

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 Partitioning<sup>1</sup> a White House spokesman boasted, "The

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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.<sup>2</sup> 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

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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,<sup>3</sup> 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,"<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>5</sup> 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).<sup>6</sup> 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

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.<sup>10</sup>

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.<sup>11</sup>

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,<sup>12</sup> "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).<sup>13</sup>

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.*"<sup>14</sup>

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,<sup>15</sup> 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,"<sup>16</sup> 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 Congress<sup>17</sup> when the House of Representatives sent to the Senate an Amendment which bypassed Model Cities Sec. 204,<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup> 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 bottomland 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.<sup>20</sup>

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.<sup>21</sup> 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?<sup>22</sup>

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.<sup>23</sup>

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.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> 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.

juncts 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.<sup>26</sup> 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.<sup>27</sup>

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.<sup>28</sup>

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),<sup>29</sup> 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 California<sup>30</sup> and Minnesota<sup>31</sup> 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-agentry 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.<sup>32</sup> 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."<sup>33</sup>

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 boondoggie.

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.<sup>35</sup>

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.<sup>36</sup> 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.<sup>37</sup>

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.<sup>38</sup>

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

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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.<sup>39</sup>

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 CCLGR<sup>40</sup> (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) meeting<sup>41</sup> 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.<sup>42</sup>

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.<sup>43</sup>

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, strewed with April '68's rotting riot rubble, where violent crimes have increased almost three times in the last decade, raises questions about federal capability<sup>44</sup> 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 boundaries<sup>45</sup> 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,<sup>46</sup> 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 area<sup>47</sup> 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.<sup>48</sup> 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 "neighborbormen," 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.)<sup>49</sup> The latter was originated by 1313's Council of State Governments in 1961.<sup>50</sup>

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.<sup>51</sup>

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 movement<sup>1</sup> 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 clearinghouse<sup>2</sup> in the sense of OMB's A-95. The ruse 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.