

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1313'S NML STALKS THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NML-1313 SPEAKER CALLS FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IS THE 1313 ADDRESS TOO HOT?

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

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

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

examined Lexington-area sites during 1967.⁶ The move which later did take place, relocated a big chunk of the 1313 core, from the cluster on the campus of the University of Chicago.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

METRO HUB SPLITS, CSG GETS NEW KENTUCKY HOME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

nors, National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, The Council of State Planning Agencies, The Adjutants General Assn. of the U.S., Assn. of State Mental Health Program Directors, and more.

On top of tax-exempt Foundation funds, CSG collects whopping annual tribute from all fifty states. That brings up the serious question: If taken to court, would CSG be declared an unconstitutional alliance of the fifty sovereign states? Art. I, Sec. 10, paragraph 1 of the U.S. Constitution prohibits states from entering into alliances with other states without the consent of Congress.

SYNDICATE FEEDS ON STATE TREASURIES

More than ever before, a greater number of your tax dollars will be sent to a politico-economic syndicate which tampers with your State's law-making machinery.

The Council of State Governments (CSG) raised its dues to over \$1-million, mailed its dues-raising letter to Governors and state budget officers of the fifty states but withheld wider distribution because, in the words of CSG's executive director, "an inundation might be useless or possibly harmful in some States."

The secretive handling may stem from the fact that CSG's status is under criticism by those who consider the Metro alliance of states as a violation of the U.S. Constitution. Further, if taken to court, the various states likewise might find that their own constitutions prohibit the payment of state funds to an organization that influences state lawmaking, as does CSG.

Following its move from 1313 in Chicago to Lexington (Ky.), CSG apparently is finding it difficult to make ends meet. Not counting income from other sources, CSG now spends yearly more than one million dollars taken from state treasuries. Largest tribute is paid by California, \$94,300 annually. Smallest amount, \$6,425 is paid by Alaska and Wyoming, each. Others at random: Pennsylvania \$60,100; Illinois \$56,300; Texas \$55,825.

Additionally each state stands the cost of maintaining a CSG "office" within its own state government. Take Oregon for example: CSG assesses Oregon \$14,500 annually. The state has budgeted an additional \$130,500 for the 1969-71 biennium to cover dues to other Metro Syndicate groups paid through the Oregon Commission on Interstate Cooperation, CSG "office" at the state capitol.

CSG has worked out a formula in which percentagewise the greatest membership cost is borne by less affluent states, due to a \$5000 base fee¹⁰ each year per state in addition to CSG's per capita levies (state population).

CSG is one of the "mail order law factories" operated by the powerful Metro syndicate. Each year, CSG draft laws are funneled into the states, or are referred to the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the "portable 1313" within U.S. Government. Oregon for example appropriated \$2000 to that federal agency in 1969.

Examples of CSG work include interstate compacts and agencies that deal with mental health and education; also regional activities such as regional river basin development. In U.S.S.R. hydro-electric regions are state owned.

10. Biennium base \$12,000. as of 3/13/73.

California's regional Tahoe mess is a direct legacy from CSG through the California Commission on Interstate Cooperation. Likewise, the federal Multi-State Tax Compact which, if approved by Congress, will deliver to the Syndicate the states' constitutional power to tax interstate commerce. Oregon budgeted \$20,000 to support the Multi-State Compact Commission, although the Compact was unapproved by Congress.

CSG operates through regional conferences (four major regions) in East, Midwest, South, West (New York, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, also Wash., D.C.) — each with its own officers, committees, and addresses.¹¹

Similarly the fifty state Governors, who belong to 1313's Governors Conference (Oregon pays \$8000 for its Governor's affiliation), maintain their continuing regional conferences. Also there are permanent regional organizations of Attorneys-General and National Assn. of State Budget Officers. The CSG provides staff services for almost all of them.

It all adds up to CSG, a killer parasite within state governments, nourished by revenues taken from state treasuries, \$731,200 in 1961; \$819,125 in 1965; \$1,178,150 in 1970.

SCHEDULES OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO THE COUNCIL OF
STATE GOVERNMENTS 1961 — 1965 AND APPROVED REVISION
EFFECTIVE WITH FISCAL YEAR 1969-70*

	1961 Schedule	1965 Schedule	Approved Schedule Effective Fiscal 1969-70
Alabama	\$ 13,000	\$ 14,750	\$ 21,625
Alaska	3,600	4,000	6,425
Arizona	5,000	8,000	12,600
Arkansas	7,000	9,125	14,500
California	63,000	69,875	94,300
Colorado	7,000	9,125	14,500
Connecticut	10,000	12,500	18,775
Delaware	3,600	4,000	7,375
Florida	20,000	23,375	33,025
Georgia	16,000	18,125	25,900
Hawaii	3,600	4,625	8,325
Idaho	3,600	4,625	8,325
Illinois	40,000	41,375	56,300
Indiana	19,000	20,000	28,750
Iowa	11,000	12,500	18,300

11. CSG addresses: *Headquarters* office, Iron Works Pike, Lexington (Ky.) 40505; *Eastern* office, 36 W. 44th St., New York (N.Y.) 10036; *Midwestern* office, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago (Ill.) 60637; *Southern* office, 3384 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta (Ga.) 30326; *Western* office, 211 Sutter St., San Francisco (Calif.) 94108; *Washington* office, 1735 DeSales St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20036.

*Schedule as approved by the Governing Board 12/13/67 BIZ
January, 1968

	1961 Schedule	1965 Schedule	Approved Schedule Effective Fiscal 1969-70
Kansas	9,000	10,250	15,925
Kentucky	12,000	14,000	20,200
Louisiana	13,000	15,125	22,100
Maine	4,000	5,750	9,750
Maryland	12,000	14,750	22,100
Massachusetts	21,000	21,875	30,650
Michigan	31,000	32,750	45,375
Minnesota	14,000	15,125	22,100
Mississippi	9,000	10,625	15,925
Missouri	17,000	18,875	26,850
Montana	3,600	4,625	8,325
Nebraska	6,000	7,625	11,650
Nevada	3,600	4,000	6,900
New Hampshire	3,600	4,625	8,325
New Jersey	24,000	27,125	37,775
New Mexico	4,000	5,750	9,750
New York	67,000	69,125	91,450
North Carolina	18,000	20,375	28,750
North Dakota	3,600	4,625	7,850
Ohio	39,000	40,250	54,400
Oklahoma	9,000	11,375	16,875
Oregon	7,000	9,125	14,500
Pennsylvania	45,000	45,125	60,100
Rhode Island	3,600	5,375	9,275
South Carolina	10,000	11,375	17,350
South Dakota	3,600	4,625	8,325
Tennessee	14,000	16,250	23,525
Texas	38,000	41,000	55,825
Utah	4,000	5,750	9,750
Vermont	3,600	4,000	6,900
Virginia	16,000	18,500	26,375
Washington	11,000	13,250	19,250
West Virginia	7,000	8,750	13,550
Wisconsin	16,000	17,375	24,950
Wyoming	3,600	4,000	6,425
Totals	\$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.¹² He charged that LBJ's administration, led by Vice-Pres. Hubert Humphrey, had pressured the cities' representatives who had gathered at Dallas, to try to sell them on Metropolitan Government.¹³

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. *National Civic Review*, July 1966.

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

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

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

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

NACo APPLIES NEW PRESSURE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ject that snuggles into the new 10-region U.S.A. cassette controlled from The White House.

NACo's logistics will be bolstered by surveys, institutes, roving teams of "experts," roundtables, Urban Observatories (strategically placed watching posts), consultants, university academicians (who accept lavish fees for their advice) and a "living library" (mail order library service).

This bristling mobilization expects to use the media of radio, television and a syndicated column to disseminate the propaganda.

Shamefully, NACo's "new county" war on existing county governments is made possible by a grant from tax-exempted Ford Foundation, which means that the tax payers are subsidizing the destruction of their local government.

A COUNTY DROPS NACo — PUSHER OF NEW COUNTY U.S.A.

NACo reacted huffily when El Dorado County (Calif.) dropped NACo membership. The county was swept into Metro's bi-state California-Nevada region against its will.

The National Assn. of Counties (NACo) is Syndicate 1313's department for counties; 1313 is the domestic arm of United Nations global one-world governance now overtaking the United States.

Asst. Director Rodney L. Kendig, NACo, wrote to Mr. William V.D. Johnson, chairman of El Dorado's Board of County Supervisors: "Your letter of April 7 (1971) has stunned the National Assn. of Counties. We are at a loss to explain the decision of (your) county . . . to discontinue membership."

Boasting that NACo is promoting the Administration's proposal for revenue sharing, and alluding to NACo's "New County, U.S.A." program to regionalize American government, the NACo letter appealed to El Dorado county to reconsider the withdrawal decision.

Supervisor Johnson replied to Kendig, "We are not surprised at your chagrin over the withdrawal from membership by El Dorado County. The realization by even one county board of supervisors that you are fraudulently promoting 'deficit sharing' by calling it 'revenue sharing' must indeed be disconcerting."

(Continuing) "Your alteration of our local elected county governments by 'New County, U.S.A.' proposals, and your promotion of appointed regional governments not authorized by the voters, are not at all acceptable to our Board. We have intimate experience with the tyranny of appointed regional government, as one such encompasses part of our County at Lake Tahoe. This move to centralized government, subordinating elected local government, is not to our liking."

The NACo name abbreviation requires clarification. Formerly called the Nat'l. Assn. of County Officials, the individual memberships have changed to county memberships, the "o" in counties being retained for alliteration. The institutional memberships permit NACo to flood the desks of all county employees with 1313 propaganda and conditioning for one-world governance through regionalization of counties.

Forty-four affiliated state associations of counties also are paying dues into NACo. Connecticut, whose counties were abolished, is one of the missing

six states; other states not showing in NACo memberships are (at last count): Kentucky, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont and Delaware.

El Dorado County, now out of NACo, is one of two California counties forced into the bi-state region at Lake Tahoe which straddles the Nevada-California boundary line. At no time did NACo step forward to help the counties in combating the creation of the 1313-promoted region.

Along with Metro-1313's department for cities, the National League of Cities, NACo co-sponsored the National Service for Regional Councils, later called the National Assn. of Regional Councils (NARC). The NSRC was created to take the heat off the two 1313 units when their region-promoting stunts became too scandalous before the public eye.

NACo, while claiming to work in the best interests of the nation's counties, obviously is working against sovereign county government, lending irrefutable truth to Supervisor Johnson's closing remark when terminating El Dorado County's NACo-1313 membership; he told NACo:

"We believe yours is a false leadership, which the rancher might equate to that of a judas goat leading the sheep (county governments) to slaughter."

HIGH "CRASH TAG" AT 1313'S NSRC-NARC

Some years ago, Syndicate 1313 softly announced to all state Governors that its Metro Government would abolish the American states of the USA.

One of the steps in that report issued by 1313's Council of State Governments,¹⁸ 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, is regionalization of governments. Anything smaller than the Regions are to be phased out — meaning an end to local governments. Today, local governments are more than half-swallowed by Metro regions.

To hasten the killing, two of 1313's many cells, National League of Cities and National Assn. of Counties, joined to spawn the National Service to Regional Councils, housed at 1700 K St., NW, Wash., D.C. March 9-11, 1969 NSRC met at the St. Francis hotel, San Francisco, to prod local elected officials into creating regions.

NSRC advisors included the executive directors of Regions SCAG, Wilber Smith, and Warren Schmid, ABAG; Wm. R. MacDougall, counsel for C-SAC, County Supervisors Assn. of California, a NACo-1313 affiliate, and others.¹⁹ MacDougall later became executive director of 1313's federal ACIR.

The 1313-designed regional movement has been totally crushing. Citizens are unable to turn back the "COG's" (councils of governments) and other types of regions which take over the functions exercised by cities and counties. Regional taxation is one of 1313's goals.

Bitterly, citizens discover that they can exert no influence whatsoever on Metro's regional movement. The regions are "administrative" bodies and thus are untouchable by citizen voting. By contrast, states, counties and cities are legislative structures answerable to citizens.

18. "The States and the Metropolitan Problem" (1956).

19. *National Civic Review*, March '68 (1313 magazine) by National Municipal League, N.Y.

Perceptive elected officials (unfortunately a minority) realize that they are digging their own limbo by creating regions. After the regions are suckered to centralized bureaucracy in Wash., D.C., American representative government would be discarded.

Midwife at 1313's NSRC birth in 1966 was HUD (bureaucratic Housing & Urban Development Dept.), assisting 1313's NLC and NACo. Along with other bureaucratic bodies, HUD has become tightly interlocked with the nationwide 1313 apparatus.

1313's ICMA (International City Management Assn.) devoted the Jan. 1969 issue of its "Public Management" magazine to COG's; and 1313's NSRC director wrote the editorial!

In 1968, HUD sent Under Secretary Robt. C. Wood to lay down the law at NSRC's conference in St. Louis (Mo.). R. C. Van Dusen (Mich.) held the post under George Romney, pro-Metro former Michigan governor and HUD head in the '70's. No matter who is U.S. President, the Metrocrats hold the key positions.

Instructing NSRC, Wood foreordained mass relocations of the U.S. population according to manpower "needs." Surveys to establish the "needs" are underway now, performed by collaborating universities.

Wood called for cost financing on a regional grid. Regional taxation.

Scathingly, Wood denounced local government, saying,²⁰ "Of course at the local level there are still some who preach — and a few who still practice — the old doctrine of isolated federalism. That is, they believe all mistakes are national in character, all successes local, and they remain supremely confident in their own ability to do everything alone."

At 1313's March meeting, registration was fifty dollars (\$50) for private citizens. Thirteen-Thirteeners, chairmen or presidents and members of regional councils and their staff directors were admitted almost at half-price.

NATA-1313'S MULTI-STATE TAX COMPACT STALLED

The Metro Syndicate locked horns with the U.S. House of Representatives while at the same time claiming an almost secret lovefest with certain members of the Senate Finance Committee.

The battle seethed between the House's Interstate Taxation Act (H.R. 7906) and Metro's new mechanism for dominating the States — the Multi-State Tax Compact (S. 2804) for which Congressional consent is sought.²¹

Both measures, uneasily watched by the syndicate's Multi-State Tax Commission, went to the Senate Finance Committee in early March 1970.

The House of Representatives' identical bill, offered during the 90th Congress died from lack of Senate support. The same demise for the pending Rodino Bill (H.R. 7906) was sought by various units of the political syndicate, including the Council of State Governments (CSG), the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, National Governors Conference and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the "portable 1313-Metro" within federal government.

20. "New Institutions for New Regions" speech 5/23/68 by R.C. Wood, HUD Under Secretary at NSRC second annual Conference, St. Louis (Mo.).

21. Congressional Records 6/25/69, 8/8/69.

The claim by the Metrocrats that many state Governors are not supporting the House bill but favor the Compact, must be tempered by the fact that the national Governors Conference is firmly under the thumb of Metro-1313's CSG which applies pressure as desired. CSG serves as the secretariat of the Governors Conference.

The Multi-State Tax Commission²² was created at a 1966 meeting of yet another 1313 affiliate, the National Assn. of Tax Administrators (NATA) 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. The Commission's budget and program presently are supported by nineteen (states) pact-signers, and another fourteen states "associated" at the request of their Governors.

The Metro Syndicate long has busied itself in reshaping American government by various devices — city-county mergers, Metro-revised state constitutions, the one-man-one-vote upheaval, "mail-order" laws, free-wheeling appointed administrators and multi-state regional governments.

The Metro Multi-State Tax Compact would permit a tax pact between some states and impose a tax formula on states not joining the alliance.

The House bill proposes to establish ground rules applicable to *all* the states impartially, yet goes far beyond the U.S. Constitution's limit established in Art. I Sec. 10 (2) which holds the interstate tax collection from commerce to the actual costs of inspection laws, any surplus to be turned over to the U.S. Treasury.

The vote (311-87) that passed the interstate taxation bill in the House of Representatives revealed no particular cleavage.

On the other hand, the members of the multi-state Tax Commission, puppeteer behind the Compact, are veritably unknown and untouchable by rank-and-file tax payers who, assuredly, would shoulder any tax shift resulting from the Metro pact engineered by the Metrocrats for their big business accomplices.

Regardless of the merits or demerits of the House tax bill, or the Metro Syndicate's tax pact, it would be incalculably dangerous for Congress to abdicate to the Metro syndicate on this matter of taxation.

The 91st Congress (1969-70) stalled both measures.

NAPA: A NEW 1313 FRONT

Instead of appearing openly at the congressional hearings on President Nixon's massive reorganization scheme,²³ Syndicate 1313's hard core American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) dispatched its agents to testify in Wash., D.C. under the banner of its new offspring, the National Academy for Public Administration. NAPA was created March 28, 1967 by ASPA, 6042 Kimbark Ave., Chicago 60637 adjacent to the 1313 E. 60th Street Center.

In its dismantling of representative government and the enthronement of Metro regional governance, an administrative dictatorship, 1313 misses no

22. Report of Multi-State Tax Commission 10/28/69.

23. "Reorganization of Executive Departments" (Part I, Overview) Hearings, Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives June 2 — July 27, 1971.

chance to increase the power of the executive sector of government. Nixon's proposed reorganization is a titan stroke in that direction.

An obbligator ran through the hearings: "to make the lives of mayors and Governors (executives) easier." Absolute power for the President (chief executive) is the main theme.

Pres. Nixon's legislative package came before Congress in separate bills (H.R. 6959-62, S. 1430-33 and others) to create four giant departments: Natural Resources, Human Resources, Economic Affairs, Community Development. All major federal agencies would be placed under those super-departments.

Answering to the President through either his White House staff or four "assistant presidents," the mighty four would maintain each its monitoring branches in the ten regions of the United States recently staffed by the President in the "Federal Regional Councils" Executive Order No. 11647 of February 10, 1972.

ASPA-1313 spokesmen who testified before the hearing subcommittee under the NAPA disguise included: John A. Perkins, Univ. of Delaware president, former assistant director of 1313's International City Management Assn., and trustee of the Committee for Economic Development, a 1313 adjunct.

Also John J. Corson, United Nations official and consultant to HEW and the U.S. Comptroller-General. Both Corson and Perkins are past presidents of ASPA-1313. Elmer B. Staats, U.S. Comptroller-General, holds membership in both ASPA and NAPA of the 1313 syndicate.

Other ASPA/NAPA members who testified in favor of the reorganization included Alan L. Dean, OMB (coordinator, federal Office of Management and Budget).

Bernard Rosen, executive director, Civil Service Commission, was an ASPA officer in the sixties.

NAPA members: Dwight Ink, Jr., Asst. Director OMB; and Wilbur J. Cohen, former Secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare testified; also John W. Gardner of Carnegie, HEW, and currently the "Common Cause" lobbying movement testified before the Senate hearing on the matter.

Wm. G. Colman, formerly of ACIR-Intergov, the 1313-dominated federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations supported the re-vamp.

Former BOB (Bureau of Budget, now OMB) director Charles L. Schultze, with Brookings Institution, a 1313 adjunct, proposed accounting, planning, programming, budgeting systems (PPBS) for regional and subregional control.

There is need for structural surgery on bureaucratic government, not a wholesale reorganization to enthrone a power-seeking cadre. The recital of the foregoing personal names a (partial list) is intended, not as an embarrassment to those mentioned, but to illustrate the syndicate 1313's paralyzing grip on American government.

The predictable end, if Congress remains comatose, will be destruction of representative government and serfdom for Americans under Metro's administrative dictatorship.

METRO HIDDEN IN STATE LAWS

The draft charters published by political Syndicate 1313's National Municipal League in New York City are often cited as the source of the "manager-over-people" concept. Now, 1313's dangerous monkey tool has been discovered disguised inside the statutes and codes of two leading states of the Republic.

New York's county executive form of government became effective Jan. 1, 1964.²⁴ The state enabling act permits either elected or appointed county executives with kingly appointive powers. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller whose family tree budded Metro executive government, approved the law.

On Nov. 8, 1966, Rockland County (N.Y.) unsuccessfully attempted to invoke the law and to enact a county charter²⁵ that would have seated an elected county executive empowered to approve or veto all laws and resolutions having the force of law, as passed by the elected county board of supervisors.

Rockland's ill-fated attempt, defeated two to one by the voters, also would have abolished the elective office of coroner, another 1313 goal. The life-and-death duties of a coroner usually are dignified as part of the policing line activity between the state attorney-general and the county sheriff. Most voters prefer to *elect* candidates to those "people trust" offices but Syndicate 1313 seeks to seat *appointed* deputy medical examiners in place of elected coroners.

On Dec. 20, 1966, voters in Lancaster (Calif.) were faced with a referendum to establish a city manager government through an incorporation effort. Lancaster is a prosperous unincorporated community of about 30,000 population in the high desert section of Los Angeles County.

The procedure was to make Lancaster a city under general law, i.e. under the state law governing cities. No city charter was involved. Therefore, Syndicate 1313's city manager charter was not proposed *per se* at Lancaster. 1313 had another alternative in mind: the city manager position had been written into California state law.

But alert citizens reading the state code detected the city manager section in the general law for cities²⁶ — the same old 1313 concepts as promulgated through 1313's city manager charters, *ergo*, the appointed city manager can appoint and dismiss the chief of police and other subordinated appointive officers and employees, etc.

A stunning warning came to Lancaster from Lawndale, another Los Angeles County city (25,000 population) that unluckily had incorporated in 1959 under the same procedure. Lawndale's budget under a city manager had rocketed from \$32,942 (first six months of cityhood) to \$313,589 for 1960-61 (first full year), to \$1,047,584 as budgeted for 1966-67.

Although Los Angeles county government is far from ideal, Lancaster voters saw that the new city layer, if incorporation were voted in, would

24. Municipal Home Rule Law — Laws 1963, Chapter 843, as amended by Laws 1964, Chaps. 78 and 592, effective 1/1/64, N.Y.

25. Proposed Rockland County Charter, New York State (1966).

26. California Government Code, Sections 34855, 34856, *et al.*

make the situation immeasurably worse. Lancaster's incorporation (city manager) measure was defeated decisively by a five to three margin.

The New York and California examples demonstrate that Syndicate 1313 infiltration is so penetrating that it is necessary, in order to dodge the costly dictatorship, to look closely and everywhere to pierce 1313's many disguises.

AIP, METRO HENCHMAN

August 1966 was the month selected by the American Institute of Planners (AIP) to unveil its "first reporting out" of a two-year study with *you* as its specimen.

AIP (917-15th St., NW, Wash., D.C.) affiliates in purpose with Metro-1313, the political syndicate that is regimenting you now through Metropolitan government. Under Metro, Planners sally forth with their land-use and other plans. Next come the Metro assessors. Then come the high tax bills of every sort which you pay as evidence of your bondage.

AIP concerns itself with "the planning of the unified development of urban communities and their environs and of states, regions, and the nation, as expressed through determination of the comprehensive arrangement of land uses and land occupancy and the regulation thereof."²⁷

That is, AIP through its members who are in your city halls, counties, state and federal offices throughout the United States, is weaving controls over every inch of land in this nation, your private land included.

Further, AIP's 1966 "multidisciplinary conference" titled "Optimum Environment with Man as the Measure," expected to dissect your housing, your neighborhood, your spirit, your rights, your mental health, identity, environment, your cities — all under the name of Man.

Like the Fabian Socialists who started small in England, the AIP began with 24 members, now numbers more than 2900. That's a lot of noggins turning out plans to regulate Man until 2017 A.D., AIP's expressed plan.

Harland Bartholomew was chairman of the Portland (Ore.) meet. 1313's National Municipal League distributed his land-use and zoning book as far back as 1932. On the AIP program was ubiquitous Prof. Wm. Wheaton to expound on Metro Regions; and Calvin Hamilton, Los Angeles City Planner to present "Perspectives from the World's Ninth Largest Urban Region."

AIP acknowledges assistance received from Ford Foundation, the Episcopal Church, the National Council of Churches, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, HUD and HEW (federal Depts. of Housing and Urban Development and Public Health Service of Health, Education and Welfare).

Also the Committee for Economic Development, a boiled-shirt pressure group, American Institute of Architects, American Society of Landscape Architects, Stanford Research Institute, 1313's National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials and a newcomer called Urban America, Inc.

Robert C. Weaver, then Secretary of HUD announced a \$45,230 federal gift in June 1966 to Urban America, Inc., described as "a national, non-profit citizen organization concerned with improvement of urban environment."²⁸

The grant was to pay for a report written by an assistant professor of

27. AIP Constitution, Sept. 1960.

28. Urban America, HUD release, UR No. 66-699, 6/19/66.

planning at Pratt Institute. To gather information, rehabilitation specialists were to be brought together from selected cities (your taxes paying the costs); also cities were to be visited for on-site review of rehabilitation projects. Quite possibly, the federally-subsidized report may have showed up in the second part of AIP's "reporting out," scheduled in Wash., D.C. in October 1967.

Of course, you the local and federal taxpayers are paying for most of the costs. As a starter for correction, has it occurred to you to assert yourself effectively by restraining your city or county from paying out your tax money in connection with AIP annual conferences, employee memberships, subscriptions and so forth?

ULI, METRO REALTORS' GROUP

Someone in Huntington Beach (Calif.) asked if the Urban Land Institute (ULI) is part of Metro-1313, that urban renewal, land-controlling aggregate of Metrocrats, which is causing so much havoc throughout the United States. Let's look at the record:

Public Administration Clearing House, the Metrocrat core at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago (Ill.) published a 150 page directory in 1954. In it, the PACH board of directors and staff listed organizations in the field of public administration in the United States and Canada.

Purpose of the directory was to put various Metro adjuncts in touch with each other, also to serve as a guide to sources of Metro information. Included were "clubs" composed of public administrators, all the Metro departments located at 1313 itself, plus national and regional organizations which work together, each to its own task, to influence public administration over private affairs and down the road to plutocratic socialism wherein bigshots would control government-which-owns-everything.

Urban Land Institute is listed twice in the book: 1) Under the Planning category, 2) Under the "U" descriptive section on page 127.

Currently located at 1200-18th St., NW, Wash., D.C., ULI's membership is comprised of realtors, financial institutions, builders, city planning commissions, civic associations, retail merchants and other individuals or groups interested in urban planning and land development. ULI may explain the split in the realty field, 1) Realtors who uphold private property rights, 2) Realty's Metro agents in ULI.

Among university and government circles, ULI is regarded as a trade association and "as the research arm of the real estate industry."²⁹ ULI studies trends affecting land in cities and supports research in replanning and rebuilding cities. *National Civic Review*, 1313-magazine, publicized ULI's book, "Urban Real Estate Research — 1964."

Citizens of Huntington Beach, an oil-rich city on the Southern California coastline, went on the alert in 1965 when one of ULI's caravans of big brass came to town, realtors, urban renewal chiefs, building contractors, land developers, amusingly described as "all donating their time without pay to help the city plan its growth."

29. Prof. R. U. Ratcliff, University of Wisconsin, paper prepared for HHFA, November 1960 from University of California, Berkeley.

The 13-member panel consisted of men from Boston, Oakland, Miami, Indianapolis, Tucson, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, cities where urban renewal programs are laying waste the lives and real estate of private citizens and businessmen. After a five day sojourn in Huntington Beach, the 13 men were to whip up a preliminary ULI report, with the final draft scheduled for 1966.

ULI surveys in the past have dredged up what was claimed as "compelling reasons for major revisions in zoning laws," that giant upset which always precedes an urban renewal and city rebuilding program.

Jointly with the National Assn. of Home Builders, ULI reportedly has created "new opportunities" for builders, architects, developers and planners by featuring innovations in residential land use. While initiative and imagination are commendable, both can be injurious if used to force premature obsolescence upon built-up property within a city.

In early 1966, ULI's citizens steering committee in Huntington Beach was completing its organizational structure, perhaps to get ULI's program on the road.

By 1972 a land-use controversy was in full swing and taken to court. The "Top-Of-The-Pier" downtown redevelopment plan had the city council pitted against the private owners of a valuable section of downtown Huntington Beach.

Not unreasonably, the private owners wanted to redevelop the land. The council wanted public ownership with full development rights for projects ranging from a parking lot to a civic auditorium to draw in customers for a hotel complex envisioned for 1975.

CED: METRO'S BUSINESSMEN

A nationwide group of self-described business executives and educators pooled their prestige in July 1966 to call for a revolutionary abolishment of 80 percent of local governments in the United States.

If that recommendation of the Committee for Economic Development were followed, the present 80,000 cities, counties, and other governmental units would be whittled down to about 16,000.

CED's nine-point salvo, entitled "Modernizing Local Government,"³⁰ is merely a rehash of Syndicate 1313's long-trend attempt to change decentralized American government into a dictatorship controlled by 1313's Metrocrat oligarchy.

CED's point 8 calls for revision of the 50 State Constitutions, to make hash of present State boundaries and to extend authority over vast Metro *regions*. Point 3 would butcher the citizens' ballot franchise. Point 4 applied to State government would pare elected administrative officers down to just one, the Governor, a goal advocated by 1313 through 1313's National Municipal League's sample state constitution.³¹

Point 9 promotes 1313's attempt to establish regional government, a movement furthered by Pres. Johnson's mandate that only "metropolitan areas" are to be future recipients of federal assistance.

30. Publication "Modernizing Local Government," by CED, 711-5th Ave., New York.

31. NML, 47 E. 68 St., New York.

CED issues a stream of such pro-Metro publications. Examples: "Guiding Metropolitan Growth" (1960), monthly confidential CED bulletins, and the 1965 statement on transportation, including mass rapid transit. Disenchanted by that particular "study," the automobile manufacturers' representatives on CED's panel cast votes disapproving it. Mass rapid transit eliminates much auto transit — not good for the auto industry.

Not good for the best interests of rank-and-file American citizens is CED's self-appointed radical pro-Metro stance whose propaganda is directed toward shrinking the citizen's government of self-rule.

Through the years, CED rosters have revealed names associated with a clique obsessed by pro-global intentions. Such include 1313's Luther Gulick and Charles P. Taft; UNESCO's William Benton; Robt. C. Wood, once an assistant HUD Secretary (Housing and Urban Development); James E. Lash of urban renewal's ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods, Inc.). Wm. C. Foster, disarmament chief; also Donald K. David, Paul Ylvisaker and Theodore O. Yntema from the Ford Foundation and Ford Motor Co., respectively. Ylvisaker has changed jobs frequently.

Independent, citizen-controlled units of government are anathema to the world government movement. One-worlders require a monolithic political and economic pyramid based on vast governmental regions controlled from the top. CED's city-killing document calls for just that.

"Modernizing Local Government," the CED publication put together by fifteen men and Anna Lord Strauss of the League of Women Voters, the publicity release to the nation's press outlining the overthrow of existing units of American government and all such CED efforts, should be repudiated by the business firms that lend their prestige and financial subsidy to the Committee for Economic Development.

URBAN AMERICA, INC. STARTS WITH FEDERAL HELP

Syndicate 1313 created a new "front organization," and your federal tax dollars were poured into the blandly-named group.

Urban America, Inc. is another "front group" formed December 1965, address listed as 1413 "K" St., NW, Wash., D.C. Within months, that 1313 offspring had received federal blessings in the shape of \$45,230, a grant from The Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).³² By Sept. 1966, Urban America was ready to launch a two-day forum in Wash., D.C.³³

Reportedly, Urban America came into being from the merging of the American Council to Improve our Neighborhoods (ACTION), and the American Planning and Civic Assn. (APCA). Both groups perform Metro-1313 spadework.

ACTION is a long-time urban renewal mouthpiece which has sent pro-renewal witnesses into Congressional hearings on legislative and financial housing matters.

APCA roots go deep into the early beginnings of 1313's political structure.

32. Urban America, Inc. grant, HUD release UR No. 66-699, 6/19/66.

33. *Los Angeles Times*, 9/12/66.

Decades ago, APCA was formed by another merger — the American Civic Assn. with the National Conference on City Planning.³⁴

Both of those groups were acknowledged openly by Syndicate 1313's policy maker, The National Municipal League of New York. NML has admitted "especially close relations" with the American Civic Assn., also that the National Conference on City Planning "had made the Review (NML's magazine, Ed.) its official organ."³⁵

Urban America acquired Architectural Forum, publication, in 1965.³⁶

The foregoing flock of organization names, mergers and re-mergers serves to illustrate that Syndicate 1313's deliberate political effort does live, has lived for many years, and continues to perpetuate itself in new organs, such as Urban America, Inc. at the expense of Americans.

Syndicate 1313 never deviates from its goals — to change this Republic from representative to dictatorial executive governance, and to turn private property now freely owned and controlled by individuals into a collectivized monolith under restraints applied by public planners backed by oppressive planning laws.

Urban America's Sept. 1966 forum of four topics: housing, transportation, work environment and leisure, has been described as the U.S. executive department's sounding board to lob back rebuttals at the U.S. representative-legislative sector where a recent U.S. Senate inquiry threw a critical shadow on the Administration's performance.

Having plunked down the \$45,230 admission ticket, LBJ's Administration was assured of the opportunity to expose hundreds of "urban architects" to the executive viewpoint. Robert C. Weaver, then HUD Secretary, of course was a speaker. Another was then Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, indefatigable Metro-1313 stumper. The President, himself, was to greet the UA participants at a White House reception.

1313'S NPA CALLS FOR ATLANTIC WORLD REGION

As the big guns of Syndicate 1313 continue Metro's assault against Americans' independence, lesser artillery in the shape of lay outfits are hauled in from time to time to lob their peculiar pay loads.

Already mentioned are several such special purpose 1313 groups, including the American Institute of Planners, Urban Land Institute, the Committee on Economic Development, League of California Cities, County Supervisors Assn. of California and the incessant League of Women Voters. Located apart from syndicate administrative headquarters, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, each in its way helps to advance the total Metro takeover of our government.

Consider the National Planning Association, a lay group despite its impressive name, monitored by Luther Gulick of 1313's Institute of Public Administration. Formerly named National Economic and Social Planning

34. PACH *Directory*, 1954, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., p. 28.

35. *A Half Century of Municipal Reform* by Frank M. Stewart, 1950, University of California Press, p. 131.

36. NCR, June 1965, published by NML, 47 E. 68th St., N.Y., re: APCA-UA.

Assn., composed of educators, manufacturers, labor leaders, etc., NPA is listed in 1313's Public Administration Organizations Directory (1954).

NPA has issued Special Report No. 63³⁷ titled "Strengthening the Free World Through Steps Toward Atlantic Unification," reviving the obligation of one-worldism that ties together the many Metropolitan Governance programs. Metro in the U.S.A. is the domesticated adaptation of United Nations Charter law,³⁸ including *regional* arrangements.

NPA's report announced that the concept of national independence has been tempered by two newer concepts, 1) interdependence of nations, and 2) the "Community," something larger than a single nation, a politico-economic entity which serves the "community as a whole."

The Atlantic Community was mentioned as an example and described as an aggregate of nations that extends beyond the signatories of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In the past, NATO's military facet has been stressed to Americans. Hurrying over NATO's political taproot, the NPA report ushered in the "emerging needs" of the Atlantic Community — economic needs, to be precise. NATO, incidentally, provides handily for economic collaboration, in its official set up.

Boldly, NPA revealed that patriotism, or national loyalty would be done away and that Americans will "have to develop an additional loyalty toward a larger political entity," identified as a Community of Democracies. Further, "such a world order would be built around a Community comprising all democracies."

Seizing upon what is presently at hand, NPA proposes NATO as leverage for such a world government, depicts an "open end" Atlantic Community expanding to include all nations and *mass migrations* from every continent of the world.

To lessen the gruesomeness, NPA tossed in an economic half-way house, described as a "single economic area embracing all of North America and Western Europe," and comprising a gross product of well over \$1 trillion.

The Atlantic Convention of 1962 met in Paris to launch the initial thrust. NPA lists several procedures moving toward the gigantic Atlantic Community: treaty, commission, and *Conventions*.

The convention idea was supported in the 89th Congress by House and Senate Resolutions.³⁹ On 9/30/71, to create another Atlantic Union Delegation, H.J.R. 900 was introduced by Congressmen: Donald M. Fraser who signed the first of the Minnesota Declarations of World Citizenship, also Findley, Fascell, Gallagher, Rosenthal, Bingham, Dellums, Halpern and Zablocki.⁴⁰

Each time, reaction gathers against approval of such Resolutions that call for an American delegation to attend a convention of Atlantic nations.

Dead-set against such addleheaded measures, loyal Americans further resent NPA's self-invited interference and revolting outline for surrender of the American homeland in exchange for a one-world madhouse.

37. NPA Special Report No. 63, Pp. 17, \$1. 1966, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20009.

38. UN Charter, Chaps. VIII, IX, X *et al.*

39. Congressional Record 7/11/66, p. A 3592.

40. *Ibid.*, 9/30/71, p. H 8978.

URBAN COALITION STIRS UP THE SCHOOLS

The National Urban Coalition, formed in 1967, to mobilize leaders in business, labor, religion, city government and civil rights, to urge higher spending on social action, in 1969 was stirring up trouble through its local branches throughout the United States.

An abrasive tale comes from southwest Connecticut where the Urban Coalition for Greater Bridgeport, trying to impose ideas fostered by its national font, fastened on nine or more school boards in an area bounded by the Norwalk and Housatonic rivers and Long Island Sound.

The Bridgeport UC wanted to mix urbanites and suburbanites, youth and adults, blacks and whites, in common problems and blended aspirations. The schoolboards of Bridgeport, Monroe, Easton, Stratford and other cities were prodded to accept the services of a cluster of psychologists, computer programmers, ex-Model Cities and Head Start coordinators, and management consultants, called the General Learning Corporation.

GLC wanted to push pencils, run the machines. Urban Coalition wanted to pull the strings. The parents wanted none of it. White students walked out of a Bridgeport high school in protest against a black militancy program sneaked in by Urban Coalition as "African and Black American" culture.

Bridgeport UC's 16-page proposal to the schoolboards that tripped the uproar, called for "self-study" on intercultural exposures like the hackle-raising Afro-show; also interschool busing and "reorientation of the urban-suburban complex" of an envisioned Eastern Seaboard Megalopolis.

The veiled regionalism and taxing threat ran into opposition. A spokesman for Voter Action Group of Stratford warned of the regional tax base saying, "We here in Stratford want to control our own local spending. We do not need regional coordinating committees to control our purse strings for education and government."⁴¹

Stratford, Monroe and Easton turned down the Coalition proposal.

State senator Geo. L. Gunther added his warning against regional government and told the citizen audience that singling out school busing for attack would be bad strategy. Others also seemingly went out of their way to avoid mention of the word, Negro.

Ironically, Urban Coalition and its ghostly mentor, tax-exempt Carnegie Corp. (N.Y.) speak frankly about regionalism, race and color. Carnegie channels millions of dollars to Negro-oriented causes, funded the Regional Institute for Higher Educational Opportunity to spearhead regional planning for the improvement of higher education for Negroes in the South;⁴² RIHEO was founded by Southern Regional Education Board.

John W. Gardner, national chairman of Urban Coalition, joined the Carnegie staff, 1946; was president 1955-57. Granted leave of absence, 1965, he became HEW Secretary (Health, Education, Welfare Dept.). Resigning, he headed Urban Coalition in 1967 and in 1972, "Common Cause." Carnegie Corp. revealingly noted that Gardner, consultant-on-leave "became chairman of the Urban Coalition under an arrangement whereby the trustees of the Corporation agreed that he should give most of his time to that organiza-

41. Bridgeport Post 3/9 & 15/69.

42. Carnegie Quarterly, Fall 1967.

tion since its purposes are within the current interests of Carnegie Corporation."⁴³ Carnegie came through with two \$50,000 grants to Urban Coalition, N.Y.

Admirably reported by National Municipal League of the Metro-1313 government-changing syndicate, Urban Coalition "has urged Congress, in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to raise taxes and vote millions more for social action programs."⁴⁴

Institutions that pay no taxes, yet which stir up trouble and taxes to plague the taxpayers, should lose the tax-exempt privilege abused.

C-SAC 1313-LINKED

Have you wondered what goes on within those Metro-1313 talk fests?

A three-day marathon held at Disneyland Hotel by the County Supervisors Assn. of California (C-SAC) was typical. Since C-SAC is part of political Syndicate 1313 interlocked by membership in 1313's Committee for International Cooperation, linked with European offices at The Hague, The Netherlands — naturally a man from Syndicate 1313's county unit was present. He represented National Assn. of Counties (NACo).

Rubbing salt into California's regionalization wounds, the 1313 spokesman reminded pointedly that federal executive government considers regionalization "a must" — that being why then U.S. Vice-Pres. Humphrey summoned county supervisors from all 50 states to Wash., D.C. for a Jan. 1966 brainwashing.

C-SAC's Wednesday speaker, a Hindu socialist with a birth control phobia, outlined his share-the-wealth plan. He urged Americans to share their "affluence" by denying themselves niceties unknown among the teeming millions of over-populated India. In warning against overpopulation here, the Hindu blandly overlooked the alien hordes pouring in over America's broken immigration bars. Rather, he urged the county supervisors to set up public clinics for American birth control.

With India continuing to breed as at present, U.S.A. births controlled, 1313's one-man-one-vote principle applied worldwide under the United Nations, India would need no longer send begging luncheon speakers. India could outvote the U.S.A., expropriate American affluence.

Seated at a C-SAC table, a Marin County supervisor jotted a note confessing boredom with the session's dullness. Other supervisors were tiptoeing away in the gloom of darkened slide showings and more than one official checked out early to depart homeward leaving the Jan. 26-28 1966 confab. Yet, C-SAC and other such Metro gatherings give official sanction to Metropolitan government experimentation, promoting laws that cancel out your American sovereign right of self-rule. Regionalization is an example. C-SAC assists that.

California's statewide computerized data bank was outlined before C-SAC. The state was buying back \$220,000 federal "701 funds" on a 1:2 dollar ratio. From the federal Urban Planning Assistance Fund, the sum was to help defray a year's development of land-use data banks.⁴⁵

43. Carnegie Corp. Report 1968.

44. National Civic Review, June 1968, 47 E. 68 St., N.Y.

45. HUD-URA release No. 66-39, 1/18/66.

That Federated Statewide Information System will handily supply public planners with data about the private owners of land to be regimented under land-use controls. Also, the data bank could dispense information collected from the private papers of individuals and business firms. Auditors and public accountants were to hand over to the data bank copies of their clients' private financial statements.

Computer probes might be used advantageously on records of criminals, dope addicts and welfare chiselers, but wading through the affairs of private citizens is an intolerable outrage.

C-SAC heard a report from the Intergovernmental Council on Urban Growth (now changed into the California Council on Intergovernmental Relations — CCIR). Controlled by 1313's League of California Cities and C-SAC, ICUG served the then Governor Edmund Brown, himself a manager-at-large of 1313's Council of State Governments. ICUG (now CCIR) endorsed regional ABAG (Assn. Bay Area Governments) and SCAG (Southern California Assn. of Governments) adding to the citizen's woes.

METROCRATS INFILTRATE HALLS OF CONGRESS

ACIR

At mid-century, the Metrocrats invaded Capitol Hill, Wash., D.C. Their agents had arrived there in advance, working behind the scenes both in elective and appointive positions.

Public Law 86-380 approved 9/24/59 establishing the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations⁴⁶ became the One-Party's prestige-showered trojan horse. Syndicate 1313 personnel rode in on it like ticks. Others hurried from Metro's administrative quarters at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, heading for federal staff jobs and loaded with dusted-off research reports and plenty of sample laws to implement *unlimited* Metropolitan *governance*, foe of American Government *limited by the citizens*.

ACIR, that political 1313 mechanism composed of 26 members, is held in bondage by a 14-member majority furnished by 1313's Council of State Governments, National League of Cities, National Assn. of Counties, Conference of Mayors and Governors' Conference. PL 86-380 names those 1313 units and permits them to nominate their members to the ACIR board. The U.S. President then appoints 1313's nominees.

1313-controlled, ACIR works with the syndicate's National Assn. of Attorneys-General, National Municipal League and other 1313 organizations that implement Metro governance, or World Government domesticated for the United States under the United Nations global system.

ACIR recommendations have spewed over the nation. Violating its advisory nature, ACIR implements radical laws through federal, state and local collaborators. Prominent pipelines are the Senate Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee of the Senate standing committee of Government Operations. Also, House Intergovernmental Relations subcommittee of the standing committee of Government Operations, U.S. House of Representatives.

Syndicate 1313 groups (the ACIR majority) have endorsed ACIR recom-

46. ACIR publication M-17 (1962) 30 Pp; (1964) 61 Pp.

mendations publicly on taxation, Metro study commissions, "open space," mass transportation, legislative reapportionment via one-man-one-vote, etc. Thus, 1313's feat of rubbing its own back is accomplished through CSG, Governors Conference, NACo, NLC-USCM (all comprising the imbedded-in-the-law units), plus National Legislative Conference, still another 1313 unit.

ACIR "the portable 1313 within federal government" proposed to amend the original statute that created it.⁴⁷ The amendment (PL 89-733) updated two name changes of the 1313-ACIR "members," the National League of Cities (formerly American Municipal Assn.) and National Assn. of Counties (formerly National Assn. of County Officials.) Also, it raised executive salaries, permits the states and left-leaning foundations to "donate" to ACIR's treasury, permits "ACIR moonlighting" (dual office holding reimbursements), extends self-perpetuating ACIR terms of office without reappointment or successor's appointment. In 1971, school board representation was being considered in another amendment.

What's wrong with ACIR?

The intergovernmental (regional) law creating ACIR planted key interlocking units of Syndicate 1313 in control positions within federal government. That closed circuit lobbying force, assisted by 1313's witnesses brought in to pack the Hearings, writes, manages and sees to it that Metro laws (the UN non-laws) are enacted by the legislators. UN mandates are not self-executing. Legislative bodies must execute (enact) them. ACIR became the processor of such laws. And *ACIR thus became the UN cell within federal government.*

ACIR SPOILS AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Dissatisfied with makeshift regional attempts — glueing together existing state laws to make regions, as in California — political Syndicate 1313, Metropolitan Governance pusher, has devised a new region-cutter called "The Regional Council of Public Officials."

The device is a type of the pre-packaged laws which the political syndicate circulates. The draft measure was published in the 1966 State Legislative Program of the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. If enacted as an enabling law in the fifty states, new woe would confront citizens who are trying to conserve independent units of government.

Openly, 1313 advertised the new regional law in the July 1966 issue of National Civic Review, 1313 mouthpiece published by National Municipal League, the New York end of the axis headquartered at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. ACIR furnishes single copies of the draft law, upon request.⁴⁸

The notion of easing government away from the People via corralling elected officials in regional councils controlled by Metrocrats, began in 1957, according to a pro-Metro author.⁴⁹ To date, regional councils vary in their manner of establishment. The new regional law would standardize that.

47. ACIR: First Five Years, House Report No. 1456 4/28/66, Pp. 33, U.S. House of Representatives.

48. "An act to authorize regional councils of public officials," ACIR 1966 State Legislative Program, Oct. 1965, Wash., D.C.

49. NCR, July 1966, p. 401.

Metro regions exhibit the following symptoms: they 1) cut across or embrace several local jurisdictions and can cross state and international boundaries, 2) are composed of local elected officials with representation by appointees from state, local and foreign governments permitted, 3) pose falsely at first as innocent discussion forums. Example: The Assn. of Bay Area Gov'ts., (ABAG in California), after operating for five years, reached for regional government status with full taxing power over eight counties and the cities in a ninth county.

Metrocrats exert coercion by informal methods of political pressure, plus the absolute power of the federal purse. Throughout several sessions, Congress has been passing regional development laws with regional membership of one sort or another used as a prerequisite to receiving federal grants-in-aid.

Federal power in forging a Metro-1313 region is aptly illustrated by the reorganized P-34, Boston Regional Planning Project. P-34 is the federal government's tag assigned to the \$1.6 million "701" planning grant approved for the Massachusetts Dept. of Commerce and Development in 1962 to help pay for the experiment budgeted in excess of \$4.8 million.

P-34's complex chain of reorganizations produced the Metropolitan Area Planning Council over 80 cities and parts of five counties.⁵⁰

MAPC is written into Massachusetts state law, Chap. 668, Sec. 1-4 of the Acts and Resolves of 1963. P-69 is the new federal dog tag. Reorganization has "forgotten" the federal "701" planning funds, \$1,260,000 disbursed to the former P-34. The Housing and Urban Development Dept. announced on March 16, 1966 that MAPC's total cost of planning work was increased to only \$431,579!⁵¹ Federal money continues to pour into that reorganized region which apparently has started off with a budget as innocent as a canary-eating cat.

Syndicate 1313's new region-making draft law, promoted nationally by ACIR under the aegis of federal Metrocrats would expedite Syndicate 1313's regional Metro advance throughout the U.S.A. by permitting public officials of county, city, state or other general purpose units to perform jointly as a regional government unit.

SYNDICATE 1313 HIRES AND FIRES PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

The Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1967 proposed to give Syndicate 1313, the Chicago-based political clearinghouse, unprecedented power over government personnel.

Senator E. S. Muskie, long-time syndicate legman, managed the bill, S699. "Where did this bill come from?" he orated from the Senate floor. "It came from the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations following three years of study." (Congressional Record 11/7/67).

Muskie listed the groups which generated the idea: Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, syndicate headquarters, also the Conference of Mayors, National League of Cities, Conference of Governors, National Assn. of Counties, all 1313 units within ACIR. The syndicate operates as the main propelling force behind the strange Metro system of gov-

50. MAPC Newsletter 11/29/65, "Reorganization of P-34," Boston.

51. HUD-URA 66-249, Housing & Urban Development Dept., Wash., D.C.

ernance, managed by appointed executives in charge of the vast regions that are swallowing city and county governments.

Syndicate 1313 controls the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) through a majority constituted by the 1313 groups named above. ACIR conducted and published a study in Oct. 1962, ACIR Report A-12, "State Constitutional and Statutory Restrictions Upon the Structural, Functional and Personnel Powers of Local Government." That "plant" recommended a government composed of vast regions with regionally oriented employees/personnel to accomplish the abolishment of local independent units of government. Thus, the 1313 syndicate controlled the study, dictated the Bill and endorsed the measure.

Muskie candidly read it into the record, "The quality of administrative, professional, technical personnel in local governments today, by and large, is inadequate to cope with present and especially, *Metropolitan* problems." He had introduced an earlier bill changed later to S699.

Purpose of the law is for the federal government to provide moneys to state and local governments to develop Metro-biased personnel, interchanging local and federal employees. The federal are to "give example" such as one of HUD's (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) recently appointed deputy housing assistants. A former city manager, the HUD employee is active in Syndicate 1313, through membership in the International City Management Assn. and International Union of Local Authorities, both 1313 units. (See HUD news release No. 4688, 10/18/67)

State Governors, all of whom ex-officio belong to 1313's Governors Conference would apply for and match the federal money 50-50.

A concerned letterwriter asked "Do you have a list of Congressmen or Senators who are fighting Metro?"

Federal legislators rarely, if ever, mention Metro governance as a threat. None, with the exception of Congressman John R. Rarick, has openly acknowledged the existence of the 1313 syndicate as a pro-Metro concentration of political force, although some alternately praise and criticize the 1313 lobbying units by name.

Not enacted as S. 699 in 1967-68, the Intergovernmental Personnel Act apparently was approved by the 91st Congress (1969-70). Youth interns who "have been working under the program for three years" were reported in the newspapers of 1972.

ACIR 1313'S FEDERAL TROJAN HORSE TEN YEARS OLD IN '69

There's a controversial mayor in the U.S.A. In 1968, he proclaimed that his constituents were Citizens of the World.

There's a peripatetic state assemblyman. He has beat a cross-country trail urging the Scandinavian judicial image, Ombudsman, for the U.S.A.

There's a Democrat U.S. Senator who has strapped American soil under Metro land-use laws that regulate private property.

There's a Governor whose state produced the first Metro City, a mishmash composed of one formerly independent county and cities. Now, the Metro wants to become a city covering ten counties.

The mayor, governor and legislators, along with twenty-two other indi-

viduals, gathered in a political trojan horse placed within federal government by Metro-1313, the government-changing syndicate. Laws have been issuing from the mouth of the horse every year. The new proposals for in 1969 include:

More taxing layers — superfluous school districts; 1313's short ballot for state officials — the Governor only is to be elected, he appoints all other administrative state officers; removal of ceilings on state borrowing. Earlier ACIR laws promoted urban renewal, COG's (regional government); extraterritorial planning and zoning, etc., published annually as the "ACIR State Legislative Program for 19—."

The group is called the "Advisory" Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, a loose title inasmuch as the ACIR sees to it that the laws it writes are implemented, if possible. The Chicago syndicate at 1313 E. 60th St. nominates ACIR's controlling majority, fourteen of twenty-six members. Nominators are 1313's Council of State Governments (CSG), National League of Cities (NLC formerly American Municipal Assn.), Conference of Mayors (CM), Governors Conference (GC), and National Assn. of Counties (NACo), all private groups that are hijacking your government.

Dating back to the New Deal 30's, Syndicate 1313 in a master coup in 1959 esconced itself in federal government — the ACIR. At the time, Eisenhower, then U.S. President, signed into law PL 86-380 which created ACIR and brought the syndicate trojan horse inside federal government.

Just who were listed on the ACIR's 1968 roster?

Arthur Naftalin, Mayor of Minneapolis (Minn.), the global mayor, is listed. Also: Jesse M. Unruh, the Ombudsman devotee, demoted from the speakership of the Assembly of the California Legislature.

Edmund S. Muskie, alias Mister Metro, the defeated '68 vice-presidential candidate is a longtime ACIR member, as is U.S. Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.) who favored a proposal to divide each state's electoral votes in ratio to its popular vote.⁵²

The remaining twenty-two members were: Farris Bryant (Fla.); Price Daniel, U.S. Office of Emergency Planning; Ben Barnes, Texas House of Representatives; Neal S. Blaisdell, Honolulu mayor; Ramsey Clark, U.S. Atty.-Gen.; Prof. Dorothy I. Cline, Univ. of New Mexico; Gov. John Dempsey (Conn.); C. Geo. DeStefano, R. I. State Senate; Commissioner John F. Dever, Middlesex County (Mass.); U.S. Rep. Florence P. Dwyer; Gov. Buford Ellington (Tenn.); U.S. Rep. L. H. Fountain (N.C.); Henry Fowler, former U.S. Treasury Secretary; Alexander Heard, Vanderbilt Univ. Chancellor; Mayor Jack Maltester, San Leandro (Cal.); Commissioner Angus McDonald, Yakima County (Wash.); U.S. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.); Gov. James A. Rhodes (O.); Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (N.Y.); Commissioner Gladys N. Spellman, Prince George's County (Md.); U.S. Rep. Al Ullman (Ore.); Mayor Wm. F. Walsh, Syracuse (N.Y.). See Appendix D, April 1972 roster.

The amazing laws they endorse are distributed in "slip bill form" for convenient copying by your states' lawmakers.

⁵². Nashville Banner 11/25/68.

U.S. PRESIDENT FALLS FOR 1313 ADVICE ON SCHOOLS

In his 1972 State of the Union address, Pres. Richard Nixon said he had enlisted the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations to advise on school finance. In 1970 ACIR began calling itself "Intergov."

As the "portable 1313 within federal government," ACIR-Intergov is completely controlled by the political machine that establishes Metro governance — the regional administrative dictatorship which displaces representative government.

ACIR-Intergov's position on schools is predictable. The commission has already issued recommendations that the Federal Government should provide financial aid for multi-district (regional) educational systems.⁵³ Further, ACIR-Intergov recommends that the ESEA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act) be amended to authorize the use of available grant funds in support of such action. The regional package fits neatly into the President's 10-region control plan for the U.S.A.

Wanting a branch clearinghouse within federal government, Syndicate 1313 railroaded its scheme through Congress in 1959 (Public Law 86-380). ACIR-Intergov consists of 26 members. Fourteen (majority) are direct plants through 1313's nomination monopoly provided by that law. Here is the 1972 crop, some with their 1313 affiliations:

Governors Buford Ellington (Tenn.), Warren E. Hearnes (Mo.) Ronald Reagan (Ca.), Raymond P. Shafer (Pa.) of 1313's National Governors Conference. 1313's National League of Cities and Conference of Mayors placed C. Beverly Briley, Nashville (Tenn.), Richard G. Lugar, UNIGOV (Ind.), Lawrence F. Kramer, Jr., Paterson (N.J.), Jack Maltester, San Leandro (Ca.); National Assn. of Counties, Conrad M. Fowler, Shelby Co. (Ala.), Edwin G. Michaelian, Westchester Co. (N.Y.), Lawrence K. Roos, St. Louis Co. (Mo.).

Also state senators W. Russell Arrington (Ill.), B. Mahlon Brown (Nev.), Robert P. Knowles (Wi.) — all of 1313's Council of State Governments.

Edmund S. Muskie, longtime legman for Metro-1313 in the U.S. Senate, Senators Ervin and Mundt, Congressmen L. H. Fountain, Florence P. Dwyer and Al Ullman are the only federal legislative appointees. The U.S. President appoints all others, including those nominated by Syndicate 1313, advancing Metro's goal for an administrative dictatorship.

During its dozen years, others have drifted on and off the commission: Nelson A. Rockefeller, Arthur Naftalin, self-designated world citizen (Minn.), Jesse M. Unruh, Metro courier and California assemblyman, Robt. Finch, a Nixon devotee; Geo. Romney of HUD, Geo. P. Shultz of OMB (Office of Management and Budget), source of the controversial A-95 nationwide regional control system, and U.S. Vice-Pres. Spiro Agnew, both as a NACo-1313 county official and later as a governor from 1313's Governors Conference.

ACIR-Intergov's advisory board, consultants, and staff abound with Metrocrats from various of the syndicate groups — Frank Bane (CSG), John E. Bebout (National Municipal League), Donald L. Jones (League of Oregon

53. ACIR, M-17 (1968) Wash., D.C. pp. 73-74.

Cities), Ralph T. Keyes (Assn. Minn. Counties), Charles F. Conlon (Federation of Tax Administrators), Metro authors John C. Bollens and Victor Jones, professors at UCLA and Berkeley in California. More of the 1313 organizations which collaborate with ACIR-Intergov are listed in free booklets,⁵⁴ M-17 and M-46 (ACIR history) available from ACIR, Wash., D.C. 20575.

In his message, Nixon depicted ACIR as a representative grouping of state-federal-local officials. Instead, ACIR is composed of hardcore Metrocrats. Something is decidedly wrong when a U.S. President goes to a syndicate like that, seeking answers.

Congress should recall its appointees and investigate ACIR-Intergov.

CONGRESS MUFFED CHANCE TO TRIM METROCRATS

Congressmen approved a half-baked bill, sent it to the Senate where it landed in the Government Operations Committee.

The "Federal Advisory Committee Standards Act" (H.R. 4383)⁵⁵ concerned advisory committees in the term's broadest sense, including board, commission, council, conference, panel, task force, etc.

There appear to be two general categories, legislative advisory committees and executive advisory commissions. The bill pertains to both, giving life and death power to the executive sector's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) over all executive commissions but *excludes* Metro-1313's federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. ACIR is excused specifically by H.R. 4383 Sec. 3 (2) (C) (i).

The bill, *in principle*, was good — to limit the mushrooming task forces, study committees, etc. which total an estimated 3,200 committees, engage a staff of 4,400 permanent employees, with another 20,000 people assisting now and then, and costing taxpayers about \$65-75 million annually.

But the bill went about it the wrong way. If Congress would do its job, in this instance by expanding and upgrading the staffs available to the legislative branch of federal Government to carry out its oversight function, there would be less territory for the Executive to usurp.

The bill was bad where it exempts the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) from the provisions of the measure. The ACIR should not be given preferential treatment, but should be classed with the other thousands of advisory committees that need to be placed under congressional regulation. But on Oct. 6, 1972, the UN-1313 cell ACIR was put above the law of the land, exempted by PL 92-463 as approved.

ACIR is unpopular with the citizenry, one reason stemming from its meddling in state government. In Illinois and California, resolutions have been circulated requesting the Governors of those states to resign from their appointive positions on ACIR. Governor Ronald Reagan (Cal.) did; Governor Dan Evans (Wash.) took his place.

Directly and indirectly, ACIR implements its own recommendations, a blatant example of an advisory commission overstepping its bounds. The inexcusable asylum granted to ACIR in the advisory committee law augurs trouble for the people of the United States.

54. *Ibid.* p. 7-8 (M-17), p 5. M-46.

55. Congressional Record May 9, 1972, pp. H 4275-86.

Citizens seek a correction. They are solidly behind the bill H.R. 6869 introduced by Hon. John Rarick (La.) April 11, 1973. If enacted, the measure will subject ACIR to legislative review by Congress opening a way for a complete *objective* investigation of 1313.

Creator of 10 Metro U.S.A., (parroted by the presidential edict that followed), incubator of the revenue sharing racket — those and other works of ACIR are resented by citizens. From May through September, Congress heard from constituents asking that ACIR funding be cut off. ACIR wanted \$901,000. The House cut it to \$850,000. The Senate approved an additional \$186,000, driving the 1974 appropriation to \$1,036,000.

ACIR is completely dominated by 1313, a fact guarded zealously by chairman Robert E. Merriam whose father Charles E. co-founded 1313's Center. At the appropriation hearing 4/5/73, when describing ACIR, Merriam failed to say that the majority of ACIR board members come from 1313.

A Petition from the country-at-large was presented to both Houses of Congress Sept. 5, 1973 (see facsimile following). Directing grievances against ACIR, the Petition urges Congress to investigate ACIR and all of Syndicate 1313.

SCORPA

STATEWIDE COMMITTEES OPPOSING REGIONAL PLAN AREAS
(FOUNDED 1965)

PETITION

RELATIVE TO REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES UNDER CLAUSE 1 OF RULE XXII, U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WHICH PROVIDES FOR PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS BY THE SPEAKER AS WELL AS BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides for a republican representative form of government, with the separation of powers divided among the legislative, judicial and executive branches; and

WHEREAS the powers delegated by The Constitution to the federal government are relatively few and limited, and those rights and powers which are reserved to the sovereign State governments or to the people are multiple and inherent; and

WHEREAS the federal **Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations** (ACIR) was initially created by Public Law 86-380 (amended by PL 89-733) upon faulty premises and in violation of The Constitution; and

WHEREAS constitutional violations exist under PL 86-380, Specifically paragraphs (1) and (3) of Sec. 3(a), in that six positions on the 26-member board of ACIR are occupied by three U.S. Senators and three U.S. Congressmen, in violation of the U.S. Constitution, Article I, Sec. 6 (2) which states in part: **No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States.** . . . ; and

WHEREAS the structure of ACIR further consists of elected officials whose loyalties have been transferred from their constituents to the service of their particular organizations within ACIR, namely: the **Council of State Governments (CSG)**, **Governors Conference (NGC, national)**, **National League of Cities (NCL)**, **U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM)**, **National Association of Counties (NACo)**; and

WHEREAS the above-named organizations, forming a majority voting control of fourteen (14) members on the 26-member board of ACIR, join to establish a form of non-representative executive rule by **administrative procedure** thereby usurping Constitutional Government; and

WHEREAS the aforementioned organizations relate to and partially comprise a syndicate of like-purposed affiliates and adjuncts linked by interlocking directorates and/or common purpose (one principal location being at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Illinois, with others located in Lexington (Ky.), New York, N.Y., Wash., D.C., and elsewhere; and

WHEREAS ACIR aggressively sponsors programs which flout constitutional provisions, drafting policy recommendations and implementing "legislative or administrative action to carry out the recommendations" (ACIR M-17, 1968, p. 11) through the mechanism of the ACIR structure; and

THE METROCRATS

WHEREAS ACIR operates a "law factory" and distributes pre-packaged legislation throughout federal, state and local governments, preempting the right of citizens to form their own laws through their representatives elected for that purpose; and

WHEREAS components of ACIR, namely the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors have formed a subsidiary NLC-USCM, Inc., non-registered, which produced action apparently in violation of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act (which action is under inquiry by the U.S. Department of Justice); and

WHEREAS a component of ACIR, namely National Association of Counties abused its tax-exempt status by lobbying on political issues including but not limited to the then proposed Census of 1970 statute; and

WHEREAS the organizations represented on the ACIR board are involved in conflict-of-interest because they suggest controversial concepts, plans and policy to the ACIR; and their agents, as voting individuals on the ACIR board, approve said concepts, plans and policies; which conflict-of-interest is compounded because the members of ACIR (some in dual offices forbidden by the U.S. Constitution and some State constitutions) who are U. S. Senators and Congressmen, state Governors (actually administrative advocates), state legislators, county commissioners, mayors and councilmen also implement said concepts, plans and policies in their "home" jurisdictions, in deference to ACIR, in addition to influencing controversial policy in jurisdictions not their own, by implementation of ACIR policies; and

WHEREAS Article IV, Section 4 of The Constitution states, "**The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government:**" and

WHEREAS the very existence of ACIR's federal-state-local collusion is a violation of both the word and the meaning of our federal Constitution and the 50 state constitutions in that ACIR sabotages the rights reserved to the sovereign states and usurps the rights of citizens; and

WHEREAS the proposed bill, H.R. 6869 stemming from citizens request to amend PL 92-463 (which exempts ACIR from legislative oversight by Congress) has been given no hearing, and no consideration of the measure is contemplated in the 93rd Congress, thus denying citizens the right to be heard; and

WHEREAS ACIR promotes an implacable drive to eradicate local and state governments under ACIR's concept of regional governance; and

WHEREAS ACIR solicits not only federal tax funds for its operations but also receives state and local government treasury funds, and funds from tax-exempt foundations, to finance ACIR's above described instances of destruction of constitutional governments; now therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Statewide Committees Opposing Regional Plan Areas (SCORPA) respectfully request relief from the oppression being exerted upon individual citizens and their constitutional government because of ACIR's goal to destroy constitutional government and local independent units of government; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a Congressional investigation be made into (a) the workings of the federal Commission ACIR, and (b) into the activities of the aforementioned organizations CSG, NGC, NLC, USCM, NLC-USCM, Inc., NACo and other related private so-called "public interest groups", quasi-official, and public administration organizations which unduly influence public appointees and elected representatives of the citizens; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this petition be assigned to appropriate committee or committees of the U. S. House of Representatives and/or the U. S. House of Representatives and the U. S. Senate, for action.

Adopted this 29th day of August, 1973

/s/ Jo Hindman (Josephine L. Hindman)
National Secretary, SCORPA U.S.A.
Powell Butte, Oregon 97753

APPROVED, SUPPORTED AND JOINED IN:

/s/ 8-21-73 Eileen Adams, Director, SCORPA Arkansas

/s/ 8-14-73 Anne Garni, Director, SCORPA California (central)

/s/ 11 Aug. 73 K. M. Heaton, Director, SCORPA California (northern)

/s/ Aug. 17, 1973 Jane M. Froud, Director, SCORPA California (southern)

/s/ 8-23-73 Barbara M. Morris, Director, SCORPA Maryland

/s/ 8-8-1973 John Finnegan, Director, SCORPA Montana

Josephine L. Hindman states that she personally circulated the above document via the U. S. Postal Service and that she believes all the signatures appended thereto to be genuine signatures of the persons whose names they purport to be.

Signed Jo Hindman (Josephine L. Hindman)
(Signature of circulator)

Subscribed and sworn to before me
 this 29th day of August, 1973
 (notary seal)

Carole Crain, Notary State of Oregon
 My Commission Expires Nov. 5, 1976

NOTE: Copies of the foregoing Petition are being transmitted to the President of the U. S. Senate; to the Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives; and to the head officers of both legislative houses of each of the 49 bicameral state legislatures and to the unicameral legislature of the State of Nebraska, all of whose state treasuries are levied upon by the Council of State Governments (CSG) aforementioned, and whose treasuries pay annual tribute to the CSG as decided by the CSG, and some also contribute to ACIR's treasury

cc-to SCORPA Directors in other states; and to interested individuals.

This petition was presented Sept. 5, 1973, to both Houses of Congress. The U. S. Senate took preliminary action at once (See **Congressional Record** of Sept. 6, 1973 page S. 15981). The U. S. House of Representatives had taken no action as of Sept. 13, 1973.

SUPPORTING THE PETITION: (sign and send it to your U. S. Senators/Congressmen).

_____	_____	_____
Date	Name	State
_____	_____	_____
Date	Name	State
_____	_____	_____
Date	Name	State

The Senate acknowledged the Petition (**Congressional Record** 9/6/73 page S15981). The House, despite certified mail receipt, reported the Petition as lost. Another copy was sent to House Speaker Carl Albert on October 10, 1973.

The Petition was referred to the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Government Operations Committee. The subcommittee long has been observed as a transmission belt for ACIR-inspired legislation. Also, Senator Muskie, its chairman, is now and has been for a long time a member on the ACIR board.

Obviously a conflict-of-interest clouds the proper handling of the Petition; double jeopardy if the House likewise bottles it up.

If Congress can stand the truth about Watergate, the scandal in the White House, why cannot Congress face the truth about 1313?

Metro Lobbying and Tactics

THE WHITE HOUSE ENLISTS 1313'S AID

To avoid registering its political units under the federal Lobbying Act PL 79-601, Syndicate 1313 through the years has devised arrangements whereby its draft legislation is enacted into law, unnoticed.

Early in 1967, The White House gave the political syndicate — dispenser of world government laws — a strong boost by creating a rubber stamp to approve such law, fatal to all Americans. A White House press release announced the rubber stamp, a national commission on zoning, codes, taxation and development standards, stating: "I am pleased to announce that Sen. Paul H. Douglas will head a Commission of distinguished citizens to make the thorough study of our cities and urban areas I recommended to the Congress in my 1965 message on the American City." Presumably, LBJ is the "I" in the foregoing.

It is considered conviction that no impartial search or study ensued. The 16-member national commission was stacked. The studies came out of Syndicate 1313. The commission stooged them. But You, The People, are to be forced into the 1313 mold under new Metro pressures, namely *national zoning, building and housing codes, taxation and development standards*.

Here named are several of the Commission's appointees with their Metro-1313 backgrounds: Chloethiel W. Smith, Wash., D.C. architect and city planner, affiliate member of AIP (American Institute of Planners) which promulgates government regulatory control over property. Also, David L. Baker, Orange County (Calif.) supervisor and vice-president of the multi-county SCAG Region (So. Calif. Assn. Governments); Baker also belongs to C-SAC (County Supervisors Assn. California), a power-filled regional government advocate.

More: Carl Sanders, former Governor of Georgia, a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the "portable 1313" and the UN's cell within federal government. ACIR operates as a booster station in the long haul of the UN mandates from the UN headquarters in New York through the 1313 apparatus to Congress.

Another White House appointee, Coleman Woodbury, Professor of Urban Affairs, Univ. of Wisconsin, is one of the pro-Metro experts in a 123-page report, "Government in Metropolitan Areas."¹ Published Dec. 1961, the report rehashed an old ACIR report entitled, "Governmental Structure, Organization, and Planning in Metropolitan Areas," (July 1961), the syndicate boys apparently convinced that repetition is the essence of implanting even the poorest of ideas.

1. "Government in Metropolitan Areas," House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, Dec. 1961, 35¢ U.S. Gov't. Printing Office