

In talks concerning the Ozark Region (Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas) the hogwash claims that federal money is expected "to act only as a *catalyst* for the more important investment which must flow from the private business section into the Region's economy."³

Another catalyst type is the "trouble spot" deliberately created in order to force an issue. Take the New York firm which sought to plunk a skyscraper research complex beside a small town in New Jersey. On the New York side but adjacent. The town objected, claiming that nearby homes would be dwarfed and its streets choked with traffic. A zoning change was involved.

Metrocrats suggested that an interstate Regional Planning Commission be formed. But state laws (New York and New Jersey) at the time did not permit the joint regional planning effort to take place.

Residents took their case to court. The New York firm of Uris Building Corp. won its zone change but with restrictions imposed. The residents, temporarily at least, were free from the proposed regional planning group which most certainly would have decided against them anyway.

The underlying catalytic purpose was exposed by the public official who said, "Perhaps at last we have dramatized the need for New Jersey and New York to coordinate their highway planning and construction programs." His remark was quoted on the same front page of the newspaper that announced the Uris zone change.⁴

The Deschutes County Court, a governing body in Oregon, scheduled a public hearing to consider formal repeal of all county ordinances regulating subdivisions and zoning. A 1966 ballot initiative had repealed those county powers but a later decision of the state attorney-general declared the initiative invalid.

Claiming unwillingness to implement ordinances in face of the citizen mandate, the county court considered the repeal.⁵

Deschutes County did not fear imagined chaos from lack of zoning. After all, the handsome city of Houston, Texas, sixth largest in the nation, prospers beautifully without zoning restrictions. The thing Deschutes Countians feared were the *catalysts* brought in to create pre-arranged trouble.

In Oregon, the Governor turned out to be the catalyst. He pressured. The Oregon legislature complied. A statewide zoning law was enacted forcing all counties to zone.

Deschutes county is among all the 36 counties forced to comply.

"MODEL CITIES" — THE METROCRAT SOCIAL PLAN FOR U.S.A.

At the outset, Americans worried about the giant pork barrel known as The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, signed on November 3, 1966 as Public Law 89-754, later called "Model Cities."

The honest citizenry, frankly admitting to being uninformed, yet probably understands as little or as much about the fantastic boondoggle as do the Congressmen who, by default or by vote, approved the mysterious measure.

3. *Arkansas Gazette* 2/11/68.

4. *The West Bergen Record*, Hackensack, N.J. 6/27/67.

5. *The Bulletin*, Bend, Ore. 2/22/68.

After passing both Senate and House as S.3708, the bill was rewritten by a conference committee. The drastic substitute version was railroaded through, Yeas 142; Nays 126; not voting, 160. (Congr. Record 10/20/66).

During floor debates,⁶ lack of quorum was reported by Senate and House and at the final vote which cleared the bill for The President, a quorum call was necessary to round up enough solons to take a vote.

Creating astronomical debt, The Demonstration Cities Law is spending your tax money and mortgaging the future for programs to accelerate urban renewal, to reform the lives and attitudes of people, to furnish the physical and social "playpens" and nursemaiding to do so, and worst of all, to force metropolitan regional government upon Americans who would resist, if only they realized what is going on.

Provided under the law are facilities and activities such as: housing for high-income families, schools, hospitals, transit systems, open-space land-banks, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood recreation centers, parks, adult education, manpower training, day care child centers, consumer and domestic science instruction, trash and garbage disposal — even rat killing — street cleaning and lighting, stiffened housing and building code inspections, zoning laws, and Metro expeditors now placed in core cities of each future Metro region.

Congressman Cramer of Florida, a state hurt by early Metro experimentation, warned: "This is one of the most dangerous bills which comes to us as a result of conference, as it relates to the octopus of Federal control over local, municipal decisions. Under the so-called planned metropolitan development Title II, this metro government type planning is going to be required in every one of these national standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) throughout the country if they are going to get any Federal grant money. The projects must be planned by an areawide agency. . . . That means planning all things together, jointly, under a metro government. These metro areas are subject to the whims of Dr. Weaver's guidelines (HUD) and he can exercise any discretion which he chooses. . . . How did it get into this bill? It got in this bill because Senator Muskie demanded it be put in." (text is condensed from original, Ed.)

Actions of Sen. Muskie, chairman, Senate Intergovernmental Relations sub-Committee, long have branded him as a Syndicate 1313 tool, implementing orders originating at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago.

Under the enacted law, eligibility income ceiling is lifted. Free financing is available for the wealthy. Commenting, Hon. Harvey (Mich.) stated, "I was shocked. You can earn between \$10,000 or \$15,000 per year and yet have your income subsidized under the 221(d)3 program."

Mr. Rhodes (Ariz.) also blasted the subsidy program and suggested that when Congress reconvenes, the Committees on Banking and Currency and on Appropriations reconsider their espousal of the subsidy program and terminate it. Reflecting the concern of all responsible Americans, he said, "When a subsidy program has taken such hold on Members of the Congress, then truly I fear for this great Republic."

6. Congr. Records dated 1966: 8/19, pp. 19158-19206; 10/14 Parts 1 & 2, pp. 25857-25931; 10/18, pp. 26284-88; 10/20, pp. 26998-27012.

LAND BRANDING (ZONING) IMPLEMENTS SOCIAL PLANNING

A curious notion to upset farming and ranching appeared in the controversial *Year Book of Agriculture* (1963), to wit: Over-assess farm land on fiat value, advance government credit to pay the land tax, slap a lien against the property as security.⁷ Published by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, the 1963 book oozed with many other radical ideas.

In the same year, the State of Oregon enacted a law embodying the Yearbook's taxation idea. In Oregon called the "Green Belt Law,"⁸ it purported to help the farmers.

At the outset, the law discriminated between farmers; it required non-zoned land owners to file a claim if they wanted the tax deferral. Zoned farm land owners were excused from the paper work.

Non-zoned "greenbelt" land is assessed simultaneously by two methods: 1) non-farm use, 2) farm use. The tax resulting from the difference between the two ("exempt value") is slapped on the land as deferred tax, due and payable under certain conditions. Those who did not or could not file were punishable, having their property assessed at non-farm use, often market value or the so-called "highest and best use."

Obviously the law's thrust was, not to give farmers tax relief but to force a land-use pattern on farmland. Many Oregon counties at the time were free from zoning. Later the legislature, under pressure from the executive, (Governor McCall) enacted a mandatory zoning law, 1969 session.

Farmers anywhere whose land is non-zoned have almost complete control over it. Traditionally, tax assessors evaluated the land on its agricultural use, not on farfetched *potential* future use value. The sensible practice became known as "preferential assessment." An earlier Oregon greenbelt law (1963) began chipping away at it.

Five years later in Oregon's 1967 late special session, legislators approved farm assessment-by-property-income and tightened the law to secure deferred taxes as a lien against non-zoned farmland.

Both the original 1963 and the 1967 revised non-zoned farmland application forms⁹ carry warnings that zone-free land assessed at farm use value, if disqualified, becomes liable for the deferred taxes during the last five years together with 6% interest. Disqualification occurred if the land-use was changed from farm use, by sale/purchase, etc.

In effect, the state law enables local government to defer part of the farmland tax. In exchange for that credit to pay his taxes, the owner gives a lien on his property and clouds his land title.

Oregon tax administrators further muddled the freak law, introduced hypothetical rents for computing purposes, then sent tax teams to explain it all to the public. Stressed was the promise that owners of *zoned* farmlands would not be troubled with the complex arithmetic of assessing by property-income-rental factors. One hardpressed farm and ranch audience leaped to the bait, asked, "How do we get zoning?"

7. *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1963) USDA, Wash., D.C. "Taxation of Farmland," pp. 158-165.

8. Oregon Revised Statutes, 308 *et al.*

9. Forms No. 148 (12-63) and No. 148R (Rev. 12-67), Oregon.

Leap from the fire, hit the branding iron. *Zoning brands land*, robs owners of their right to control it. City hall or county courthouse takes control and the State overshadows all. Oregon state law provides, "Farm use zones shall be established only when such zoning is consistent with the over-all plan of development of the county." (ORS 215.203)

Like a cattle brand changed by thieving rustlers, a land brand (zoning) can be changed anytime by government action. A zone change can cause farming to become illegal, a non-conforming use of the land. The private land becomes subject to public planning and zoning (which implements the plan.)

Widespread implementation of the USDA Yearbook taxation scheme can exercise life and death control over American farms and ranches. Which farm shall survive? Which ranch will be zoned out of existence?

ZONING JUMPS ALL FENCES

What happens when city officials reach beyond the city limits with extra-territorial zoning to punish owners of property lying outside the city limits but not beyond the city's jurisdiction?

Fantastic though it sounds, the situation does exist in about 15 States to work unjust hardship on unsuspecting people. A jailing has resulted in North Carolina, the state which pioneered extra-territorial zoning¹⁰ which permits cities to impose restrictions on land beyond their borders.

Let Mr. Harold E. Moody of Orange County, N.C. tell it,¹¹ "On July 24, 1967, I was working on my own house on my own land located in a rural area west of the Town of Carrboro (N.C.) Two armed policemen drove up and arrested me under the guise of zoning. I did not resist. I was handcuffed and taken into custody."

"A neighbor went into my house and brought me a shirt to put on, before we drove away, since I was working without one. My daughter who is not quite 8 years old, was left standing in the yard at eventide to watch through her tears. My wife was out of town at the bedside of her stricken mother and I could not even put my arms around our child."

"I was taken immediately to the Chapel Hill jail, but when the officials learned a friend had contacted the WRAL news media, they whisked me away pronto to the county jail at Hillsborough where it was ordered that I be held incommunicado save for my lawyer. Now out on bond, I have been charged with misdemeanors (criminal offenses). My 'crimes' are that allegedly I have violated certain points of the Carrboro Zoning Ordinance in the process of remodeling my house."

"The question of *which* zoning ordinance, if any, was actually violated cannot be answered at present. Our property lay in the unzoned Chapel Hill Township of Orange County. The Township was zoned Feb. 6, 1967. The Town of Carrboro adopted a zoning ordinance for perimeter areas, including our property, on June 13, 1967." (outside city limits).

On the foregoing muddly situation of layered county-city zoning patterns, Mr. Moody was brought to trial. Because of city warrants badly drawn, a

10. North Carolina Session Laws (1959) c. 1204, per 1967 State Legislative Program, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, page 507, Wash., D.C.

11. Moody, Rt. 4, Box 363, Chapel Hill, N.C.

mistrial was declared. Corrected warrants had not been served as of Jan. 1968 nor at that time was Mr. Moody either cleared or convicted.

Zoning — extra-territorial or the more commonly known intra-city/county types — outlaws existing land uses, whether the land is already zoned or is being zoned for the first time.

Excerpts follow from the letter of Mr. Russell G. Wright¹² who moved to Orange County, N.C. in 1963 to have his glaucoma-stricken wife near her doctor. The couple bought a zone-free land parcel, built a small, ultra-modern mobile home park, “a business where we could be together, helping each other, and live decently without being a burden on the county or state in our later years.”

Confronted by new zoning that would legalize and destroy his business, Mr. Wright appealed to the authorities, “My entire life savings is invested, I have no more property . . . cannot afford to purchase more. In the name of justice and humanity, I plead to be allowed to live and prosper on my own property. However, this I cannot possibly do and comply with the Chapel Hill Township Zoning Ordinance, passed three years after I had set up my mobile home park.”

Branding another man’s property, such as in cattle rustling, occasionally resulted in hanging the offender under rangeland justice. Branding of land (zoning) ironically results in hardships and sometimes economic death for the injured person under modern gruesome zoning laws.

A NATIONAL DATA BANK TO SPY ON YOU

It has been predicted that within ten years, Organized Snooping will rip off the seal of privacy which most Americans place upon their persons, homes and business records.

In its earlier days, the American Republic deliberately rejected the practice of spying-by-government, but the omniscient surveillance that permeated European dynasties and caused heads to roll, today is creeping into the United States.

The situation was summarized Aug. 2, 1968 by a special subcommittee of Congress.¹³ Testimony suggests that individual dossiers (i.e., ways of storing all information on an individual in one place, or of compiling it quickly) cannot be avoided under the envisioned National Data Bank (NDB).

The Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy spoke out against the potential erosion of a citizen’s right to privacy that might be the sad result of an NDB.

Deep fear is generated by the American public against the unprincipled destruction of privacy, for which computers can be programmed.

The main argument against a full-scale data bank is that it would tend to make each American fearful and on guard lest a chance remark or action, later to be picked up by unfriendly monitors, might ruin his record and his career.

A practical argument holds that improvement of the existing federal

12. Wright, P.O. Box 296, Chapel Hill, N.C.

13. “Privacy and the National Data Bank Concept,” House Report No. 1842, U.S. House of Representatives, Aug. 2, 1968.

statistical system, now used by business firms, corporations, unions and universities, might make the NDB totally unnecessary.

Despite all that, implacable movements by executive branch NDB proponents were afoot in 1968 to impose a total system of surveillance.

The executive sector's Bureau of the Budget (BOB)—now OMB—teamed with shady political Syndicate 1313 to form The Intergovernmental Task Force on Information Systems, composed of BOB plus 1313's Council of State Governments, National Assn. Counties, Conference of Mayors, National League of Cities, International City Management Assn., and 1313's own cell within federal government, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The 1313 network promotes all facets of Metro which is regional executive government in total opposition to American representative Government.

The BOB-1313 alliance published "The Dynamics of Information Flow."¹⁴ In the proposal, Syndicate 1313 installed itself with ACIR in key clearing-house positions to control an interconnected data flow at state and local levels. The data pool could be engorged by the NDB.

BOB's director issued a proposed bulletin to federal agency heads urging federal collaboration, and announced to the Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy that NDB legislation would later be submitted for consideration by Congress.

Having focussed on BOB suggestions during its inquiry, the Special Subcommittee sternly charged the Bureau (now OMB) to accept statements from interested parties "other than its panel of experts."

If past practice is repeated, NDB legislation most likely would be based in part on the BOB-1313 report trimmed with the ACIR label.

That is the way Syndicate 1313 has been railroading many of its U.N.-Metro laws through Congress.

THE METRO NEW WORLD WITH COMPUTERS

More rice may be grown in Malaysia, and more small towns in America may vanish if a program goes through as planned by the Metro hard core at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. The worldwide syndicate has made a place for computers in its program to regionalize U.S. Government and eventually to computerize the planet.

Public Automated Systems Service (PASS) is now established at the political syndicate's Chicago address as a sub-unit of Public Administration Service, 1313's Metro-Government peddler.

Admittedly international, PAS-PASS has designed a credit system hopefully to assist in loaning money to produce more rice in Malaysia where the farmers plow with the water buffalo. PASS in the United States seeks to accelerate, by shared computer systems, the regionalization of independent governments in this nation. Some public EDP (electronic data processing) and ADP (automated DP) layouts are collecting data on individual citizens, their land and other properties. It's great for the marketing divisions of the computer manufacturers, costly to the private taxpayer. PPBS (Planning-

14. "The Dynamics of Information Flow," April 1968, Pp. 31, available from ACIR (Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Wash., D.C. 20575).

Programming Budgeting-Systems) is being hawked by social engineers in government and the schools.¹⁵

A candid announcement in the Municipal Finance Letter, published by 1313's MFOA (Municipal Finance Officers Assn.) on July 16, 1969, prematurely announced, "REGIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED. The City of Aspen and Pitkin County have established a Regional Service Authority (RSA) which is to evolve into a city-county metropolitan form of government. The authority board consists of three city council members and three county commissioners. The bylaws are set up to conform to present Colorado statutes governing city-county joint ventures and to provide the groundwork for a full-fledged metropolitan government, if a bill recently adopted by the Colorado legislature is approved by the electorate in 1970."

The 1313 text continued, "The RSA board has appointed (the city's finance director) as its Comptroller. The city's present data processing equipment (IBM 402) will be used to provide the RSA with budgetary and cost records. In order to provide basic information required, the city anticipates the need to upgrade present equipment to an IBM 360/20 in 1970. All of the present data processing programs have been designed with this goal in mind."

At MFOA's Toronto, Canada, conference May, 1969 pep talks were given to small town officials who thought their little municipalities could not afford to have a computer. It was suggested that a small computer system serviced from a much larger computer would do. The speaker, a Toronto Canadian,¹⁶ said, "Where the computer is located and who owns it matters very little. . . . We have a Metropolitan Government, a City, five Boroughs, six Boards of Education, a Transit Commission, five Hydro-electric Commissions, to name a few, all with some form of computer equipment, some more sophisticated than others, each with its own staff systems analysts, programmers and operating personnel. Today, with the use of the computer to control production and with its involvement in managerial decisions, more and more staff are being demanded." The speaker neglected to mention that costs increased four-fold since Toronto's Metro inception.¹⁷

That's talk typical among Metrocrats — Canadian, American or Grecian — when discussing your government. What it costs, how complex it gets, how big the payroll grows, how high taxes soar, they say, matters very little.

PASS publishes "Public Automation" and "Output," monthly newsletters from 1313 reporting on automated systems in government. Scores of 1313 units are named as cooperating organizations.

METRO POLITICKING IN COLLEGES

The federal Higher Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-329) gave a boost to Metro's regionalizing and training movement within public education.

15. For details on PPBS contact National Families United's "Appeal," c/o Mrs. Maureen Heaton, Editor, P.O. Box 455, Camino (Calif.) 95709.

16. John D. Yockey, Commissioner of Budgets and Accounts, City of Toronto, Ont. (Can.) 5/27/69.

17. Metropolitan Toronto (1967), brochure p. 12, by Metropolitan Toronto Council (July 1967.)

Open to all 50 states, its provisions applied also to Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The provisions of the law's Title I — Community Service and Continuing Education Programs ran neck-to-neck with HUD proposals in its 1965 Annual Report.¹⁸

One HUD proposal called for the entry of young people into public planning to carry out housing and urban regimentation. HUD urged the universities to train those new careerists.

Another proposal embodied HUD's complaint that local officials needed to be "trained or retrained." Bluntly, that signifies brainwashing to groom individuals for a completely regimented and bureaucratically dominated United States under Metro governance.

An example of the strategy in action was embodied in California's Chico State College's 1967 bid for some of the "business," a taxpaid program costing \$110,036 according to the college's estimate. It was called "A Regional Plan for Effective Utilization of Natural and Human Resources in Northern California" submitted to the state's Coordinating Council for Higher Education, Sacramento (Calif.) The Chico bid claimed to be part of California's state plan under PL 89-329.

Since northern California counties were proving to be a most effective impediment to Metro's regionalization of western United States, it was less than surprising to find "Thirteen Northern California Counties" set up as the target in the Chico report. The counties: Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, and Yuba.

The requested federal and local matching funds would trigger wasteful hiring and spending. Partially, the works would consist of a director, \$13,330 annually; seven consultants at \$100 per day; instructors working 20 percent of time for a half year, \$6,600; a land-use instructor, 20 percent time, and so on. The entire deal presented an opportunity for just another empire of unproductives for the producing tax payers to support.

Brashly purporting to solve the problems of the 13-county region, the Chico report meanderingly stated that only individuals who submitted to its educational treatment would be employable in the giant future region.

Even worse, only "approved" (brainwashed) individuals would be elected to public office. The report insisted, "Public officials and civic leaders must be participants in the programs designed to acquaint them . . . with the procedures to be followed in evolving an acceptable regional plan."¹⁹

In and around the Chico college's area, Metro-type city managers, school superintendents, federal stooges on multi-north counties' Economic Development Commission and the Shasta County Community Action Project rushed to praise the Chico report. An administrator, oft-frustrated by non-brainwashed alert elected officials wrote, "There would be definite advantages, particularly in the area of citizens and governmental official education and training." (Recycling by brainwashing).

18. Annual Report of 1965, U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, p.24.

19. A Regional Plan Under The Higher Education Act of 1965 (PL 89-329).

COLLEGE TEXTBOOKS SLANTED TOWARD METRO

The stripling Metro official was almost tearful in defense of his regional planning program in the COG (Metro regional council of governments.) Obviously he was sincere in his beliefs. But he was puzzled and hurt because the citizens reacted strongly against regional governance.

Scarcely out of his twenties, he was typical of Metro's young recruits: they know too little about United States government's constitutional concepts, too much about alien Metro, the executive dictatorship which destroys the separation-of-powers balance in American Government.

During the past quarter century, some of the brightest minds have been captured in university and college classrooms by Metrocrat professors, textbook authors and publishers. Political science and the newer social science and humanities gambits do most of the damage.

Presenting the structural form of American government, the textbook writers hurl unsubstantiated charges of obsolescence against it and list untried alternatives that are undiluted Metro proposals, but not identified as such. Metrocrat profs follow up with class discussions that lead to Metro and collateral reading turned out by units of the Metro-1313 political network. Many Syndicate 1313 organizations are named but not identified as parts of the nationwide political complex.

One textbook refers to 1313's Council of State Government's interlocking directorate as "a set of well-established associations among state officials," dismisses American autonomous sovereign governmental levels as "folklore," and refers uncritically to Metro's destructive experimentation as "parapolitics." (*Politics and Government in the United States*) (Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.) by Redford, Truman, Hacker, Westin and Wood.

Ferguson and McHenry's *The American System of Government* (McGraw-Hill) says: "State boundaries today are products of historical factors . . . and other forces, many of which are no longer valid . . . the answer to many interstate difficulties is to redraw state lines, creating a smaller number of regional states. . . ." The excerpt demonstrates the typically slanted pattern: first, a value statement (unsubstantiated opinion) followed by a Metro alternative — regionalism which would abolish the sovereign states.

In *Public Administration* (Ronald Press Co.) by Pffifner-Presthus (4th edition) sold second-hand at a college, a red ink scrawl "Imp(ortant)," scribbled either by student or teacher, lies in a margin beside a lengthy description of the National Municipal League, a parent body of the 1313 political syndicate. The League's "Model City Charter," as presented in the book, completely misses the charter's alarmingly dangerous "general grant of authority" which reserves no power for the people, puts all authority under an unbridled governing body.

Since these and other textbook writers are supposed to be scholars, the lack of scholarly objectivism concerning the Metro 1313 syndicate and its program suggests that the authors are privy to the whole Metro business which seeks to establish an elite ruling class.

The students, spooned the Metro mish-mash with the lumps taken out, are graduated and turned loose upon the citizenry as the expert elite. In many

instances, the citizens' taxes have financed the college educations that seek to destroy citizen-controlled government.

Tragically, the Metro-shaped individual is unaware of his threat to society.

METRO BIAS ASSURED IN LAW STUDENTS

Bad as it is, the risk of owning real estate is steadily worsening, made so by political Syndicate 1313 at-large, and by one of its major units, the American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO) quartered at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago.

ASPO showed up in the closing pages of a lengthy case book used to instruct Columbia University (N.Y.) law students. Having the last word in the section on zoning-by-legislative-action, ASPO cranked out a summation which called for zoning on a regional basis. In so doing, ASPO tried to herd future judges and practicing lawyers into its Metro camp.

The lengthy Columbia University mimeographed syllabus (installment IV of a series dated Spring 1967) was privately printed for the exclusive use by students in Columbia's School of Law. Being a case book which describes actual suits heard, decided, upheld or reversed by the courts, the handpicked briefs led straight to the ASPO theme: overthrow present zoning laws, rewrite a new slate to *exclude private land use control*, vest the control in vast regional agencies.

A strategic spot was appropriated in the university law syllabus for a Metro "plant" titled "Requiem for Zoning," by John W. Reps. The article was reprinted from an ASPO publication²⁰ and dashed any hopes that one might find in it a recant from ASPO's consistently militant philosophy.

The insert admitted that zoning was seriously ill on its 50 Year (1966) Anniversary. Started by radicals in 1916, the present fiasco may enlarge into a bigger mess, since author Reps has proposed as a solution, "some public agency with metropolitan jurisdiction (which) might acquire raw land, plan it, provide street, utility, park and other needed improvements, and then convey lots, blocks, or neighborhoods to private builders for development as . . . controlled by *deed restrictions*."

ASPO-1313 thus acknowledged the power of deed restrictions as quite adequate to control land uses. *Prior to zoning's birth, deed restriction belonged to the landowner. After zoning (land branding/tattooing) the property owner finds himself robbed of his rightful power over his land.*

Now comes Columbia University parroting ASPO-1313's proposal to toss that filched control, taken from the owner by local authorities, move it over to a Metro region where a private citizen, pigmied in political power, is totally helpless.

The lawbook-ASPO article observed that there is no "metropolitan review" of local regulatory zoning. Then in typical Metro style, the text urged that a system of metropolitan review be established, a "Development Guidance System."²¹ That Metro review agency would have final authority

20. PLANNING by ASPO, 1964 p. 56.

21. Cases and Materials on Property I, Landownership and Use by Curtis J. Berger, Professor of Law Columbia U. Installment IV, Spring, 1967, pp. 501-4, privately printed for the exclusive use of students in the School of Law of Columbia University.

to confirm or modify disputed plans. The courts would be closed to citizens. Court appeals would be permitted — mind you, *permitted!* — only on procedural controversies, not on matters of substance or fact.

By that time regional fiscal systems would be “freed” from “the shackles of tax and revenue implications,” (citizen control, Ed.), and jurisdictional boundaries would be obsolete or in their last vestiges. Even zoning maps would be done away with; they tell too much too quickly.

Possibly the greatest shocker and one unworthy of an university was the deceitful warning, quoted here, “The new system (should be clothed) in some of the familiar garments of zoning to lend an air of respectability in gaining both public acceptance and judicial recognition.”

and have it debt free. Ours was estimated at \$15,000 replacement cost at present prices. We are using the \$10,400 we got for it, plus \$10,000 in savings of 30 years working for John Deere Company, to replace our home in another county. We have always said that people taken by urban renewal should have replacement price, as homes and land prices are considerably higher than when homes were bought years ago.

"Urban Renewal is a health breaker and creates a bitterness toward a city that you once would have defended to the hilt. Industrial expansion for any city is fine. None of us are against progress. But when city officials *can form such a close knit alliance* and, seemingly, deliberately set out to verbally and physically destroy an area and its people, while lurking in the background is a firmly established company with 'millions' behind them, just waiting to pounce on land owned by some of the very people who labored 30 years in their factory to own that very land — the so-called 'sweat and blood laboring class of people who made the city of Waterloo' — when all that can be done with two innocent sounding words, *Urban Renewal*, in my opinion Waterloo is progressing at the expense of human dignity."

YOU ARE BEING EVICTED!

The coffee was bubbling in Margie Redgate's tiny Boston eatery on North Harvard Street. Friday morning regulars cradled hot mugs of it, waiting for her to dish up the orders. Their voices stopped. A deputy sheriff stood inside. He threw a document on the counter, told Mrs. Redgate, "You are being evicted!"³

Margie's swift glance took in the moving van outside, a husky worker trundling a hand truck to the door, policemen milling about. Calling to her husband, she dashed home, next door. A van was already there.

A petition for a restraining order against the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) was sped uptown; the charge: Lack of due process of law. Gas, lights, water, telephones were disconnected, also at four other stricken homes. Before urban renewal, the area housed 78 families.

Albert Redgate, Margie's husband, was dragged from their home, police lining the path. Doors were broken in, houses gutted. Piles of furniture and belongings were thrown into the five vans waiting. Pictures and even a religious Crucifix were ripped off the walls, chunks of plaster giving way. The vans departed with the loot.

The sound of hammering was traceable to plywood being nailed over doors and windows of the emptied dwellings. Housewives returning from early shopping became hysterical, their own doors shut against them.

October dusk closed in. Sympathetic Bostonians brought candles and mattresses. The federal temporary injunction finally was issued. The utilities went on, but the furniture was not returned until Sunday.

Tuesday, Oct. 21, the federal court opened the eviction hearings. As the troubled homeowners left for court, the BRA threateningly parked a bulldozer near the little houses.

3. Eyewitness reports from Boston.

Amazingly, the BRA claimed that the Redgates and others owed the Authority \$6000 rent! BRA took the property titles by duress. The action in effect changed the burglarized owners into renters of their own homes.

Shaken by the tragedy, an aged homeowner broke down on the court stand, "I am going through all this because I own a house," she wept.

Questioning, the federal judge learned that the widow's monthly income was \$100; another victim's weekly waitress wage, \$20; others, no regular income. Operating two businesses, Margie's luncheonette and Albert's roofing repair, the Redgate couple earned \$3500 per year. Hearers were astounded that people could get along on so little. They did because in the American tradition, they saved and bought their homes.

A few days later, those hard-earned homes were bulldozed.⁴ The bereft homeowners were put into public housing projects. They had appealed to every court in the State of Massachusetts, and lost. Several, in a last desperate effort, went to Wash., D.C. asking help from Congressmen. A justice of the U.S. Supreme Court on Oct. 28 refused to intervene in the U.S. District Court's vacate ruling ordering the losers out by 9 a.m. next day.

That was the end.

The Redgates and their neighbors lived under three BRA chiefs and nine years of urban renewal terror. Their homesites are now lost, transferred by the BRA to a private business venture.

That sort of immoral profiteering has been sheltered too long in too many American cities under the National Housing Act. Why did the U.S. Supreme Court justice refuse to measure that freak statute against the Constitution of the United States? Because *it is an international non-law stemming from this nation's contemptible commitment to UN mandates!*

The United States has prior commitment to American citizens. That trusteeship and responsibility must put to an end the unspeakable shame known as urban renewal.

ECONOMIC CANNIBALISM: URBAN RENEWAL

Persons wondering why their objections against land-confiscating urban renewal are knocked dizzy may gain an inkling of the power they are up against by looking at the money interests behind "Renewal." Tax-exempt redevelopment corporations and federally subsidized financing provide one sort of windfall for UR collaborators. A lesser known clique is composed of financial syndicates, investment firms, bankers and individuals who are reaping lush, risk-free tax-free income from credit loaned to local renewal public agencies (LPA) that have run out of funds.

Preliminary Loan Notes issued by such LPAs and "bought" by the investment interests refinance old UR projects, get funds to start new ones. Secured by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, such financing has become an easy cow to be milked periodically and profitably by those in the interlock. Three groups benefit: The note purchasers, the paying agents and the bond counselors (attorneys).

The setup may provide a clue as to why your renewal protest mail is

4. Boston newspapers Oct. 17-30, 1969.

ignored or answered blandly by congressmen and senators. They may be fearful of displeasing some heavy campaign contributors.

Names well known in high finance, not only in Wall Street but elsewhere figure throughout the loan note sales tabulation, Group No. 66-4⁵ released in 1966 by Urban Renewal Administration. The 11-page summary reveals that investment interests acquired about \$300 million Notes, the largest monthly sale of Preliminary Loan Notes in history. The sale was expected to yield almost \$10 million tax-free interest by April '67.

Citizens who fought urban renewal in vain, such as in Muskegon (Mich) now are punished with additional debt created by interest on funds borrowed by their local LPA. Banks "purchased" the 10th Series A-\$2,764,000 on Muskegon's Marquette Neighborhood project, rate 3.38 percent, \$93,423 interest expense.

The urban renewal story of Rockville (Md.) is almost \$300,000 more costly because of 3rd Series A-\$8,886,000 averaging 3.33 percent, extended on Mid-City Project, notes maturing April '67.

Page One of the URA report listed loan note sales in Alabama, California and Colorado. Digging into the facts represented on just that one page disclosed that the "funds" (credit) loaned will assist LPAs in displacing 335 families, demolish 1056 structures on 461 acres, of which one-third will not pay taxes, turned to public uses by the urban renewal planners.

The remaining ten pages of the same federal report tie into similar flesh-and-bone statistics in 22 other states — family life disrupted, landowners plucked of property, hundreds of acres taken off the tax rolls permanently — just to provide a captive market for credit-pushers and foreclosure agents.

The whole wretched business resembles *economic cannibalism* organized against Americans by profiteers, some linked internationally. About 90 percent of all outstanding temporary urban renewal loan notes are financed by such operators. Without those pump-priming "funds" — cumulative total presently almost \$9 BILLION — numerous local vicious urban renewal operations would die. The fresh "funds," actually mere ink strokes on paper, unleash new terror upon helpless home and property owners.

Express your abhorrence of the practice to elected officials at all governmental levels. Demand a halt to "debt" financing of urban renewal. If not stopped, your own holdings, in time, may be taken from you under like circumstances.

TAX INCREMENT PLAN FLEECES LOCAL TAX PAYERS

When an urban renewal agency's operations are properly audited, the shocking disclosures corroborate the people's criticism directed at a local renewal agency specifically, and at federal renewal, generally.

A 30-page "management audit" of Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) was completed in July 1966 by the Chief Administrative Officer of L.A. City. Not being an in-depth financial audit of all accounts but an audit review of management procedures during the 18 years the CRA had been in operation, the report revealed:

5. Tabulation of Preliminary Loan Note Sales, Group No. 66-4, Urban Renewal Administration in Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 3/17/66.

Dilly-dallying on the part of the CRA, remissness on the part of the City Council, and irresponsibility on the part of the five-member CRA board combined to weave a sloppy management situation that cost Los Angeles citizens and federal taxpayers multi-million dollar losses stemming from a variety of ill-begotten causes.

Page after page exhibited losses deriving from *reduced tax income* because bulldozing of private property destroyed the tax base; losses deriving from delays that prevented rebuilding that would have restored the tax base; losses deriving from land bought for one price, resold to developers at about half that price;

Also, losses directly chargeable to taxpayers through the practice known as "*tax allocation increments*." The term means that *an urban renewal rebuilt neighborhood does not pay its way* (insofar as the city treasury is concerned) *until all project indebtedness is paid off*. The new neighborhood's tax money, over and above the "frozen assessed value prior to renewal" detours the city treasury, making an "allocated" way into the renewal agency's fund. Meanwhile, the other local taxpayers elsewhere in the city support the new neighborhood's services (police, streets, etc.).

On two projects, 1) Watts, and 2) Vernon-Central Area, the audit revealed that CRA failed to state where would come the money for the city one-third portion (federal government pays two thirds). Having run out of non-cash grants-in-aid and credits, and if bonds could not be sold, the City would be expected to dig up the funds needed. "The (city) Council files," the audit stated, "do not indicate . . . that the Council was made aware that the Agency may need City financing. . . ."

Made cagey by citizen telegrams, letters, and two pending lawsuits filed by Angelenos against urban renewal, the federal government apparently turned off the money spigot. Re: Losses from Bunker Hill Project land sales the audit stated, "It has been reported that the Federal Government will not approve further land sales until the Agency has in effect a plan which it intends to follow."

Re: Hoover Project, (near U.S.C., Los Angeles) "Until the federal authorities do finally approve the Plan, no Loan and Grant Contract can be entered into and no further progress on the project can be made."

Unmentioned were CRA's abandoned or dormant projects: Monterey Hills, Olympic, and Venice; also the city's Sawtelle Project where once, CRA was to have helped relocate evictees. There, Barrington Plaza, luxury high rise apartment tower, defaulted to FHA, June 1966, owing \$18.6 million.

As advice, the audit⁶ suggested that CRA use PERT (Program Evaluation Review Technique) a method to prevent bottleneck work stoppages. It is folly to expect scientific management to bail out urban renewal. UR can't survive without land "acquired" dirt cheap, nor without tax shifting like the tax increment financing hoax.

HOME SEARCHES OUTLAWED

Widespread resistance to warrantless health and housing code inspec-

⁶ Management Audit Report of Community Redevelopment Agency, City of Los Angeles, July 1966, 30 pages.

tions, accelerated by urban renewal, has caused the U.S. Supreme Court to re-examine whether such *administrative* inspection practices violate the Fourth Amendment. The high court has concluded that they do.

As matters now stand, if a householder bars an inspector (who has no valid search warrant) from entering the private premises, the inspector must leave and return with a court approved search warrant before he can legally enter.

The last word on the subject, to this knowledge, is contained in *Camara vs. Municipal Court of the City and County of San Francisco*, 387 U.S. 523, a case which went through the California courts to the U.S. Supreme Court and was decided June 5, 1967 favoring citizen privacy.

Prior to the California case, precedent set by a Maryland case denied privacy and permitted housing inspectors to prowl through private homes like kids on an easter egg hunt. The U.S. Supreme Court reversed its own previous ruling on the Maryland case.

Inasmuch as housing code inspections lie at the root of urban renewal, the search warrant requirement may exert an astringent effect on urban renewal, providing of course that householders know and claim their rights under the protection of the Fourth Amendment.

Driving another coffin nail into faulty search and condemnation of premises, a doughty property owner in Malden (Mass.),⁷ objecting to the inexperienced opinion of certain inspectors, took the matter to court. He contended that the judiciary — *not administrative employees* — should decide, after sifting true facts, whether or not his property was “sub-standard.” On November 7, 1969, a justice of the First District Court of Massachusetts agreed with the property owner. The Malden redevelopment authority was relieved of the task of enforcing the housing code.

That instance, too, in addition to fouling up monolithic urban renewal, also throws the federal census takers’ opinions into such a poor light as to make the Census’ “substandard housing” generalizations technically worthless and without practical value.

In Chicago, a city which attempts to bulldoze first and find out later whether it’s legal, an apartment house owner⁸ stood between her city-condemned property and a wrecking crew. She displayed an injunction to delay the demolition, but was forced to call on a city policeman to enforce the court order and send the wreckers away.

She wrote, “It may interest you to know that my building is just a block from 1313 which, with all the buildings in the neighborhood removed (by urban renewal), can be seen from my back door.”

The 1313 Center referred to is located at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago 60637, the University of Chicago campus. 1313 shelters the Metro government administrative core. NAHRO (National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials) one of 1313’s components, long has boasted that it pioneered in getting urban renewal enacted into law by Congress.

Showing how 1313 units stick together, another 1313 adjunct, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (NIMLO), filed *amici curiae* briefs urg-

7. Joseph F. Irvin, 77 North Milton St., Malden, Mass. 02148.

8. Dr. Frederika Blankner, 6043 S. Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60637.

ing affirmance of housing inspections *without* search warrants in the case of aforementioned *Camara vs. City and County of San Francisco*.

Far too long, urban renewal has trampled on private rights and denied Americans due process of law. The foregoing challenges by citizens quite possibly can start a chain reaction ending in the downfall of urban renewal's land grabbing by *administrative inept*s hiding under false regulations.

NEW CREDIT CARD DESIGNED BY METROCRATS

Now that regional urban renewal, as predicted by Metro opponents, has been declared an areawide (regional) activity of Metro Government, the federal Housing and Urban Development Department's (HUD) revision of the federal Workable Program for Community Improvement (WPCI) is of importance to property owners everywhere. A certified WPCI makes a city vulnerable to federal intervention and control.

The WPCI will tell you what your city/county leaders are up to. The old excuse, "It's locked in the city manager's desk," is just as illegal as ever, for HUD's Handbook RHA 7100.1, Oct. 1968 warned public officials, "Since the Workable Program is a public document, it must be made available for public perusal and examination."

The WPCI is neither Republican or Democratic. It's Metrocratic. The revision was in the making while LBJ was in office and first was used during the Nixon era in the late sixties.

Metropolitan Toronto (Canada), first regional Metro in the western hemisphere, in 1967 acquired authority to participate in urban renewal on a *regional* base. Inasmuch as Syndicate 1313 in the U.S.A. implements angles of Toronto's Metro experiment whenever possible, the HUD easing of its *administrative* rules was considered significant.

Urban renewal cities have had trouble keeping their citizen advisory committees glued together, the old WPCI's required *point seven*. At times, HUD was embarrassed when exposed breaking its own rules, recertifying WPCI applications that were deficient on requirement *seven*. Now, easing itself, HUD permits, "the particular organizational means for community involvement is left to the discretion of each community."

The new WPCI, effective April 1, 1969, covered four basics: codes, planning, housing-relocation and citizen involvement (the bland new social substitute for thorny old *number seven*).

The revised WPCI (Form HUD-1081 Rev. 11/68, 20 pages) still operates as the federal "credit card" for local governments and private opportunists in the financial field. No certified WPCI, no federal assistance for housing, urban renewal, sewers, various types of public facilities, mortgage insurance, below-market interest rates, etc.

New places were carved for private sponsors of tax-exempt housing corporations and the politics of the welfare state. New terminology includes "poor, middle-class, Negro and public housing residents."

HUD's seven regional offices remained the same for a few months then conformed to the 10-region pattern of the seventies.

In Minneapolis, citizens were trying to change the city charter to require a public referendum on urban renewal. Discouraging the drive and to dispel

the bulldozer image of urban renewal, a newspaper editorial pointed to what it called, "the new concept of urban renewal." Listing rent supplement payments, purchase grants to buy another home, rehabilitation loans and other such "resident involvement," the paper gushed, "the day of 'the resident be damned' is long past."⁹

Maybe so. But the day of "the taxpayer be damned" is still here.

Shuffling the WPCI ground rules, rearranging a few words, lumping the administrative categories has done nothing to retard HUD's mad spending. Worse, after the Canadian Metro's *regional urban renewal* concept is imported into the United States by Syndicate 1313, urban renewal here will blast off on a regional binge more terrible than urban renewal in the past.

HUD TELLS 2000 A.D. PLAN TO COMMUNISTS

To find out what really is going on in the United States, the quickest way is to listen to what bureaucratic agencies and officials tell abroad, especially when talking to the Communists.

Moscow, U.S.S.R., was the location for a two-week seminar October 5-17, 1970 on "the building industry." Since the gathering was sponsored by the United Nations, logic presumes that the building industry under discussion was that of the entire world, or its state-nations under the United Nations Charter.

Attending from the United States and speaking for HUD was Mr. Harold B. Finger, assistant secretary for research and technology. HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) revealed some mysterious facts.

Did you know that the federal bureaucrats deliberately created a crash housing program to exempt favored builders from existing laws? Call it Operation Breakthrough, that's what HUD calls it.

Did you know that federal effort is trying to industrialize home construction — living quarters of concrete, metal or plastic, to be manufactured like gatling shells? And by that depressive action against wood as a building material, forest products and the lumber industry would be cut back drastically, precipitating unemployment and loss of jobs in the Far West and Pacific Northwest.

In Moscow, HUD told the communists and other world government expectants that in the United States today, 70 million housing units shelter 205 million Americans. That is a comfortable average of not-quite-three persons to a dwelling unit. Certainly no overcrowding.

HUD claimed that 16 million housing units, including mobile homes, were produced over the past ten years. Our population increased 25,442,595 during the same period (1960-70). That means that 16 units were built for every 25 people more or less, added to the population. Ample living space.

U.S.A. population increased about one percent per year (normal) during the past ten years: based on 1960, 179,323,175; to 1970, 204,765,770.

How then does HUD justify its prediction that by 2000 A.D., 27 years hence, population in the United States may reach 320 million individuals? The one percent average increase simply won't stretch to that amount in the

9. The Minneapolis Tribune (Minn.) 7/24/69.

period stated, especially now that the birth rate trend is downward, due in part to the birth control pill.

If HUD does expect to build a housing inventory for 320 million people, the agency is basing its prediction on facts unknown to the rest of us — perhaps *unrestricted immigration from the rest of the world*.

Rather than quoting unsubstantiated statistics to plunge the nation into a crash program of housing and debt, why does not HUD recommend instead that all immigration of aliens into the United States be curtailed at once?

EKISTICS TRIED ON MALDEN

A packing case split open on a Boston wharf spilling out atlas-size paperbacks. Rescuing one of the books, a longshoreman flipped the pages.

The shipment came from Greece, but the books bore the city seal of Malden (Pop. 58,823) a town adjacent to Boston (Mass.). Measuring 11 x 17 inches, weighing 3½ lbs., the 225 page book contained Malden's Community Renewal Program. A CRP aims to overhaul an entire city, physically, socially, politically and by the process to hike population and taxes.

Several of the floppy books began making the rounds unofficially in Malden. The homefolk were alarmed to note that by merely "coloring it brown" on the many Malden section maps, an unknown Greek printer had marked their homes for bulldozing. The legend "Printed in Greece" was on the back cover. The inside front cover announced that a federal grant by HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.) helped finance the foreign job.

Although Malden CRP's 18 existing and proposed planning areas were individually mapped and named, one project flitted wraithlike and unlisted throughout the report without being mapped. It was called "Summerside," described as straddling Pleasant Street.

A composite description taken from scattered texts on several pages discloses that the 51-acre project was slated for at least 600 apartments on only 10 acres; a Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority rapid transit station on another five acres; also widening of route 60 (Pleasant Street). Disposal of the remaining acres was undisclosed.

To disguise the proposal that 51 acres be taken off the tax rolls with only 10 or 11 acres returnable for taxation, Summerside statistics were lumped with other projects.

Identifiable as being within the West End Planning Area 3 and a "logical" extension of the Downtown and Industrial Park projects now in planning, Summerside was expected to displace about 311 families. These were inhabitants of Malden's earlier exclusive residential area south of Pleasant St., and professional "white collar" residents north of Pleasant St. No doubt the CRP planners and politicians were fearful of a donnybrook when the time arrived to condemn structures and to take the land forcibly at urban renewal's notorious cut-rate land prices.

Because of its downtown proximity, existing water and sewer connections and adaptability to a wide range of land uses, the now-occupied "Summerside ghost" may be one of the most valuable pieces of real estate in the city.

Was the printing done abroad as a ruse to prevent fair and equal knowledge of the proposed land grab?

Behind Malden's CRP is Doxiadis, an alien whose work is alternately praised and panned. An apostle of "ekistics" — the science of human settlement — the Greek keeps an office in Athens, Greece, also in Wash., D.C., and maintains a foreign corresponding membership with the socialistic American Institute of Planners (AIP).

AIP, an adjunct of Metro-promoting political Syndicate 1313, promulgates government-controlled land use and land occupancy regulation in cities, states, regions and the nation.

Confronted by this ekistic exercise by Constantinos Apostolos Doxiadis, some Americans exclaim, "Why not use American planners and printers?"

The reaction falls short. Rather: Why should a foreigner draw plans that dispossess American free men?

Is this *world governance* we're living under?

PAIRED TOWNS TO WIDEN REGION TAX BASE

"Plush ghettos" (in-city) paired with suburban communities (out-city) were proposed as the newest thing in neighborhooding during 1971.

The idea is to get a social and economic mix — blacks with whites, poor with thrifty — a complete racial, social, economic, political integration.

Social engineers who are reshaping the United States, businessmen with profiteering in mind, bankers with money to rent, labor unions, and of course, Metrocrat politicians, backed the yet-to-be-tested venture.

Described as an innovation sprouting from the HUD-backed "new towns" (Housing and Urban Development Dept.), the proposal in Michigan's SEMCOG area (Southeast Michigan Council of Governments) was called the "paired-town" concept. The proposal would harness ten existing or new suburban places with matching segments of bankrupt-prone Detroit.

As proposed, the transfusion of civic health (and taxation) would travel along stringlike corridors, 20 to 40 miles in length, embellished by rapid transit systems that could cost millions of dollars, providing burgeoning markets to manufacturers of steel, concrete and tramcars.

The venture wore a \$1 billion price tag, hinted as being private funding, a claim that nobody believes. Reportedly, SEMCOG's TALUS (Transportation and Land Use Study) targeted the link-sites. HUD's federal tax dollars and the tax-exempt Kresge Foundation financed the \$100,000 feasibility study requested by Governor Milliken, directed by Dr. Hubert G. Locke of Wayne State University, sponsored by the Metropolitan Fund, Inc. and submitted to the Governor.

Articles, running in two consecutive issues, May, June '71 of 1313's National Civic Review¹⁰ publicized the paired-town setup. The Detroit News 2/18/71 reported the proposal of a Paired-Towns Service District which would be established under state law to cover the in-town and out-town sites and their yo-yo strings of territory where planners envision people racing back and forth to work and to play — the inner-citizens and the outer-citizens in.

A Union Lake suburban publisher objected to the wild scheme of eminent domain vested in the proposed development agency that would head the paired-town service district. Jim Fancy warned after reading the report that

10. NCR published by National Municipal League, 47 E. 68 St., N.Y.

private property titles could be taken by the agency, simply by filing a map identifying each parcel to be acquired.

Mr. Fancy quoted from "Powers of the Development Agency, "The agency would *not* be required to institute individual condemnation proceedings against each property owner. . . . Title however would vest (transfer) in the agency upon the filing of the map.'"¹¹

The condemnation-by-map technique sprang from the federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Two ACIR publications provided the matrix for map-drawn eminent domain, "Urban and Rural America," and "New Proposals for 1970."¹²

In paired-towns, the Metro-1313 circuit has run just another course. The nation's taxpayers are paying for it. They supply tax dollars for social engineers' salaries on the government or institutional payrolls, additionally fill the vacuum caused by foundations which pour non-taxed money into schemes like paired-towns. Taxpayers own the threatened land.

Syndicate 1313 adjuncts, including ACIR, have foisted upon Americans the regional COG's, urban renewal, governmental mergings, "governance" in place of government, public control of private land use, and duped Congress into creating the 1313-controlled ACIR (Public Law 86-380).

It is high time that Congress take a look at what it has created.

MXC, 200TH BIRTHDAY SPLURGE FOR U.S.A.

Somewhere in Minnesota, 100 to 150 miles from the Twin Cities, exist the ghostly outlines of MXC, Minnesota Experimental City (250,000 Pop.)

Promoters claim that MXC's controlled climate will create warm Arizona in cold Minnesota, provide ice skating in the backyard, golf out front. Under a dome one hundred times the size of Houston's Astrodome, MXC would be a city with walls while hosting a university (U. of Minn.) "without walls. Free public transportation, perhaps a chain of "people pods," would be built into MXC as an elevator is built into a building, these days.

Former Vice-Pres. Humphrey, Minnesota's congressional delegation and Gov. LeVander presented the MXC concept to HUD, HEW and the Dept. of Commerce. The President's Bi-Centennial Commission was said to be interested.

Described as an experimental "overleap," MXC aims far beyond "Model Cities," which is urban renewal exaggerated; far beyond New Towns that are only real estate developments. MXC hopes to leap from a pad of about 2000 cleared acres. It is technologically possible to dome-enclose acreage of a two-mile diameter, it is claimed.

MXC's monumental design, afoot since 1966, has been sliced into six phases. Phase I was almost completed in 1969 at the U. of Minnesota, MXC's prime contractor. In charge was Hale Champion, former California finance director and ex-Boston urban renewal chief. Amid a hail of derisive newspaper cartoonery, Hale Champion quit Boston, Aug. 1969, at the end of 20 months.

11. Spinal Column newspaper, Union Lake, Mich. March 3, 1971.

12. ACIR re: Official Map (sample law 31-35-00) 1970 State Legislative Program M-45, July 1969, Wash., D.C. 20575.

MXC tests can show up anywhere: Para-medical testing is mentioned for Rochester, Minn. A new non-profit corporation in Orange Co. (Cal.), "Community Referral and Information Service," might be a seedling MXC "information transfer room," being tested.

HUD's *Breakthrough* federal operation is ready to demolish the "restrictions and hurdles" such as local building codes feared by MXC promoters.¹³ Minnesota has even retooled its laws. Regionalism, tried out in 1967 by a seven-county Metro surrounding Minneapolis, had by 1969 been slapped over the entire state, no doubt to encompass the secret MXC site. Gov. LeVander's Executive Order No. 37 signed 4/3/69 and its companion Minnesota Regional Planning and Development Act of 1969 draw heavily in concept from the federal "mail order laws," (See Bill 405 published June 1968 in ACIR's M-39) produced by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Created in 1959, ACIR functions as a transmission belt from the syndicate at 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago into state and federal governments.

Walter Heller, controversial economist, Wm. L. C. Wheaton, Metro professor at Berkeley, Paul N. Ylvisaker, ex-Ford Foundation later a New Jersey planner, Whitney Young, Urban League, Otto A. Silha, MXC chairman and Minneapolis publisher, and others are meeting in various places around the nation, putting their MXC toy together.

England's satellite towns, British planners and the Fabian U.K. laws are quoted often and admiringly by MXC promoters. Is land-poor Britain using the U.S.A. as a laboratory for far-out ideas in people-placing? Did HUD chief George Romney schedule his September 1969 visit to England to close the deal? Is the federal Open Space program accumulating acreage for future MXC sites?

Quantified, MXC financing looks like this: Phase I, token sums from business and government \$360,000; Phase II estimate, \$4,000,000; six-phase total \$xxx,000,000,000 billions of dollars.

What is missing? Land. Tax money.

The ordinary American taxpayers who own those two vital ingredients have not been consulted about MXC.

A "NEW TOWN:" HUD-TO-DUD RESUSCITATION

At the conclusion of my talk in Rochester, Minn., a member of the audience reported to one of my sponsors that she disagreed with my statement regarding Jonathan, a "new community" under "Operation Breakthrough" administered by federal HUD (Housing and Urban Development Dept.). I had stated that Jonathan was federally assisted. My critic claimed that "Jonathan is private enterprise" and that she was in a position to know.

Another of my listeners came directly to me, corroborating my statement and filling in colorful local details about Jonathan. Bolstered by other Minnesota consensus, the general impression given is that Jonathan isn't new at all, rather a feeble private real estate venture which is being put on its feet by federal assistance.

13. Congressional Record 7/11/69 pp. E5867-9; Federal Times 9/3/69; "This is Operation BREAKTHROUGH," Housing & Urban Development Dept. (HUD) Wash., D.C. Oct. 13, 1969.

Even HUD's statement calling Jonathan a "new town" was oddly self-contradicted by HUD's remark that "development of Jonathan was begun in 1968."

In "HUD Issues Commitment For First New Community," HUD stated 2/13/70, "The first new community to be developed with the assistance of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is beginning to take shape in the rolling hills 20 miles southwest of Minneapolis, Minn.

"Secretary George Romney today announced the first commitment under HUD's New Communities Program to the Jonathan Development Corp., whose project will be developed over approximately 5000 acres in and near Chaska, Minn. On hand to sign and accept the first commitment was Henry T. McKnight, president of the Corporation and a Minnesota state senator....

"HUD has issued a commitment of a potential guarantee of up to \$21 million of debt obligations (to) help finance the first 10 years of land acquisition and land development for Jonathan," including a major town center, completely enclosed for severe winters.

According to HUD, more than 500 of the housing units in Jonathan will be developed with assistance from HUD's interest subsidy payments authorized by Sections 235 and 236 under which tax dollars, among other things, absorb builders' discount deficits on borrowings.

Jonathan identified itself as a HUD "Operation Breakthrough" contestant. Jonathan's site was one of four proposed locations listed in Minnesota. Jonathan Housing Corporation, Chaska, Minn. 55318, was listed among companies which submitted Type A Proposals (housing systems) during the "Operation Breakthrough" first phase competition.

"Breakthrough" is HUD's prototype competition to spur housing construction, stressing innovation, especially the "breaking through" local zoning and building codes. Jonathan emerged as a "first" in HUD's "new communities" program.

The Jonathan Housing Corporation, according to HUD, is a joint venture composed of the Jonathan Development Corp., the Northern Natural Gas Co., the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., and the Stanford Research Institute. Jonathan's progress is being monitored by the Univ. of Minnesota under a \$50,000 Ford Foundation grant, tax-exempted money.

The Metropolitan Council of the Twin Cities Area (TCMC) validated to HUD the Jonathan project as "consistent" with the area's metropolitan-wide planning. The Twin Cities region (Minneapolis-St. Paul and seven counties) was created by special act of the Minnesota Legislature in '67. The rest of the state was carved into ten sister regions in 1969 by Executive Order of the Governor teamed with another legislative Act.

Obviously the official records reveal that Jonathan is liberally assisted by federal guarantees, subsidies and bureaucratic commitments.

HUD URGES REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS TO INFLATE VALUES

The real estate appraising unit of Metro Syndicate 1313 has been activated by a HUD appointee (federal Housing and Urban Development Dept.). The syndicate 1313 clique is being used to turn limited American government into big-spending unlimited Metro regional governance.

Metro programs, techniques and methods all tend toward bigness. Burgeoning, therefore, are the "big business-big government partnerships" that are vying for federal assistance whereby to build the "new towns" planned on now-bare land sites as part of the National Growth Policy.

In Wash. D.C. March 13, 1970 Samuel C. Jackson, assistant secretary in HUD, addressed the 1313 adjunct, the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. The nationwide AIREA cooperates with the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards and all of its divisions and affiliates, according to information on page 23 of the PACH Directory, 1313 E. 60th, Chicago.

In new community development, costs are higher and the time span is longer — about 20 years to create a new town. Claiming that present appraisal methods are not adequate to the task, the HUD man sounded out AIREA for hanky panky on land appraisals.

"The future of new communities will depend largely upon what the appraiser lets it become," he said, "the *initial appraisals* of new community sites will determine the extent of development, the limits of risk and the amount of Federal guarantee for the new town or city." Decoded into plain talk it means: if the initial appraisal figures are jacked up — inflated — then all money factors will be scaled high enough to cover the fantastic cost of building new towns.

Land ownership on prospective new town sites is usually divided into a large number of small parcels held by many individual owners. Even if a developer is successful in buying all the land, he needs cash to build the town structures. The money flow he can command depends on the appraised value of his newly acquired land.

According to HUD, the solution lies in two directions: 1) government, 2) the appraising profession.

New York state's development corporation was mentioned as an example of the government approach; that quasi-public body has been given the power of eminent domain, to plan, to acquire land, to exercise condemnation power and to override local zoning ordinances and building codes.

To his nationwide audience of appraisers, the HUD man stressed the second solution, "The answer, if you haven't already guessed," he instructed, "is in your hands. . . I don't believe that the developers of new communities nor the federal government, can be satisfied with appraisals which are limited to an estimate of the value of the land . . . (the appraiser) will have to broaden his scope and sharpen his perceptive tools if he is to be of maximum benefit to his clients."

Inflationary practices of the sort, tailored for special clients, but detrimental to the best interests of tax payers-at-large and to property owners locally, should be investigated and discouraged.

Concerning official exposure of the Metro Syndicate and its methods such as the HUD-AIREA setup, the response of influential personages approached has been curiously negative.

URBAN RENEWAL HAS FLEECE U.S. TAX PAYERS

The fraud of Urban Renewal (UR) now is openly and officially verified.

During the nineteen year period from its inception to the end of June 1968, UR *depleted* the nation's housing supply by 315,451 units. Only 124,175

replacement dwelling units were built, but 439,626 were demolished under urban renewal programming.

The numbers of persons and families driven out of those flattened homes is unknown, according to the report of The Comptroller General of the United States rendered to The U.S. Congress October 2, 1970.

The federal Housing and Urban Development Dept. (HUD) wasted more than \$7.1 billions of tax dollars to do the job. The trend from June 1968 on indicates that additional losses of homes, private acreage and tax money may be continuing at present at the same clip.

The report pinpointed only the housing supply aspects of urban renewal, not HUD's total funding program.

Viewed under condensed time-lapse, the UR scandal reveals that organized political-commercial interests have callously crushed the feeble resistance raised by small business, land- and home-owners who were overtaken by UR bulldozers.

Private land which UR confiscates from helpless owners is divided between public and private interests. About sixteen percent has remained tax exempt in public ownership while valuable acreage is sold cut-rate to privileged interests which build high-rise office complexes and shopping centers rather than housing.

The plundering was legalized by amending the National Housing Act of 1949 which originally applied to residential purposes almost exclusively. Non-residential construction, permitted by amendment, has taken the lion's share, aggravated the housing shortage, and has dramatically stymied residential construction which solons orated would "put every American family into a decent home."

That original goal, reaffirmed in 1968 as a slogan: "26 million new dwelling units within ten years to increase the nation's housing supply," is now a mortality statistic due to the HUD bungling.

Errors exposed include the arbitrary and privileged land uses approved by HUD which favored non-residential contractors and excluded residential builders. Also the diversion of federal money to other of HUD's various programs that are unrelated to the national housing goal.

The report recommended that HUD correct the faulty land-use patterns and cut off federal funds where the changes are not made.

One page lists the principal officials responsible during their various terms of office: HUD Secretaries R. C. Weaver, R. C. Wood, George Romney; Samuel C. Jackson, asst. secretary for metropolitan planning and development; three assistant secretaries for renewal and housing assistance, Don Hummel, H. J. Wharton (acting) and Lawrence M. Cox.

HUD sent a protest letter to the U.S. General Accounting Office charging that the report contains "basic conceptual flaws," but ignored the report's recommendation covering reevaluation of nonresidential urban renewal. Apparently HUD has no intention of changing its ways.

Copies of the report, "Opportunity to Improve Allocation Of Program Funds To Better Meet The National Housing Goal," went to the President of the U.S. Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The situation had worsened steadily *as though planned that way*.

Money

FEDERAL RESERVE MONEY: CHEAT DEVICE

If suddenly, in business deals, the American people discovered that 11-inch rulers were misrepresented as full 12-inch measuring sticks, the public would be incensed and demand immediate correction.

Since 1913, a similar tinkering has taken place in the U.S.A. money system, but many Americans are being swindled without their knowing it.

Historically when Money (coins) outmoded barter as a medium of exchange, kings and chiefs-of-state trimmed the gold coins into smaller pieces and pocketed the fortunes in gold "scrap." Today, the so-called Federal Reserve System of U.S.A. banking can do likewise without touching a coin.

"The Fed," as the nationwide, internationally-linked, "manager controlled" system is known, creates money practically out of air, then rents the fake "money" to the American people and their Government and reaps the interest income. There are numerous "rental" methods.

The "marginal reserve system" is one, based on the savings of thrifty Americans. Here's how: The savings-account dollar which you have placed in your account in a Fed member bank (FRS) is used as the solid token for four or five "fake dollars" (credit to be loaned by FRS bank). It's done, of course, by figures written in ink on the paper of bank bookkeeping records and is known as "checkbook money." FRS banks take their cut (rental fee) in interest deducted from the loan amount.

In another method, The Fed prints money — simply by asking the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print more Federal Reserve Notes (the green bills you use for money).¹ In meeting collateral requirements, The Fed may deposit Government bonds (purchased by credit) — the bond par value to back the circulating money and the bond interest (tax exempt) collectible by The Fed.

The Fed adds to its "rental" profit by discounting and rediscounting in money transactions, and by manipulating interest rates in its favor. That and more of the entire Fed hocus pocus is almost unbelievable to humble wage earners who exchange honest sweat for their dollar earnings.

Shamefully created in 1913 by an abdicating Congress, The Fed — parasitic money-middleman — pays dividends to its stockholders and kingly salaries to its officers.

At first, any American could take Fed Notes to a FRS member bank, redeem the paper in gold Money.² The Gold Reserve Act of 1934 amended that, fleeced Americans, made possession of gold coin a punishable crime.

1. Money and Economic Activity, 2nd Ed. 1961, edited by Lawrence S. Ritter p. 29.

2. Federal Reserve Act of 1913, amended, available from your Congressman.

But foreigners can redeem in gold, and do. Only Americans are stuck with unredeemable paper money.

Those same \$5, \$10, etc. Fed Notes are treated as merely so much paper by the FRS banks themselves. If the Notes get crumpled or worn, they are destroyed. If in pretty good shape, they are stored, waiting for a member bank to circulate them. No balancing records are maintained on the fake currency.

Amended time after time, the original 1913 Act has become voracious, keeping taxpayers in debt and paying tribute to The Fed. An U.S. Senator has complained that "Washington's borrowing operations make money costs more, and everything else worth less."³

The U.S. Constitution charges *Congress* with the issuance and control of the money system. In 1940, Congressman Voorhees introduced HR 8209 that would have caused Congress to buy out The Fed. Recently, a copy of that bill to acquire the stock of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, core of the vast system, was readied for State Legislatures as a House Concurrent Resolution. Appropriate ratification by the States would compel Congress to act. Copies are available from W. B. Vennard, Sr., monetary analyst and author, 3263 Huntington Pl., Houston, Texas.

WHY NOT XEROX MONEY AS NEEDED?

The Michigan city of Hamtramck in the early 1970's was reported bankrupt, out of money, and in a court-ordered receivership.

At the same time the U.S. federal government, approaching an extravagant trillion-dollar liability, was ducking receivership. Insolvent in a spree of mismanagement and red ink spending running into billions of dollars, overshadowed by an eye-boggling national debt accumulated from decades of chronic overspending, the U.S. federal government just keeps forcing American tax payers deeper into debt. It may push its irresponsibility to the point where Americans will shop with wheelbarrows full of worthless paper money, as did the citizens of Germany after World War I.

Hamtramck (Pop. 27,245) is stymied, seemingly with no place to go for help. But Congress was processing legislation to again hike the national debt ceiling so that bureaucrats and their collaborators can continue to spend. To be raised to \$450 billion, the ceiling was only part of a potentially larger liability of almost \$1 trillion which includes other promissory obligations of the U.S.A.⁴ A trillion is one million multiplied a million times.

Why cannot Hamtramck, owing a ten-figure debt, climb out of its fiscal mess by imitating the federal fake money procedure? Why do cities find themselves at a fiscal halt while a bankrupt federal government goes crazily on as the inexhaustible fount of all spending?

Abetted by the Federal Reserve System (the private banking monopoly with the misleading name), the federal government "refinances" its debt by cranking out printing press money and credit made from thin air. The interest paid to The Fed and its member banks and bankers as "rent" on that fantastic currency fattens the federal debt.

3. Congressional Record 6/27/66, p. 13768.

4. Congressional Record 2/9/72, page H 967.

Cities all over the nation have been crying about their lack of spending money. Some have sent their mayors to Wash., D.C. to beg for funds. Incredibly the bureaucracy has promised to "share the revenue" which it doesn't have. The fatal process is like trying to save a life with blood transfusions extracted from the patient being treated.

Urban renewal cities slice their own throats. They destroy their tax bases by condemning and bulldozing tax-producing properties, then run to federal government to get the income tax dollars extracted from their own citizens. Hamtramck apparently is one of them, but other types of mismanagement also contributed to its fall, reportedly.

Unlike most of the present-day congressional crop, the authors of the U.S. Constitution were fearful of public debt. In forging the Union of the American States, those Constitution makers spelled out the law against tampering with the nation's money system. Listing the powers prohibited absolutely to the States, Article I Section 10 warns: "No State shall . . . emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts."

The States and their political subdivisions (cities, counties) are bound by that limitation which keeps them from creating an illegal till, but the federal government is failing to discipline itself to abide by the same law against inflationary monetary practices.

Instead, the United States as a nation has been betrayed into not only dealing in debt-creating paper money no longer backed by gold, but each time the federal government runs out of charge-account credit, the President and Congress raise the debt ceiling, taking the American people deeper into public debt.

Cities run out of funds, but their mayors cannot ask the city council to pass an ordinance to print up money on the office duplicator.

Fantastic as it sounds, that is the very process which, in effect, is being carried out at the federal level.

\$1000 BILL WORTH LESS THAN A 10¢ TRADING STAMP

A recent court ruling that affects your money reveals that Federal Reserve credit and currency — the same you are earning and spending — has no lawful value.

It came about this way: a bank foreclosed by advertisement on a borrower's note, bought the property (loan's collateral) at a Sheriff's sale, sued to acquire possession of the real estate in a case titled: First National Bank of Montgomery (Minn.) vs. Jerome Daly.

Martin V. Mahoney, Justice of the Peace, Credit River Township, Scott County (Minn.) presided at a *jury trial* on Dec. 7, 1968. The *jury* found the note and mortgage to be void for failure of a lawful consideration; also the *jury* refused to give any validity to the Sheriff's sale. The bank lost. Jerome Daly, the defendant won, and kept his land.

The president of the bank which is within the Federal Reserve System, admitted in testimony that the bank "created" the money/credit by a book-keeping entry, the so-called consideration for the note and mortgage deed; also that no U.S. law or statute existed to give the bank the right to create

money in that manner. Handing down the judgment, Justice Mahoney said, "Only God can create something of value out of nothing."

The bank tried to appeal the case. The appeal fee of \$2 was offered by the bank, using two Federal Reserve Notes (\$1 bills); these were likewise declared unlawful and void. The bank agent failed to appear at a hearing on Jan. 22, 1969 and the appeal was dropped.

By comparison, a humble trading stamp is worth more than a \$1 bill (Federal Reserve Note), or even a \$1000 Federal Reserve Note. The two bills differ only in denomination and perhaps engraved design; each has paper-and-ink value of a fraction of a cent. On the other hand, basic commercial trading stamps — the gold, the blue, the green — each has face value of one mill. Superior to paper money (FRS notes) trading stamps have redemptive value in the merchandise offered in the stamp companies' catalogs. The Fed's currency cannot be converted into the gold or silver it purports to represent, and can be exchanged only for more of the same — paper or cheap clad-copper coins.

Fantastic? Remember the foregoing Daly case: a United States court prevented the *bank's attempt to redeem its worthless note by seizing Daly's valuable land*. The saga is explained with detailed clarity by Mr. Daly, a brilliant lawyer on monetary law, in "A Landmark Decision," price \$2, 28 E. Minnesota St., Savage, Minnesota 55378.

You say, "But paper money has been working out okay."

The practice works *if nobody objects*. Jerome Daly objected. Do you object to working hard 23 hours (three days) to pay for a new suit? Or two weeks to buy an automatic washing machine? While a Federal Reserve banker needs only to uncap his pen to create and to multiply fiat dollars thousandfold? "Fiat money" means the money cannot be converted into metal coins — gold, silver or comparable value. (Webster's 7th New Collegiate Dictionary).

Worse, the Federal Reserve System is a private corporation, not a federal agency, despite its name and the 1913 Act that "blessed" it. The Fed's money-multiplication table appears on page 73 of the book *The Federal Reserve System* (1963), obtainable from the system, Wash., D.C., 20551.

Obviously, the wrong needs to be made right. Congress should outlaw the Fed's money-creating racket, should recall the clad-copper coins and replace the silver, should take steps to restore the gold that has been trucked off. *Congress, not The Fed, should regulate U.S. money.*

Your U.S. Senators and Congressmen know, or should know about the critical mess. Said Rep. Wright Patman on the floor of Congress March 20, 1969 "The entire structure of The Federal Reserve is designed to help the banks first and the public last."

CONGRESS SHOULD TAKE BACK U.S. MONEY SYSTEM

A penniless Trader came to an Indian camp to sell chief-size blankets. The Trader's magic consisted in cutting off one end of a blanket, then stitching the piece to the other end "to make the blanket longer."

Dumb! you'll say. The Indians thought so, too. Fingering their tomahawks, they asked the Trader to leave the wigwam village. Suddenly it was discovered that he'd cut up their own blankets in the demonstration!

Even worse, the Trader was seen making off with a rich pile of wool. Each time the Trader had sewed a piece on the end of a blanket, he had reserved a cut for himself. To put it mildly, the Indians were incensed!

The same thing is happening today, not to the Indians necessarily, but to you and other Americans. The curious "magic" of the Federal Reserve Banking System regularly extends inflated credit (the seamy side of the national debt), tacking the false purchasing power to the ongoing end of the nation's economy.

The accumulating pile of wool is the interest, discount and other financial emoluments on the transactions which The Fed bankers "reserve" for themselves.

Bluntly, the tax payers are bilked to pay the interest and discounts on their own money system while The Fed private bankers rake in the cut.

From time to time, since 1913 when The Fed banking system was created whereby Congress handed over the American blanket to The Fed traders, attention has been directed to the criminal stupidity of the entire act. At least once, during the 40's, legislation was introduced opening the way for Congress to reassert its trusteeship and to reacquire control of the nation's money system as mandated by the U.S. Constitution.

Now once again, similar bills have been introduced by Congressman John R. Rarick. The legislation directs the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury to purchase the twelve Federal Reserve banks and branches and agencies, and to pay the owners the par value of such stock at the date of purchase. In all fairness, the value to be paid should be no more than an equivalent to the thread and needle which the Indian blanket Trader dug out of his pocket to get *his* scheme started.

Racing against the Rarick bill was another measure, that would authorize the private Fed to retire (buy) its own stock. But who, then, would own title to the fabulous "money mill?"

On the other hand, the Rarick bill H.R. 17140 91st Congress would invest the full ownership of the Federal Reserve Banks in the U.S. Government. That would do away with Fed private bankers' profiteering on the nation's money system. The bill was not considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House of Representatives where it was an unwelcome guest; for it is public knowledge that ninety-six (96) representatives, operating as private investors, profit on the side from banking interests.

Thirty-nine (39) hold directorships paying \$1000 or more. Others own bank stocks and serve as bank officers and directors.

Following a three year investigation, an association committee of the bar of the city of New York concluded that outside financial involvement by legislators is "unfortunate," but that the banking interests of Congressmen are by far the most unfortunate.⁵

THE DEVALUED DOLLAR USEFUL TO ONE-WORLDEERS

To the American wage earner carrying home his paycheck, what does President Nixon's 1971 devaluation of the dollar mean?

5. "Solons' banking interests 'unfortunate,'" by John P. MacKenzie, LA Times-Washington Post Service, (Oregonian 5/10/70).

It means high cost of living despite Nixon's self-defrosting price fixes. Eventually a world tax.⁶ The speed of the timetable will depend on the measure of apathy or gutlessness, or both, existing among Americans.

Devaluation causes action like weights on a scales. When the dollar goes down, foreign currencies and import values go up. It takes less "other" currencies (foreign) to "buy" a dollar. Alchemistically, the gold *value* (not the metallurgic content) goes up in foreign currencies.

Ironically, gold-hoarding countries gain the most from devaluation while countries losing the most are those which trusted in the honesty of the American dollar.

Some analysts single out France as a scapegoat, claiming that nation would benefit the most. Data released under the date 4/10/71 shows France second on a list of gold holders. Switzerland is No. 1, the land of anonymous secretly numbered international bank accounts.

France was blamed for delaying Britain's entry into the Common Market (European Economic Community.) Though undoubtedly acting in their own best interests, the French did the U.S.A. a favor at the time. For if Britain were in the Common Market, EEC's total ante against the U.S.A.'s measly \$10 billion (rounded) gold reserves would be \$35 billion, a picture where the United States would be in bankruptcy jeopardy three and one-half times. The total world foreign claims is even worse, \$46 billion. Britain later joined the Common Market in January 1972.

A gold run by foreign nations can wipe out the remaining crumbs of our national treasury's gold, should they decide to collect (foreclose) by demanding gold for their convertible paper (bills due.) Any number of nations, singly, could do it. That's the one-worlders panic button for bargaining purposes. Yet, what nation dares to trigger it?

Ten years ago, Eurodollars were seldom mentioned — those expatriate American dollars in search of higher interest earnings abroad. Aging Clarence Streit, president of the global movement for a Union of the "Atlantic nations," said that the international dollar trouble is caused by Americans and the European branches of American banks and other corporations which were making little if any profit in the United States.

Streit named Chase Manhattan Bank (David Rockefeller, Chmn.) as an exception, not losing: "They (Chase) have made money abroad . . . the pressure of these banks . . . is going to lead them to run to wherever there is a higher interest rate. You can spread chaos in the world monetary system that way."

Typically Streit proposes his dogeared expandable Atlantic government to cushion the crash threat, not for home-based Americans and their printing press money, but to further his brand of world government.⁷

The matter (H.Con.Res.163 and 164) went before a congressional committee chaired by Rep. Donald M. Fraser, a Streit disciple who signed the Minneapolis-Hennepin County (Minn.) *World Citizenship* paper in 1968.

Streit would pool U.S.A.'s small gold poke with gold reserves of 14 (NATO)

6. "Atlantic Union Delegation," July 1971 Hearings by Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

7. *Ibid.*

proposed members of the proposed Atlantic Union region. The simple arithmetic — rather the arithmetic to fool the simple — then would show the world Union's treasury capable of meeting only half of world foreign claims. In other words, doodled solvency promised in exchange for priceless national sovereignty — a global Esau's pottage.

The alternative is to hold the U.S. Congress responsible for our coinage and gold as required by the U.S. Constitution Art. I Sec. 8(5). Much-needed corrections would follow.

ONE-WORLD CURRENCY BURIES AMERICAN DOLLAR

The same principle that sets up multi-jurisdiction Metro regions underlaid the one-world move to devalue the American dollar. Like several counties getting together in a region to exercise jointly a function that each exercises separately, the nations of the world are getting together to exercise their monetary function jointly with a new world currency, losing their sovereign veto power on money, to boot.

Quite possibly, SDR (Special Drawings Rights) may become the new currency. Although dubbed "paper gold," the SDR system functions without gold as a value-media. In 1972, the no-gold SDR operated out of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in which 118 nations participate.

As far back as 1964, worldwide propaganda started on an alleged "need for another international monetary exchange." The campaign ended up as the SDR. A law (PL 90-349) signed by the U.S. President June 19, 1968 approved the United States' SDR participation.⁸

SDR appears to be an international credit exchange pool created out of "instruments" (participation documents) and fed periodically by "allocations" announced by the SDR banker board. The make-believe is called "paper gold."

Resembling the controversial Federal Reserve banking system on a world scale, SDR is even worse than the Fed. In maintaining its "rights" pool, the SDR entails no holding pool of currencies (money) whatsoever. Intrinsically of no value, being just printed paper, SDR's and their holders (banks), nevertheless enjoy a gold-value guaranty and an interest yield.⁹

The SDR cannot be explained as merely an exchange system to ease world trade transactions. The extraction of interest and the gold-value guaranty deny that argument and mark SDR as a bankers' scheme to milk more income.

To make way for the world currency, the dollar is being displaced. Something has to be substituted in its place as the universal exchange currency, which up to 1972, the dollar had been.

On August 15, 1971, while Congress was absent (recessed 8/6-9/8/71), Pres. Nixon pulled his national emergency stunt, freezing wages and prices, causing working Americans to tighten their belts. Blaming the U.S.A.'s "unfavorable balance of trade," deliberately engineered over the years to accommodate the purpose, Nixon illegally announced for devaluation of the dollar, and stopped the American gold flow.

8. Federal Reserve System 1968 Annual Report, p. 331.

9. *Ibid*, 1967, p. 314.

It is falsely claimed that the devaluation of the dollar won't hurt Americans within the U.S.A. — just Americans traveling abroad. Devaluation does affect Americans anywhere. At home they'll pay more for the same American products sold cutrate to foreigners. Labor, a major production cost, driven upward by unreasonable spiraling wage demands of organized labor, has bloated consumer prices. Non-competitive on foreign markets, the prices will be brought down abroad to attract buyers.

How? Through devaluation of the dollar by IMF gymnastics, including SDR which could eventually become the base for a new world currency to "equalize" everything from Albania's "lek" to Zambia's "kwacha."

Americans will foot the losses and lose their nation's sovereignty. They will continue supporting IMF. Eventually, they'll be socked with a world tax to compensate the one-world bankers for operating the phoney money racket globally on an expanded SDR or something like it.

Taking the American people deeper into world governance, Congress approved the President's arrogant devaluation announcement and combined with him to enact the devaluation law (PL 92-268) March 31, 1972.¹⁰

10. *Congressional Record* 4/4/72, p. S5285.