

interlocking directorate, self-perpetuated by 1313, steers the giant holding group. The impropriety of such undue concentration of power is concealed by talk about the need to "modernize" and to "innovate."

The frightful new Governance is burying Americans under dread fates: overnight condemnations of homes by retroactive housing and building codes, urban renewal land confiscation, the false one-man-one-vote steal, vast regional governments; in short, a predatory raid on our unalienable rights endowed by The Creator.

The organism Metro, inseparable from its creator 1313, destroys what it invades, the U.S. Federal Government, for instance. Under anonymous Metro-1313, local governments are turning into branch-house governments regulated by the absentee colossus administered from Wash., D.C.

A major part of federal decision-making is spurred by 1313's portable unit, the ACIR (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations), monitored from 1313 in Chicago. 1313 agents from *without* are called in to testify before congressional committees on measures prepared by 1313 agents *within* federal government.

In mid-1969, the giant politico-economic 1313 conglomerate moved closer to its kin in the financial field, a banking conglomerate which seeks the vast power inherent in the present One-Bank Holding Company Law. Chase Manhattan Bank, a Rockefeller adjunct, attempted to condition a Congressional committee to favor non-restrictive status quo legislation.

A horrified Congressman, warning against the possible takeover of small and large businesses to be operated by giant "one-banks," regrets that so few businessmen step forward to protest their economic death warrant.

With 1313, the situation is reversed: a surprising number of people know about the Metro threat. It is Congress that stays silent.

### 1313'S NML STALKS THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

While most Americans regard the Electoral College issue as a good-natured debate, Syndicate 1313, implacable foe of check-and-balance government, has marked for ruin the time-tested minority-vote protection system. As usual, 1313's New York-based National Municipal League leads the way as it did when 1313 engineered legislative reapportionment in the fifty state legislatures. Reapportionment threw to the big cities the power to run state governments.

1313's assault against the Electoral College could result in three or four states running the Republic through a Presidential monopoly.

The United States Electoral College system protects the minority vote of rural America during presidential elections. Voters within the States, represented by votes cast in the Electoral College, presently elect the U.S. President.

Each state controls E.C. votes equal to the number of Congressmen it sends to Congress *plus* two votes representative of its two U.S. Senators. Those two votes per state spoil the brew for 1313. The two votes awarded on a non-population basis occasionally can prevent the big population centers from getting their way *every* time.

With the E.C. check-and-balance as provided by Art. II, Sec. 2 of the U.S.

Constitution, the Electoral College votes of the small states have just a bare chance of "placing," now and then. Without the E.C. system, most of the fifty states might just as well not report their Presidential "popular" vote at all.

To cut out that chance of the minority, Syndicate 1313 is trying to do away with the Electoral College and to get the U.S. President elected by popular vote, that is, by using 1313's gimmick: one-man-one-vote.

Two units of Syndicate 1313 in 1968 ran their annual conferences tail-to-nose in New Orleans, NML airing its theme "Partnership for Urban Progress," December 1-4, and National League of Cities (formerly American Municipal Assn.) December 6-11, theming "Municipal Responsiveness in a Changing World." NLC has offices in Washington, D.C., and under its former AMA name, was at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, the syndicate's core address.

Members of city councils, mayors and other officials throng to NLC meets. Who goes to NML? Answer: bankers, insurance executives, attorneys, federal Metrocrats from 1313's portable law factory within federal government, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR); also, college professors, League of Women Voters, and 1313 "think men."

The Electoral College topic occupied a climactic position on the NML agenda in New Orleans, December 4, 1968.

In 1960, NML's magazine, *National Civic Review*, reported a 2-1 poll favoring Electoral College reform. The poll was taken by George Gallup, long-time NML trustee. In 1967, another Gallup Poll reported essentially the same findings. During 1968, a half-page ad showed up on the back cover of NML's monthly magazine pinpointing the Electoral College, asking "What are its dangers?" claiming, "As never before, political and civic leaders and organizations are calling for reform."

The paper storm kicked up against the Electoral College by Syndicate 1313 is running the same course taken by allied 1313 movements, such as state constitution revisions and Metro region-making.

If 1313 triumphs in doing away with the Electoral College, the step would be tantamount to ejecting most of the States from Presidential elections of the future. Sparsely populated States' votes never could dent the power of a few big States with the mammoth population urban centers.

#### NML-1313 SPEAKER CALLS FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

Some of the big name figures flaunted in advance publicity failed to show up at the National Municipal League's conference on government late in 1971 in Atlanta (Ga.). NML promotes Metro regional governance.

Gaps were evident on many panels. Audiences formed scatter patterns in the ash-tray dotted rooms on a top floor of the Sheraton-Biltmore. But the luncheons rattled with handclapping audiences.

Hubert H. Humphrey, at the time a U.S. Senator from Minnesota, arrived one noon trailing a boiling wake of photogs, reporters and assorted varieties of politicians.

Five or six concurrent sessions, mornings and afternoons, totalling almost a daily dozen, took place Monday through Wednesday, Nov. 15-17. No one person could absorb it all. None did. The theme was, "Is the United States Governable?"

Precision timing prevailed as the League counted its scalps. Questions but no "speeches" from the audience were permitted. Even Metro veteran Harry Toulmin, identifying himself with Public Administration Service (1313 E. 60th St., Chicago), was interrupted in an oration, by St. Louis attorney James A. Singer who bluntly asked Toulmin if he had a question. Singer was pinch-hitting on the chairmanless, key-speakerless "New County Government" panel. The cooperating sponsor, 1313's National Assn. of Counties failed to supply its own director to give the leadoff.

Generally, audiences hailing from "back home" seemed interested in relating the nitty-gritty of their civic problems, seemingly oblivious to the overall pro-Metro pitch of the convention's Metrocratic heirarchy.

When Richard A. Armstrong, executive director of Public Affairs Council of Wash., D.C. on the panel "Business Leadership in Governmental Reform" named world government as the solution,<sup>5</sup> his remark sailed over the heads of the audience like a cork out of a pop gun. Questioned aside later on the lack of response to his global pitch, he said defensively, "Well — I tried."

In addition to the League of Women Voters, participants included the usual key 1313 groups, also the Georgia Municipal Assn., federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR), Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, National Assn. of State Boards of Education, National School Boards Assn., National Civil Service League, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Urban Institute, etc. Students from Georgia's colleges scooped up extra academic credits for attending.

The NML is dedicated to governmental overhaul — a total shift of governing power from the citizenry to an administrative dictatorship (governance). NML's so-called "model" charters and constitutions abetted by administrative procedural methods prove the point.

In NML's earlier years before the turn of the century, its meetings were attended by prominent citizens sincerely interested in municipal affairs. They read their manuscripts to one another on the duties of citizenship and so on.

In the thirties a change had occurred. The attendance was captured by highly trained and salaried specialists — the Metrocrats — employees of Syndicate 1313's numerous research organizations, city planners, university professors, pro-Metro elected officials and the like.

Today, the lunch-and-tour sector of NML's membership, perhaps almost innocently, supports those exploiting forces that are reshaping American government into the miserable status of a mere global state within a world governance.

### IS THE 1313 ADDRESS TOO HOT?

A reader in Kentucky reported that a 1313 bellwether was planning to abandon the political syndicate's administrative headquarters at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago to move to Lexington, Kentucky.

Reportedly, the Council of State Governments, 1313's Metro law factory,

5. Armstrong address 11/16/71 at National Conference on Government of the National Municipal League meeting in Atlanta (Ga.), p. 10, he said, "The ultimate goal is world government."

examined Lexington-area sites during 1967.<sup>6</sup> The move which later did take place, relocated a big chunk of the 1313 core, from the cluster on the campus of the University of Chicago.

CSG claims that it acts as the "secretariat" for other 1313 groups,<sup>7</sup> namely the Governors' Conference, Conference of Chief Justices, National Legislative Conference, National Associations of Attorneys-General, State Budget Officers, State Purchasing Officials, Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Assn., Juvenile Compact Administrators' Assn., National Conference of Court Administrative Officers and less overtly for the Interstate Clearinghouse on Mental Health.

Additionally, CSG has a cooperative arrangement with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. That alliance produces catalogs of "mail order laws," oppressive Metro legislation which 1313 agents take into the 50 states to be enacted.

CSG maintains close liaison with its 50 bastions, called interstate or inter-governmental commissions, amazingly legalized by the 50 state legislatures. Each of the 1313 outposts operates as a gremlin government shadowing the legitimate constitutional state government. CSG operates on an annual budget, tribute harvested from the 50 states, channeled through the aforementioned 1313 commissions and amounting to \$1,178,150 annually in the 1970s.

CSG exerts influence on federal lawmaking, too, through the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) controlled by 1313 and established during the Eisenhower administration, attempts to channel 1313 prefabricated laws into the bill hoppers of Congress and the states.

Abetting the built-in lobbying, CSG maintains an office in Wash., D.C. That office is one of five powerful regional branches located in east, west, south and midwest — New York City, San Francisco, Atlanta, and the Chicago desk.

Perhaps CSG became embarrassed by the notorious 1313 address. More than a quarter-century ago, the syndicate's "parent body" — the National Municipal League decided against joining the 1313 colony in Chicago. NML remained in New York where it is today at 47 E. 68th St.

Since the 1313 campus site was "provided" by the Univ. of Chicago, it is wondered what, if any, "angel" will provide a site in Lexington? Reportedly, CSG's governing board's 17-member executive committee met April 7-8, 1967, in Lexington to give its members a preview of site possibilities.

Extolling the proposed safari from Chicago to Lexington, one of CSG's executive members, a Bluegrass resident, stated in the press, "Through affiliated associations, governors, chief justices, legislators, attorneys-general and others . . . could be expected to come to Lexington as frequently as they now go to the council's headquarters in Chicago."

Expressing another viewpoint a Kentucky citizen wrote, "I fear that my beloved State has been selected to be another Stalingrad."

6. Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. 1/10/67.

7. Thirteen-Thirteen booklet published by Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois, 1963.

### METRO HUB SPLITS, CSG GETS NEW KENTUCKY HOME

Americans who wonder how the Metro phase-out-voters movement keeps going can get some of the picture by noting the Council of State Governments (CSG) which has moved into palatial new quarters in Kentucky.

CSG, one of the bellwethers of the 1313 political syndicate, operates as one of the mail-order law factories that are reshaping American legislatures.

When CSG was flat on its face, Rockefeller money from the tax-exempt Spelman Fund put CSG on its feet. That original \$40,000 grant in 1930, conditioned on Henry W. Toll becoming CSG's director, was the first of many appropriations by the R-S tax-exempt fund. It gave long life to CSG-1313's proselytizing among U.S. legislators.

CSG moved into the building that Rockefeller-Spelman built in 1938 at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, spending a half-million dollars dispensed through Beardsley Ruml, then R-S Fund director. The "other half" of the then fingerling syndicate, government reform groups assembled by the late Louis Brownlow, joined CSG at self-dubbed "1313," the Public Administration Clearinghouse, the troublesome syndicate of today.

After leaving the Rockefeller launch pad, CSG's financial boosters included tax-exempt Carnegie Corporation. Today, CSG is on the verge of remaking all fifty state legislatures according to its Metro format, staffing them with Metrocrat professionals and providing mail order statutes.

Recommendations by the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers, the State University, New Jersey, became a part of the CSG state remodeling job.<sup>8</sup> Tax-free Carnegie Corporation appropriated \$260,000 in 1968 to Rutgers to hold bull sessions among state legislators. The illustration shows how the abused tax-exempt privilege is keeping political meddling alive and working against the best interests of citizen self government.

In Spring 1969, CSG moved from the "1313" Chicago core into the splended headquarters provided by the State of Kentucky on a 40 acre site in the Lexington bluegrass country. As one non-Metro visitor put it, "far from the madding crowd and maddening information seekers." Brevard Carihfield, CSG director, is said to have signed the lease for one dollar (\$1) per year. CSG headquarters: Iron Works Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40505.

CSG's new rectangular building is designed with thirteen tall arches on each of the longer sides. Thirteen-Thirteen. CSG regional offices are in New York, Atlanta and San Francisco. Its midwestern office remains at the Chicago 1313 core where the "other half" of the syndicate will also carry on, the coterie led by Public Administration Service.

Governors Conference, one of the many 1313 organizations which CSG staffs and manages, chose to relocate in Wash., D.C., presumably at CSG's lobbying center, 1735 De Sales St., N.W., D.C. 20036.

To its original brood, including the state governors, chief justices, attorneys-general, state budget and purchasing officials and legislators, CSG has added new wards:<sup>9</sup> The National Conference of Lieutenant Gover-

8. "Legislative Modernization," by CSG, Dec. 1968 R-M 425, \$2.50, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago.

9. "The Council of State Governments and Affiliated Organizations," 16 page booklet, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40505, no charge, available from CSG.

	1961 Schedule	1965 Schedule	Approved Schedule Effective Fiscal 1969-70
Kansas	9,000	10,250	15,925
Kentucky	12,000	14,000	20,200
Louisiana	13,000	15,125	22,100
Maine	4,000	5,750	9,750
Maryland	12,000	14,750	22,100
Massachusetts	21,000	21,875	30,650
Michigan	31,000	32,750	45,375
Minnesota	14,000	15,125	22,100
Mississippi	9,000	10,625	15,925
Missouri	17,000	18,875	26,850
Montana	3,600	4,625	8,325
Nebraska	6,000	7,625	11,650
Nevada	3,600	4,000	6,900
New Hampshire	3,600	4,625	8,325
New Jersey	24,000	27,125	37,775
New Mexico	4,000	5,750	9,750
New York	67,000	69,125	91,450
North Carolina	18,000	20,375	28,750
North Dakota	3,600	4,625	7,850
Ohio	39,000	40,250	54,400
Oklahoma	9,000	11,375	16,875
Oregon	7,000	9,125	14,500
Pennsylvania	45,000	45,125	60,100
Rhode Island	3,600	5,375	9,275
South Carolina	10,000	11,375	17,350
South Dakota	3,600	4,625	8,325
Tennessee	14,000	16,250	23,525
Texas	38,000	41,000	55,825
Utah	4,000	5,750	9,750
Vermont	3,600	4,000	6,900
Virginia	16,000	18,500	26,375
Washington	11,000	13,250	19,250
West Virginia	7,000	8,750	13,550
Wisconsin	16,000	17,375	24,950
Wyoming	3,600	4,000	6,425
Totals	\$731,200	\$819,125	\$1,178,150

#### USCM MAYORS DISENCHANTED WITH 1313 GROUP

At the annual meet of Syndicate 1313's so-called U.S. Conference of Mayors in June 1966 several city heads returned to their cities disgusted by the sheer crassness of the 1313-dominated proceedings.

Mayor J. M. Stuchen of Beverly Hills (Calif.) hinted that the city might

sever ties with the Metro-duped Conference of Mayors.<sup>12</sup> He charged that LBJ's administration, led by Vice-Pres. Hubert Humphrey, had pressured the cities' representatives who had gathered at Dallas, to try to sell them on Metropolitan Government.<sup>13</sup>

1313's own magazine, *National Civic Review*, reporting the Dallas conference boasted, "In a heated final session of the conference, the mayors approved a resolution . . . aimed at spreading the costs of caring for the disadvantaged throughout entire metropolitan areas, thus easing burdens on the central cities."<sup>14</sup>

The imminent destruction of independent local government by big-spending, problem-shifting Metro government is a real threat. The tangible source launching the Metro assault is Syndicate 1313, headquartered in Chicago, 1313 E. 60th St., "policied" by National Municipal League, New York, promoted by carriers such as 1313 type city managers, executive directors of Metro regions, urban renewal and poverty war minions. U.S. Conference of Mayors is the 1313 adjunct assigned to condition the mayors to be favorable to Metro.

Syndicate 1313 has established within federal government its "portable 1313" known as the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, as well as Metro agents, such as Sen. Edmund Muskie, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

Testifying before a Senate government operations subcommittee, Hon. Joe D. Waggoner, Jr. (La.) called for a reversal in the Metro trend toward "megalopolism" or glorification of big cities. He said, "Mass urbanization has taken place largely because the people who guide and influence our economy have wanted it to take place."<sup>15</sup> The Congressman could have been talking about Syndicate 1313 whose devotees are associated with Federal Reserve banks, bond and investment houses, manufacturing cartels, insurance, building, highway construction firms, etc.

Wauwatosa mayor Ervin A. Meier, a consistent rejector of federal kickbacks, likewise was disenchanted by a mayor convention in Wash., D.C. He said from Wauwatosa, a Milwaukee suburb, "I came back disgusted. They were trying to sell communities on federal programs so they could move in."<sup>16</sup>

Syndicate 1313's mayor group urges the federal bureaucrats to threaten suburban areas: to cut off financial aid unless the rural areas help pay the costs of big city government. Pressuring the countryside is being attempted through regional councils of governments, used as a pre-requisite for federal kickback.

For state and local pressuring, Metro multi-county regions would be used as the property tax base for rural areas to finance city upkeep.

Metro, you see, has junked the time-tested, fairest method of taxation, the

12. Six years later under Mayor Richard A. Stone in 1972, the city council adopted a Declaration of World Citizenship.

13. *Los Angeles Times* 7/28/66.

14. *National Civic Review*, July 1966.

15. *Kansas City Times* 9/1/66.

16. *Palm Beach Post* 5/1/66, *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* 5/1/66.

concept that *each independent tax district should be responsible for raising its own revenues to support the services it uses.*

Meanwhile, Metro's urban centers are extravagantly living it up, going into debt, running short of cash to pay the bills. Wrongfully, the megalopolises, by various Metro-1313 devices, plus Syndicate 1313's mayor-pressuring group, are attempting to shift big city debt onto the suburbs and the countryside.

### NACo APPLIES NEW PRESSURE

NACo launched a 15-point assault in 1970 for "modernizing county governments."<sup>17</sup> In Metro gibberish that means that the National Assn. of Counties began to convert county government into the *United Nations* chartered administrative rules system.

NACo is the political Syndicate 1313's unit assigned to revamp county government. In turn, 1313 is the political transformer designed to conduct the global government of the UN into domestic use.

By early 1971, NACo accomplishments disclosed that its "New County, U.S.A." national center had been established at NACo's headquarters, 1101 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20036.

The Center is furnished with a "situation room" and a "situation map." The "situations" to be uncovered by NACo surveillance on state constitutional revisions, Metro's so-called home rule charters and other attempts to metropolitanize the United States, will be accumulated in the files and pegged on the map. Through rewritten charters and regional geo-politics, Metro's takeover of the U.S.A. is being accomplished.

NACo has tightened its nationwide "grapevine" hoping for prompt responses to its queries. A national network of clipping services and daily exchange of information with organizations such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which is deeply involved with the Metro 1313 syndicate, will serve as NACo eyes and ears.

An advisory committee has been appointed, drawing membership from other 1313 adjuncts such as the National League of Cities (NLC) and Conference of Mayors, International City Managers Assn. (ICMA), National Municipal League (NML), Public Administration Service (PAS), League of Women Voters (LWV), Committee on Economic Development (CED), Urban Coalition (UC) and the "portable 1313" within federal government, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The latter ACIR is top contender in federal government for the vital spot of referee in deciding which States qualify for block federal grants. The deciding factor will depend to what extent a State has overthrown constitutional government in favor of UN-Metro administrative rule.

Spiro T. Agnew, U.S. Vice President, was chosen to serve as honorary chairman of NACo's advisory committee, a stance quite in line with U.S. President Nixon's delineation of duties between himself and Agnew — Spiro to oversee the domestic scene while Nixon pitches at the international level.

NACo is applying heat to accelerate Metro's "multi-county districts" pro-

17. "NC-USA, First Anniversary," Special Issue Vol. 35, No. 12 of *The American County* magazine by NACo, Wash., D.C. 20036.