, 14, 34-36, 40, 80, 195, 208-9
- Subversive, 20
- Supreme Court (See U.S. Supreme Court), 15
- Syndicate 1313, Metro-1313, 7, 8, 16-20, 22, 25-28, 32-33, 38, 40-41, 45-46, 49, 66, 68, 70-71, 73, 75, 80-115, 119, 122, 131, 136, 139, 140, 142, 147-49, 153, 157-58, 160-61, 168-70, 172-76, 186-88, 192-93, 200-2, 216, 220
- T
- Tahoe, Lake, 26-28, 40, 76, 88, 92, 197
- Taxes, taxing, taxpayers, 7, 17, 23, 30, 34, 42, 45, 47-53, 68-69, 73, 88, 91, 93-94, 99, 101, 104-5, 107-8, 110, 116-17, 123, 128, 131, 133, 142-43, 145-47, 153-54, 158, 161-62, 166-67, 170-76, 179-80, 182-83, 188-92, 197, 202, 209-10, 216, 218-19
- Tax-exempt (untaxed), 8, 129, 134, 165, 169, 173, 175, 177-78, 186, 192
- Tax increment, -allocation financing, 166-67
- Tennessee (Tenn.), 14, 17, 24-25, 33, 89, 142-43, 145-47, 151, Appendix D
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 22-25
- Ten (10) Federal Regions (Metros), 2, 13-14, 18, 24, 34, 46-47, 60-61, 66, 92, 96, 111-12, 169, 198, 200, 206, 219
- Tenth (10th) Amendment, U.S. Constitution (reserved power), 136-38, 142, 148, 150, 218
- Terrible 1313 Revisited* (book), 7, 81 fn.
- Texas (Tex.), 14, 17, 30-31, 37, 41, 78, 87, 89, 125-28, 152
- Thirteen-Thirteen*, 1313 Center, clearinghouse (PACH), syndicate, 7, 8, 15-16, 80-115, 134
- Tocks Island, 24-25, 25 fn.
- Top-of-the-Pier, 99-100, 189, 192
- Toronto (Can.), 17, 51-52, 158, 169, 201
- Transportation, 19, 21, 41, 45, 55, 101-2, 107, 117, 124-25, 140, 153, 158, 172-73, 186, 189-90, 197
- Transportation, Department of (DOT), 14
- Twenty (20) regions, 15-16
- Twin Cities Metropolitan Council (TCMC), 129-30, 175, 187-88
- Tyrants, tyranny, 44, 61, 196
- U
- Ullman, Al, 60, 111, Appendix D
- UNIGOV, 111, 145, 200-2
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), 21, 80-81, 87, 170, 193-94
- United Nations (UN), 7, 14, 20, 23, 42, 49, 54-57, 62-68, 71, 73, 91, 103, 103 fn., 106-7, 116-17, 144-45, 150, 165, 170, 187, 193-94, 196-99, 201, 203-10, 212-19, Appendix C
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 101
- U.S. Constitution, 13, 16, 27, 39, 40-41, 54-57, 62, 66-69, 74, 87, 95, 120, 122, 137-38, 142, 148, 165, 179-80, 182, 184, 187, 195, 213-18
- U.S. Criminal Code, 20
- U.S. House of Representatives, 15-16, 24, 27-28, 55, 63, 76, 82, 94, 106, 115, 122, 153, 177, 182, 186-87, 204, Appendix D
- U.S. Mayors Conference (USMC), 17, 19, 46, 89-91, 106, 108, 110-11, 120-21, 139, 141, 157
- U.S. President, 14-15, 34, 82-83, 96, 106, 111, 153, 184, 201, 206, Appendix D
- U.S. Senate, 15, 24, 27-28, 55, 76, 82, 94, 106, 115, 122, 153, 163, 177, 186-87, 199, 215, 220, Appendix D

- U.S. Supreme Court, 15-16, 71, 78-79, 151, 165, 168, 216
 U.S. Treasury Department, 68, 182, 188, 195, Appendix D
 University of Chicago, 85, 131, 168
 Unruh, Jesse M., 110-11, 192
 Urban America, 46, 98, 98 fn., 101-2, 220
 Urban Coalition, national, 78, 91, 104-5, 139
 Urban Land Institute (ULI), 99-100, 102
 Urban League, 174
 Urban renewal, 8, 16, 24, 55-56, 72-73, 82, 99-101, 110, 129, 138, 150-51, 153, 163-77, 180, 188-89, 191-92, 198, 202, 212, 215, 218
 Utah, 14-15, 17, 29, 89, 140, 147-48
- V
- Vandals, 13, 66
 Vanderbilt University, 151
 Vermont (Vt.), 14, 17, 89, 93
 Veto power, 43, 55-56, 97, 136, 141, 143, 184, 188, 206
 Vietnam, 209-10
 Virginia (Va.), 14, 17, 24, 78, 89, 136, 200-2
 Virgin Islands (V.I.), 2, 14, 23, 159
- W
- War, 194, 197-213
 Washington, D.C., 14, 32, 36-37, 106, 145, 165, 172, 194, 197, 202
 Washington (state), 14, 17, 29, 46, 58, 89, 192
 Water, 24-26, 30, 45, 55, 60, 62-68, 153, 171, 194
 Watergate, 115
 Water systems, 64, 147
 Weaver, Robert C., 98, 102, 177
 Welfare (see public welfare)
 West Virginia (W. Va.), 14, 17, 89
 Wheaton, Professor Wm. L. C., 98, 174
 White House, 13, 14, 31, 92, 96, 102, 115-16, 203, 206
 Wisconsin (Wisc.), 14, 17, 89, Appendix D
 Wood, Robert C., 101, 177
 Workable Program (WP), 127-28, 169-70
 Workable Program for Community Improvement (WPCI) same as above
 World Citizenship, 66, 90 fn., 103, 109, 111, 183, 200, 210-12, 214-20, Appendix C
 World Constitution, 208
 World governance, 20, 23, 40, 54, 71, 73, 76, 83-84, 84 fn., 101, 103, 106, 150, 172, 182-85, 195, 197-213, Appendix C
 World non-laws (see international non-laws)
 World regional council, 202, 206
 World tax, 183, 185, 218-19, Appendix C
 WXUR (radio station), 70
 Wyoming, (Wyo.), 14-15, 17, 29, 87, 89
- Y
- Ylvisaker, Paul N., 19, 101, 174
 Yntema, Theodore O., 101
- Z
- Zoning, 7, 16, 23, 29, 55, 100, 110, 116-17, 125-28, 140 fn., 151-56, 161-62, 176, 191

The Author:

For more than fifteen years, Jo Hindman has been known as an unyielding opponent of the alien ideas that have been turning the self-government of Americans into a grotesque replica of the old world's "divine right of rulers."

Her history is that she was born in California, came out of college about the time that the Metropolitan Government movement was forming its most notorious tangle — the Public Administration Clearing House at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago (Ill.), know variously as PACH, *Thirteen-Thirteen*, The 1313 Center, and Syndicate, Metro-1313.

Her path crossed 1313's in the late 1950's. She reported it as an idea, a movement and an address, writing at the time in the national magazine field. She became west coast editor for *American Mercury* when the magazine was published out of New York.

Two books on Metro followed, *Terrible 1313 Revisited* (1963) and *Blame Metro* (1966). She established a syndicated newspaper column *MetroNews* (1964) soon to begin its eleventh year of continuous publication by newspapers in several states.

Several monographs appeared; "Metro Menaces the '70's," "Metro Governance and What's Behind It," "ACIR — The U.N. Cell." Taken serially, her writings chart the treacherous course set by domestic Metro, traceable from the old League of Nations to the present United Nations Organization.

Mrs. Hindman coined the word *Metrocrat* to designate those who promote the now *regional Metro governance*. The "divine right of the Metrocrats" has become a target for her editorial zeal. She believes her fairly recent expose of Metro's non-law system to be of major significance in the citizens' rejection of Metro.

Radio, television, lecture rostrums are well known to her. Now resident in central Oregon, she travels occasionally to turn up new evidence in the Metro field.



The CAXTON PRINTERS, Ltd.

CALDWELL, IDAHO