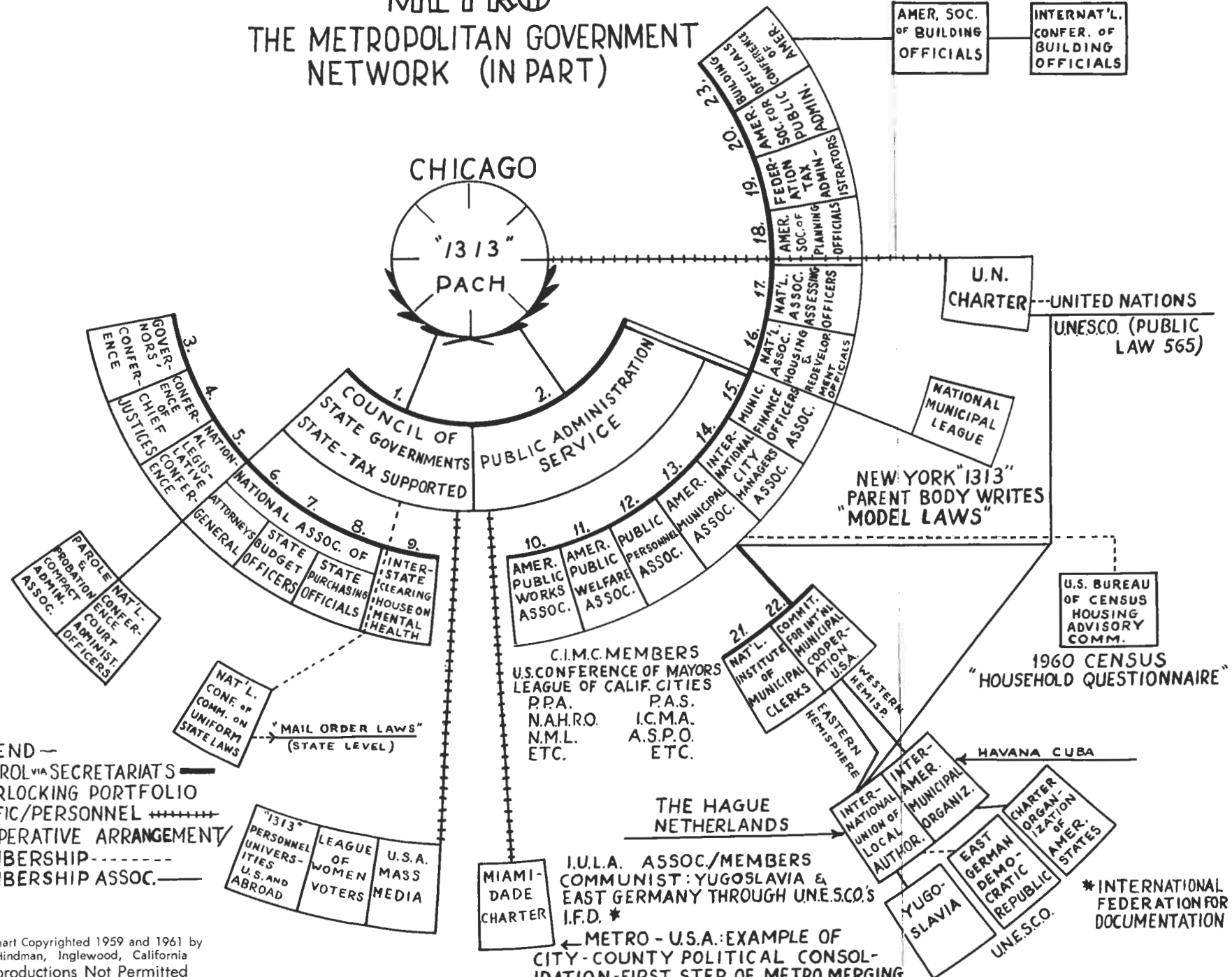


BLAME METRO

# "METRO" THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT NETWORK (IN PART)

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

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



- IL National Municipal League
- CUSL National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws
- CAO National Conference of Court Administrative Officers
- Parole and Probation Compact Administrators Association
- A International Union of Local Authorities
- S Organization of American States
- O Inter-American Municipal Organization
- International Society of Building Officials
- O International Conference of Building Officials

**LEGEND**—

- CONTROL VIA SECRETARIATS —
- ◐ INTERLOCKING PORTFOLIO TRAFFIC/PERSONNEL ++++++
- ◑ CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT/ MEMBERSHIP - - - - -
- ◒ MEMBERSHIP ASSOC. —



# BLAME METRO . . .

When Urban Renewal Strikes!

When Laws Oppress

*By*

JO HINDMAN



THE CAXTON PRINTERS, LTD.  
CALDWELL, IDAHO  
1966

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## Author's Comment

So impregnated has become American government with the devices of Metropolitan Government that any discussion of the syndicate Metro 1313 now involves actual Federal departments, as well as state, county, and municipal governments.

Appearing complex because of its massive onslaught against constitutional *limited* government, Metropolitan *unlimited* government and its economic program, urban renewal, can be understood by stripping it to several of its basics:

*Metro is—*

- a) Regional (multi-county, multi-state).
- b) Executive, destroying check and balance in American government.
- c) Administrated by appointees who are selected but not elected.
- d) Big spending, wanting a vast regional tax base with centralized Metro Authority to dole out the funds.
- e) Destructive of self-rule and elected representation.

Metro basics are interchangeable and are used at every level of government. Promulgation continues from the Metro axis, the National Municipal League, 47 E. 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021, and the Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, through many affiliate organizations and individuals.

Metro's shift of power to the executive branch is paralleled by other Metro phenomena such as the Authorities (e.g. Housing, Port, Transit, Urban Renewal, etc.)—chameleon agencies which are not Federal, not state, not local in nature—veritably untouchable by the citizenry under Metro rule.

In Metro's grim game of musical chairs, elected officials, tolerated and exploited at present, would be eliminated ultimately.

A question comes quickly, especially in Metro situations that



are promoted by county supervisors and city councilmen. Why do they so? Are the elected representatives blind to Metro's deliberate actions which result in consolidation and mergers that shrink elective offices, proliferate appointees, and cause taxes to soar?

Actual instances prove that where conscientious elected officials take time for analysis, they reject Metropolitan Government.

This book is dedicated to individuals who are interested in spreading the truth about Metro.

JO HINDMAN

INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90305

December 1, 1966

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PART I  
URBAN RENEWAL



## Urban Renewal's Many Faces

### *Which Urban Renewal Will Get You?*

THE ARMY, THE NAVY, and the F.B.I. protect you on certain fronts, but the property owner attacked by phases of urban renewal has no protector.

Keep your eye on the property title on land to understand the types of urban renewal.<sup>1</sup>

In the *redevelopment* type, the land and its title move from the owner to the local public urban renewal agency (LPA). Formerly taxed, the property becomes tax-exempt and ceases to bear a share of the city expenses. The owner is out. The LPA may: (a) sell the land to a redeveloper, (b) retain the land for parks, streets, and other public uses, or lease it out.

Under urban renewal *rehabilitation*, the land title remains with the owner (theoretically). Actually, due to urban renewal punishment, most property owners are forced out, losing their land and title.

The "fix up" idea is put in motion under urban renewal *conservation*. Forced to comply, homeowners may either choose to knuckle under to years of debt and interest, or they may sell cut-rate and move out.

About one-third of the private property taken by urban renewal in the Austin, Texas, "Kealing" project may never again return to the tax rolls. A chunk of the tax base is lost and taxpayers will feel it.

Syracuse, New York, intends to use a "mix" of all three renewal types for its 62-acre "Downtown One" project. Private property will be taken.

Youngstown, Ohio, will combine redevelopment and rehabilitation in its 32-acre "Central Business District No. 1." A majority of the owners may lose their land.

Grand Prairie, Texas, a 310-acre project, intends using rehabilitation and spot clearance. Owners will suffer losses.

Well-meaning persons, ignoring the financial and social losses suffered by dispossessed property owners, believe urban renewal to be a panacea that will stimulate spending and prosperity and cure depressions.

Demolition of houses and business structures require bulldozers and laborers paid with public funds. Resettling men, women, and children turned out of their homes requires public spending. Preparing the land—grading, laying water and sewer mains, other expenses—run up the

---

<sup>1</sup> National Housing Act of 1949, as amended.

price tag. Cost of processing Burlington, Vermont's 27-acre "Champlain Street" project is estimated at \$110,610 per acre.<sup>2</sup>

Paying for it all are hard-pressed U.S. taxpayers, until such time that their own property is taken. Unchecked, urban renewal can seize every parcel of land with title within the U.S.A.

Which type will overtake you?

*After Joining Urban Renewal—Then What?*

The drama of urban renewal has cast American cities into three roles: Urban renewal participants, nonparticipants, expectant cities.

Cities not participating may have problems, but not urban renewal problems. Expectant cities view urban renewal as an unknown continent exuding promises of abundance and prosperity. Cities deep in urban renewal are finding that promises can age into unlovely problems.

Urban renewal's tax-supported dream of rebuilding cities offers differing visions to various eyes: city fathers anticipate hiked tax receipts; professional planners sigh for empire; construction industry captains vie for consumer markets; politicians rumble out pork barrels.

At the outset, problems beset the little people occupying the homes and buildings tagged for removal. Demolishment of property creates ugly realities: ripped-up neighborhoods, displaced householders, padlocked businesses.

In the beginning, Federal urban renewal was limited to *clearance*<sup>3</sup> and redevelopment of slums. When *prevention*<sup>4</sup> of blight and slums was declared a public responsibility, urban renewal's searchlight turned upon millions of American homes and business houses. Now, thinking Americans are beginning to review the pros and cons of the entire idea.

An urban renewal agency can declare a neighborhood's death sentence. Once designated as "blighted," the neighborhood then is treated to one or to a combination of urban renewal's basic types: redevelopment, rehabilitation, or conservation.

The criteria for "blight" are strictly local.<sup>5</sup> Your city council might condemn your neighborhood or business district which, by another city's standards, would remain untouched by urban renewal.

A property owner trapped within an urban renewal redevelopment learns about urban renewal quickly. Bereft of bargaining rights, pursued by urban renewal inspectors, appraisers, condemnation servers, a landowner is swept along the gambit. In the end, usually, he is separated from his property and had no voice in the matter.

There is a growing movement among voters attempting to pass urban

<sup>2</sup> Urban renewal city examples mentioned above are taken from Federal Housing and Home Finance urban renewal records (1964).

<sup>3</sup> National Housing Act of 1949, Public Law 171, 81st Congress.

<sup>4</sup> Housing Act of 1954.

<sup>5</sup> *Urban Renewal Project Characteristics, June 30, 1962*, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Urban Renewal Administration, Washington, D.C., p. 4.

renewal referendum legislation.<sup>6</sup> Such would vest urban renewal decisions in the electorate, rather than with governing bodies.

Land tends to become consolidated under the new ownership of the relatively few who can finance grandiose urban renewal redevelopment plans. The traditional American base of decentralized land ownership may become a thing of the past.

Americans who prefer private initiative as the way to revitalize a city believe in exploring all the facts rather than to rush headlong into urban renewal.

Wryly, after years of experimenting, certain urban renewal cities are taking a stern look at their programs to see if the disadvantages do or do not outweigh the advantages claimed.

*Downtown Urban Renewal: What Businessmen Are Not Told*

Businessmen of the Committee for Downtown, in Baltimore, Maryland, heard Urban Renewal Commissioner William L. Slayton state, "Under urban renewal, we can undertake many operations that were all but impossible a short while ago."<sup>7</sup>

A period of two years and the dismay of businessmen in another state and city were required to bring to light the unintentional irony of the Commissioner's remark. He and urban renewal directors at the local level make it a practice to give talks before businessmen's groups to explain and sell the notion of urban renewal.

After Federal urban renewal has been accepted, businessmen are given a tentative picture of downtown redevelopment. Project boundaries are drawn, cost is explained, based on either the two-thirds or three-fourths Federal formulas, with local funds or "urban renewal credit" making up the one-third or one-fourth balance, as the case may be.

At times, boundary lines are gerrymandered to exclude structurally sound buildings on the urban renewal project fringe. Naturally, businessmen occupying structurally sound buildings within the urban renewal project expect that their locations will escape razing. Such is not always the case.

The General Accounting Office, an agency of Congress, has issued a scathing report criticizing the destruction of structurally sound buildings in Cleveland's \$250-million Erieview urban renewal venture.<sup>8</sup> The project involves an area of ninety-six acres in downtown Cleveland, Ohio, and is publicized as one of the first downtown urban renewal projects in the country.

Encouraged by the GAO report, opposition revived against urban renewal. Work on the Erieview project faltered. Renewalists struck

<sup>6</sup> The Self-Help Organization of Charlestown (Boston), Mass., *Boston Record American*, September 7, 1963, p. 7. Also Indiana Free Enterprise Community Development League, Inc., 1009 N. Center Street, Plymouth, Ind.

<sup>7</sup> News release, HHFA-URA, July 13, 1961.

<sup>8</sup> *Congressional Record*, Vol. 109, September 12, 1963 (reprint).



back, declaring that government auditors had no right to question decisions of city planners.

Requested by a member of Congress, Urban Renewal Commissioner Slayton attempted to justify the demolition.<sup>9</sup> The Cleveland press assailed the GAO finance official, and reported his resignation ending twenty years' service as a Federal auditor.<sup>10</sup>

The GAO investigation not only proved that the Housing and Home Finance Agency and Urban Renewal Administration<sup>11</sup> approved the demolition of structurally sound buildings worth millions of dollars to make way for urban renewal rebuilding, the report also proved the Commissioner's Maryland statement to the effect that formerly impossible operations are taking place under urban renewal.

It is generally conceded that prior to urban renewal, destruction of sound buildings would have been considered madness. Auditors formerly exercised professional integrity without fearing dismissal, and businessmen stayed in business as long as they paid rent and taxes.

In the mistaken belief that the traditional state of affairs applies under urban renewal, some listeners catch only part of the message from speakers who praise urban renewal. Actual experience may teach that urban renewal comes with a high price tag, exorbitant in terms of jeopardy to a man's business and his means of livelihood.

It is wondered how many Cleveland business leaders foresaw the destruction of sound million-dollar buildings *because the buildings did not conform* to the plans of the urban renewal planners.

#### *UR Collaborators Betray Neighbors*

The wiping out of small business firms continues. Who is to blame?

The Vellas brothers in Detroit, Michigan, lost their corner grocery when an urban renewal boundary, bisecting a neighborhood, destroyed more than half their customers. If urban renewal ever crosses the line to offer the Vellas men a price, the store will be dead, their equity gone, and the land artificially depreciated for developers to scoop.<sup>12</sup>

Businessmen in 50-acre Kendall Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts, appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court and were making great strides forestalling clearance of factories and firms for a NASA site when the dispute was tossed into the waiting arms of urban renewal. While Senators and Congressmen argued in Washington, D.C., stating that Kendall Square is unsuitable for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Center, urban renewal put its mark on the land and got it.

Possibility that NASA has been used as a red herring was disclosed by

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, September 30, 1963.

<sup>11</sup> HHFA-URA both transferred November 9, 1965, to the new Executive Cabinet Department, Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

<sup>12</sup> *Detroit Free Press*, January 3, 1965.

a Cambridge renewal official. "The sole concern was to have the site approved for urban renewal," he blurted, "and that has been done."<sup>13</sup>

In a Rockville, Maryland, newspaper,<sup>14</sup> a full page of photographs reveals the moribund business district, doors and windows locked shut because two urban renewal projects are pending. At the 15-acre "Junior College" project, only those commercial uses compatible with college needs will be permitted in the "renewed" section. The downtown Mid-City project calls for high-rise apartment buildings, public housing for the elderly, subsurface and multistoried parking.<sup>15</sup>

Located about sixteen miles north of Washington, D.C., Rockville (pop. 26,090) participates in the National Capital Metropolitan Region intergovernmental agreement on open space. A Federal grant was made to purchase forty-eight acres, four separate sites, two marked for parks in the high-rise zones. Apparently pleasant little Rockville is slated for extinction, to become part of the landscaping around the District of Columbia Metro hub.

The three instances mentioned are multiplied many times over in the United States as urban renewal rips its way through the heartstrings of the American economy. Who is to blame?

Aside from NAHRO which pioneered urban renewal (National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago) and lawmakers who pass laws that bring forcible urban renewal on a city, a lesser-known group of citizens must be called to account and be made to share the blame publicly. To identify them, read the names on your town's Citizen Advisory Committee. As item 7 on the seven-point federally required Workable Program, every urban renewal city must have such a committee. Federal funds are not available otherwise.

Gathered together by flattery, pecuniary interest, or do-gooder hopes, ranging from ten to more than one hundred appointees, the citizen advisory committees rubber-stamp local plans, get them off to Washington.

Urban renewal victims who have tried to contact members of such citizen advisory groups discover some appointees on extended European vacations or world cruises. Still other appointees claim they didn't know their names were being used! Most of those reached were shocked to learn that they are being held accountable by an angry citizenry.

As for legislators—from city hall to Congress—roll-call votes can determine how each feels about urban renewal. Then, as each legislator campaigns for reelection, he will be asked to explain from every public platform on which he appears, *how* he voted for urban renewal.

#### *The Buckley Report*

Of all actions taken to assess urban renewal practices, none has pro-

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<sup>13</sup> *Boston Record American*, May 1, 1965.

<sup>14</sup> *Maryland Monitor*, June 10, 1965.

<sup>15</sup> HHFA-URA news releases dated July 16, 1964, March 30, 1965.

duced effects more telling than the Buckley Report. The study has taken the Boston Redevelopment Authority apart, piece by piece.

Conducted by Massachusetts state auditor Thomas J. Buckley, the official audit reveals what happens when private property and public funds fall into the hands of irresponsible public appointees. Among other things, the report proves to taxpayers throughout the U.S.A. that their money is ill-spent in Boston's urban renewal program.

The 240-page report<sup>16</sup> has generated a fury that is gathering tidal-wave force against urban renewal evils. The Buckley Report may have to go into a second printing. Demands from all the United States have exhausted the current supply. Federal officials and business leaders are giving it sober study.

Under a Massachusetts law passed as recently as 1962, the state auditor looked into the records of BRA, a "metro"-authority type. The state audit was released months later in August, 1963.

The report revealed that a principal result of BRA seizure of private property with demolition has been creation of numerous parking lots on valuable land. Rented to commercial operators at knockdown rentals, the idle land robs the Boston city treasury twofold because the land is tax-exempt.

Wild urban renewal spending, due to lack of control, depleted BRA funds. Deficits are forecast, and these will go deeper into taxpayers' pockets.

High salaries are part of the scandal. Worse, more than half of BRA employees were brought in from outside the state, coming even from foreign countries, while Massachusetts citizens remained unemployed.

Special privilege was uncovered. As a bonus, an insurance company receives special tax consideration on its redevelopment site.

These and other practices were summed up in the Buckley Report words, "The BRA and others have been more interested in the finances of the Developer than in serving the interests of the City of Boston."

More trouble looms: In March, 1964, a \$2-million suit was filed against BRA by owners trying to save their multistory office building from BRA razing.<sup>17</sup>

Boston taxpayers have appealed to the U.S. General Accounting Office asking for a GAO investigation of the BRA. The appeal has been given a promise of careful consideration. BRA funding is based on two-thirds Federal funds, one-sixth state, one-sixth local.

Due to further citizen prodding, a bill (House No. 1152) was introduced in the 1964 Massachusetts State Legislature asking for sweeping repeal of the state's urban renewal laws. Repeal would put a stop to urban renewal in the entire state.

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<sup>16</sup> Official Audit Report of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts re: the Boston Redevelopment Authority from October 4, 1957, to February 25, 1963.

<sup>17</sup> Reported in the *Boston Globe*, March 21, 1964.

All this has been accomplished by the grit and determination of citizens in the "cradle of liberty."

Citizens in other states would do well to check into their state laws. If the statutes do not provide for an independent state audit of the "metro"-type urban renewal authorities within the state, then such legislation should be enacted and invoked without delay.

*For Boston the Bell Tolls Twice*

More stunning than the first comes the second Buckley Report—officially the Massachusetts State audit of Boston's Redevelopment Authority from February 25, 1963, to December 31, 1963. The report shows Boston, floated though it is by Federal money, sinking deeper into financial losses stemming from the city's drunken excesses in Federal urban renewal. Six U.S. Senators and eleven Congressmen requested and now possess copies of the audit, publicly released on August 12, 1964.

BRA's deficit is fattened by below-cost land sales and millions of non-collectible tax dollars on property demolished, never rebuilt or added to the tax rolls. To parking concessionaires BRA has rented idle land for as little as two, five, or seven cents per square foot when the going market for such rentals ranged as high as \$3.10 per square foot. Soft handling and special privileges to favored contractors also added to the taxpayer burden of losses and debt.

Social losses are even more staggering than the money gap. "Although the first dwelling units for redevelopment were acquired July 27, 1956, and thousands of persons have been displaced since then, it was not until April 28, 1963, that advertisements appeared in the newspapers for proposals on the building of relocation housing for persons displaced by the BRA,"<sup>18</sup> reported State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley. Families who were forced to give up their homes charge bitterly that they have been deprived of their rights by those of greater economic and political influence.

Aside from the foregoing, taken from the audit, it is known that modestly housed but debt-free homeowners are incensed by BRA's Home Improvement Center planted amid the Charlestown urban renewal section. "Free" roof-to-cellar inspections, architectural design, and landscaping are bait in Boston's version of the rehabilitation and conservation types of urban renewal. Five vulturous Boston banks handed out flyers soliciting the mortgage and loan business to "help" repair, remodel, or modernize homes to conform with BRA standards.

"Conform or get out" is the unwritten threat, since it is generally known that the power to take property blacklisted as "blighted" is a vicious adjunct to urban "rehabilitation."

Boston's North Harvard Street neighborhood has become a fortress. An alarm blares when BRA inspectors cruise the streets. Citizens armed

<sup>18</sup> Massachusetts State Auditor's Report: Boston Redevelopment Authority, February 25, 1963, to December 31, 1963.

with shovels, sticks, and brooms propel uninvited BRA trespassers off private property.<sup>19</sup>

Wielded by BRA, eminent domain condemnation is no respecter of persons who own land coveted for a project. Two brothers owned an office building on land so "needed." While the men were at work, the BRA board headed by a Monsignor seized the property<sup>20</sup> in an unscheduled land-taking move.

How has the deplorable situation developed so incredibly in the brave city which was one of the first to thumb its nose at prerevolutionary tyrants?

Words of a present-day Bostonian paint the picture: "Boston's traditions are forgotten. The New Englanders are hard to find. It seems as if Boston is full of people on relief, politicians, aloof tax-exempt schools, hospitals, etc., and many people from outside. Over it all is the heavy hand of the clergy."

In the mistreatment of its citizens, Boston is filling a wretched page in the annals of oppression.

EPITAPH: Mourned is Auditor Buckley, 69, dead unexpectedly on Sept. 9, 28 days after release of his great and final Report.

#### *Why Urban Renewal Wins Friends, Ruins People*

As you read this in 1965, stern men in Boston are prepared to defend their homes. Mothers warn children against opening the doors to strangers. Outside a sign declares, "To Hell With Urban Renewal."

The shocking scene is set in the neat North Harvard neighborhood of Boston's Allston section. Five signatures on land-taking papers, urban renewal appointees, have seized titles to the houses and lots. Physical seizure is next.

Vital ingredients of urban renewal are three: private land, a public agency, and redevelopers. Two participants are willing. The land-owner who loses his home or business is unwilling.

After the agency has taken land, urban renewal can proceed no farther until redevelopers appear. To attract them, urban renewal makes concessions: almost 100 per cent financing with public money (90 per cent outright, 10 per cent builder's credit), rapid depreciation allowances, tax abatement and so forth. After completion, the redeveloper can unload his no-risk investment, clear a quick profit, or default so that the Federal Housing Administration is left to liquidate the tax-supported deal.

The Allston people refuse to give up their homes as spoil for such racketeering. Bolstering their steadfastness is the fact that never have the American people voted to amend the United States Constitution to force their countrymen to yield private property to a land redeveloper.

<sup>19</sup> Allston-Brighton (Mass.) *Citizen-Item*, August 6, 1964.

<sup>20</sup> BRA Resolution, including Annexes A and B, and Certificate dated July 23, 1964.

A controversial Supreme Court decision of twelve years ago supports the unfair practice.<sup>21</sup>

All parts of the nation have arisen against the Court's recent goof on reapportionment because all sections are affected simultaneously, but by destroying neighborhoods one at a time, urban renewal goes unnoticed by America as a whole.

Meanwhile, industrial giants in metals, glass, cement, and other construction materials are having a field day. Likewise the financial world: mortgage bankers, national and Federal Reserve banks, savings and loan, life insurance firms with funds to invest for profit.

And trade associations: National Association of Home Builders, National Association of Real Estate Boards, Home Manufacturers Association, Urban Land Institute.<sup>22</sup> Also the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials of the Metro 1313 political core in Chicago.

Powerful lobbyists prime the pump on Capitol Hill. An urban renewal spokesman said: "For every federal dollar, no fewer than five non-federal dollars are going into new construction of all kinds as a direct result of urban renewal projects."

A New Jersey life insurance official boasted, "The basic purpose of urban renewal is to clear the way for private enterprise. When we complete our redevelopment work, the properties will produce \$1.5 million a year for the city treasury. . . . Our company benefits as well for our policyholders are receiving an excellent return on investment."<sup>23</sup>

The National Banking Act was amended for urban renewal. In February, 1964, the District of Columbia's urban renewal agency sold \$1.25 million bonds maturing in twenty-eight years, *backed by the full faith and credit of the United States*, to the highest of fourteen bidders. Within one day, the winning bidder had resold almost the entire issue, pocketing the easy profit.

At the bottom of the brutal heap is the owner of the land. Nobody thought to ask him if he wanted to play—and to lose.

#### *Human Wall Defies GestURpo*

Only a razor's edge, timewise, separated Boston, Massachusetts, urban renewal officials from breaking Federal law when, on August 9, 1965, they sent waves of sheriff and police deputies to turn out tenants and arrest owners of property in the North Harvard-Allston-Brighton renewal area.<sup>24</sup>

Evictions and arrests erupted most of Monday. Tuesday, August 10, LBJ signed Federal Public Law 89-117 (Housing and Urban Development Act, 1965). One small section of the law holds that no owner be required to surrender possession of his property before being paid the

<sup>21</sup> *Berman v. Parker*, 1954.

<sup>22</sup> HHFA staff paper, November 21, 1960.

<sup>23</sup> *Urban Renewal Notes* (HHFA), November-December, 1964.

<sup>24</sup> *Boston Globe*, August 9, 1965.

purchase price . . . no occupant of property be required to surrender possession without 90 days' written notice.<sup>25</sup>

Despite that meager anti-crash-eviction clause, PL 89-117 is bad legislation; practically the entire law is socialistic to a degree found acceptable only inside the Communist U.S.S.R. However, the Act was signed, one day too late to prevent Boston Redevelopment Authority's move against the Allston area where BRA had seized title to residence and business properties *while court proceedings against BRA were pending*.

A deputy sheriff entered a home August 9, took an eight-month baby from his mother's arms, and ordered her out. While Mrs. Wheelis sat on the sidewalk across the street and wept, "I had to go, they had my baby," a moving van hauled away her furniture. A deputy arrested her husband, James Wheelis, who was held in two thousand dollar bail along with other protestors.

The day's work was not BRA's first. Prior evictions have sparked uprisings as BRA, cruel landlord of rental properties wrested from former owners, threw out families with babies, students, and other tenants to clear ground for urban renewal high-rise luxury apartments.

At 162 North Harvard Street, the Redgates have owned their home twenty years and their small store fifteen years. BRA offered them a cut-rate six thousand dollars for both. The family rejected the niggardly sum. Mother, father, and son Bernard, twenty-four, a teacher, were arrested and held because they stood in defense of evicted tenants like the Wheelis couple and others.

Following August 9's brutal evictions and arrests, a newspaper announced a "brief eviction truce" in which BRA chief, Edward J. Logue, was depicted as "kind" in promising a temporary halt to evictions. No one thought to point out that Logue could scarcely do otherwise—the new anti-crash-eviction law being in effect. Rather, the GestURpo chief gloated, "The hard core in the area have been evicted!"

The cloud of violence moved noiselessly over that particular Boston neighborhood sixteen years ago. City planners marked it for clearance in 1950. BRA and the city council approved redevelopment in 1962; the Federal government approved in 1963. In December, 1964, BRA took all the land and buildings by eminent domain. Wholesale indignities began in 1965, encouraged by floods of easy Federal money pouring in.<sup>26</sup>

The judge who set high bail on the unfortunate people hauled before him on August 9 had the crust to tongue-lash them for what can be described as rare bravery, inasmuch as the cruel, inhumane urban renewal punishment and practices such as they suffered, and saw others suffer, are now declared illegal by Federal law.

Such evictions without due process will be unlawful business for urban renewal agents who want to risk prosecution. It is only too bad the

<sup>25</sup> Summary of PL 89-117, by HHFA, Washington, D.C.

<sup>26</sup> *Boston Record American* and *Boston Globe*, various dates.

ink was not dry on PL 89-117 at the time urban renewal emptied the Boston homes, took the Wheelis baby from his mother and put her out on the street while other decent Americans were arrested and jailed for *trying* to prevent the brutalities.

*Who Shalt Not Steal?*

Police officers found a stolen electric clock in a young man's car. The lad, nineteen, said he had no idea how it got there.

Sifting through evidence presented by the prosecuting district attorney, Society, through the twelve-member jury and the judge, dealt swiftly with that possessor of stolen property. He is in jail. Due to a stolen clock valued at seven or eight dollars hidden in his auto, the youth is condemned as a felon.

What about those possessors of private property which has been stolen by unfair pricing, forcible sale, fierce duress—all in the name of urban renewal *law*?

What about those individuals who possess seven- or eight-million-dollar properties, or property at any price, for that matter, which has been taken from an owner against his free will?

In Los Angeles, they're enjoying big-league baseball above the rotting pipelines of the former Chavez Ravine neighborhood. Ballbats thud where hateful bulldozers smashed dwellings into dust which, tamped and graded, became the property of the private ball club.

A sturdy downtown apartment-hotel owned by the second generation of a landowning family was demolished in Los Angeles' "renewal"; under new ownership, the land will sustain a skyscraper blessed by public planners.

In Boston, families treated with brutality usually inflicted upon vermin, are offered cruel pricings. The renewal agency offers \$500 for land assessed at \$2,000. A \$300 offer for a \$4,000 assessed parcel demonstrates urban renewal's unbelievable transactions.<sup>27</sup>

Sawtelle, L. A. (California)—likewise; Rockville (Maryland), threatening; Muskegon (Michigan), beginning—all instances where urban renewal projects force owners to sell at a loss. The cruel injustice continues under an explosive package of national housing laws that each year grow more bitter for the needy but with bigger cuts for the greedy.<sup>28</sup>

Back to the young felon. Had a nickel or a dime been left in the stolen clock's place, the penny value would not have erased the crime. Yet urban renewal exchanges of pittances for valuable downtown land are becoming accepted practice in the United States.

"Thou shalt not steal!"

Has the Commandment become "Some shall not steal?"

Items of theft are not restricted to gold and silver. Ideas can be stolen. An employee can steal by wasting his employer's bargained

<sup>27</sup> *Boston Traveler*, July 6, 1965.

<sup>28</sup> National Housing Act of 1949, as amended.



time. Present urban renewal practices steal by cheating an owner of the increased value of his land investment and enjoyment of his property.

Worse, urban renewal is degrading some Americans into sharp practices while depriving other Americans of free-will transactions concerning their own persons and property.

Is the time already here when Society will punish a seven-dollar theft with imprisonment yet tolerate urban renewal's falsely legalized million-dollar-cheating?

Where is America's conscience? Silent through fear of powerful deceivers; silent through callousness, unmindful of neighbors bogged down by misfortune.

If the nationwide pillaging of urban renewal is permitted to continue, it follows as surely as night follows day that everyman's property will be attached eventually.

The great jury of public opinion had better sift the facts—and soon.

## The Workable Program; Its Seven Parts

### *When Urban Renewal Strikes*

With saddening frequency, citizens in various parts of the United States call for help. "We've got urban renewal! What can we do to get rid of it?"

Probably the most potent action of all is to put it to a citizen vote. UR has been voted down in Waukegan, Illinois; Hawthorne, California. St. Petersburg, Florida, voted in October, 1965.<sup>1</sup> "Responsive" aldermen killed UR, Beverly, Massachusetts.

File your written protests with the city council *through the city clerk* to make certain your remarks are recorded officially. The written remonstrances, listing objections, can be the bases for your court appeal if UR plans are approved despite your opposition.

All-purpose strategy is to stamp out the forces that threaten, and to *save* your home or commercial property from bulldozing. Or to help your landlord save his rental which you occupy. Too often, UR relocates tenants in substandard higher rentals; or worse, in shoddy public housing.

You need to find *where* you are on renewal's timetable. Some folks think UR has just come to town, whereas it may have moved in quietly months before. Regardless of its stage, UR can be halted if citizens can mobilize enough opposition. Expose UR evils every step of the way.

"Workable Program for Community Improvement" (Form H-1081, 8/62), available from Congressmen, is usually filed through HHFA regional offices. Required for Federal assistance, a city's WP clouds your property title, guarantees financial bonanzas for building firms and "non-profit" organizations. Warn your city fathers not to file a WP. If already filed, prevent approval of the next annual WP recertification (Form H-1082).

Or oppose one or more of the WP's seven parts: I—Codes & Ordinances, II—Comprehensive Community Plan, III—Neighborhood Analysis, IV—Administrative Organization, V—Financing, VI—Housing for Displaced Families, VII—Citizen Participation.

For instance: WP-1. Muskegon, Michigan, citizens are battling a proposed retroactive building (housing) code that causes sound buildings to be rated as violations of law. WP-II. Prevent your city council from

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<sup>1</sup> Urban renewal defeated, 3-1.

adopting the General Plan and its sub-plans such as Land-Use, Zoning, etc. Without zoning, there can be no federally aided renewal.

WP-IV. A city council may act as the local redevelopment agency, but separate agencies usually are appointed by city councils. Hawthorne (California) voters repealed an ordinance whereby the city council elected itself as the renewal agency. UR ended. WP-V. Lawndale (California) recalled pro-urban renewal councilmen, elected a new slate of officials to keep UR out.

WP-V. Vote down UR bonds; also, combat costly tax-allocation bonds which the renewal agency can declare without voter approval. WP-VII. Disband the council-appointed Citizens Advisory Committee which has power to advise on property you have worked, saved, and paid for.

Finally, beware of "locally financed" public UR, deadly as the Federal type. Needing no Federal WP, waged by stiff codes, mass inspections, and bulldozers, citizens are taxed locally to pay 100 per cent for their local urban renewal trouble.

#### *Tale of Two Urban Renewal Cities*

After espousing Federal tax-supported urban renewal, a city may alter, delay, or change an urban renewal project.

Boston, Massachusetts, delayed its Charlestown urban renewal project in January, 1963.

Los Angeles, California, in December, 1963, abandoned its estimated \$250 million Temple urban renewal plan.

Analyses of the two cities' urban renewal troubles, despite Atlantic and Pacific coast locations, yield instructional pointers. Regardless of geographical location, any federally subsidized urban renewal project must progress through a series of requirements prior to receipt of loans and grants.

The requirement series has lengthened during the sixteen-year period since urban renewal's city razing-rebuilding burst upon the national scene. The money pattern has grown more complex, and the types of urban renewal have undergone evolutionary changes.<sup>2</sup>

To qualify for Federal urban renewal funds, a city now submits for Federal approval a Workable Program for Community Improvement,<sup>3</sup> a tangible estimate of how public and private resources are intended for use in eliminating and *preventing* slums and blight. Federal certification of the Workable Program makes a city eligible for specific types of aid.

Triggered by the Workable Program, city requests follow for precise planning assistance, drafts of specific neighborhood renewal plans, and applications for Federal loans and grants. Other alternatives lie along the formalized way.

By law, the Workable Program must be renewed yearly to keep the

<sup>2</sup> Federal Laws. Housing Act of 1949, as amended through June 30, 1961, *Urban Renewal*, HHFA (excerpt laws), Washington, D.C., p. 62.

<sup>3</sup> Section 314 (a), Housing Act of 1961.

city in line for Federal money. Normally, the city's decision to renew is routine. Yet in 1963, citizens in Los Angeles exploded the Workable Program renewal issue. Shocked, the city council voted against renewing. Urban renewal came to an ominous halt in the six-million-populated city, though the local renewal agency payroll continued at city expense.

Next, the city council reversed itself, obtained recertification from Washington, D.C., admitted the Temple redevelopment project for consideration, then by vote abandoned the Temple area project. Astounded Federal authorities sent word that all urban renewal funds would be withheld from Los Angeles until the city activated some other project.<sup>4</sup> The council failed to "de-blight" (by legislative determination) the area, thus leaving it open to other types of urban renewal.

On the East coast, the Boston Redevelopment Authority groggily pulled itself out of the wallop delivered to the Charlestown project when one thousand Charlestown residents booed the BRA chief at a public hearing, squelching his plan.<sup>5</sup> BRA refers to the 1964 \$40-million revision as a "Final Plan Proposal," inferring that if Charlestown refuses to accept, the plan may be abandoned. BRA labors under another cloud. The State Auditor's 1963 report disclosed that certain BRA transactions and extravagances border on the questionable.

Nationally, some 1,300 urban renewal projects are under way in various stages in 679 communities, approximately. With key cities such as Los Angeles and Boston floundering in the heavy seas of urban renewal practice and malpractice, it is apparent that the warm feeling for unproved urban renewal is cooling, at least in these two test runs.

#### *Big Brother's Mad at California*

Big Brother showed a mean streak, and soon after elections! Angrily snapping the Federal purse, in Washington, D.C., urban renewal officials threaten, "No more urban renewal funds for California." This, because Californians in 1964 voted two to one to keep private property really private.

Much as this column would like to see compulsory urban renewal abolished, enactment of Proposition 14 alone won't bring about that change. The new law prohibited the state or any of its agencies from interfering with a residential property owner's right to sell or rent his property as he saw fit.

Overwhelmingly approved, the measure amending the California Constitution in no way conflicted with Equal Opportunity in Housing, the Federal policy embodied in Presidential Executive Order No. 11063. Die-hards claimed that California's new law prevented cities and towns from abiding by the Federal regulations.

The files of this writer contain many pounds of government reports. One of the most important in Federal urban renewal is the Workable

<sup>4</sup> *Los Angeles Evening Herald-Examiner*, Dec. 26, 1963.

<sup>5</sup> *Boston Traveler*, December 30, 1963.

Program for Community Improvement (Form H-1081, 8/62). No city can receive even a penny of urban renewal and certain other funds until Form H-1081 has been approved by the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

In the Workable Program's twenty pages, nowhere can be found any requirement or request for proof of existence of any so-called Open Occupancy law, or All Nations Housing ordinance or the Rumford Act as such is known in California, allegedly preventing racial discrimination.

But the federally-required Workable Program does demand proof of the existence of a special subcommittee on minority housing for displaced families. The local group is charged with the responsibility of finding shelter for evicted persons. That signifies a nationwide problem in relocating the roofless; it has been proved that the housing shortage is caused not by landlord selectivity but by urban renewal's wholesale destruction of low- and middle-income housing that is not replaced.<sup>6</sup>

Signed on November 20, 1962, Executive Order No. 11063 cuts off Federal money from any urban renewal recipient found in violation of the Chief Executive's discrimination opinion on race, color, creed, and national origin. The order applies only to housing and related facilities marked by the Federal dollar sign. The executive order is totally without force against private property as defined in California's new constitutional amendment.

Moreover, the executive regulations do not even apply to urban renewal projects with contracts executed before the key signature date, November 20, 1962.<sup>7</sup> To enforce the sense of the executive ruling on urban renewal projects begun prior to that date, public officials must resort to persuasion or other appropriate action.

In Federal dealings with public renewal agencies that control property within urban renewal projects, if the Federal government admits and respects the divisive date of November 20, 1962, and the Order's nonenforceability prior to that time, it is difficult to believe that any court would attempt to override state constitutional law written in by the voters as was Proposition 14, or to stretch the Executive Order to cover private property which is free from Federal control and outside urban renewal federally assisted projects.

Yet in a nit-picking decision, May 10, 1966, California's Supreme Court ruled five to two that Proposition 14 violated civil rights guarantees of the United States Constitution.<sup>8</sup>

#### *Midas and Monster*

Those who know it the least are hurt the most by the Workable Pro-

<sup>6</sup> *Congressional Record*, June 15, 1964, pp. 13276-80; June 25, 1964, pp. 13527-46.

<sup>7</sup> *Sixteenth Annual Report, HHFA (1962)*.

<sup>8</sup> *Los Angeles Evening Herald-Examiner*, May 10, 1966.

gram for Community Improvement (WPCI). Householders in a city that operates under a Workable Program have much to fear.

Every city involved in mandatory Federal urban renewal has a Workable Program approved by the HHFA,<sup>9</sup> including one major city which has been boasting that its urban renewal is a "self-help program" totally financed by private enterprise.

Somewhat like a Federal credit card that opens the national treasury for enormous money gifts, the WPCI application blank is a twenty-page form (H-1081, 8/62). When completed, it attests to a city's compliance with seven key Federal requirements. Once approved, the WPCI must be renewed annually to keep urban renewal a going thing.

Where citizens are trying to rid themselves of urban renewal, the WPCI is attacked vigorously. In Boston, the WPCI renewal was attacked for the first time as late as 1964, simply because Bostonians had not realized its significance earlier. No citizen protest was reported when San Francisco renewed its '64 WPCI. In Los Angeles, the WPCI comes under citizen fire every year.

Dallas, Texas, has renewed and kept its WPCI in effect for the past eight years, despite the reported claim that its urban renewal program "openly shuns Federal aid."<sup>10</sup> Dallas keeps its Federal WPCI valid primarily to qualify private redevelopers for various FHA programs, including Sec. 221(d)3, a special below-market interest rate Federal lending program, open to limited dividend corporations and such. While catering to such special minority interests, a city jeopardizes its private citizens through the economic turbulence stirred up by the Workable Program.

For example, one of the seven WPCI elements is code enforcement. A city or county is federally required to initiate systematic housing code compliance within one year after a minimum housing code is adopted. These codes, outgrowth of the urban renewal movement, are applied against edifices already built and are different from ordinary building codes that apply to buildings that are to be built.

Housing code compliance stirs up a never-ending program of inspection and reinspection of all private dwelling units. Most housing codes render the householder quite helpless. Inspectors cannot be refused entrance. Jailing and fines await owners unable to spend the money to bring their buildings "up to code." Many owners are being forced to sell, losing their land because of the building standing on it.

Unreasonable standards are a cruel feature of minimum housing codes. In testimony before Congress, it has been pointed out that even the National Capitol or the Empire State Building could be found in violation of a housing code, if the code ran counter to construction stan-

<sup>9</sup> After November, 1965, HHFA came under a new cabinet department, Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

<sup>10</sup> *Wall Street Journal*, May 22, 1964, re Dallas non-Federal claim.

dards that were in effect at the time the Capitol and the skyscraper were built.

Yet defenseless householders are facing unbelievable suffering and bankruptcy today under those very conditions. The tragedy is brought upon them by the Workable Program, a Midas touch for the big redevelopers wanting land, and a bankrupting monster to thousands of citizens owning the land.

#### *Urban Renewal's Armageddon*

Ford Foundation, which has spent a lot of money promoting urban renewal, suddenly subsidized a book in 1964 that urged putting an end to the federally assisted process. A closer look at the right-about face reveals that urban renewal's promoters merely are sitting down to venison of a different kill, namely code-enforced urban renewal waged locally and (quote) "without federal assistance."

Under way for several years, the tool-up now is complete. Cities like Dallas, Texas, and San Diego, California, lay claim to programs of the sort, Dallas already in uncertain orbit, San Diego in a countdown.

To be stressed as "rehabilitation and conservation," local renewal will depend on enforcement of extremist codes. Backing the effort will be the big-stick decision of the Supreme Court, the ruling in 1954 that reaffirmed to public authorities police power over private land uses.

Under code-enforced urban renewal, severe housing codes and other extremist codes will be chief weapons. Desirable land is captured by attacking the buildings on it. Any neighborhoods are vulnerable because, in deplorable practice, even a sound structure can be declared substandard by a countering housing code adopted anytime.<sup>11</sup> Since 1955, housing codes adopted by cities have increased in number more than one thousand three hundred per cent (1300%).<sup>12</sup>

Frightened property owners are confused, believing that under rehabilitation and conservation renewal they can hang onto their land. They don't, if redevelopers want it. Bedeviled by inspectors harassing the structures on the land, bankrupted by the expense of keeping up with extreme code requirements, owners sell or have their property condemned. The practice was pioneered by Los Angeles in the fifties. Chicago also sponsored an early code-enforced rehabilitation project. It is admitted that Dallas rehabilitation in Mexican and Negro quarters caused taxes, assessments, and owner costs to rise but forfeiture of land in those sections, if any, is not publicized.

With Federal urban redevelopment and its local agencies phased out, and local code-enforced rehabilitation under way, there would ensue a mad dash for choice land. Speculators, redevelopers, even city-backed municipal corporations would acquire code-blacklisted properties under

<sup>11</sup> *Congressional Record*, June 25, 1964.

<sup>12</sup> HHFA, news release dated December 30, 1963.

various schemes that yield dazzling no-risk profits, made possible by manipulating tax and finance laws.

Although on file in the District of Columbia, Workable Programs are considered local in nature. Dallas and San Diego, publicized as non-federally assisted renewal cities, both have Workable Programs filed with HHFA, Dallas since 1956, San Diego since 1957. Investors in Workable Program cities receive preferential FHA financing, such as below-market interest rates.<sup>13</sup>

With regional government crouched ready to override as a "regional problem" any local government that might try to protect citizen property from renewal raiding, there would be fines, jailings, bulldozers, demolition, displacement, eminent domain, bewildered men and women not knowing where to turn. All of the instances even now are matters of record,<sup>14</sup> notably in Philadelphia and Chicago under present code-enforced renewal.

Usurpation of owner land-use rights underlies it all. *Congress needs to be stormed with appeals for a constitutional amendment that will correct the vicious pro-urban renewal ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in Berman v. Parker (1954).*

If not blocked, the next phase of urban renewal—a local code-enforced type—will be more vicious than anything witnessed in the past.

#### *The Incognito War*

Much is written about the international cold war, but little about the incognito warfare on United States soil which public officials and their accomplices are waging to wrest private property from landowners.

The strategy is to make property ownership so unbearable by harassment through building inspections, remodeling orders, fines and jailings, that owners give up in despair and sell to land redevelopers at cut-rate prices. *Punitive municipal codes are the weapons in the warfare.*

Chicago's retroactive building code is a fearful example of such police power. In a stormy telecast over Station WCIU early in August, 1964,<sup>15</sup> the Chicago Property Owners Association went on the air, pitting its spokesmen against Chicago's acting building commissioner and other persons, including a University of Chicago professor who steered the Kenwood-Hyde Park urban renewal project in the University neighborhood.

Chicago officials attempt to pawn off the retroactive code enforcement as a routine operation of city government. Actually, the activity is an officially recorded conservation-rehabilitation type of urban renewal in full swing. The Chicago strategy—worked also in Philadelphia and elsewhere—is bringing grief and hardship to quiet people whose only

<sup>13</sup> FHA, Section 221(d)3(1961).

<sup>14</sup> *Congressional Record*, June 15, 1964.

<sup>15</sup> The author was a member of the WCIU-CPOA panel, Chicago, August 1, 1964.



"crime" is that they own homes or businesses on land grown incredibly valuable to commercial land redevelopers who want to "buy cheap."

Not only in Chicago, but anywhere, when punitive, unrealistic, far-fetched code requirements are used against existing structures, sound buildings are rated as substandard and illegal simply by being judged with a code that runs counter to the architecture and requirements used at the time the structure was first built.

Before urban renewal, generations of owners fixed up their property. Today's police power has something else in mind. If not, why should a man be made to forfeit his home because of loose plaster or cracked panes—violations leading to property condemnation. Why should another man be fined two hundred dollars per day, or die in jail because he lacks the money to widen a corridor, or make needless structural changes? Jailings are reported in Chicago and Philadelphia.<sup>16</sup> In Chicago, notorious for its payoff rackets, the inspection procedure is especially combustible.

Years ago, Los Angeles ran a pilot project in the rehabilitation type of urban renewal which is based on municipal code enforcement. Known as The Sawtelle Plan, the vicious *pogrom* drove hordes of people from their homes, caused hardship and death. The scandal discredited urban renewal to such an extent that the plan is not advertised openly as an urban renewal tool, although its techniques are still used. The 1964 Chicago episode demonstrates vividly. The purpose is to drive owners from many small parcels which, combined, can be bought cheaply by a big commercial redeveloper. A city can administer such incognito urban renewal with or without a Federal Workable Program certification. If "with," the redeveloper gets more liberal Federal mortgage financing.

Aside from recalling elected officials responsible for code cruelties, citizens can insist on a housing code (for existing structures) that requires building restoration equal to the fitness as when first built—not to require rebuilding under later code requirements.

In Chicago, the CPOA has proposed nine amendments to the present code. If enforced "as is," more than 300,000 persons would be displaced. Would a shooting war cause greater havoc?

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<sup>16</sup> *Evening Bulletin* (Philadelphia), June 1, 1964. See also the *Congressional Record*, June 15, 1964, p. A3219.

## Urban Renewal's Unlikely Bedfellows

### *Ivy League Urban Renewal*

Big Brother has something for everybody, to lure at first, and then to drug into a moral coma. Section 112 of the Federal housing law is the morphine of the Ivy League, dulling the consciences of trustees of private universities as they commingle inks in contractual rites with public urban renewal officers.

Section 112 sets up the legal machinery whereby a city and a college or university can reap financial handouts by consorting in urban renewal. The more a university spends in capital improvement (expansion), the more handout a city receives from Washington, D.C. In exchange for the "credit" established for a city by a university, the renewal agency performs services, such as evicting householders near the ivory tower.

Most tragic of the neighborhoods besieged by Section 112 are those adjacent to Harvard in Massachusetts, the University of Chicago in Illinois, and the University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

Because of Section 112, thousands of families—men, women, and children—marched upon the State House in Boston in December, 1964.<sup>1</sup> Other protesters have picketed Chicago's city hall. Still others gather in Los Angeles city council chambers pleading for justice.

Landholders in the path of U.S.C. campus expansion ask for the same economic right that each of the University trustees would expect for himself: the right to free market negotiations for the true value of the land. The free enterprise approach would cause U.S.C. either to pay the asking price or to invoke its own right of eminent domain, paying the court costs. U.S.C., however, is letting urban renewal's eminent domain do the job. This forces the property owner to pay court costs if he contests, and bankrupts him with fixed sub-market pricings.

In racket-ridden Chicago, property owners are harassed under the alliance between city employees "on call" for 1313, the Metro political machine housed at the University of Chicago campus address, 1313 E. 60th Street.

The Boston march of more than three thousand persons was led by the Reverend Vincent Kelly of Mission Church. Protesting a pre-Christmas land-taking threat that doomed twenty-eight homes in Mission Hill, marchers gathered at the Common from all parts of Boston and outlying

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<sup>1</sup> *Boston Traveler*, December 17, 1964.

towns: Stoneham, Braintree, Quincy, Weymouth, Revere, Wayland, and others.

Harvard proposes to expand its School of Psychiatry in the Mission Hill area. The Massachusetts Department of Mental Health asked for the twenty-eight homesites to expand its branch center. MUNIT (Mission United Neighborhood Improvement Team) denounced the land grab as needless, stating that Harvard owns fourteen unused acres<sup>2</sup> adjacent to the present School of Psychiatry and that public land likewise is available.

Father Kelly's church, the only basilica in New England, answers to its head in Rome and not to the archdiocese of Boston where leading clergy support urban renewal land takings. Fr. Kelly questioned why one institution (Harvard) should be made so powerful by the Federal government and excoriated the Mission Hill land takings as "an unjust and an unnecessary seizure of private property. It is something that we would expect in a Communist country but not in America," Fr. Kelly said. Courageously the priest called for repeal of the medical- and university-centered urban renewal law (Section 112).

Greed, collusion, Section 112's "seed money," plus urban renewal's power to take land from the weak has combined into an evil snuff. It is shameful that the highly educated minds in medicine and education are so shabbily addicted.

#### *Larceny Praised in Church*

The kickoff meeting opened in a church, with prayer. Anxiety moved on the interracial faces of those assembled—yellow, black, white. They owned properties, home and business sites coveted by a public team, the Hoover Urban Renewal Survey Agency that came to buy up land.

The urban renewal proposal is unique: it includes the expansion master plan of the University of Southern California. As late as March, 1964, U.S.C., on its own, was still assembling the land it needs. Just recently, under due process in court, U.S.C. settled with a landowner at a price near the initial asking price. Hoover area residents have no feeling against U.S.C.'s expansion, providing the trustees follow the golden rule, "Do . . . as you would . . . others do unto you."

However, U.S.C. trustees under the university "Section 112" of the National Housing Act, look forward to future land acquisitions under Federal-city urban renewal operations. Los Angeles Community Re-development Agency plans to use the "redevelopment" type of urban renewal on the Hoover area. This means CRA would acquire land titles with take-it-and-get-out pricing, then pass a portion of the land to U.S.C. and others.

Some alumni envision U.S.C. beached higher than Noah's Ark if/when the Federal support subsides, as it could if the Los Angeles city council

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<sup>2</sup> Handbill on Statehouse march, December 12, 1964.

skips validation of the annual recertification of the Workable Program. The political balance hung by just one council vote in 1963.

According to maps, Hoover urban renewal would displace thousands of present occupants. Owners are promised return if they can bear the costs. One threatened displacee rose to his feet in the church and challenged, "How can you possibly guarantee that we, the people who now cover that large area, can return?"

The land-use map in the church sanctuary spelled it out: room for faculty residences, for university classrooms, for certain churches and a synagogue school, room for a thin strip of shops that would cater to the university crowd. No room for present occupants, if they rejected the high-rise "cooperatives," cramped living quarters.

Gray-faced and shaken by the outlook, a businessman rose and left. Someone booed an agency spokesman. The chairman scolded on how to behave in church, strangely blind to the incongruity of his own position, that of a ringleader on holy premises plotting land larceny.

The lay advisory committee which stooges for the CRA scheduled another meeting<sup>3</sup> of a series in a university lecture hall where Greek alphabet letters were chalked on the blackboard, fraternity events. It wasn't Greek to the property owners, though. Concerning property outside U.S.C.'s master plan, they insisted on retaining their land under private enterprise and continuing with the development of the area themselves. As Americans, they demonstrated remarkable knowledge of their constitutional rights and of the economic market value of their properties.

The people resented the welfare-state pitch of the agency spokesman, challenged him as free men challenge any mercenary. A businessman towered to his feet, addressing the CRA agent, "Young man, you are trying to be our friend, aren't you?"

Answered in the affirmative, the businessman mocked smilingly, "Reminds me of the story about the Mohammedan who said, 'I can withstand my enemies, but oh, Allah! Protect me from my friends.'"

#### *The Churches and Urban Renewal*

One of the saddest outgrowths of forcible city renewal is the involvement of churches. Aside from demolition of spires by roadways mapped through holy sites, or new neighborhoods designed totally for nonchurch uses, the spiritual wreckage is more appalling than the physical wipe out.

Worshipers today are bewildered by spiritual leaders who line up against them, siding with secular renewal agents who are taking parishioners' homes.

Eight years ago, three church leaders in Detroit called upon their congregations to "cooperate" with the mayor's neighborhood conservation

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<sup>3</sup> CRA neighborhood meetings, March 6, 1964; March 18, 1964. U.S.C. master plan.

committee.<sup>4</sup> Now, many denominations within the Detroit and Michigan Councils of Churches are going along with the secular schemes of land developers and planners.<sup>5</sup>

Typical of the unholy alliance is a "strategy report" issued by a 150-year-old congregation.<sup>6</sup> The church survey of its present neighbors disclosed not souls to be saved but low-income individuals to be moved out by urban renewal and replaced by "residents of greater personal skills," the inference being that Sunday collections would increase after urban renewal had completed the population exchange.

That church found it profitable to blind its eyes to the land takings and to collaborate with worldly urban renewal—perhaps to save its own churchy skin. Freeways are promised to make downtown churches "speedily" accessible. Also, Federal fifty-year mortgage loans at below-market interest rates are erecting high-rise apartments for some church corporations.

Collaboration with urban renewal, or at least holding tongues, may secure a place for religious institutional operations on the master plan of the University of Southern California. Out of the heartache of that U.S.C.-Hoover urban renewal project has come an open letter to "community leaders and the ministers of God." Fearing condemnation and cut-rate seizures of their homes, the Mothers Committee for Human Renewal referred to those urban renewal practices as "stealing," and reminded the spiritual leaders that theft was "an immoral and unGodly act."

Mothers on the opposite side of the continent also have appealed to the clergy for help. Women in three Boston parishes wrote pathetically, "Bureaucratic authority is seeking to impose a program on our community which will break up our homes and disrupt our family life, the key foundation upon which our churches are built. Do not be led astray by those who would promise you beautiful buildings of brick and mortar at the cost of human suffering." Signed with names from three Catholic churches, the letter begged, "We beseech you to open your hearts and receive our prayers and reconsider your position on pending so-called Urban Renewal."

Callously a group of Catholic and Protestant clergy issued a joint statement approving urban renewal in Boston's Charlestown.<sup>7</sup> But the Basilica prelate, as reported previously, still speaks out against urban renewal.

Another Boston churchman yelped once, his anger pouring not from moral fury but from the financial loss he sustained in dealing with the Boston Redevelopment Authority. Such mercenary reasoning is unworthy as a basis for church reaction against amoral urban renewal.

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<sup>4</sup> *Detroit Free Press*, December 12, 1958.

<sup>5</sup> *Church Newscaster* (Detroit), January, 1965.

<sup>6</sup> Report, April, 1964 (church name withheld).

<sup>7</sup> *Boston Globe*, April 27, 1965.

It is not too much to hope that churches, through their leaders, will thunder righteously against urban renewal, using the immutable logic of theology itself.

*Homes Repaired "Free" in UR Areas*

In a special ceremony, September 13, 1965, to publicize a new law, a homeowner became the first individual in American history to have routine house repairs paid by a dole from the Federal pocket.

Handpicked for the sensational publicity, an elderly widow accepted from the director of the St. Louis Land Clearance Authority, a certificate representing \$1,500 as the city's pledge to pay for repairs on her house. It is located in the West End urban renewal area.

Anyone whose city has a Workable Program on file in Washington, D.C., and who will conform to the prevailing urban renewal plan can do likewise. The Urban Renewal Administration which padded the St. Louis treasury with \$553,500 makes such fantastic handouts a reality.

According to URA, a local building repair contractor is doing the work on the St. Louis home, including repair to bathrooms, demolition of a dilapidated garage, painting of porches and exterior trim and substantial tuck-pointing. To tuck-point, a repairman finishes the mortar joints between bricks or stones with a narrow ridge of putty or fine lime mortar.

The new law divides family income into two categories: below, and more than \$3,000. Home repair maximum is \$1,500. Families, income below \$3,000 per year, can collect actual repair costs, or \$1,500, whichever is lower. Above \$3,000 families can collect up to the maximum to keep their repair expenses (now named "rehabilitation") from exceeding 25 per cent of their income.

Referring to home repairs as "a supplement paid by Government," LBJ had the crust to say, "(With) this fine program, the private builders will be able to move into the low-income housing field in which they have not been able to penetrate."

Eminently tailored to placate pressure groups who have seized the nation's lawmaking machinery to enhance their private ventures, the master chunk of legislation, of which home repairs is but a part, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 cleared Congress in a disgraceful hurry. The full House Committee on Banking and Currency spent less than six hours on the contrived measure, all in executive secret sessions where no opponents were invited nor permitted to be heard.<sup>8</sup>

In addition to housing repair supplements and among other shockers, the \$6- to \$13-billion law also provides subsidized interest rates for builders; also the outrageous forty-year promissory subsidy by which

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<sup>8</sup> Report No. 365, U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Banking and Currency, May 21, 1965, p. 4.

tenants will have their rent paid by Federal taxpayers (your money) into the next century up to A.D. 2005.<sup>9</sup>

Taxpayers yet unborn will pay for that gruesome folly. While the powerful Law Subverters get richer and the shiftless get more avaricious, the self-reliant wage earners and producers of today are caught in the unfair squeeze. They are plucked, not to help true victims of misfortune, but to furnish gifts for the improvident.

It has been said that the only freedom left to Americans is the freedom to refuse Federal handouts. Even that shred of independence may become extinct under the strangulation of encircling laws. Those laws can bleed the thrifty individual for the economic blood bank and at the same time make it financially impossible for him to keep his property apace with the ever-changing standards (new housing codes) set by the bureaucracy.

#### *Alaska's Precedent Under Disaster*

Earthquaked Alaska has been uppermost in America's thoughts. Sympathy, relief goods, extension of business credit, lowered interest rates, and debt moratoriums have flowed from the "lower 48" states in measure to meet, if not to match, the heroism of the Alaskan people in misfortune.

A sour note is struck by the clamor which insists that compulsory urban renewal redevelopment is the only way to rebuild quake-damaged houses and business buildings. Is it false, this charge that Alaska has no alternative, but must resort to Federal urban renewal?

Governor Egan set the damage figure at about five hundred million dollars. Within days, about one-fifth of the amount was covered by relief funds made available from the national purse by votes of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.<sup>10</sup> The funds can be used to clear debris from private property and to restore public facilities,<sup>11</sup> the very services offered by urban renewal.

Financial help is available to rural and city homeowners and to businessmen. The Small Business Administration, Veterans Administration, and the Departments of Agriculture and of the Interior will help. Happily, more than 94 per cent of SBA's Alaskan loans are made with bank participation, probably the highest rate of any state in the Union. In certain instances, the terms to private individuals are tantamount to outright gifts, such as mortgage cancellation that is possible by payment of a flat sum which, itself, can be borrowed from SBA.<sup>12</sup>

A bigger tourism and a bigger economy are expected. That is what Alaskans can hope to gain.

But what would Alaskans lose by resorting to Federal urban renewal

<sup>9</sup> PL 89-117, August 10, 1965.

<sup>10</sup> S. 2772, H.R. 11037, H.J. Res. 976, PL 88-296.

<sup>11</sup> *Congressional Record*, April 6, 1964.

<sup>12</sup> *Congressional Record*, May 12, 1964.

which *does not* engage in building construction— it merely provides building *sites*. Redevelopers lease or buy, then build on the land.

Seward's city manager has resigned, wearied by the prospects of urban renewal red tape which does only half of the job, anyhow.

In Anchorage, vacant downtown lots goad pro-urban renewalists. Those fainthearted worriers should know that Boston, Massachusetts, is spotted by unbuilt vacancies, weed-grown eyesores created by urban renewal which demolishes but issues no guarantee to rebuild.

Yet there is talk in Alaska of land takings by urban renewal agencies which then would return the land to the original owners. Why pass the land to and fro in that silly fashion?

Well-informed persons know that the urban renewal agencies retain control of the land processed, and any land resold to a former owner, or sold to a new owner, must conform to plans dictated by the UR agency.

In practice, the UR authorities are retaining from each redevelopment area a significant percentage of the total acreage taken from private owners to be held in public ownership. The retention pattern, coupled with repeated land takings when urban renewal operations reseize and replan land use throughout UR's endless program of the future can whittle private land ownership to a drastic minimum. Under such a state of affairs, the sector of public lands will grow while private lands will vanish.

Alaska can set precedent—to rebuild freely with private risk and enterprise, or to bog down and remain forever in bondage to a distant bureaucracy in Washington, D.C.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Alaskan cities chose urban renewal. Their subservience was acclaimed in November, 1965, by Metro 1313's National Municipal League naming Anchorage, Seward, and Valdez as "All-America Cities." The event is an annual promotion stunt of the Metropolitan Government clique.



## Master Planning, Road to Urban Renewal

### *Big Scale Renewal Planning*

Planning assistance from the Federal government has been readily available to local communities which subscribe to urban renewal's sixteen-year-old program of city razing-rebuilding.<sup>1</sup>

When the local citizenry reject the notion of urban renewal, a back-door entry may be tried by way of Federal urban planning assistance. Section 701 of the 1954 Housing Act implements grants for various types of planning, practically all leading toward urban renewal.

If Federal funds are rejected, or are not available for other reasons, city planning funds have been known to provide motivation for urban renewal demolition.<sup>2</sup>

Big-scale planning is ancient. There is even appeal to the theory, until one ticks off the more notorious planners of history. There was Napoleon of France. His master plan of Paris failed completion due to a familiar drawback—lack of money.

Marx, Lenin, and Stalin planned for the Communist, and extensions of the many Five-Year Plans all flopped. Khrushchev's planned farms would not grow wheat.

America's national planner may be an interlocked group instead of one personage. Organizations such as the American Society of Planning Officials, the American Institute of Planners, and the nonofficial National Planning Association emit numerous individual planners who gather in areas fertilized by public planning funds.

Public planning is not necessarily concerned with public projects. Contemporary planning is based on the legalized fallacy that public planners are empowered to lay plans for private property. It is not uncommon for city master-plan revisions to overthrow all prior planning work, including zoning. Present-day practice demands absolute conformity to the latest revision of a city's master plan. This works a hardship upon property owners.

It is not easy to convert a teeming neighborhood into a blank land parcel readied for the large-scale urban renewal redeveloper. Yet the uneasy task is being done in the U.S.A. Detroit's "Corktown" was wiped out by city planners whose avowed purpose is increase of the tax take.

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<sup>1</sup> National Housing Act of 1949.

<sup>2</sup> The Sawtelle Plan, Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency.

On the spot formerly occupied by generations of Irish, buds a commercial "industrial park."<sup>3</sup>

Californians stonily stood by while Sawtelle's humble homes were razed. High-rise luxury apartments are constructed on the choice sites.

Planners agree that they disagree and that planning is a never-ending process. Is the tax-supported city planning of the sixties vulnerable to overhaul at any time a rival group of planning theorists ascend to power?

Eight plans submitted for a luxury redevelopment of San Francisco's waterfront left no space for school or church.<sup>4</sup> The slavish performance was no less startling when it was revealed that the city's own specifications outline had forgotten church and school. Unblinded, a ninth plan included both.

Despite the planned cities that mushroom wherever easy planning funds are spread, a really great city cannot rise in a few days. Rather crash programs of tax-nourished and tax-begetting city master planning should cease, to permit steady, thoughtful city growth, broad-based on individual private initiative to be under way at all times.

#### *Master Planning Deals City's Death*

A case that aptly illustrates Federal urban planning assistance<sup>5</sup> is the city of Hawthorne, California. Subsidized by Federal urban planning assistance, Hawthorne's residences and business center may face wholesale razing and demolition.

Key to the future is offered by a proposed Comprehensive General Plan, a revised zoning ordinance and zoning map drafted by itinerant planning consultants.<sup>6</sup>

Enviably, Hawthorne is reaping an abundance of wholesale and manufacturing sales-tax receipts. The proposed plan to raise retail sales and property tax receipts to match involves rebuilding the business center for "greater attractiveness," and the residential sections for greater population density (high-rise apartments).<sup>7</sup> That calls for cleared sites where present homes and businesses now stand.

The "abatement" principle in the proposed zoning ordinance provides the tool. "Abatement" means removal or demolition. A building or home that is to be "abated" is one that is to be removed or demolished.<sup>8</sup>

The specific date of demolition on each edifice is figured from 1) the structure's erection date, 2) type of building, 3) change or continuity of title. The "abatement" schedule, in part:

<sup>3</sup> West Side Industrial Project, *Renewal and Revenue*, City of Detroit Plan Commission (1962) p. 43. Pp. 128.

<sup>4</sup> *Christian Science Monitor*, March 28, 1960.

<sup>5</sup> Section 701, Housing Act of 1954, amended, 1961.

<sup>6</sup> Gordon and Brysis N. Whitnall, A.I.P., Consultants, Los Angeles.

<sup>7</sup> Proposed Comprehensive General Plan for Hawthorne, California, June, 1963.

<sup>8</sup> First draft, proposed zoning ordinance, June, 1963.

<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Allowable Life</i>
Type I and II	60 years
Type III	50 years
Type IV	40 years
Type V	40 years

When the original owner holds title to the building, "abatement" (demolition) is figured from the erection date; later ownership sets demolition from the change of title date (transfer of title). But any change in ownership subsequent to the effective date of the ordinance adoption shall not serve to extend the time by which abatement shall be required.

All nonconforming buildings are vulnerable to "abatement." That is to say, if a structure is being used for a purpose other than the use allowed by its zone, the building is subject to demolition or removal.

The chaos and danger to homes and structures now standing can be understood readily should a wholesale zone revision map topple all existing zones. Theoretically, under the police power of master planning, every zone in the city could be rezoned. The entire city could be reduced to rubble to provide new building sites. This type of horror is made possible by Federal urban planning assistance, a promotion that is accepted happily by hundreds of city fathers throughout the nation.

A councilman in Hawthorne was worried. He said, "I think there are literally thousands of persons who are going to wake up to the fact that we are taking their property rights away."<sup>9</sup>

#### *Why Surgery, When Aspiration Will Do?*

Santa Barbara's citizen committee of one hundred grew toward one thousand as more people came to understand the intent of a proposal to master plan<sup>10</sup> the charming California resort city.

Plan opponents pointed out that the present downtown would be wiped out. A two-by-six-block section would be reinstated with a retail sales monopoly through zoning. The plan would largely eliminate the present industrial section and provide no area for relocation, thus driving out thousands of tax dollars and eliminating hundreds and hundreds of jobs. To top it off, a business district would be flooded with sea water to create a pleasure craft marina.

One of the first to take exception to the plan was M. Leslie Grant, a young civil engineer, who warned of the economic paralysis that would follow the city-wide uncertainty created by the plan. He illustrated, "A person would probably not buy or lease property which has some drastic General Plan feature superimposed on it, such as 20 feet of water above it at some future date."

Rather than being just a guideline to the future of undeveloped areas,

<sup>9</sup> Statement published in the *Southland Press* (Inglewood, California, January 30, 1964).

<sup>10</sup> Eisner Plan.

the engineer pointed out that the plan was "a re-plan" that attacked private property within the city.

In Santa Barbara's stand against being master planned, the city enjoys an unique advantage, possibly a "first." One of its former mayors has brought his official experience and wisdom to bear upon the master plan, and John T. Rickard finds it full of legal and economic termites. Before the city council,<sup>11</sup> he stated that when the plan's "expert" was quizzed as to how the extravagant expenditures could be paid from the city's tax base, the planning expert reportedly answered that that was "not his job." From the planner's confession, citizens correctly envision that federally assisted urban renewal is intended to finance the "new Santa Barbara"—and citizens are dead set against that sort of red tape.

A host of plan faults were marshalled as citizens girded for a showdown with the city council. A ranking city official desperately promised to trim the plan here and there, causing a Santa Barbaran to observe, "It would seem all he wants to do is merely get the master plan passed, even if it were a blank map, just to get the machinery in motion for Urban Renewal." Master plans are urban renewal's detonators.

The closing remarks of engineer Grant typify the general civic feeling, "We wish to continue always to improve our surroundings, but wish to suggest a positive approach rather than one which destroys individual rights for uncertain goals."

His positive suggestions draw a line between *public* and *private* cures: *Public*: long-range planning of essential public services, informing Santa Barbarans of public service deficiencies, implementation of a vigorous public maintenance program of streets, beaches, and parks. *Private*: review of city laws and procedures to determine if impractical restrictions are hampering private redevelopment and development; investigation of the city tax program to determine if tax *incentives* can be offered to private redeveloped properties instead of the heavy penalizing improvement tax now in effect.

"In conclusion," Grant said, "let's not use major surgery where an aspirin is all that is needed."<sup>12</sup>

#### *Land Tattooing*

Congress, traditionally, has rejected proposals that would have authorized Federal loans to local public agencies to acquire open land for future development.<sup>13</sup> Such authorization would have enabled communities to buy and to hoard open land with the help of Federal funds. Federal law also forbids grants for urban renewal projects consist-

<sup>11</sup> City clerk's minutes, May 26, 1964, Santa Barbara.

<sup>12</sup> City council meeting, March 16, 1964. The plan was approved, but not implemented.

<sup>13</sup> Conference speech of Robert C. Weaver, Administrator, HHFA, Washington, D.C., September 25, 1963.

ing of open land.<sup>14</sup> Clearly, the intent of Congress was to restrain Federal-local agencies from going into the real-estate business in competition with private realtors.

In spite of the precautions, the first urban renewal land reserve was established in the U.S.A. with the aid of a Federal loan.<sup>15</sup> The South Pasadena Community Redevelopment Agency (California) acquired one-fifth of the city area, represented by tax-delinquent vacant lots.

Instead of auctioning the parcels to private ownership, thus returning the land to the tax rolls, the agency qualified the area for Federal urban renewal assistance.

Technically, a showing of blight was necessary—difficult, since the land never had been built upon. Native California mustard plants still covered the ground. In the absence of blight, the agency listed as blight-causing elements: "Poor street pattern and lots laid out without regard to natural contours." Upon those astonishing claims, Federal loans totaling \$7.4 million were advanced to the little city.

In January, 1964, the agency started auctioning the project's 631 parcels. The unprecedented sale was expected to set a pattern, as urban renewal authorities all over the nation watched the experiment. The bare lots are bid higher than \$19,000 at times. Purchasers are buying land plastered with land uses controlled by the city hall, plus deed restrictions controlled by a project committee, plus perpetual covenants that control the land forever.

Why was this land reserve created under temporary public ownership? Such action was discussed and proposed years ago in a treatise published by Public Administration Service, one of the 1313 Metro groups at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago. The book, *Tax-Reverted Properties in Urban Areas*, by Hillhouse and Chatters, recommends perpetual public control of land through restrictions and covenants running with the land, applied while tax-delinquent land is held in temporary public ownership.

In addition to the perpetual race, creed, and national origin clause, an immediate restriction upon purchasers in the South Pasadena land reserve is the mandate that new owners must build upon the land within the first year of ownership. Reason for this appeared in the public statement of an agency mouthpiece, described as a "prominent realtor."

He said, "Every new building means demand for more steel, lumber, cement, paint, hardware, and thousands of jobs for all people." Praised were county assessors who hike assessments on vacant land to the point where owners must build or sell.

The facts in the South Pasadena case show that \$7.4 million in Federal funds, gathered from all over the U.S.A., assisted in pinpointing, in the small town, land control by the public agency. The unprecedented action also reveals that the Federal urban renewal program is exploited

<sup>14</sup> *Urban Renewal Directory*, June 30, 1963, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Monterey Hills Project of the South Pasadena Community Redevelopment Agency.

to compete against the realty profession. Further, when used by the Federal government as a discriminatory device, the program stimulates commercial gain for a favored few at the expense of all Federal taxpayers.

*Farm, Open Space Land on Grab List*

Farmers and others who own range, timber, or other lands that can be described as open space have every reason to fear the numerous methods afoot to deprive them of their land.

Oregon Dunes National Seashore, originally calling for 35,000 acres, was upped to 42,000 acres in legislation pending before Congress in 1964. About five hundred homes would be eliminated, the tax base of the area uprooted, and the present year-round multiple economy of the area reduced to a single purpose only—recreation—feasible about three months of the year.

The largest newspaper in the state has come out against the Dunes seashore on the grounds it is not needed, and a spokesman of the citizen opposition stated, "We are all for national parks in their right places, but it is apparent that the park-creating idea is getting out of hand."<sup>16</sup>

In New York State, the campaign for the Fire Island National Seashore began with a panic button pushed by the Regional Plan Association and the "reorganized" Metropolitan Regional Council, both "1313-Metro government" propagandists. Their joint report argued without substance that local, county, state, and regional agencies must add greatly to their landholdings in order to keep pace with mounting public demand. Legislation dumped the matter before the Eighty-eighth Congress.<sup>17</sup> Control of private land is at stake and at a time when Federal ownership includes more than one-third of the land in the fifty states.

Private farms were engulfed when Olympic National Park was enlarged in Washington State in 1940. An Executive Order extended the park boundaries, and swept the Lake Quinault farmers within the fringe area. Although their parents and grandparents had owned the land by virtue of patents granted by the United States, today under Federal Park Service regulations, the farmers are powerless to administer their farms. Wild animals prey upon their chickens, bears destroy orchards and kill sheep, deer invade and destroy gardens in a single night; whereas under state laws, regulated hunting would keep the predators from destroying farm produce. Vainly have the Washington farmers<sup>18</sup> petitioned to have their lands freed by shrinking the park boundaries. In twenty-four years of hardship, they have not been heard and their legislators apparently have abandoned them in their trouble.

<sup>16</sup> Western Lane Taxpayers Association, Florence, Oregon.

<sup>17</sup> H.R. 7170 (1964).

<sup>18</sup> North Shore Association, Amanda Park, Washington. The situation has remained dormant up to 1966.

Compare the plight of the Washington farmers with the doom overshadowing helpless Oregonians in the path of the proposed seashore; realize that the instances by no means exhaust the list of park grabs under way. Midwest river farmers likewise are menaced by proposed parks.

Lending substance to the growing opinion that park creating is out of hand, another method is in full swing—the Open Space Land Program begun in 1961, oddly enough under the Federal Urban Renewal Administration. Federal grants (gifts) are made to public regional or local agencies to buy up open land. Cities can reach out and take farmland “needed” for Metro park systems and recreation and scenic purposes.

During six months of 1964, more than 47,000 private acres have gone into public ownership under the Open Space Program. The area combined would equal seventy-four square miles, a site about the size of Birmingham, Alabama.

*Open Space is urban renewal's program for the farmers*, and as such completes a device for a full-scale land reform revolution in the United States. As urban renewal has seized land control in cities for the past sixteen years, so in the countryside urban renewal now seizes land on the nonsense that metromongers, not owners, should determine the best use for land.

#### *Need—or Greed?*

California's 1964 ballot Proposition 1 did more than ask for \$150 million to buy up land to expand the state park system. It dangled a carrot, shook a stick, and voters risked a beating to get the carrot.

Many omissions were apparent in the state's case. A need for more parkland was declared but not proved. Not considered was the vast recreational reservoir filled by city, county, and national park facilities; nor were recent parkland acquisitions by the state itself credited against the unsubstantiated “need.”

The national park system alone covers an area in California larger than the state of Connecticut and about three times the size of Delaware; Yosemite, Sequoia, Death Valley, and General Grant being the larger among an almost-dozen national parks within California.

Not as inadequate as claimed, the state recreational facilities have been expanding quietly by various unpublicized methods and means. For instance, California's Department of Water Resources in May, 1964, received a Federal gift of \$591,820 to acquire parkland near the proposed Castaic reservoir, about forty miles from downtown Los Angeles.

In June, 1964, the State Department of Parks and Recreation received the largest Federal dollar grant in the nation (\$2,340,000) to help acquire 9,744 acres in five separate park sites throughout California.

Both grants came about under the Open Space Land Program, authorized by the Housing Act of 1961, under the Urban Renewal Administration.

Under the same formula and within a four-month period, cities and counties in the new Metro multi-county region around San Francisco (Association of Bay Area Governments) received a hog's share of another \$1.5 million in Federal money, granted to California cities and counties for parks. In such instances, the percentage of the grants increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of the total purchase price where local government operated under a regional master plan. Master planning was Proposition 1's club.

Proposition 1 set up an extravagant empire under the governor's executive bureaucracy with the people's voice (Legislature) used only for token approval. Given prominence are regional agencies, those strange government forms laid over traditional city and county boundaries.

According to the new law that Proposition 1 did approve and enact (Cameron-Unruh Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1964, Secs. 5096.1-.28), if the park bonds don't sell on a market glutted by other California bonds (e.g. water bonds) the Governor can dip into the General Fund for spending money to buy up private land, and at a time when almost half of California is gone, owned by the Federal government in various types of holdings.

Under that sort of aggrandizement, private land held by California's rural and urban property owners is jeopardized, under eminent domain and other methods, as sites for projects ranging from neighborhood sand lots to regional park empires.

Proposition 1's massive pounding of big money and master planning (Sec. 5096.20) can harm the private sector of land ownership, throwing much of it into the public sector and causing the remaining private land remnant to bear excessive tax levies.

Rather than to take from private landowners, the state should ask the Federal government to yield unused lands to California to be developed for parkland, if so needed.

#### *Viet Nam Duty No Protection from UR*

While Otto Schimmel, flight engineer, USN, faces the enemy in Viet Nam urban renewal is taking steps to seize his home and business in the United States.

Lying between the central business district of Port Hueneme, California, and the existing facilities of the Oxnard Harbor District, Schimmel's property is in the middle of a scheduled \$4½-million<sup>19</sup> urban renewal project. The Port Hueneme Redevelopment Agency set the plan in motion after the sailor shipped out on military duty.

On October 12, 1965, fire gutted Schimmel's unprotected mobile home parked beside his commercial cement block building and the fire department has branded the blaze as an act of arson.

The urban renewal project is somewhat offbeat. First of all, PHRA

<sup>19</sup> URA press release, August 15, 1964.



is not providing an urban renewal housing project for needy folk. Clearance operations, in fact, have driven out scores of dwellers including one near-blind gentleman who depended on his back-lot garden for food.

Rather, urban renewal is helping to enlarge the seaport facilities of the Oxnard Harbor District,<sup>20</sup> and you, kind reader, wherever you are in the U.S.A., through your income taxes, are helping to pay for the deal. You are relieving the port district taxpayers from millions of dollars in debt obligations just because urban renewal is "taking the land."

The monumental tax dodge was engineered when Urban Renewal Administration stepped in to condemn, bulldoze, and transfer forty acres of private land to the public port district. If left to raise the funds through local taxation, port district taxpayers (almost half of Ventura County) might still be just thinking about it. As it is, the Port Hueneme neighborhood is bulldozed and wiped out and Schimmel's engineering building and trailer are left standing alone on a weed-grown city block. In November Schimmel wrote from overseas that PHRA's offer for his property is about five thousand dollars too low for his midtown commercial lot.

The Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act prohibits condemnation of a serviceman's property while he is out of the country, yet according to the redevelopment director, the urban renewal agency can decide between two moves: 1) expropriate (seize) Schimmel's property without the sailor's consent, or 2) build up the port facilities around it and settle with Schimmel when he returns from the war.

According to the tenant Schimmel left in his engineering plant, thievery increased in direct ratio to the bulldozing of the project area. Cleaned out to the tune of almost four thousand dollars in expensive tools stolen, the manufacturer-tenant moved.

Next came the fire, demolishing Schimmel's unprotected trailer home. A sympathetic Port Hueneman, Ralph Downey, who never met Schimmel, doesn't know the navyman's race, color, or creed, has established a bank account under Otto Schimmel's name for the purpose of receiving contributions to help defray the combatman's losses from arson and urban renewal.

According to an official of Security-First National Bank at Port Hueneme, the bank cannot accept donations until permission is received from Otto Schimmel, himself. Seemingly, it takes Schimmel's permission on just about every legal and civil matter except when urban renewal decides to seize his property. Then, a man's permission is not necessary at all.

#### *Readable Signs Now Jailbait*

A man wanted to sell his home, hung out a sign, received a letter

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<sup>20</sup> PHRA executive director's statement, October 20, 1965

from the city attorney's office ordering him into court for arraignment or be served with a warrant of arrest for violation of a city sign law.

Because his neat sign (24 x 35 inches) exceeded the notebook size (10 x 15 inches) absurdly prescribed by law for one small neighborhood,<sup>21</sup> Dick Carter was forced to stand trial July 13, 1965, in Inglewood, California, Municipal Court, charged with a criminal complaint drawing upon conviction a jail sentence or fine of five hundred dollars for every day his sign remained among the vines on his patio fence.

Carter, forty-one, "just another Veteran" as he puts it, is exercising a right he always has had but now must forfeit, so says the gobbledegook of officialdom, "as the price he must pay to live in an urban center."

The pyrotechnical Inglewood situation is bringing to light a treachery that exists in cities and counties. Hawthorne, California, finds its own sign ordinance,<sup>22</sup> as reprehensible as Inglewood's written by a team of itinerant planners belonging to Metro 1313's American Institute of Planners. Syndicate 1313's Metropolitan Government makes a practice of imposing cruel and unreasonable restraints upon the people.

In another city tormented by an overdose of pro-Metro personnel, a plan exists that will regiment every sign on shop, store, and business firm. Fresno's (California) "Design for Development," prepared as a guide for its urban renewal agency, expresses these criticisms on existing store lighting and signs, ". . . a hodgepodge of sizes, colors and shapes; each sign cries out louder than the others, as though to say: 'See me first!' It is the classical pattern of unrestrained commercial exhibitionism . . . the symbol of the ugliness and decay of Main Street, U.S.A."

In that manner condemning enterprise which underlies the abundant well-being of this nation, Fresno's plan goes on to pin business against a cultural dart board. A committee to extort conformity by reviewing all sign designs, to hold powwows between merchants, culture-vultures, and sign-makers, also is expected to award prizes in a city-wide competition sponsored by the newspapers.

Not only that. At LBJ's White House Conference on Natural Beauty (May 24-25),<sup>23</sup> Syndicate 1313's boys likewise lowered the axe on signs and outdoor advertising. Luther Gulick of 1313's Institute of Public Administration and other Thirteen-Thirteeners begged Big Brother to slap ugly restraints on Americans to make cities pretty.

Such outrageous Federal legislation mercifully lacking prior to the Carter trial and the Constitution of the U.S.A. in power, Inglewood's niggardly and discriminatory sign ordinance would appear to have no

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<sup>21</sup> Inglewood Municipal Code. The Inglewood sign law was ruled unconstitutional by the court.

<sup>22</sup> Hawthorne Ordinance No. 811, various sections.

<sup>23</sup> White House Conference on Natural Beauty, Washington, D.C., news releases, May, 1965.

firm legal standing and even less public approval. Imagine to what lengths bureaucrats will go if today they can step on a man's property and dictate the size of his personal writing paper which a sign's surface is, after all.

Inglewood's officials rub shoulders with other cities' and counties' personnel through Syndicate 1313 and Inglewood reports have been known to reach the Clearing House files at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago.

If you are a householder, better speak out in your city or unincorporated area while there's still time or Dick Carter's trial someday may be your own. If you are a businessman or an outdoor advertiser, gird for a showdown. 1313 minions are set to act as referees on Metro's notion of what is or is not aesthetic, and to require strict conformity by policing, fines, and jail.

## Remedies: No Zoning, No Workable Program, No Federal Urban Renewal

### *Houston—Land of the Free*

Citizens are propagandized into believing that a city would lapse into chaos without zoning laws. Such is not the case. Zoned land use is not tolerated in some parts of the United States and, in one thriving major city—Houston, Texas—zoning is firmly rejected each time it is brought before the voters.

As a result, Houston land values are high. A visiting European architect described this sixth largest American city as “beautiful”<sup>1</sup> while condemning another major city—zoned, by the way—as “depressing.”

In zoned cities, ordinances have stripped from owners and transferred to the city hall the right to decide how land will be used. Worse, the zones can be changed at the whim of the city hall and owners made to conform or risk having their property condemned as nonconforming.

That type of arrogant preemption of rights never was intended by America’s Founding Fathers, or by the Constitution, or by generations of United States citizen landowners, right up to the present. Even zoning’s earliest zealot boldly pointed out (forewarning of owner resistance) that zoning was a radical interference with the rights of landowners.<sup>2</sup>

Zoning is peddled to the public with promises to protect homeowners from noxious uses adjacent to their land. Anyone who sits through the kangaroo hearings of certain zoning appeal boards knows that in about 90 per cent of the cases, zone-abiding citizens are overruled and the zone-breaking aspirant wins out. Whenever the losing citizens go to court to reverse the decision, invariably they lose again.

In Houston, there is none of that; land still rests under control of its private owner—not those at the city hall. How does this beautiful large city do it, growing bigger and wealthier without zoned land use?

M. W. Lee, of Houston, businessman, university real-estate instructor, finance and insurance company official, explained, “The fact that zoning justice cannot be obtained at the courthouse, but that a zoning ‘fix’ may be obtained at city halls, is not lost on Houstonians. . . . Deed

<sup>1</sup> *Houston Chronicle*, April 19, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> Louis Brownlow, *A Passion for Anonymity* [his] *Autobiography* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1958), II, 96. Autobiography of “1313” founder. Zoning is required for Federal urban renewal—no zoning, no urban renewal.

restrictions, in most instances, have preserved residential subdivisions in Houston *without the economic slowdown effects of zoning.*"

When time limits on deeds expire, owners in Houston may renew the restrictions, leave the land unencumbered, or sell for a more valued use. This spells timely financial returns to owners in aging sections of town, close to expanding business centers. While their homes, say, have deteriorated in value, their land has become more valuable. This free play of the market equalizes what otherwise would be loss under rigid zoning restrictions.

*How can cities, presently zoned, be freed from zoning?* Lee was asked.

Lee replied that a feasible procedure would be to enact statewide legislation to provide for the control of the use of property in an area as small as one city block. By majority agreement of the front-foot owners, a suitable use, to expire at a specific time, would be imposed by the owners upon themselves. Then by petition the citizens could request the city council to repeal zoning.

Zoning is political control over the use of private property, whereas deed restrictions are owner-imposed private agreements. In an April, 1964, magazine article, Lee wrote, "It is absurd to recognize the right of private ownership and then transfer the complete use of property to zoning boards." Reprints of Lee's article, "Zoning: Myth or Magic," are available from *The Real Estate Appraiser*, 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago 3, Illinois.

#### *Regimentation Made a Campaign Issue*

An important "first" took place in California's northern gold country where an election contest between an incumbent and a challenger hinged upon a proposed controversial county zoning ordinance.

Don Maxon forced the showdown. Challenging Butte County's fifth district supervisor, young Maxon sought voter support on the plank, "Destroy the master zoning ordinance."

Zoning takes land use rights from landowners, transfers the control power to the city hall or county seat. Deed restrictions placed on land by owners is preferable to zoning; thus owners remain managers of their property use.

The situation in Butte is no different from cities and counties elsewhere plagued by zoning evils, except for the first time in election history an office seeker has made land-use control a campaign issue. Young Maxon's plain talk has given voters a lift. A vote for Maxon was a vote against non-American regimentation.

The county supervisors abandoned discussion of the zoning proposal, some think, to take pressure off Maxon's opponent who favored zoning. However, since the ordinance could be revived later by the very voices that voted it down, land-use zoning still remains a prime issue in Butte County.

Butte's proposed ordinance, written by a team of planning consultants who ply their trade all over the state, is noteworthy to all Amer-

icans who are troubled by officialdom's inroads into private affairs. For instance the ordinance limits the size of a family, with five persons the allowed maximum. Garden plants and shrubbery can grow only so high. After an owner builds, he cannot move into his structure until a Certificate of Occupancy is issued to him.<sup>3</sup>

Such proposals sound funny until it is realized that those and other terms of the ordinance can change a man's home from a castle into a booby trap and land him in jail and sock him with a big fine.

A planning consultant once stated, "If you show the zoning map first, you run into trouble with the people. The way I do it, I write the text of the zoning ordinance, get it passed, and *then* bring out the map."

In Butte County, the ordinance had drifted quietly to its third reading when it was snagged by an aroused citizen. Widespread opposition developed and Maxon became a candidate for office. He maintains that public planning never should include control over private property. "We should stress laws made by people, not people made by laws," he said.

Rarely has a candidate worked harder to equip himself for public office. Maxon even traveled by plane to Houston, Texas, where zoning is rejected repeatedly, and found that freedom of land use contributes to that great city's modern prosperity.

In Butte County there is a stirring of anticipation as the gold-historied, river-laced area girds for a lively tourist and recreational influx. It would be a shame to stop that surge of private enterprise by strapping human initiative with zoning's stifling controls.

Due to many well-wishers and voters Don Maxon repeated his brilliant ballot victory of the primaries; in 1964 he polled more votes than his incumbent opponent.

#### *Urban Renewal "Dropouts"*

Working in unison, Americans are stamping out thievish urban renewal in an increasing number of cities. On HHFA records in Washington, D.C., as of December 31, 1963, there were 294 cases of terminated urban renewal activities, phased out during the fifteen-year period from the beginning of Title I activities. Detailed reasons are not entered on the HHFA list, but the defeat given Federal urban renewal in Waukegan, Illinois, serves to illustrate a victory pattern that ousted urban renewal there.

Located on Lake Michigan thirty-six miles north of Chicago, Waukegan (pop. 55,719) was committed to Federal urban renewal in 1961 by action of city officials. Throughout 1962, a mere handful of citizens worked to warn other Waukegans. By 1963, an enlarged group was trying to block a federally required housing code that authorized inspection of owner-occupied homes without a search warrant. Despite

<sup>3</sup>Zoning Ordinance for Butte County, California, Third Draft (1962). Pp. 186. By Gordon and Brysis Whitnall, A.I.P.

the cry, "Don't give your house key to city hall," citizens lost the skirmish. City aldermen approved the code.

Bulldozers gunned for the onslaught against Waukegan in early 1964. A \$49,070 Federal advance for survey and planning was readied, a \$774,777 Federal capital grant was reserved, a thirteen-acre downtown area covering two business blocks, including thirty dwellings, became the target. Homeowners, independent merchants, and taxpayers finally awoke to the threat.

Small homeowners of Waukegan took the lead. Through word of mouth, by paid space in the local newspaper, the organization retold the sordid scandals of urban renewal history: land taking, pogroms, and price fixes.

Typically, the usual chorus supported urban renewal: the chamber of commerce, the League of Woman Voters, pastor and educator groups, a majority of the city council, and a well-financed outfit called "GROW."

A city-wide *advisory vote* was scheduled. Out of this on April 14, shot a wallop that floored urban renewal 2 to 1 in all fifty-two precincts, unprecedented in Waukegan history. The city council bowed to the mandate and adopted a resolution that ended Federal urban renewal in Waukegan.<sup>4</sup>

What were the ingredients for Waukegan success? First, *timing*. Compulsory urban renewal was uprooted before it took deep hold. Second, *facts* fed out to the voters. Third, *power*. Although merely advisory, Waukegan's election vote was impressive enough to persuade the city council.

To terminate urban renewal at the citizen level, (1) a city can allow the annual Workable Program recertification to lapse; (2) the city council can vote to abandon urban renewal; (3) urban renewal laws can be repealed; (4) citizens can take command through a plebiscite, as in Waukegan.

State Supreme Court decisions also can terminate urban renewal.

Scores of terminations remain uncounted throughout the United States since urban renewal is being defeated at earlier stages before it gets on the Federal books.

Among the 294 Federal terminations of record, none involved disbursements of Federal loans or grants, but even then, urban renewal can be put to an end by determined city voters. Where planning funds have been advanced to a city that later terminated, HHFA asks for a return of unobligated funds, also money collected by the "closing out" sale of the disbanded local agency. Finally, the Federal government holds a claim for repayment of all planning advances, *with interest*.

By timely action of an alert and responsible citizenry, Waukegan has escaped the costly tangle of red tape.

<sup>4</sup> Waukegan *News-Sun*, various issues, 1962-April 28, 1964; and correspondent George Mizlock, of Waukegan.

*From Alley to Penthouse*

An alley-to-penthouse spree of Federal urban renewal was laid before the Eighty-eighth Congress, with the recommendation that the scandal be curtailed and the project relegated to the ash can.

The first<sup>5</sup> and only carefully documented urban renewal project yet investigated—the Columbia Plaza Project in the District of Columbia—has pierced such a cloud of secret dealings, under-table agreements, inside-track privileges, possible fraudulent and illegal practices, that doubts have been raised about other projects elsewhere.

Located almost directly west of the White House and in the neighborhood of the State Department's new building, the Columbia Plaza Project was activated as is Federal urban renewal in any American city. Where a city council or local public agency would approve a project, Congress performed that municipal action in the District of Columbia.

The local District of Columbia Urban Renewal Authority hurried into the area, squeezed out private redevelopment and high-handedly selected a favored contractor as the redeveloper, quaintly termed the "chosen instrument." A tailor-made ruling was used for the railroading and for an effective time was kept secret from another redeveloper who was legally qualified to be awarded the redeveloping job.

To top it off, the project calls for the erection of plush high-rise apartments and a hotel. This is in anticipated violation of the intent of the urban renewal law which is to provide low-rent housing.

Not only in the District of Columbia has the low-rent intent of the urban renewal law been violated in favor of penthouse rentals. The practice is rampant. Federal urban renewal has failed miserably. Rather than fulfilling the promises of abundance and happiness that launched the program, urban renewal has brought shock, heartache, and bankruptcy to "the little man," and moral decay among opportunists who flock like werewolves wherever the Federal handout is flung.

D.C.'s Alley Dwelling Act of 1934 is regarded as the granddaddy urban renewal law there. Strictly a local law for Washington, D.C., the Alley Dwelling Act powers to correct substandard housing were extended into the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, likewise a local law.

Out of the District of Columbia's local squabbles spiraled the revolutionary Supreme Court decision of *Berman vs. Parker*. A merchant in the District of Columbia, Berman's sound property was seized by urban renewal. Throughout the United States, property condemnations are judged today by that precedent and invariably are decided against the owners.

The luxury housing proposed for the Columbia Plaza Project may have precipitated the committee investigation. Out of it has come corrective legislation (H.R. 9774), "to terminate the Columbia Plaza ur-

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<sup>5</sup> Speech by Hon. John Dowdy, M.C., at Rockford, Illinois, March 6, 1964.



ban renewal project area and plan," and to restore the land to its former owners.

Opposed is a minority block which feared the bill, pending in August, 1964, would cripple the urban renewal movement. Seeking to befriend money managers who might back off, the minority has stated, "The bill will . . . have a serious impact . . . adversely affecting the financing of urban renewal projects generally throughout the country."<sup>6</sup>

To balance the scales of justice, it would be extremely fitting if now in the District of Columbia where nationwide precedent has been set against private property, if Congress would enact H.R. 9774, returning the confiscated property to its rightful owners.

#### *UR Congressional Investigation Hailed*

A sharp exchange between the legislative and executive branches of the Federal government quite possibly may open up a congressional investigation of the Urban Renewal Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, an event that citizens would hail jubilantly.

The American public has suffered overlong under urban renewal's program and its brutalities inflicted by agency personnel. But when Urban Renewal Commissioner William L. Slayton tangled with Congressman John Dowdy, of Texas, the reaction was terrific. The encounter stemmed from Slayton's attack upon Representative Dowdy's *Reader's Digest* story, "The Mounting Scandal of Urban Renewal." Slayton declared the article "misleading and incorrect," and reportedly released to the press copies of an alleged point-by-point rebuttal of the Congressman's article.

Representative Dowdy countered by rolling out the facts. Drawing from his experience as chairman of the subcommittee on Housing of the Banking and Currency Committee and backed by five pounds of evidence in fourteen separate reports submitted to Congress by the U.S. Comptroller General's Accounting Office, Representative Dowdy, on June 25, 1964, delivered an hour-long speech revealing to Congress a fantastic list of errors, misdeeds, reckless spending, loose management, and "backstage operation" in the Urban Renewal Administration of the HHFA, creature of executive government. Representative Dowdy blasted, "Mr. Slayton accuses a Congressman of lying when he exposes the seamy side of the heartless, help-the-greedy, hurt-the-needy agency."

Defended by Representative Dowdy was the Boston Urban Renewal audit (discussed in this book as "The Buckley Report") prepared by the late Hon. Thomas J. Buckley, Massachusetts state auditor, quoted by the Congressman and assailed by Slayton. Representative Dowdy also deplored the pressure upon newsmen who report urban renewal atrocities and the intimidation of their publishers. Said the Congress-

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<sup>6</sup> House of Representatives, Committee on the District of Columbia, Report No. 1496, June 18, 1964. H.R. 9774 was not enacted.

man, "Should pressures of this nature be allowed to continue, then the press can no longer expose venal and corrupt government officials."

The Congressman also touched upon recent GAO findings on the relocation scandals of Kansas and Missouri in which families displaced by urban renewal have been resettled in substandard dwellings with broken plumbing, no running water, no heat, doors falling off hinges, vermin infestation, leaks in roofs and walls.

Discussed at length was the Cleveland, Ohio, Erievue project (discussed in this book as "Downtown Urban Renewal") which disclosed the Commissioner's conflict of interest and what the Congressman charged as a "hidden purpose" in trying to cover up the facts. Prior to becoming UR Commissioner, Slayton worked for NAHRO (National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials), part of the Metro "1313 complex," also for the redevelopment firms, Webb & Knapp Co. and I. M. Pei & Associates.

In the Pei employment, Slayton helped plan Cleveland's Erievue Project No. 1; then, as Commissioner, sat in judgment on condemnation of the project buildings which wasted millions of taxpayers' dollars. Charging "hidden motives" in the Commissioner's attack upon the *Reader's Digest* article, the Congressman said, "Mr. Slayton is trying to protect his own skin, and hide his tracks."<sup>7</sup>

Representative Dowdy has requested of Congress a thorough investigation of Slayton and removal of the UR Commissioner from office. Representative Dowdy concluded, "The only reform we will ever get in the HHFA is by holding a full-scale nationwide congressional investigation."

#### *When Americans Take a Hand*

Passing along information about the latest in Metropolitan Government's takeover of American government brings forth a lot of bad news. Nevertheless, scores of Americans have taken a hand to clean up the Metro mess. So here's the cheerful side of it:

*Florida.* A bill before the 1965 Florida state legislature sought to abolish Metro. Sponsored by the Dade County Association of Unincorporated Areas, representing a half-million population, the measure would free the cities that are strapped under the Metropolitan Government of Dade County, installed by 1313, Metro core, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago.

DCUA blasted Miami-Dade Metro's continual push for increasing taxing powers, "Metro is really an inefficient, dictatorial, oppressive, power-hungry form of government that will swallow up the entire State of Florida unless the State Legislature destroys the monster now by constitutional amendment."<sup>8</sup>

*Colorado.* Following an awareness that land use zoning steals a landowner's property control, the Rural Protective Association (Mesa County)

<sup>7</sup> *Congressional Record*, June 15, 25, 1964.

<sup>8</sup> *The Guide* (Coral Gables, Fla.), April 7, 1965.

has taken steps leading to amendment of the state planning and zoning enabling statute. Senate Bill 339, providing for a vote by landowners, would return to property owners the power of deciding whether or not their land is to be zoned or rezoned. More importantly, the legislation frees the landowner's power to vote zoning out, and prevents outsiders (persons outside the area affected) from dictating how landowners will use their property.<sup>9</sup>

*Illinois.* The right to vote is at the heart of an amendment sponsored by a leader in Chicago Property Owners Association. Defeated by only one vote in 1963 and reintroduced at the state level in 1965, the measure would clip the power of land clearance commissions. Not they, but the property owners within a proposed urban renewal operation will decide if a project will be started or be abandoned.

*Massachusetts.* Repeal of Chapters 121 and 121A, outlawing the state's and Boston's urban renewal acts, plus other bills calling for referenda on urban renewal were up for consideration. The repeal is a second try. The referendum sponsor, The Committee for Fair Urban Renewal Laws, warned: "If these bills do not pass in 1965, they will be resubmitted in 1966. If they do not pass then, they will be put upon the ballot in 1966 for a statewide referendum."

Renewal officials were panicked by House Bill No. 3678, "an Act to ascertain the will of the voters of Ward Two (Charlestown) in the City of Boston relative to an urban renewal project in said Ward."

*New Jersey.* A New Jersey leader in the holdout against the tri-state region (New York-Connecticut-New Jersey) notified Metro News, "I have filed for Office in the General Assembly. I have a place on a ticket of incumbents who are dissatisfied with machine politics, bossism and puppetry. They ably defended my case against Tri-State and Reapportionment." (Both are Metro 1313 programs.)

*California.* In Hawthorne where a controversial master plan is poised to wipe out present homes and businesses, the city council constituted itself as the Renewal Agency. In less than a month, 2,600 signatures demanded that the council either repeal the ordinance or submit it to the voters. Steered by the South Bay Good Government Association, the matter went to a city-wide vote and was repealed overwhelmingly, proving once again that Americans know that the government is theirs, and they are going to do something about it!

#### *Self-Help Americans Stay Free*

Examples furnished by cities in Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana point up the tremendous threat posed by the many-paged affidavit known as a city or county's Workable Program for Community Improvement.

Muskegon, Michigan, is deeply bogged in federally assisted urban renewal because of its Workable Program filed in Washington, D.C. As

<sup>9</sup>Rural Protective Association bulletin (Mesa County, Colo.), March 28, 1965.

a result, landlords and homeowners are bedevilled by city inspectors tramping through homes and rental properties, chalking up "points" of blight against properties that do not meet a severe new building code.

In marked contrast, all is once again serene in Waukegan, Illinois. The WPCI is no more and Waukegans are improving business and residence properties free from outside interference.

"Do It Yourself," written by homeowner George Mizlock, Jr., and published in the *Waukegan Sun* stated, "Proof that self-help urban renewal will work was provided by my father and me in 1935 when we took one city block and made it presentable. We bought an old house, remodeled it, then contacted the other property owners asking if they would sell if we could get the buyers. We brought in seven buyers who remodeled.

"On buildings that were 50 per cent beyond repairing, we had the city enforce the building code (pre-urban renewal vintage, ed.) and four buildings were torn down. We had new gas lines put in the street at the expense of the gas company, also new water lines and temporary black-top. We had old car bodies and garbage cans on the streets removed. Inside of five years, our street was again presentable. The self-help urban renewal program will work in other cities and can save our government millions of dollars."

Compared by Waukegan standards, Indianapolis' highly touted "local urban renewal" fails to qualify as a true self-help program. Operated from 1945-65 by a city redevelopment department headed by appointees, funded by a city-wide taxation district and bond issues,<sup>10</sup> city-enforced inspections, blight determinations, land takings, demolition and clearance took place. No doubt property losers found there was no difference between locally financed and federally financed bulldozing. The physical effects of both are indistinguishably flattening.

A top official of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce smugly criticized Federal urban renewal.<sup>11</sup> Yet somewhere along the line, Indianapolis quietly filed a WPCI in Washington, D.C. A community must have a Workable Program certified by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator<sup>12</sup> to be eligible for loans and grants for urban renewal projects; for loans and annual contributions for low-rent public housing; for FHA mortgage insurance under Section 220, for housing in urban renewal project areas and for rental housing at below market interest rates for families of low and moderate income under Section 221(d)(3).

So, on June 22, 1965, an Indianapolis daily announced that the redevelopment commission "using some federal funds" would develop a \$6.3 million townhouse apartment project on a 59-acre site "taken" (off the

<sup>10</sup> Indianapolis Redevelopment Commission Annual Report, 1963.

<sup>11</sup> Carl Dortch speech, April 6, 1962.

<sup>12</sup> Now under the Housing and Urban Development Department of the President's Cabinet (HUD).

tax rolls) in 1962. The former private land will be offered for sale to a private contractor, well-heeled with long-term, low-interest financing, the bonanza *made available by Indianapolis' Workable Program*.

Providing enormous financial benefits to redevelopers, a WPCI imposes cruel hardships on landowners. In a city with no Workable Program landowners are independent people, freer to work out their own problems.

#### *Businessmen Rise to Defeat UR*

The scintillating factor in St. Petersburg's (Florida) 3-1 urban renewal defeat October 5, 1965, was the major role played by the city's businessmen.

A reader from St. Petersburg stated, "We worked hard on this urban renewal election, but the biggest advertiser in the paper, a merchant, 'Webb,' came all-out on our side. I think that saved the day for us."

J. E. "Doc" Webb had lots of help, for sure, inasmuch as the votes were counted 35,150 against urban renewal (12,332 for). Even the largest newspaper conceded the defeat as "almost unanimous."<sup>13</sup>

With savings of five thousand dollars, Webb opened a tiny drugstore in 1925, now expanded into Webb's City, a palm-shaded shopping center grossing \$30 million annually from seventy-five big stores operated as one unit. Single-handed, Webb has erected a merchandising empire that dwarfs the types of shopping centers promoted through Federal urban renewal subsidies.

Doc Webb stated flatly, "As far as Webb's City is concerned, urban renewal is deadly and a real danger to The Public. With urban renewal, they can condemn and destroy any of Webb's buildings and those of other business, as well as our customers' homes."

To the tune of \$850 each, Doc ran several full-page anti-renewal ads in the city's largest daily newspaper. He addressed his views to "Owners of Land . . . Homes . . . Retail Businesses or Other Properties: All of you are confronted with the most dangerous proposed law ever brought before the voters of St. Petersburg!—URBAN RENEWAL. Do you want to give city council this much power? If not, Vote 'No.'" And the people did.

Florida's urban renewal election procedure is unique among the states. At one time, the Florida Constitution barred urban renewal. Following a reshuffle of the upholding state supreme court, urban renewal was admitted, but the law provides that each city must first submit urban renewal to the electorate. That was the status of St. Petersburg's October, 1965, balloting.

Wherever urban renewal is decided by the voters, urban renewal usually loses. It may interest you to know that in April, 1965, Hon. Burt L. Talcott (California) in the United States House of Representatives

<sup>13</sup> *St. Petersburg Times*, October 6, 1965.

introduced H.R. 7434 which would make it a requirement of Federal law that a referendum be held before any renewal project is undertaken.

While Congress crazily voted rent subsidies, house repair subsidies, subsidized interest rates for big-shot developers and other sorts of deplorable misappropriations of taxpayer money, the Talcott bill lay idle. The House Committee on Banking and Currency did not even call a hearing on H.R. 7434.

On October 15, Wright Patman, chairman of the committee indicated that no action of any kind had been taken on the bill and that "The Committee has no immediate plans for action on the proposal." From that, it is plain that almost everybody gets accommodated at Washington, D.C., except the humble taxpayer who asks merely for a chance to be heard.

While the solons so carry on at the National Capitol, taxpayers keep trying to stem urban renewal "back home." A recent victory of that type is being celebrated in Santa Maria, California. There, businessmen reasoned with their city council, exposing the economic unfeasibility of the Hahn-Wise master plan and its urban renewal implications. The vote to reject was cast by the city council October 18.<sup>14</sup>

It is incumbent now upon both Santa Maria and St. Petersburg to go one step further—cancel their Workable Programs now on file at Washington, D.C. Unless completely divested of fang and rattle, urban renewal revives again.

#### *A National Home Rule Road Program*

Taxes keep going up. Most taxpayers groan, pay, but in the end do nothing to correct the situation. "It is hard to know where to begin," some say, frustrated by rising costs in Federal, state, and local governments.

But lately, the chief culprit—not state or local government, but big-spending Federal bureaucracy—has been identified attacking with its peculiar needle—the *Federal taxing-and-matching policy*. The caponizing aftereffects of federally injected funds cause state and local taxes to swell.

Let's cite one example, Public Roads. As explained by an authority who has analyzed the problem and come up with a workable solution, plus its proof, Mr. Thomas S. Stephenson, author of many legislative and road programs, including the present topic, "A National Home Rule Road Program," stated recently, "The policies of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, which are responsible for the diversion of over \$2 billion of automotive and excise taxes annually, are one of the reasons why state and local taxes for roads are going up but still are inadequate to meet the ever-mounting need for road improvements."

Continuing, "This diversion policy is costing the citizens a loss of over 100,000 miles of local and state road improvements annually and,

<sup>14</sup> *Santa Maria Times*, October 19, 1965.

equally important, the *notorious matching provisions are forcing states to increase taxes or increase their debt to match Federal allocations to get back only 60 per cent of the money their taxpayers pay in federal motor taxes. And the bureaucrats in Washington have the crust to call their highway allocations 'Federal Aid.'*"<sup>15</sup>

The mileage ratio of state and local roads to Federal-aid roads is estimated at about three to one. The Federal-aid system is expected to carry only 20 per cent of the total traffic when completed. Yet of the more than \$4.3 billion automotive taxes collected from the states, 60 per cent goes to the Federal-aid system and the remaining 40 per cent is diverted for other government purposes.<sup>16</sup> Fantastically, the states are forced into the position of buying back (by matching funds) the 60 per cent they sent to Washington.

That is the problem. Here is the solution, prepared for the United States Congress: A bill to provide that the receipts from all Federal gasoline and automotive excise taxes shall be placed in the national Highway Trust Fund, to be used for road improvement purposes only; to eliminate the state matching requirements in the Federal-aid highway program; and to provide Federal assistance for state and local highway purposes.

In effect, the measure—cited as the "National Home Rule Road Program"—would release all automotive excise tax monies, to be spent on roads exclusively; 60 per cent for the Federal-aid highway system, 40 per cent for state and local roads.

Now for the feasibility proof: The same principles outlined above, but adapted to state level, have already served the people of Pennsylvania bountifully for the past nine years. Known there as the Home Rule Road Bill, the program became state law in 1956, providing a fair percentage of motor revenues for local roads and streets on a permanent basis with *no matching provisions*. The program has eased the burden of local taxation for road purposes and has made possible the largest local road improvement program in Pennsylvania history.

For distribution to your Senators and Congressmen, write to Pennsylvania Road Builder, Inc., 300 Ruskin Dr., Altoona, Pa. 16602 for copies of the proposed National Home Rule Road Program. Its principles, if enacted into law, would trim your taxes.

#### *Money in Your Pocket*

When the snore of public opinion becomes troubled to the extent that it signals a return to consciousness, would-be "managers" of the human race cause a book to be written; purpose—to put down, or at least to delay the hour of the public's awakening.

Of such literature is *The Individual Income Tax*, a volume subsidized by the Ford Foundation and released by the Brookings Institution,

<sup>15</sup> *Pennsylvania Road Builder*, June, 1965.

<sup>16</sup> *Congressional Record*, March 22, 1961, p. A2000.

Washington, D.C. Both organizations are exempt from paying taxes, a delicate position which really ought to disqualify them from producing books that glorify the taxing of others.

Authored by Richard Goode, the Brookings-Ford book reaffirms the Federal practice of pocketing large chunks of the people's earnings. While admitting grudgingly that voices of dissent are growing louder, the study suggests ways and means of increasing the tax take. Apparently the accelerating gains of a powerful counter force, the Liberty Amendment, is causing income-tax proponents to run scared.

Nationwide, the amendment is backed by the Liberty Amendment Committee, U.S.A.,<sup>17</sup> composed of rank-and-file Americans who seek to abolish the individual income tax—I repeat: to abolish the *direct* tax on personal income. The corporation or business tax is not an issue.

In four parts, the Liberty Amendment would: Section 1, prohibit the government from entering into business competition with private firms; Section 2, exempt the Liberty Amendment and other domestic laws from nullification by international agreements; Section 3, provide for *liquidation of certain government corporations* (businesses); Section 4, establish a three-year time limit, after which individual income taxes (Sixteenth Amendment) would be outlawed.

The amendment definitely is “for the people.” Their take-home pay will soar. Living standards will rise. American business will receive back millions of customers now serviced by government dealings in agricultural fibers, metals, sugar, power, real estate, and so forth.

In other words, the flow of money will be reversed: Now it goes first to “the government” which spends as Almighty It sees fit, whereas the Liberty Amendment will put earnings directly into the pockets of the wage earners to spend as *they* see fit. Their spending through the stimulated business sector (paying the corporate tax) will go to run the government.

Mutual insurance companies, mutual savings banks and other cooperatives, also savings and loan institutions are escaping taxes through loopholes in the Federal laws.<sup>18</sup> Fifty per cent of the taxable public is bearing 100 per cent of the burden of the Federal income tax, according to Congressman James B. Utt (California).

Urban renewal and Federal doles to Metro regions and other boobish fiscal games are fed by the income taxes you send to Washington, D.C. Idiotically, the “matching funds” formulas cause your local government to buy back the original dollars at three dollars to four dollars in local tax dollars for every such refund dollar. Cut out the Federal income tax and that sort of Metro influence from the District of Columbia will cease.

The Liberty Amendment itself is again pending before Congress as

<sup>17</sup> Liberty Amendment Committee, U.S.A., 6413 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90028.

<sup>18</sup> Titles 12 and 26, U.S. Code.



H.J. Res. 23, introduced by Hon. James B. Utt, and seven states have approved it: Wyoming, Texas, Nevada, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

When finally successful, the states-approved movement will present congress with the choice of calling a constitutional convention or itself proposing the Liberty Amendment. The latter is expected.

*Court Ruling Blunts Urban Renewal Future*

While HUD, the new executive cabinet department, Housing and Urban Development,<sup>19</sup> announced that Detroit, Michigan, had become the first city in the nation to receive a new kind of Federal urban development handout,<sup>20</sup> a California appellate judge released doctrine that may crimp the future of code-enforced urban renewal practiced without due process of law.

Detroit accepted a \$2 million Federal gift and will tax the home folks another \$1 million to hasten demolition of non-conforming structures. Code enforcement is the key. According to HUD, structures to be demolished must constitute a public nuisance and a serious hazard to the public health. Who's to say? Therein lies the weak spot in renewal's code-enforced urban rehabilitation program.

Bakersfield, California, has not participated in Federal urban renewal, yet pitched a verbal wrecking ball at Hotel Padre, a stately eight-story thirty-six-year-old building. Without conducting a hearing, the city building department arbitrarily posted "unsafe for occupancy" signs on the hotel doors. That happened in 1961. On September 29, 1965, the worries of Milton Miller, hotelman on the brink of the trouble, came to an end temporarily. The court ruled his building safe and fit for occupancy.

In a brilliant opinion twenty-six pages in length<sup>21</sup> Presiding Justice Philip Conley, Fifth Appellate District, held that the police power does not give to a city the right to do anything it pleases. . . . The mere statement in a municipal building ordinance that any breach of enumerated safety conditions is a nuisance is not binding on the courts; whether a condition . . . is a nuisance is a matter to be settled in the appropriate court as a question of *fact*. Also, the United States Constitution, Fourteenth Amendment, requires, preliminary to posting "do not enter" or "unsafe to occupy" signs on a building used for business purposes, a hearing and a consequent finding on the evidence that the premises are unsafe.

Judge Conley identified the building code used against the hotel as the Uniform Building Code, 1958 edition, prepared by the International Conference of Building Officials. There are earlier and later editions.

ICBO, formerly Pacific Coast Building Officials Conference, is part

<sup>19</sup> Public Law 89-174, approved September 9, 1965, established HUD.

<sup>20</sup> PL 89-117, Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

<sup>21</sup> *Bakersfield v. Miller*, 237 A.C.A. No. 3 Bancroft-Whitney Co., 301 Brannan St., San Francisco, Calif. See p. 124.

and parcel of the Metro 1313 Syndicate, interlocked with the Building Officials Conference of America, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, and the American Society of Building Officials which claims all BOCA/ICBO memberships.

The city of Bakersfield adopted the Code—all 364 pages of it—by reference. The judge wrote, "This is a helter-skelter way of passing an ordinance, and certainly it departs radically from the initial American method of enacting a municipal law. . . . The existence of this method of conducting municipal affairs, involving the imposition of heavy penalties and the destruction of business enterprises and costly buildings, stresses the necessity that courts give close attention to the thrust of such enactments vis-a-vis constitutional rights of individuals."

The Hotel Padre incident emphasizes that there must be due respect for the rights of individuals who have either built or bought older buildings. To require all buildings to meet standards which differ from earlier standards would often be to cause a forfeiture of the investment involved and the destruction of such older buildings even though they did not constitute a nuisance, but merely "violated" some section of an ordinance written ten, twenty or more years after the structure was built.

Thus, Metro 1313 codes, ordinances, and administrative fiat have collided with United States constitutional law and the clash, like the peal of the Liberty Bell, is being heard far and wide.



**PART II**  
**METRO 1313**



## Regional Government a 1313 Goal

### *1313 . . . . What Is It?*

1313 is an idea, a "movement," and a clearinghouse address, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.<sup>1</sup>

At that location, 1313's capitol building teems with a briefcase crowd which devises and distributes through 1313's agent network a dangerous product—a "wild" GOVERNMENT TO RULE YOU—Metropolitan Government, which is the exact opposite of U.S. American self-rule.

IF YOU OWN PROPERTY, Metro 1313 can run up your taxes, at the same time paralyzing your efforts to save yourself. Examples: rezoning for higher taxes, lavish spending on new government centers, mental health clinics, merging cities under multi-county and interstate regions where you pay for upkeep of distant territory. Also, urban renewal that seizes homes, businesses, and farmlands. The total spectacle is 1313's attempt to reshape America into a land of giant puppet cities manipulated by Metrocrats now imbedded in Washington, D.C. The Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD),<sup>2</sup> a reality in 1965, is a nurtured scheme out of 1313. Likewise reapportionment, which empowers cities to plunder the countryside.

IF YOU ARE A VOTER, Metro 1313 is cutting off your rightful control over your government. The National Municipal League's "short ballot" scheme will prevent you from electing your representatives. 1313's city managers, county- and regional-appointed directors, under Metro, can exert paralyzing power. And you don't vote those appointees into their jobs.

IF YOU ARE AN ELECTED OFFICIAL, Metro 1313 is slowly wiping out your position. Your powers of office are being reduced/eliminated by 1313's charter-busting (substituting Metro administrative law in place of existing state constitutions and local city and county charters).

Money—\$—Money—\$—Money:

1313 erases tax limits (ceilings on public spending); hikes debt.

<sup>1</sup> *Terrible 1313 Revisited* (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1963).

<sup>2</sup> HUD. PL 89-174, approved September 9, 1965, had many predecessors and names, among which were the proposed Department of Urban Affairs, Urbiculture, etc., of earlier years—all pet promotions of Syndicate 1313.

1313 causes bond issues to pass easily—writes laws that give non-property votes more weight than property owners' votes (who pay).

1313 helped force the U.S.A. off the monetary gold standard.

Each 1313 department is assigned to a specific task in establishing Metro Government, e.g. taxing (Federation Tax Administrators); rezoning for higher taxation (Municipal Finance Officers Association); prefabricated Metro systems (Public Administration Service); urban renewal (National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials); master planning (American Society of Planning Officials); international affairs (International City Managers Association; Committee for International Municipal Cooperation); mental health propaganda (Interstate Clearinghouse on Mental Health); erasing state sovereignty (Council of State Governments); retroactive building codes (Building Officials Conference of America). The American Municipal Association has name-changed to National League of Cities. Those and more are at the 1313 address. 1313's "White House" (top policy-maker) is National Municipal League, 47 E. 68th Street, New York, and the nearby Institute of Public Administration.

Lavishly financed by tax-exempt foundations, such as Ford, Carnegie, and Rockefeller, whose Spelman Fund *created* 1313, the paralyzing machinery is plucking you of rights and substance. Before Metro 1313 reaches the point of no stopping, urge Congress and state officials to start a public investigation of 1313.

#### *Regional Government Is "Metro"*

If you are a typical American, you would not willingly surrender your traditional form of government. And yet, along with other Americans, you are losing your constitutional government in chunks. Metropolitan Government, a silent enemy, is ravaging the U.S.A., changing your constitutional laws, replacing them with Metro laws.

Collectivizing government by mergers is a Metro trick. A present case is the attempted Metro merging of three states on the Atlantic coast, masked under a tri-state transit bill. In the giant merger, New York, most powerful of the three, would submerge the best interests of Connecticut and New Jersey.

Connecticut turned down the legislation in 1963 and could not reconsider until 1965. The gallant independence of New Jersey caused the merger's defeat a second time, decisively, in 1964.<sup>3</sup> To keep the merger notion warm, New York revived the tri-state measure early in 1964.<sup>4</sup>

State merging is a state-level Metro symptom, although Metro can produce symptoms at every level of government. Metro preaches strange

<sup>3</sup> New Jersey bars tri-state transit compact, *New York Times*, March 17, 1964.

<sup>4</sup> For details: Tri-State Conference on Community Problems, 109 Rock Road, Glen Rock, N.J. 07452.

ideas, among which is the creation of giant Metro districts and regions to replace the governments of the present sovereign states.

At other levels, Metro mergers are evident in Michigan's six-county combine, Miami-Dade's city-county merger, northern California's ABAG (Association of Bay Area Governments), and Southern California's proposed SCAG, a five-county region that would engulf 131 cities.<sup>5</sup>

Often, "layering" is a first step. One of Metro's many political contrivances is plastered on top of existing government. The citizen continues to see the remnants of his former government, and not until the Metro apparatus pinches does he realize that he is living under Metro law.

Various baits are used to lure Americans into the Metro maze. The decoys range from a mosquito abatement district in the Midwest to talks before chambers of commerce, promising rich regional markets to businessmen. Amusingly, it is argued that mosquitoes do not observe political boundaries, and that a Metro district straddling cities or counties is needed to kill insects. The argument that the profits of business and industry can be improved merely by the fact of a Metro region is laughable.

The New York-Connecticut-New Jersey proposed merger is the climax of preplanning. In New York, the Regional Plan Association laid the groundwork years ago. Metro-oriented press releases, booklets, and speakers warned of terrors that could be forestalled only by creating a giant supra-state region. The same RPA concept was introduced on the Pacific coast in early 1964 by a team of Metro-minded university professors.<sup>6</sup> Similar press agency can be expected elsewhere.

Metro government, which has drafted a collectivized counterpart for practically every operation of American government, beams from "1313," a mysterious clutter of 23-plus organizations at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago. The colony is linked to its parent, the National Municipal League in New York. Yearly, as the power of this Chicago-New York axis becomes more widely recognized, the hotter becomes the battle against Metro, because free Americans scorn surrender to Metro control.

#### *Mass Transportation Octopus*

A threat menacing all states is dramatized locally in New Jersey. Up against a tri-state transportation region, Jerseyites are battling for the economic livelihood and survival of their state.

Beaten down three times in 1964, a tri-state Metro region based on a transportation network rose a fourth time to swallow New Jersey along with Connecticut. New York is the big mouth. The attempt was vested in New Jersey's Senate Bill 220 (March 15, 1965), a Tri-State Trans-

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<sup>5</sup> SCAG, five-county region as proposed, *Los Angeles Times*, March 28, 1965; later a six-county unit when formed, October 28, 1965.

<sup>6</sup> RPA-Southern California formed, October 27, 1965.



portation Compact of the type prostituted by the 1313 syndicate to gain control of American government.

An eastern seaboard source has reliably informed this column that New York's governor visited the mansion of New Jersey's governor to win over a summoned group of Republican solons who have blocked the three-state region in the past. Reportedly, Governor Rockefeller agreed to all "objections."

Assuming that the agreed amendments would be made, New Jersey legislators were jolted during the vote-preceding weekend to learn that no changes had been made and that all copies of the bill had disappeared from the capitol bill room leaving a majority of the lawmakers in the dark.

The identical text must be enacted by the three states. New York is overwhelmingly in favor. With New Jersey' opposition knocked out, Connecticut would be a pushover. Powers of the tri-state region would paralyze property rights in twenty-two New York and New Jersey counties and in the six regions of Connecticut where Metro regionalization already has wiped out county government.

Unknown to most Americans, the normal concept of highway construction has been changed. A Federal report prepared under contract by American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, has decided that no longer is it necessary for roads to go anywhere or to provide corridors for existing traffic patterns. From now on, according to Syndicate 1313 decree, highways are to be laid arbitrarily as huge veins to transplant population masses at the will of those in control.

The United States Senate's 1313-ghosted reports (1963 and 1964) both titled *National Survey of Metropolitan Planning* concur that the transportation networks should be designed to "help mold" future communities.<sup>7</sup>

A more devastating power can scarcely be imagined—cities to be killed or magnified at the whim of a handful of accomplices. Present cities could be cut off from the new highways to wither and die. LBJ's "new towns" are to spring up like federalized mushrooms (Connecticut's Capitol Region will take a Federal grant to turn three tiny places—Somers, Enfield, and Suffield—into three new towns).<sup>8</sup> Toll roads now struggling for revenue could be bankrupted by duplicate surplus highways. Losses of many "little people" wiped out along starved bypasses would amount to a nationwide bankruptcy.

In contrast, individuals with prior data obtained from public plans kept under wraps, or those individuals with power to control the drawing boards would be in position to make vast personal fortunes, especially

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Senate, Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Government Operations Committee, December 15, 1963, and March 8, 1965, prepared by HHFA-ASPO (1313).

<sup>8</sup> HHFA-URA news release, April 1, 1965.

in real estate—open land bought up to be laced by the regional transportation networks.

Whether attempted in New York's tri-state merger or within your state as a multi-county transportation region, the entire presently conceived mass transportation setup resembles something dangerously akin to earlier road-building scandals.

*LBJ Promises Metro Favors*

In his state of the Union message, LBJ revealed himself less a Democrat than a Metrocrat, one who promotes regional Metropolitan Government. No other President has ever so baldly told Americans that their check-and-balance government is on its way out while his "interpretation" of government is on its way in.

LBJ said, "The first step is to break old patterns—to begin to think, work and plan for the development of entire metropolitan areas." He promised, "New and existing programs will be open to those cities which work together to develop long-range policies for metropolitan areas." Thus, cities not wearing the Metro dog tag will be disinherited.

Metro government glorifies urban areas, channels wealth and power to big cities by impoverishing the rural. Metro aims to spread a tax base over a Metro region or area, then to shift voting power to the cities who vote themselves wealthy. At present, due to Metro's one-man-one-vote conquest, farm and open-space citizens are braced against being cut down and out of protective votes. The cruel idea was sharpened by Metro 1313's political axis before being referred to the Supreme Court.

Obviously giant regions (not states) are to be the ultimate frame for big Metro cities. Ignoring the fifty sovereign states by non-mention and by repeatedly calling for regions and metropolitan areas, LBJ foretold regional medical centers, regional recovery programs, including anti-poverty, indicating that immediate regionalization will move in on *functions*.

Later, small states like Rhode Island can be wiped out by Metro's one-man-one-vote principle as applied to congressional and U.S. Senate re-districting<sup>9</sup> and driven to the illogical extremes which Metrocrats practice.

Again calling for a cabinet post for urban affairs which Americans more than once have refused their presidents, LBJ implied that the "acting" urban needs department, the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, should be revamped on a regional grid.

In December, 1964, alone, cities received from HHFA departments: water, gas, power, and sewage systems, a dam, golf courses, tennis courts, parks, municipal parking lots, hospital additions, schoolhouses, abatement of floods and river pollution, college student (and their families)

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Senate reapportionment into twenty regions, H.J. Res. 694 (a proposed Constitutional Amendment), by Congressman R. H. Ichord, *Congressional Record*, October 13, 1965.

residence housing, libraries and dining halls; also public housing for all ages (including the elderly), mapping and planning services and, of course, urban renewal's knock-down-build-up nonsense. In reference to all the foregoing, in his message LBJ implied regional distribution of the Federal handouts paid by your income tax.

Government by unchecked executive power (HHFA belongs to the executive sector), wiping out citizen self-rule, is a prime Metro goal at any and all levels of government. At the national level in 1939, Franklin Roosevelt unleashed wild executive power by signing an executive order that created the Executive Office of the President.<sup>10</sup> The text of that order was composed by 1313's founder, Louis Brownlow, at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, the Metro regional government core.

LBJ intends to make the Federal executive branch even more powerful than it is now. "I hope to reshape and reorganize it to meet more effectively the tasks of today," he has warned.

#### *Metro's Regional Poverty War*

Promising favors for Metro-prone local and regional governments, LBJ's message to the Union implied that those who don't go along with Metro won't get along.

Take the poverty war and its slogan, "Poverty is a regional problem." After the first round of poverty ammo was passed, the largest single chunk, almost \$3 million, was found in the Detroit area where a Metro multi-county region has been in the making for some time. Metro "goal groups" abound in Michigan—committees, commissions, funds and associations in bunches of tri-county, six-county and intercounty variations.

The regional idea itself is fed out from the Metro axis, New York-Chicago 1313 E. 60th Street.

Using the Federal handout (your income tax dollars) Sargent Shriver, LBJ's poverty war scout, stood shoulder to shoulder with Michigan's Governor Romney to launch the multi-million-dollar regional attack<sup>11</sup> on poverty as pinpointed in southeastern Michigan (Detroit's six-county Metro: Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Washtenaw, Monroe, and St. Clair counties).

The six-county region sports a research outfit named Southeast Michigan Metropolitan Community Research Corp., kept going by Ford Foundation. SEMMCRC head, Walter Blucher, once employed by the Metro core, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, tells civic leaders to cut down on the number of local governments. Go regional. He preaches that metropolitan ills could be solved if the tax harvest could be spread over an entire Metro region. That's nose advice coming from Ford Foundation, which pays no taxes.

<sup>10</sup> Louis Brownlow, *A Passion for Anonymity* [his] *Autobiography* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1958).

<sup>11</sup> 1313's *National Civic Review*, December, 1964.

The regional poverty war was welded firmly to the urban renewal movement, or vice versa, by Housing Administrator Weaver saying in 1963, "America can never solve its housing problems until it attacks the causes of poverty."

Urban Renewal Commissioner William Slayton, in August, 1964, praised Detroit's "interviews-in-depth with poor families."

Elsewhere urban renewal dabbled in social work, its new avocation. Have you not heard of urban renewal classes in upholstery, furniture repair, slipcover and drapery making, cooking and food budgeting, dress-making, home decorating and Freddy Fixer clubs for small boys?<sup>12</sup>

To swell the dole, urban renewal agencies have launched into adult education, conducting U.S. citizenship classes among noncitizens. Amazingly explained by HHFA, "Citizenship is a prerequisite for old age and other welfare benefits."

In hot spots like Boston where urban renewal overshadows all else, poverty funds are seen aiding the chaotic housing problem.<sup>13</sup> That approach reverses the poverty priority established by Administrator Weaver and commingles funds, but in Boston, urban renewal authority does this at will.

With poverty declared a regional problem and urban renewal meshed into the poverty war, the pressure of big money continues shaping the United States into a giant Metro where tax dollars collected from all fifty states are to be channeled to those wearing the Metro regional dog tag.

Even though citizens refuse to defect to Metro, despoiler of their self-rule, they are forced to go on paying tribute through taxation. That is a faulty tax principle and unfair to those who prefer to remain self-sufficient, independent, and free of the Metro regional dictatorship.

#### *Poverty War and 1313 to Reshape America*

If a powerful Administration officer is to be believed, gone is American self-rule, "of the people, by the people, for the people." A syndicate of experts has taken over

In April, 1965, HHFA Administrator R. C. Weaver chummily told a gathering of 1313's National League of Cities, "You not only have a clear picture of the situation, you have the responsibility of finding the answers."<sup>14</sup>

NLC (formerly American Municipal Association) is part of the 1313 syndicate which promotes Metropolitan regional executive government, a grotesque power control that is totally incompatible with basic American

<sup>12</sup> *Urban Renewal Notes* (HHFA), January-February, May-June, 1963.

<sup>13</sup> *Boston Globe*, November 24, 1964.

<sup>14</sup> Robert C. Weaver, HHFA Administrator, speeches of February 27 and April 1, 1965, "Poverty in America," University of California, Berkeley, and 1313's National League of Cities.

self-determination. Syndicate 1313 is behind the revolution, working from cores in New York and Chicago and adjuncts elsewhere.

In addition to NLC, the HHFA chief involved by direct reference the Ford Foundation, Metro financial angel, and the 1313-dominated Bureau of the Census. Said Mr. Weaver, "The Gray Areas program of the Ford Foundation set the pattern for what is called today the war against poverty." (That astounding revelation of political activity should disqualify Ford Foundation from its tax-exempt privilege.)

Of the Census Bureau, Weaver revealed that it made a survey for HHFA, interviewing 2,300 families relocated in their government-found living quarters. Another 500 families fled or refused to answer. It is predicted that an additional one-third million families will become outcasts in the "reshaping of America," envisioned by appointee Weaver.

Called in turn the "Great Society," the "Poverty War" and the Ford-tooled "Attack on the Gray Areas," the program has something for every begging hand: rent to be paid on half a million houses, job training for school sluggards, downtown redevelopment and industrial sites for the business sector, more hospital, university, and other institutional sites for the do-gooder and the Ivy League element, Metro mass transit webs, and a myriad of community facilities to be "paid by Washington."

Metro land use control will regiment independent landholders. Metro planning will decide the type of structure Americans will dwell in, the parks they will sit in, the jobs they will work at, health centers where they'll open their mouths for pills to be tossed.

According to Weaver, the mechanism that pulls all together will be HHFA's Community Renewal Program, a hefty sheaf of papers that each bootlicking city will file with Big Brother in Washington, D.C.

The total beehive concept, abuilding for years, was given complete approval by Weaver as he promised 1313's NLC, Metro spokesman for cities, "This Administration is determined to give you all possible support in the tremendous job that lies ahead. The Housing and Urban Development bill of 1965<sup>15</sup> is evidence of this pledge."

Metro being executive government, the HHFA head has topped it off by calling for the transfer of HHFA intact to the proposed presidential cabinet department of Housing and Urban Development.<sup>16</sup> He disclosed handily, "A separate bill has been transmitted to Congress to accomplish the change. It, too, is a vital part of our approach to the Great Society."

In other words, Metropolitan Government (executive rule)—and you did not vote for the take-over.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> PL 89-117, approved August 10, 1965.

<sup>16</sup> PL 89-174, approved September 9, 1965.

<sup>17</sup> See also PL 89-136 (August 26, 1965), the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, with the Federal economic master plan, the Secretary of Commerce as kingpin.

*Human Transplanting in Urban Regions*

Ghosts of the aborted resettlement agencies of the New Deal have returned to haunt the present Fast Deal. In the thirties forcibly resettled Americans had a habit of moving from quarters provided by the New Deal resettlement agencies almost as fast as other resettlers were moved in. The whole thing flopped in F. D. Roosevelt's time.

A new resettlement plan with a Metro twist was given transient hope when the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was passed—the socialistic “anti poverty” bill.

A lecturer on regional planning, Mel Scott, of the University of California, fed out the resettlement idea in 1963; he said, “Let us assume that one of these days there will be brought into being in this metropolitan region an URBAN RESETTLEMENT AGENCY empowered to build new low-rent housing anywhere in the entire region, to buy existing housing and rent or sell it to minority families, to rehabilitate run-down units, to offer rent subsidies to families. It would be broader in its operations than any of our public housing authorities and renewal agencies. It would perform some functions that social agencies now perform and it would do some things that only private organizations now do. It should be the most unorthodox agency ever conceived and should be *free to experiment with a great variety* of services, projects, methods and legal powers.”<sup>18</sup>

He added, “When I use the word ‘regional,’ I am thinking of at least a five-county area embracing Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties.”

The region suggested is still trying to get off the ground, Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The Youth Opportunity Board has sprung up to perform some of the services Scott hinted.

YOB is a bewildering tangle of state-county-city-and-school interests. Funds from the United States Department of Labor support fifteen such centers throughout the nation. YOB's opposite number in New York, Mobilization for Youth, was found harboring a nest of Communists and fellow travelers.<sup>19</sup>

A task for Scott's proposed regional resettlement agency almost materialized when a Johnson presidential advisor suggested resettling an entire county's population from Kentucky, assertedly to ease California's labor shortage created by curtailment of Mexican farm labor braceros. The proposal was laughed down.<sup>20</sup>

In Los Angeles County, a wrangle developed over “anti poverty” funds. Proponents wanted an all-encompassing organization to handle the program's job training, adult education, and assistance for needy children, migrant workers, dairy farmers, and Indians. Scott's Metro

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<sup>18</sup> Speech to Federated Coordinating Councils, Los Angeles, November 16, 1963.

<sup>19</sup> *Congressional Record*, September 3, 1964.

<sup>20</sup> *Louisville (Ky.) Times*, August 20, 1964.

regional resettlement agency with its broad and unorthodox powers would have won the "all-encompassing" role had it been out of the eggshell.

Meanwhile, YOB refused to forfeit Department of Labor funds by bending under an umbrella agency. Other agencies agreed, each interested in receiving and spending its own socialistic "anti poverty" dole.

The wrangling gave birth to a new Los Angeles County agency created but not designated as the sole clearinghouse for "anti poverty" funds.

Thus saved by the bell from socialism on a regional scale, citizens of the five-counties may be not so easily rescued next time, and quite as threatening is the present "anti poverty" socialism on a fragmented scale. Once addicted on 90 per cent funds from Washington, D.C., the "anti poverty" agencies will later be stuck with 50 per cent of the cost.<sup>21</sup>

#### *Metro 1313 Assays Kingmaker Role*

Making hash out of local governments is the major strategy of Metropolitan Government, the executive-appointee type on a regional scale invented by Syndicate 1313 operating from its Chicago-New York axis.

Propagated by syndicate agents, the boldest, most unmasked open foray in recent times occurred in Pennsylvania where Metro legislation (Senate Resolution 10), introduced in 1964 and sent to committee, was about to be sprung upon the citizenry. The measure would eliminate the numerous existing forms of local governments in Pennsylvania, including boroughs and townships, and would establish a new governmental structure divided in areas, such as the Easton Area, the Johnstown Area, or Lebanon Area. In other words—Metro regions.

1313's National Municipal League (New York) followed the matter. Its magazine, *National Civic Review*, November, 1964, reported a gathering of participants from "the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton metropolitan area" on September 22, 1964, where a speaker frankly predicted the demise of most townships and the acceleration of governmental consolidation.

To kill off independent governments, Metro among its myriad methods uses mergers, consolidations, and Metro layers cemented over existing townships or other local governments. As a screen, Metro mouthpieces confuse by newspaper doubletalk in Michigan's six-county regionalization attempt, subterfuge in Los Angeles' SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments) and fantastic promises in Florida that never materialized in 1313's Metropolitan Government of Dade County. That sorry Metro mess was transplanted eleven years ago from Metro's Chicago "capital" at 1313 E. 60th Street, the Rockefeller campus of the University of Chicago.

The current attempt in Pennsylvania falls into the familiar Metro pattern of Big City leeching on thrifty township neighbors. The resolution

<sup>21</sup> Public Law 88-452.

sponsor complained, "The city has a dearth of available sites . . . the townships have the sites but no services to offer. The city needs the taxes of new industry . . . the townships zealously protect every inch of their territory." The Metro solution? "Brush the present form of government concept from mind."

Up from the bitter suffering of tax-burdened centuries and slavish obedience to Old World kings, the American concept of self-rule has been forged, based solidly on independent units of constitutional government.

Metro Government offers merely a return to medieval stagnation where the king's tax collectors ravaged the people to gather funds to support extravagant government and frivolous spending.

Had Metro's attempt for a constitutional convention in Pennsylvania been approved, the principle of Resolution 10 would be written in the Metro "new" constitution. The resolution was a piecemeal substitute for the larger but quashed job—a sweeping Metro revision of Pennsylvania's Constitution. But the voters wisely turned down the Con-Con bid in 1963, led by the 70,000-member Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women.

At present, the statewide Pennsylvania Home Rule Association opposes Metro's proposed destruction of existing governments, pointing out sagely, "There would be lots of 'AREA' kings."<sup>22</sup>

Questioned as late as June, 1965, the sponsor of Resolution 10 failed to identify any supporters for the destructive Metro proposal.

#### *Metro Noose for Small Places*

Daydreamers who plan to escape the chaos of big-spending Metropolitan Government by moving to the country are due for a shock. Metro already is weaving its curious controls over unincorporated outposts far removed from big cities that commonly are regarded as Metro 1313's only victims.

Being big government for big spenders, Metro requires the extractive wealth of outlying areas to nourish its cities. By merging American government into regions and imposing land-use controls as dictated by Syndicate 1313, Metro hopes to snare the wealth of farms, mines, water, and forests, then to exploit production as planners see fit.

Syndicate 1313, Metro promoter, spreads outward from a New York-Chicago axis, 47 E. 68th Street, N.Y. and 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, reaching pro-Metro groups in various parts of the U.S.A.

Steps toward Metro regionalization usually go unchallenged because the threat may be unrecognized. A group of thirty-five college professors have named themselves to a council to study the vast expanse of the Central Valley in California. Calling it "a region within a region," the self-appointed planners expect to gather data about people—ages, in-

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<sup>22</sup> Pennsylvania Home Rule Bulletin, 300 Ruskin Dr., Altoona, Pa., February 28, 1964.



come and patterns of living, "what the valley is," who are its leaders, how their thought and action can be "energized" toward regionalization.<sup>23</sup>

In Metro, county government looms as an important point in the merging steps: city-county, multi-county to districts or regions, multi-state regions with appointed executives in charge. What happens to elected city, county, and state officials in the elimination process has never been made quite clear.

Small areas have taken dangerous steps into the Metro trap. During 1961-63, planning grants were made to 1,762 "small areas." At the close of 1963, 70 per cent of all Federal urban renewal grants went to cities under 50,000. As of February, 1965, more than 128,000 acres of private open land had been taken by counties and park commissions in thirty-six states.<sup>24</sup>

"Strengthening county government" is a hackneyed Metro phrase indicating that the Metro take-over has begun. The movement can be charted by the increase in county employees in the 3,043 U.S. counties by 21 per cent from 1957-62.<sup>25</sup> Payrolls jumped 60 per cent as high-salaried "experts" flooded in with the "new" government.

Planning assistance subsidized by Federal money leads small cities and counties into direct obedience under a regional master plan. Land use rights are literally stolen from landowners when zoning is applied to land. Formerly unknown in the United States, zoning is facing a reversal. A movement to oust zoning has begun as a trend in restoring property rights to landowners for control via deed clauses.

Drawing the noose on local governments, a precedent-setting law (PL 88-608) requires land-use planning and zoning as prerequisites when Federal public lands are sold. (The states need not be bound by the restrictions, going by the United States Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 8, par. 17.)

At this point, Syndicate 1313's National Association of Counties has come on stage. Its bulletin, *Public Lands*,<sup>26</sup> spells out the control apparatus to county officials and plugs 1313's planners from the American Institute of Planners, American Society of Landscape Architects, and American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, the Metro syndicate's core.

By rejecting zoning and master planning, or by reversing zoning or land-use ordinances where established, counties and unincorporated areas can keep themselves free from the coils of Metro, the control government that is taking over American self-rule.

#### *"Metro Desks" Eclipse 50 States*

A Federal official, using the term "Metro Desk," has called for an ex-

<sup>23</sup> *Chico* (Calif.) *Enterprise*, March 17, 1965.

<sup>24</sup> HHFA, 1965, Office of Administrator, 65-29, and URA 65-277.

<sup>25</sup> *Valley Times* (Central Valley, Calif.), April 8, 1965.

<sup>26</sup> *Public Lands* (NAC), January, March, 1965.

periment that would ultimately anchor the Federal executive Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) into every local government in the United States and, in so doing, wipe out the states' sovereignty.

Speaking in a George Washington University (D.C.) lecture series on urban problems, Housing Administrator Robert C. Weaver described spreading executive power as "Metro." This writer warns of that dangerous phenomenon which is canceling out features of basic American government through usurpation of legislative power, geographical mergers leading to political regions and destruction of clear lines of self-rule.

Outlining his idea for a "federal Metro representative," the head of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, now under HUD, said, "I think that this might be done on an experimental basis. Initially, a federal urban representative would simply offer his good offices, working with officials at all level of government. . . . A 'Metro Desk' in a large metropolitan area could be a source of advice and consultation plus a regionalized effort to get the federal house in order."

In addition to providing a network of Metro Desks, earlier ideas of Administrator Weaver demand review: In 1962, Weaver mourned over the family unit level and called for destruction of such loyalties; he said, "Neighborhoods today are both the symbol and the embodiment of social distance between classes and ethnic groups. Destruction of this symbol is fundamental to changing class and racial attitudes."

Bureaucratic regulation of land is vital to Metro regimentation. Mentioning the pioneer homestead land dispersal program that made Americans masters of their holdings, Weaver said, "Now we are trying to recover control of the way land is used so we can achieve a proper type of development of our urban areas and of our whole country. . . . Thus we have to get back control of the use of land." Wide-awake Americans, of course, are battling planning and zoning controls by bureaucrats.

In 1963, Weaver had progressed to the regional level. Praising Connecticut, which has abolished its counties and formed seven planning regions, he quoted the Connecticut Development Commission: "People no longer live their daily lives in a single municipality. . . . The region has become the 'home town.'"

By 1964, Weaver stepped out in open support of Metropolitan Government's war upon independent units of American sovereignty. Deploring loyal American reaction against Metro collectivization, he complained, "One of the most perplexing problems which typifies suburban development in this Nation is the nature of our governmental structure. Despite the fact that metropolitan government has been discussed, advocated, and attempted over the past three decades, today there are only two large areas so governed: Miami-Dade County in Florida and Nashville-Davidson County in Tennessee."

In mid-1964, Weaver quoted the President as a mandate, "The solution to urban problems does not rest on a massive program in Washington, nor can it rely solely on the strained resources of local author-

ity. They require us to create new concepts of cooperation—a creative federalism—between the national capitol and the leaders of local communities.”

In early 1965 came Administrator Weaver's proposal to spin a web of Metro Desks across the nation.<sup>27</sup>

#### *Metro 1313 and the Schools*

Persons alarmed by Metropolitan Government's take-over have asked if Metro also has designs on the nation's schools.

In review: Metro government cancels city and county governments, homogenizing them into a single regional government. Spearheaded by self-styled “experts,” the overall Metro movement is powered by a New York-Chicago axis known as 1313—a network of lay organizations with a major center housed at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago.

Merging of units of government, reducing the number into a single unit of government, is a prime Metro goal. School districts, numbering many thousands of units, naturally become Metro targets.

In fact, American schools suffer a double-barrel Metro attack. Not only does Metro insist on fewer (and larger) school districts, Metro strives to kill school district autonomy, to demote school budgets under the Metro budget,<sup>28</sup> and to administer schools under the Metro single unit of government at whichever level the last merger may have beached “local” government—county, multi-county, state, or region.

Metro 1313 has declared that there would be no separate school districts in this country whatsoever under Metropolitan Government. Metro experts have stated that it is “unwholesome” for the educational system to remain autonomous, and that separate school districts stand as obstacles to the spread of Metro's reorganization (consolidation) of American government into collectivized Metropolitan Government.<sup>29</sup>

Supporting such declarations, past, present, and future events prove out the fact that Metro indeed is assaulting the nation's schools.

When the schools reorganized during 1951 in one of Colorado's sixty-three counties, approximately 95 per cent were taken into one district with the urban area voting in the rural area which did not wish to be included. In another Colorado county, reorganized into a countywide school district, unhappiness also resulted when the cities' vote overwhelmed the rural.

The city of Carlsbad, California, successfully defeated Oceanside's move to force Carlsbad elementary and high schools into a single system. Now Carlsbad faces second jeopardy, due to the terms of the

<sup>27</sup> Speeches by R. C. Weaver (HHFA): Washington, D.C., January 13, 1965; Los Angeles, March 22, 1962; Haverford, Pa., May 3, 1963; Hartford, Conn., October 8, 1963; Urbana, Ill., March 18, 1964; Pittsburgh, Pa., June 10, 1964.

<sup>28</sup> 1313's Model County Charter (1956).

<sup>29</sup> *The Units of Government in the United States*, by William Anderson (Public Administration Service, Publication No. 83) (Chicago, 1949).

Unruh Education Act of 1964 whereby consolidation will be decided on the total vote (as in Colorado) rather than on the former "inside-outside" voting rule.

Introduced in the California Senate by a Metrocrat who powerfully supports all types of Metro district consolidation, the school legislation also proposed to reduce 1,585 school districts to just 108. The mandatory clause was stripped from the measure, but huge financial bait substituted to enhance school consolidation. Now, fights against total unification are springing up throughout California.

In 1965 the Ohio Legislature was confronted with a move to abolish local school boards and to destroy the county system by allowing the combination of counties, or parts of counties, to create the successor to the public school, something called an "Area Education Center."<sup>30</sup> The AEC appears to be Metro strategy for public education, multi-county style.

Sixteen years ago, Metro writers were talking about county-level government as the "single important administrative unit." Now, Americans are being conditioned to the multi-county (regional) single unit of Metro. The Area Education Center slips neatly into the Metro slot.

Even private schools are not beyond the Metro reach. Metro master planning can exercise pressure through land-use controls, urban renewal, and highway condemnations; all can be fatally damaging to private school property.

#### *Why Metro 1313 Captures Local Libraries*

Any city, county, or state which may be flirting with public library regionalization can take warning from the experience of Wenatchee, Washington. There, Wenatchee-Chelan County's joint library plant has become the prisoner of a Metro five-county district and the tax rate has soared.

First, a trial run was made: The Metro region, about one-fifth the state's area, was simulated by a federally financed "demonstration" which used Wenatchee-Chelan's library system as backbone. "The Regional Library is a new concept in government," a proponent divulged officially, "it is Metro government."

Cities in the other four counties (Okanogan, Douglas, Ferry, and Grant) were pressured to make the temporary system permanent or "lose their libraries." The mayor of Oroville (Okanogan) disagreed with the threat. "We would not have lost the library that was already here prior to the test cooperation with the Regional Library," he said.

Wenatchee citizens had no vote. Rural votes approved the new Metro North Central Regional Library (NCRL) in 1960. Today, in a tangle of fiscal worries, compounded upon prior unpaid library bonds and interest, plus new tax woes, the fleeced citizens of Wenatchee are re-

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<sup>30</sup> *Congressional Record*, September 23, 1964.

duced virtually to the status of tenants paying to use their own property.<sup>31</sup>

Some smaller towns are considering withdrawal. They are paying out; years hence the total spent will be considerable, yet they won't own one book. They feel that a town should have a library but that a library can be provided for less money than the NCRL region is taking.

In New Jersey, Ridgewood, designated as a similar Metro regional library to serve towns in north Bergen County, has received a Federal \$31,000 from U.S. taxpayers to start a regional library experiment.<sup>32</sup>

Always a launching pad for wacky ideas, California started with its 1963 Metro law (Sec. 27111 *et al*, Education Code) and \$850,000 in state funds. Regionalization's centralized book buying has run into resistance. One well-informed city librarian stated, "We think it might lead to thought conformity."

The NCRL bilking in Washington illustrates Metro 1313's "equalization of services," sloganeered out of 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, seat of Metropolitan Government. In other words, when a self-financed city or county has no problem, it is forced to share the real or *imagined* problems of less solvent neighbors and to bear the brunt of the cost.

By that "functional approach," one function at a time, Metro is merging existing governments which refuse outright consolidation. Transportation, planning, water, and sewerage likewise are functions being used to "seed" Metro regions. To a region once established, other functions can be added until Metro has taken all. Then cities and counties will cease. Taxpayers can be plucked unmercifully to support the particular "Metro" region in which they live.

Readying for Metro's biggest conquest, the "think boys" at 1313 have written a "national" law that permits extension of library service areas across state lines. Six states—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont—have cosigned that Interstate Library Compact. The law's author, Council of State Governments, claims that the compact needs no approval of Congress as required by the Constitution.<sup>33</sup>

Really, Congress should take a look. Obviously, 1313 envisions an America consisting of a few Metro regions instead of the present fifty states. Some newspapermen are promoting the twelve-region America in print.<sup>34</sup>

#### *SCAG Rule Stagers*

A week of ballyhoo collapsed Oct. 28, 1965, when Metro's SCAG region, failing to gain financial altitude, trundled off minus some major

<sup>31</sup> NCRL data, Mrs. Joseph F. N. Gaynor, Wenatchee, Wash.

<sup>32</sup> *Bergen* (N. J.) *Evening Record*, February 10, 1965.

<sup>33</sup> *Book of the States, 1964-65*, Council of State Governments (Chicago, 1965).

<sup>34</sup> Publishers' Newspaper Syndicate.

innards. Southern California Association of Governments, called SCAG, is a nonrepresentative region of bureaucracy designed to take government of six counties and 142 cities away from the control of nine million citizens in Ventura, Orange, Riverside, Imperial, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties.

At the SCAG formation roll call attended by one-hundred-odd mayors, supervisors, and councilmen, the city of Los Angeles and the county government were absent. The county is hanging back waiting to see if the city will reject SCAG. The city has put off decision indefinitely.

The delay was won by well-versed Angelenos who gave their fifteen-seat city council intensive seminars on SCAG's financial booby trap and eminent domain condemnation power. SCAG bylaws and executing agreement call for a regional empire run by appointees, a topless SCAG budget, bold assessments against cities and counties, also an appointee to hold the purse strings. Contradictorily, SCAG purports to "save home rule" from state regionalization while engaged in the regional venture itself.

As part of the shenanigans, an accomplice lay group, Regional Plan Association of Southern California, added its kickoff luncheon just prior to SCAG's formation conclave. RPA's mission is to anesthetize public opinion to endure a heavy cap of regional rule.

RPA-Southern California brought its luncheon speaker, C. McKim Norton, from RPA-New York to advise Californians "how to do it." Some economists in the audience were sickened by the suggestion that natural business trends are to be ignored and artificial trends be made to appear in a Metro region, conformity forced by planners. Mapping highways and rapid-transit routes into large landholdings to benefit private fortunes are part and parcel of the tricks to be used against a neutralized public.

Prior knowledge of regional decisions could account for more transactions of the type as the \$12-million purchase early in 1965 of 4,600 Camarillo acres by the in-laws of Senator Robert Kennedy of New York. The land lies in Ventura County, a member of the SCAG planning combine.

Bold as were the suggestions from the RPA-New York pattern, the total story was withheld from the RPA-Southern California audience. Actually, RPA-New York's behind-the-scenes effort to establish a powerful Metro region through the Metropolitan Regional Council failed in the New York area. MRC would have operated as the planning agency for *all* governments in a region embracing twenty-two counties in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.<sup>35</sup>

In that area MRC was walloped and termed a nightmare supergovernment armed with taxing and other powers. A circular charged, "Condemnation is the heart of the RPA-MRC projection for the future."

Questioned after adjournment of the Southern California meeting,

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<sup>35</sup> MRC Interlocal Agreement, June 20, 1962.

Norton privately admitted to this columnist, "Yes, MRC is, indeed, very defunct in New York."

As matters stand in Southern California, SCAG (MRC counterpart) has no valid purpose but a voracious greed for money and power.<sup>36</sup> Elected officials who feel SCAG is the lesser of two evils would find state regionalization exploiting SCAG later.

A citizen stated a clear alternative<sup>37</sup>: "If we're to be regimented, let the state move in—let it be on the state's elected heads. They are under the Constitution where citizens have the power of recall, impeachment, referendum and initiative."

If local officials will take a stand in true defense of self-rule, they will have the people with them. If those officials defect to SCAG—they'll go it alone.

#### *What is AVEK?*

Metro leaves a trail of weird place names, product of Metropolitan Government's homogenization of formerly independent units of city, county, and state governments. "Penjerdel," "ABAG," and "SCAG" are typical Metro names, and now we have "AVEK."

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware combine to produce the Penjerdel super region at state-level Metro. ABAG and SCAG are California multi-county layers of Metro, the strange political power that is canceling out basic units of American government.

AVEK is a two-county monstrosity (later, three-county), the Antelope Valley-East Kern (Ventura) water agency which sprang from nowhere, without public hearings, rode on a pending piece of legislation,<sup>38</sup> and in 1959 was enacted by a sleepy California legislature without vote of the unhappy taxpayers whom AVEK captured in east Kern and north Los Angeles counties.

Allegedly, AVEK is designed to distribute Feather River water, first dribble expected to arrive from northern California in 1972. Without having delivered a drop, AVEK is taxing around 15 and 16 cents per one-hundred-dollar valuation and once dared to propose a skyrocket eighty-five cent levy!

AVEK busies itself with grandiose plans to place a reservoir where state engineers recommended none. AVEK envisions recreational facilities, flood-control dam, underground water storage, and other projects that display AVEK's intent to become a "water manager" in a big way.

Overpopulating the south for political advantage by drawing water from the north is dangerous folly in the opinion of this column. Yet, water *per se* is not the issue in the public reaction against AVEK. The extravagant pretensions of the agency are exciting consternation.

<sup>36</sup> SCAG Agreement and Bylaws, March 27, 1964.

<sup>37</sup> To the Los Angeles City Council, October 26, 1965. Los Angeles had not yet become a SCAG member by May 1, 1966.

<sup>38</sup> Mojave Water Agency Act (1959).

Thirty other water agencies cluster along the silvery stem of the proposed California aqueduct, but none is exactly like AVEK. Citizens accustomed to responsible American Government are amazed by AVEK's sprawl across county boundary lines. "How can that be? What's the reason?"

If AVEK is a Metro creature, as it appears to be, a prime reason for the two- now three-county spread is to rake in the greatest possible tax base, routine Metro dogma. East Kern County yields not only a rich tax harvest but also abundant ground water reserves.

AVEK is assigned to manage water, but similar Metro political corporations are structured to handle any function—transportation, anti-poverty, you-name-it. Not state, not county, not municipal, AVEK nevertheless performs local functions piloted by a panel of seven directors. The original panel was appointed by the governor, thus shielding AVEK's unorthodox beginning from scrutiny of a public election.

Delivering nothing, accomplishing little, despite meetings twice a month for which each AVEK director receives twenty dollars per meeting, AVEK lay so unnoticed in east Kern County that in 1961 *another Feather River water agency* was superimposed on AVEK's east Kern division by vote of Kern County taxpayers, no less. The new district taxes three cents, AVEK fifteen cents.

The sensible people in Kern County rebelled. In public hearings, they asked for exclusion from AVEK as relief from the double taxation. Additionally, scores of complaints from AVEK's Los Angeles sector have been lodged against AVEK's spendthrift aggrandizement.<sup>39</sup>

The Assembly Interim Committee on Water prepared a report, January, 1965. It described AVEK's strange political form, neither fish nor fowl, and with a taste bitter to taxpayers.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Documents filed with the California Assembly Interim Committee on water, 1964.

<sup>40</sup> Water District Organization, Assembly Interim Committee on Water, January, 1965.



## Reapportionment A 1313 Power Play

### *Who Pits Big Cities Against the Countryside?*

It may come as a shock to some, but not to all, that the United States Supreme Court reapportionment decision marks another victory in Metropolitan Government strategy to take over American government. Reshuffling the people's representatives in a power shift favoring big cities has been for years<sup>1</sup> an absorbing interest of the National Municipal League, the New York terminus of the 1313 Chicago masterminding axis. Metro, of course, is government that glorifies *big* cities and treats the rural minority as a stepchild.

Traditional representation on a *geographic* base, in fairness gave sparsely populated rural areas a fair chance to be heard. Metro choosing lawmakers out of a *population* base swings irresistible political power to the big-city Metros. Through resettlement agencies which are another Metro device coming to the fore, populations can be uprooted and moved at executive will to yield a vote pack, just as the United States Supreme Court itself was packed to emit the radical rulings it releases this decade.

Trying to evaluate the portent of reapportionment by watching the politicians line up on the matter, leads nowhere. Being a Metro device, reapportionment can best be understood by observing what Metro government seeks and what it destroys. In reapportionment, Metro has destroyed another check-and-balance mechanism within American government. After state legislatures are reapportioned to conform to the Court order, America's cherished rural minority voice will be gone.

The 1313 hard core that herded the reapportionment notion before the Federal courts is a reality of many years. Earlier 1313 tricks are listed in a 1313 mentor's autobiography<sup>2</sup> entitled, *A Passion for Anonymity*. The book explains why 1313—the Public Administration Clearing House at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago—remained secret from the public for almost thirty years. The book names 1313 presidential ghost writers, boasts that the “welfare state” was forced upon Americans by 1313 politicians, and that 1313 contributed the means by which the United States was taken off the gold standard.

A significant sidelight of the “1313 complex,” including the National

<sup>1</sup> *National Civic Review* (monthly), 1959 to June, 1964.

<sup>2</sup> By Louis Brownlow. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1958.

Municipal League, New York, midwife at the 1313 birth, is that Rockefeller (Spelman Fund) money paid the bills.

1313 went on to create the dictatorial Executive Office of the President, a national scandal of high-handedness ever since it began. In 1936, Franklin D. Roosevelt, reading from a 1313 ghosted report, unveiled the dictator office which has radically imbalanced American government. The few representatives of Congress invited into a White House study to hear the report were shocked and completely stunned. Waved in their faces were 1313 pre-drafted copies of the "dictator bill" by which the revolutionary Executive Office of the President was transmitted to the whole Congress for approval.

In 1964, twenty-eight years later, the same 1313 complex has engineered *state* legislative reapportionment and is also tampering with *congressional* redistricting.<sup>3</sup>

Until the threat of the Metro 1313 web of political management is recognized, identified, and steps taken to stamp out its political undermining, American check-and-balance government remains in deadly peril.

#### *Metro 1313's One-Man-One-Vote Slogan*

The One-Man-One-Vote reapportionment decision of the United States Supreme Court is being dignified as doctrine whereas it is merely an example of Metro 1313 press agency promoting unlimited regional government.

The sloganeering pamphlet, *One-Man-One-Vote* (1962), published by the Twentieth Century Fund, was given wide circulation by 1313's National Municipal League two years prior to the Court decision. Now, NML editorializes<sup>4</sup> what it calls victory and predicts the next Metro move as unicameralism, forcing the States into one-house legislatures.

Out of the legislative indignation that filled the bill hoppers of Congress to overflowing emerged two main proposals against the Supreme Court order. From the Senate came the Dirksen rider; from the House the Tuck amendment, both designed to delay the unprecedented order to the States to reapportion their legislatures on the basis of population only and thus throw political Metro control to the big cities, future hubs of Metro unlimited regional government.

Alarmed, Metro 1313 called out its troubleshooters, inside and outside Congress. First came Gallup on the gallop, issuing his commercial poll<sup>5</sup> claiming that the public was backing the Court. The pollster's action was predictable since George H. Gallup is chairman of 1313's NML self-styled clearinghouse<sup>6</sup> on state legislative reapportionment.

<sup>3</sup> House Joint Res. 694 further proposes twenty United States Senate regions. *Congressional Record*, October 13, 1965.

<sup>4</sup> *National Civic Review*, July, 1964.

<sup>5</sup> August 18, 1964.

<sup>6</sup> *National Civic Review*, September, 1962.

Filibustering Senator Proxmire (D-Wisc.) introduced on the Senate floor the name of the Federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, membership majority controlled by Metro 1313, thereby coloring reapportionment a deeper shade of Metro stain. ACIR, 1313's resident lobby holdly built *inside* the Federal government,<sup>7</sup> recommended in ACIR's fourth report (1963) state legislature reapportionment on a population basis!

On August 21, 1964, Mr. Proxmire read into the record a lengthy opinion of an "expert," Samuel Gove. Quite handily, Samuel K. Gove is an editor of the Metro 1313 monthly, *National Civic Review*, which for years has propagandized for population-based reapportionment.

The monotonous chorus continued as Senator Hart (D-Mich.) on September 9, 1964, quoted to the Senate a reapportionment remark of Luther Gulick, acknowledged head of Metro government and midwife to self-styled 1313, the Chicago cell at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago.

Other pro-Court Senators quoted pedantically from reapportionment data, court decisions which have been collected conveniently in several expensive volumes made available to lawmakers and others by 1313's NML.

1313's National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials long has confessed exerting influence on national housing legislation that spearheaded mandatory urban renewal. 1313's Council of State Governments and National Municipal League have rewritten United States laws, charters, and constitutions into Metro format and have sent agents into the government of cities and states to implement 1313 strategy. Now, exploitation of the Republic's judiciary has been added to the list of Metro 1313 victories to further enforce Metro political aims.

Before American government is damaged further by Metro 1313's curious logic, perhaps it would be advisable for the nation's legislators to look to the lobbying status of 1313's propagandists. Strangely the Metro 1313 organizations which exercise enormous influence on legislation render no accounting under the Lobbying Act, Public Law 79-601. Why not?

#### *Monopoly to Plunder—Reapportionment*

Felt from coast to coast is the damage done by the Warren (Supreme) Court in awarding a plundering license to big cities, future hubs in the regions of controversial Metropolitan Government.

New Jersey citizens are mobilizing statewide, and a group has petitioned state legislators to wage counteraction against reapportionment. Preliminary to a program of public education, the Ridgewood unit of Republican Women, Inc., sent a declaration on reapportionment to the New Jersey legislature.

The lay group warns that if reapportioned, the six big cities would

<sup>7</sup> ACIR publication M-17, Washington, D.C., November, 1962.

control both houses, would pauperize the rural and suburban areas, and tax residents of small counties off their land. The issue is whether the United States Senate and the states' legislatures shall recognize that the present Supreme Court is capable of error. Answering Yes and listing reasons, the group has resolved:

"That the upper and lower Houses of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, duly elected pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of this State, hereby declare the aforesaid mandate (reapportionment) together with its time-table and plan, to rest upon no substantive delegation, either of power or of authority, from the sovereign People or their States. . . ."

Copies of the New Jersey resolution have been sent to the members of the United States House of Representatives, the United States Senate, and to clerks of the forty-nine state legislatures.<sup>8</sup>

Legislative reapportionment did not just happen. It was planned that way. Regrettably the prime mischief-maker goes unnoticed, namely the National Municipal League at the New York end of the Chicago Metro axis, 1313 E. 60th Street. For decades, Metro 1313 has worked as anonymously as possible to cancel out constitutional government in favor of regional Metro rule. Legislative reapportionment is one of many devices leading in that direction, and 1313's NML has gone all out to bring the imbalance of the one-man-one-vote fallacy to wreck bicameral (two house) state legislatures.<sup>9</sup>

California threatens to divide into two parts to save the north from the heavily populated south. Splitting California is a resurgent idea dating back to the nineteenth century. When the state was entering the Union some people advised two Californias. As late as the thirties, the upper-coast city of Monterey displayed a sign above an oak-shaded meadow announcing, "Proposed Site—State Capitol."

Tax revenues from the oil in Southern California are considerable, but the south is dependent upon the water and other natural resources of the north. Reapportionment's voting monopoly thrown to the south would leave the north stripped helpless under the ensuing vote plunder.

In a December press release, California's state Senator Richard J. Dolwig said, "I believe a split is the most practical of the alternative choices we will have in the 1965 legislature."

However, the north cannot consider itself safe until it excludes ABAG, the bay area Metro region composed of eight counties, or takes steps to dissolve the giant vote-gobbling combine.

#### *Reapportionment Is Syndicate's Sin*

The 1313 syndicate, muscling in on American government, has thrown

<sup>8</sup> "The Case Against Reapportionment," Ridgewood Unit of Republican Women, Inc., Ridgewood, N.J.

<sup>9</sup> 1313's *National Civic Review*, September, 1962.

out a wad of propaganda to keep afloat its unpopular project, reapportionment of state legislatures.

Stories about Nebraska's unicameral (one-house) legislature have been broadcast<sup>10</sup> in a vain attempt to soothe the forty-nine states which have reacted angrily to the Supreme Court edict that upsets the states' rights to self-determination.

Since 1937, Nebraska has been displayed as Metro 1313's sole example in unicameralism—forty-nine districts, one lawmaker to a district. The late U. S. Senator George W. Norris was "heiled" for turning Nebraska into a one-house legislature. Also, Norris was notorious for his efforts in helping to establish TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority), a socialized public power agency furnishing electric power to a group of users at the expense of all Federal taxpayers in the United States.

As an early promoter of Metro 1313's regional executive government, Norris thought that the Metro state constitution written by the National Municipal League contained "some remarkably good features," the one-house legislature particularly.<sup>11</sup>

The 1963 sixth edition and latest revision of the Metro state constitution rules, "The legislature shall be composed of a single chamber consisting of one member to represent each legislative district." States that foolishly use that 1313 constitution as a pattern during constitutional revision are vulnerable to the unicameral concept of collectivization pushed by the National Municipal League, New York.

The Norris plan for the reform of state government embodied the Metro *one-party* setup, glibly passed off as "nonpartisanship." In practice, a monolithic Metro bureaucracy emerges. For proof, watch the Metrocrats as they ply their peculiar business within the major political parties. A Metrocrat (word coined by this author) is one who promotes Metropolitan regional-executive government.

In 1927, Norris wrote for NML's 1313 magazine, now called *National Civic Review*, "Why not go to the root of the matter, provide for a smaller legislature, giving them salary enough so that you will get the best talent the state affords. . . . Let them become experts. Eliminate partisanship entirely, and elect all of its members on a nonpartisan ballot."

Although one might be inclined to allow that unicameralism might work in a small state like Nebraska, the situation described by Nebraskans as late as March, 1965, is anything but glowing. The non-partisan feature of unicameralism has come under attack. The legislators are charged with being unresponsive to the voters.

NML, 1313's constitution-writer in New York, now muddies the water

<sup>10</sup> Lincoln, Neb., AP, February 11, 1965.

<sup>11</sup> Frank Mann Stewart, *A Half Century of Municipal Reform: The History of the National Municipal League* (Berkeley, Calif: University of California Press, 1950), p. 82.

even more by advancing the "weighted vote."<sup>12</sup> Under the silly notion, a senator's vote would be valued according to the ballots he received when elected; or, more ridiculously, according to an average of the total vote cast for him in the last two elections. The formula, being of 1313 origin, throws power to the big Metros (heavily populated cities of 1313's collectivized future), as does the present controversial "might makes right" order to apportion both houses of the state bodies on the basis of population, *ergo*, unicameralism.

Saddest part of the spectacle of our great sovereign states being thrown into a tailspin is the fact that the 1313 syndicate, instigator of the whole reapportionment mess, is allowed to go uncensured.

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<sup>12</sup> *Patterns of Apportionment* (New York: National Municipal League, 1962).

## 1313's Constitution-Charter-Busting Spree

### *Warning from Georgia*

A lengthy letter, dated May 1, 1964, arrived at my desk from Georgia. It is one copy of many sent to Georgia lawmakers by a citizen of the city of Marietta (pop. 25,565).

The letter serves to mark the course of a nationwide campaign to rewrite state constitutions promulgated by the National Municipal League which abets unlimited executive rule through Metropolitan Government. Georgia is considering a rewritten constitution in preliminary form.

The Marietta citizen asks the legislators to toss out compulsory urban renewal from Georgia's basic state law, or to give citizens the right to vote on urban renewal. He wrote to his state legislators:

"I have assembled these facts in the hope . . . the Legislature will take appropriate action to make sure this vicious provision<sup>1</sup> is removed from the text of the new Constitution—or, at least, modified to the extent that never again may the citizens of Georgia be victimized as the people of Marietta have been during the past six years.

"The first urban renewal project in Marietta was heralded as a veritable heaven on earth. It was greeted with open arms in 1958 by an unsuspecting populace; disenchantment was not long in setting in. By January 25, 1962, 80 lawsuits had been filed in Cobb (County) Superior Court in connection with the condemnation of properties in the area. Eighty lawsuits in an area of only 63 acres—an average of 1.2 lawsuits per acre—will give you some idea of the heartbreak visited upon the urban renewal sector.

"In July 1962, with the first project still in a state of disarray and turmoil, City Council authorized the Marietta Housing Authority to apply to the Federal Government for planning funds for a *second* urban renewal project."

On February 9, 1963, overflow crowds in protest jammed the council meeting; also on March 8 and 9, when a straw vote of citizens present was taken, "The vote was loud and unanimous against it."

In 1964, with the second project kept dark, lots carved out of the first urban renewal project were offered for sale. The citizen wrote, "The prices are higher than the going prices in Marietta's most ex-

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<sup>1</sup> Article 7, Sec. 3, of draft, Georgia Constitution, 1964.

clusive subdivisions which have been developed with private funds. . . . The Urban Renewal Administration, aided and abetted as it is by the Marietta Housing Authority, will continue to gobble up one large slice of the City after another, unless some forthright action is taken. Urban Renewal, as such, should have no place in the basic law of Georgia."

The letter above is timely proof that urban renewal is a blank check drawn arbitrarily by officials against citizens' freedom and private property rights. Little-known covenants relating to race, creed, color, and country of national origin<sup>2</sup> are affixed on all land processed by an agency operating with Federal assistance, as practically all agencies do. Other land use restrictions are imposed locally.

In Marietta, the citizen has examined the eye-opening wording of the contract forms and deed instruments used in sealing urban renewal agreements. Citizens in other cities should do likewise, to detect the trap.

Under the present pyrotechnical situation of constitutional revision in Georgia, the state's entire urban renewal movement could be placed in jeopardy by revising the draft constitution accordingly—or more decisively by striking the urban renewal enabling act from the present statutes.

#### *Kiss Your Cities Good-bye*

California's state constitution is in jeopardy and may be completely gone before Californians awake to the menace.

The drastic surgery being performed on California's constitution, altering it from its traditional concept of powers reserved to the people, is part and parcel of the nationwide Metro attack upon all state constitutions, whereby Metropolitan Government pushers are attempting to change each state constitution from an instrument of limited government into a tool of unlimited Metro (regional executive) government.

The state of Michigan hosted a Con-Con (constitutional revision convention), packed it with Metromongers who revised Michigan's time-honored constitution and placed it before an alarmed and unhappy electorate. The vote was so close that a recount was demanded, but Metro won.

In Pennsylvania, the Governor asked for a Con-Con, but opposition spearheaded by the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women firmly defeated the Metro notion in 1963. If the constitution of the Quaker State needs changing, the women aver, the changing must proceed by careful amending, not by drastic and sweeping revision.

With Michigan and Pennsylvania, as examples, Metromongers in California sidestepped a Con-Con, placing revision in the hands of lay citizens and some legislators, the Constitutional Revision Commission. The group has been amply provided with materials prepared by the

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<sup>2</sup> Presidential Executive Order 11063, November 20, 1962; HHFA-URA ruling, April, 1962.



National Municipal League of the Chicago-New York Metro 1313 axis. NML helped massively to snarl the fifty states in Metro reapportionment, itself a back-door revision of the United States Constitution via the Supreme Court.

California's revision commission has been boldly packed with individuals of the Metro 1313 mentality, members of the League of Women Voters and the League of California Cities, which presently is trying to establish a regional government over Orange, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties, SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments).

Also on the revision commission is the manager of a county supervisors' association, author of a pro-regional government article in the *National Civic Review* (April, 1964), a Metro 1313 publication.

A former assemblyman who wrote the 1962 ballot proposition that bypasses an *elected* Constitutional Convention, is special counsel to the undemocratic *appointed* revision commission. Briefing the group, he implied that city self-government is doomed to vanish under regional government and inferred that the revision commission should see to it that the "new" constitution, ready in 1966, will be minus city home rule powers. In his words:

"Changes in our society may soon render . . . city home rule powers obsolescent, if they have not already done so, because enumerations of city home rule powers are apt to get in the way of metropolitan regional development needed to facilitate planning, physical development and services for the *metropolitan region as a whole*. With small municipal entities having certain constitutionally protected powers, the difficulty of establishing larger governmental groupings increases because home rule municipalities can and do exercise an effective veto over measures leading to metropolitan combinations." Quoted without the frills: "Cities are stumbling blocks in the road of Metro regional government, therefore city government must be abolished."

If Metro revises your state constitution to conform to that type of thinking, then kiss your cities good-bye.<sup>3</sup>

*Founders of the New Californias—of 1313 Beware!*

By 1970, there may be two Californias, North and South.

According to the office of legislative counsel at Sacramento, California's present capital, the establishment of the two states is legally practical. Many persons long have believed that the division is inevitable, but action has been hastened by the Metro 1313 contrived and court-enforced reapportionment of state legislatures on a population grid. The action removed the historic stabilizing power of the one house of state government based on geographic representation. As a result, the sparsely populated north of California is robbed and demoted.

<sup>3</sup> Working papers, California Constitutional Revision Commission, from Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, Sacramento, Calif., 1964.

Division of California, as outlined by the legislative counsel, follows: "The boundaries of the State of California are prescribed in the California Constitution (Art. XXI, Sec. 1). It therefore would appear that a constitutional amendment would be necessary to authorize the California legislature to consent to division of the state. Accordingly it would appear that the procedure contained below would validly bring about the division of California into two states: (1) Submission to the people of an amendment to the California Constitution authorizing the Legislature to consent to a division of the State; (2) passage of a bill by the Legislature consenting to the division and adoption by the Legislature of a resolution requesting consent of Congress to the division; (3) passage of legislation by Congress consenting to the division. Further, the California Legislature would call for conventions to draft constitutions for the new states.

On September 7, 1965, Richard J. Dolwig, state senator, San Mateo County, authorized proceedings to develop a citizen program leading toward creation of separate California states, north and south. Founders of the States of California, 790 Alcan Dr., Sacramento, has organized. The group, composed of responsible persons who desire to participate in the foundings of the new states, hosted the Charter Dinner in Sacramento on November 29, 1965.

There, Senator Dolwig<sup>4</sup> and other speakers gave an authoritative presentation of the legality, feasibility, and specific chronological program for the foundings of the two states. The Charter Founders Book was inscribed and an official certificate given to each Founder.

A new state to the north will give overcrowded Southern Californians a place to move permanently without a feeling of expatriation.

Nonetheless, the state-creating venture will be perilous. The very political machine that disrupted the entire nation with legislative reapportionment and split California, now stands alert to corrupt again when the two new state constitutions are drafted.

Metro 1313's National Municipal League conceived, planned and spearheaded legislative reapportionment. NML also writes prepackaged Metro state constitutions<sup>5</sup> which prescribe that the governor alone should be the only elected administrative officer, all others to be appointed by him; also, that cities shall disappear under regional government dictatorship.

It would be ironic, indeed, if advisers from 1313 were admitted to the table to plunge *both Californias* under Metropolitan Government rule, the domesticated version of Treaty Law (United Nations world government).

We wish the Founders well, but charge them to beware of 1313, the

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<sup>4</sup> Senator Dolwig is also a member of the California Constitutional Revision Commission (1965).

<sup>5</sup> NML's State Constitution, sixth edition and five prior constitutions, 47 E. 68th Street, New York.

syndicate operating on a New York-Chicago axis and headquartered at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

*No Self-Rule Under Metro*

Interest is quickening in city charters. In West Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, California, and other places, citizens are unhappy under council-manager charters that promote master planning, mandatory urban renewal, and install city managers (earmark of collectivistic Metropolitan Government).

In Huntington, West Virginia, citizens published their complaints: "Murder, assaults, breaking and entering, highway robbery, vice and most every type of law breaking is running rampant in our city." The leaflet, issued by the Huntington Association for Representative Government blamed inept administration and expressed a need for a new charter to enable the people to regain control of their city.

Former member of the West Virginia House of Delegates from Huntington, T. E. (Tom) Miller said, "Our charter was copied generally from what is called a 'model' charter prepared by the National Municipal League. The local charter board that framed the present city manager charter became members of that League during the very time the present charter was being framed. Members of that League (NML) were brought to Huntington and influenced the framing of our present charter."<sup>6</sup>

NML is the New York head of the 1313 Chicago political machine.

No form of government can insure protection from deliberate graft or collusion, but correction is swifter when citizens have access to the elements of control. Badly, NML's "model" gives control to the manager.

Citizens, worried by the repeated attacks upon their time-honored charters or who seek a charter to initiate cityhood, or who chafe under faulty Metro city-manager control, inquire, "Where *can we find* a model charter for the best form of city government?"

Although there is no model charter published that will fit all cities, there does exist a *model concept* upon which thousands of time-tested city charters have been patterned since the U.S. Founding: The American concept that individual freedom belongs to each human being, and that the sum of that sovereignty of self-rule belongs to the citizens of a political corporation, such as a city, county, or state.

When agreeing to a government to live under, free citizens yield to the governing body (elected representatives) only such powers or duties that the sovereigns (citizens) wish to yield. From that truly American concept has evolved the "charters of enumerated (listed) powers." By such *limited* charters, a people retain the greatest measure of control over their government, which *they limit* by the charter.

In contrast, Metro charters bear striking similarity to the European

<sup>6</sup> Speech at Cabell County Courthouse, 1964.

concept of rule by a burgomaster (village manager answering to a king). Metro managers bear allegiance to the 1313 political machine, centered at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, masterminded by NML, New York.

Metro charters invest enormous powers in the *appointed manager of the people*, abolishing elective offices wherever possible, and hamper surviving elected representatives. Metro charters forbid elected officials under threat of misdemeanor and forfeiture of office, from taking certain corrective action when city matters go awry under the manager.<sup>7</sup>

In stunning contrast, truly American charters of "enumerated powers" limit the governing body (representatives and appointees), by reserving to citizens the self-rule that is theirs. Man is free in direct ratio to the degree that he shackles his government.

#### *Home Rule Tearjerker*

Citizens of Conroe, Texas, have rejected a falsely labeled "home rule" charter, deriding it as "a system of home mis-rule."

Quoting a fictional "Harry Plunkitt," a booklet<sup>8</sup> analyzed the questionable draft charter prior to balloting in April, 1965. Flaws discovered included a Metropolitan Government provision "for the clearance of slum districts . . . that is," said plain-speaking Harry Plunkitt, "to take away a citizen's property and sell it to someone else."

Such features of urban renewal long have been promoted by the 1313 syndicate (charter-writing National Municipal League of New York and affiliates served by the Metro core, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago).

Approved by the Texas Municipal League, whose consultant "helped" in the drafting, the so-called "home rule" charter was defeated at the polls. Thus, Conroe joins the ever-growing ranks of cities where good sense overcomes emotion.

The home-rule label is used often by press agency that seeks to sell an unworthy idea through emotional appeal. Actually, there is no universally accepted definition of home rule, although it is generally agreed that states can and often do grant to a city or a county the power to control local affairs. The city/county then is said to operate under home rule, usually administered under a state-approved charter.

BUT—the resulting home-rule charter may be a council-mayor or any other type of government, even Metro's city-manager rule as promoted by Syndicate 1313. The city-manager plan has attempted to preempt the home-rule label as its own. Thoughtless voters can be misled by the emotional slogan.

Not in Michigan, though. There, where a bill is pending in the state legislature to establish charter counties, alert citizens have insisted on an amendment that changes the bill's wording from "home rule" to

<sup>7</sup> Charter of Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, Sec. 3.05; also National Municipal League's Model City Charter, 5th ed., Sec. 11, and 6th ed.

<sup>8</sup> Paul Grogan, *Harry Plunkitt and the Blank Check Boys*, April, 1965.

"Metropolitan government" charter so that voters will realize that Metro's big-spending government has been predetermined as to type.

In Portland, Oregon, voters will face "home rule charters" at both city and county levels in 1966. Reportedly, Multnomah County is experiencing a taxpayers' revolt and citizens "are fearful that if Home Rule is presented as an 'economy move,'" opposition against Metro will be ineffective.

Although Metro government is sloganeered as "efficient," the "economy" claim rarely is heard, principally because Syndicate 1313's one major attempt to declare Metro thrifty and economical was exposed as a hoax. Here's the story: After Metropolitan Government was established in Miami-Dade (Florida), the 1313 syndicate flooded the nation's press with the unbelievable claim that the "new government" had reduced the tax rate by 1.1 mill!

In view of all the extravagant Metro hiring, spending, building, and planning in Miami-Dade at the time, the claim did not make sense. This columnist went to Florida personally to investigate.

Questioned, a Metro finance officer admitted that the phony tax cut was achieved by dumping a reserve fund into the general fund. The artificial tax rate was then figured—and the treasury was bare.

Shouting "home rule" to win a manager-plan election is shabby politics. Promising efficiency without proving economy is unprincipled semantics. Both tactics are common in Metro 1313 politics, for Metro is big government for big spenders, with the "little" people footing the bills.

#### *Metro 1313 and the Police*

Possibly the nastiest snarl of Metro city-manager government anywhere developed in Fresno, California. On February 26, 1965, events locked dangerously when the appointed chief administrative officer (manager) fired the police chief, giving no reasons in the official notice.<sup>9</sup>

Councilmen and citizens were shocked, learning of the upset through newsmen or over the radio. The chief, fifty-two, lifelong resident of the city, had held the top police post since 1950. The city manager had been in Fresno a scant sixteen months.

Subordination of city police under an appointed city manager is a feature of Metropolitan Government that glorifies "managers" and bypasses self-government through elected representatives. A manual<sup>10</sup> published by International City Managers Association, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, the Metro 1313 core, states, "The police function should be administered through a regular city department headed by a police chief directly responsible to the chief administrator of the city (manager). . . . Appointment of the police chief should be made by the chief

<sup>9</sup> *Fresno Guide*, March 1, 1965.

<sup>10</sup> *Municipal Police Administration* (4th ed.; Chicago: International City Managers' Association, 1954).

administrator of the city . . . rather than by a separate board, commission, or the city council."

The same book comments that Chicago uses "POLICE 1313" for police calls. Actually you dial POL-1313 on Chicago phones, L being 5.

Generally, policemen prefer a situation of trust in which they are held responsible to the citizens they are assigned to protect, answering through an elected city council rather than to an appointed city manager who comes, more often than not, from Metro 1313's hiring hall in Chicago.

At the request of citizens, the Fresno police chief had lawfully launched an investigation concerning alleged construction deficiencies in Fresno's urban renewal mall, also regarding a cargo allegedly spirited away from a city auction of "surplus materials."<sup>11</sup> The police chief's work was brought to an end when the city manager dismissed him.

Legally the manager had ten days in which to produce reasons and a stalemate developed in March. Due to a compromise in 1957 when Fresno's charter was being adopted, the manager's power of dismissal is tempered by a technicality—a hearing before the civil service board. In public speeches in the past, the city manager asked for that section of the charter to be amended to give him super hiring and firing authority.<sup>12</sup>

Commenting on the power reach which would enable the city manager to handpick new chiefs of the protective services (fire and police), the police chief stated, "The matter is not as simple as some people think. It would be a difficult thing indeed for the head of either department, both of which are semi-military in nature, to exercise the necessary control of the department if he could be replaced overnight."

Under the Fresno charter, if the council disagrees with the city manager regarding the police, the council can fire the manager but cannot intervene to iron out the dispute. Fresno's charter bears striking resemblance to the Metro 1313 charters, published out of New York by the National Municipal League, and favored by city managers.

It appears that Fresno's explosive situation can be traced to its unwieldy city-manager form of government, the controversial Metro 1313 type which furnishes plenty of sail for appointed managers, but little protection for citizen interests.

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<sup>11</sup> *Fresno Bee*, February 12, 1965.

<sup>12</sup> *Fresno Guide*, February 25, 1965. The Fresno police chief was reinstated; the city manager was dismissed.

## Metro 1313's Invasion at State and Federal Levels

### *Syndicate Dons "Little Hoover" Mask*

"Little Hoover" appears to be an imaginative name conferred upon certain surveys of state government, conducted by Metrocrats and leading toward structural demolition of limited government at the state level. Costly unlimited Metropolitan government operated by appointees is the substitute for the vanished citizen self-rule.

Mentioned occasionally in the flood of political literature pouring from Syndicate 1313, especially that published by the Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, the "Little Hoover Commissions" which are revamping *state* governments obviously attempt to borrow name prestige from the *Federal* Commissions on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government. Those task forces, headed by Herbert Hoover in 1947-49 and in 1953-55 submitted reports to Congress totalling 1,632 pages, plus task force reports of several million words. (Hoover Commission Reports, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.).

Utah state government is a current victim of a pro-Metro "Little Hoover" foray, not to be confused with the original Hoover Commission. As could be expected from the Metro "Little Hoovers," a sweeping change is recommended for Utah's government.<sup>1</sup> The proposal increases the executive department's power and decreases elective offices, which is to say, cuts citizen representative control over government.

The Utah plan would: (1) reduce elective administrative offices to just the governor (and a lieutenant-governor of the same party); (2) abolish the elective offices of state treasurer and secretary; (3) make the position of auditor appointive; (4) eliminate multimember, bipartisan administrative commissions and replace them with one-man appointive departmental secretaries; (5) centralize power under the governor, moving the appointed department heads under his control.

Bearing the imprint of Syndicate 1313, the plan follows principles of 1313's state constitution models which are revised periodically<sup>2</sup> by 1313's National Municipal League, 47 E. 68th Street, New York. Surviving each revision is the Metro axiom concerning the state governor: He is to be the only elected administrative officer in the state, and Metro 1313 empowers him to appoint all others.

<sup>1</sup> *Salt Lake Tribune*, November 5, 1965.

<sup>2</sup> State constitutional models, 5th and 6th eds. by NML.

In Publication No. 5 (1960) of The State Constitutional Studies Project, a Metro publication series, NML stated, "Since World War II many 'Little Hoover' commissions have sought . . . to improve them (state governments). . . . Blame is seldom placed where it often belongs—on our constitutions. It is time long since to take a hard look at these fundamental state laws. Realizing this need, the National Municipal League with the assistance of a grant from The Ford Foundation has prepared a series of publications. . . ."

In Metropolitan Government's erudite campaign against American self-rule (limited government), two basic strategies appear, procedural and structural; together they total numerous varieties of Metro attack.<sup>3</sup> "Little Hoover" reorganization commissions implement one of the structural methods.

The irreconcilable clash of ideology, "wild" unlimited Metro Authority *vs.* American limited government, underlies many of the restless troubles in the U.S.A. today. Where bold upsets are maneuverable, the Metro constitution is toppling tried-and-true state constitutions which are based on the principle of limited government. In other instances, such as the attempt in Utah in 1966, radical Metro concepts are being promoted piecemeal through constitutional amendments.

#### *U.S. States Wear 1313 Yoke*

A Metro 1313 lead group has editorially attacked California legislators who sought support from other states for the Federal amendments that would nullify the Supreme Court's "one man, one vote" ruling, itself a Syndicate 1313 idea.

At the same time, another 1313 cell was busy killing off a California move to divide into two states as an attempt to rectify Reapportionment's political rape of the state's northern minority.

Concerning the first of the two incidents, 1313's National Municipal League in New York yelped, "It is shocking that they (California legislators, Ed.) as members of one of the least representative legislatures in the country should have the crust to go to such lengths to campaign for the continuance of their minority rule."<sup>4</sup>

The second 1313 incident occurred inside California, when the Assembly Committee on Interstate Cooperation torpedoed a brace of state-dividing measures as they were submitted for study.<sup>5</sup> The committee-men, being Metro men, hewed to Metropolitan Government's policy of collectivizing to reduce the number of independent units of government. Permitting California to divide would run counter to that policy, add to the total of U.S. independent governmental units, and constitute a major setback to Metropolitan Government's consolidation and regionalization.

<sup>3</sup> *National Civic Review*, April, 1964, pp. 207-9.

<sup>4</sup> *National Civic Review*, June 1965.

<sup>5</sup> June 14, 1965.



It is not sheer coincidence that most of the bill-killing committeemen likewise hold seats on Syndicate 1313's bastion inside California, known as the Commission on Interstate Cooperation.<sup>6</sup>

The identical 1313 apparatus exists in the fifty states. All state commissions on interstate cooperation (alternate titles are "interstate" or "intergovernmental relations") hook directly to the Council of State Governments, a syndicate unit at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago. In turn, 1313 controls the Federal ACIR, top of the structure. CSG is one of several 1313 groups empowered to nominate appointees to ACIR imbedded within Federal government (Federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations), Washington, D.C.

1313 publicizes CSG as an "agency created, supported and managed by the states." Rather, the facts suggest that one person, a pro-Metro man, must have started CSG on a letterhead in 1933, the claimed founding date. Not until 1936 did a state—New Jersey—form the first of the present 50 interstate commissions that constitute 1313's CSG.

There is strong opinion that the CSG structure violates the U.S. Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 10, paragraphs 1 and 3: "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation," . . . (nor) "without the consent of Congress . . . enter into any agreement . . . with another State. . ."

Aside from CSG's possible unconstitutionality, American citizens are finding it an extravagance. State funds in kingly tribute flow into CSG at Chicago while each state treasury is further depleted by maintaining the office and staff of CSG's "inside state" commission.

Citizens of Nebraska and Arkansas have notified this columnist of their resentment against Chicago-1313's meddling in state business.

The California incidents provide the most recent shocking examples of 1313 intervention. There is honest opinion in California both for and against division of the state into two parts. It is unthinkable that rank-and-file Californians are to be denied the right of studying and expressing their wishes on the suggestion, simply because the idea was deemed dangerous to Syndicate 1313 and was squelched by action of 1313 legmen recruited for the purpose.

#### *The Daggers (Not Perpetrators) of the Crime*

This writer has reported national and local events that spring from 1313, the core of Metropolitan Government which seeks to cancel out the institutions of American constitutional government.

The Metro cluster of "1313 groups" is quartered at the University of Chicago. It is with relish, therefore, that this writer calls attention to a University of Chicago law professor who deplores 1313's proposed court-of-the-union amendment that envisions a "second" U.S. Supreme Court to review and reverse decisions of the present Supreme Court.

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<sup>6</sup> California's Commission on Interstate Cooperation, also the Committee on Interstate Cooperation, 1965 rosters.

Of the instigators of the notion, Professor Philip B. Kurland stated, "The conspiratorial leaders were the members of the Council of State Governments. The daggers they proposed to use were the chief justices of the various high state courts to whom they would entrust under the resounding label of 'The Court of the Union' the power to review judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States whenever that tribunal dared to inhibit the power of the States. . . . The chief justices of the States would be the instruments of the crime and not its perpetrators."

The professor phrased it aptly when he pointed out that CSG's proposal would merely result "in the creation of a new Caesar" in the place of the present Caesar court.

In his conference talk, delivered before University of Notre Dame's Law School on February 29, 1964, the speaker went on to mention 1313's Conference of Chief Justices (of the States) which the Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, monitors by providing 1313 secretariat service to the state justices group. (See Metrochart, this book.)

Unaccountably the professor digressed, charging that only the so-called lunatic fringe, including white citizen councils, supported the ill-advised Court of the Union amendment. Facts prove that 1313's Council of State Governments propagated the freakish notion and channeled it through 1313's transmission belt into the fifty states where a few legislatures approved the dangerous plan. If established, CSG's Metro Court of the Union would be in control, and 1313 would have the last word in laying down the law of the land.

Professor Kurland caught an actual glimpse of the perpetrators of the crime when he termed them "self-styled patricians." This writer prefers the term Metrocrats in designating promoters of 1313's Metro.

Another Metromongering controversy involving the United States Supreme Court is its reapportionment decision regarding state legislatures. That decision was maneuvered under the watchful eye of 1313's National Municipal League at the New York end of the Chicago Metro axis. The unpopular reapportionment order may be rectified by determined action of Congress demonstrating additionally the superfluity of 1313's proposed Court of the Union.

Although millions of Americans believe that the United States Supreme Court needs a purgative, only a citizen strayed from constitutional structure would entertain the barbarian notion of sacrificing the Supreme Court as an American institution. The effort to do so—remember—sprang from 1313, the Metropolitan Government apparatus whose reason for being is to cancel out the institutions of constitutional government.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Congressional Record*, August 10, 1964; also *Terrible 1313 Revisited*, by Jo Hindman (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1963).

*1313's Mental Health Compact Hits You!*

The Interstate Compact on Mental Health affects you.

"Not me!" you say. "I'm not crazy."

That's just the point. Normal Americans *are* vulnerable under the wacky legal instrument. Worse, the compact has nothing to recommend it, medically.

Doctors are against it. Also, any intelligent lay person reading the compact can see its threat to human liberty.

In Georgia, the efforts of one lay person helped to block enactment of the compact in February, 1964. A two-page letter addressed to Georgia state senators alerted them against the dangerous faults of S. B. 187, the mental health bill.

In whichever legislature introduced, the text of the Interstate Compact on Mental Health is identical. Promoter of the compact, the Council of State Governments, so orders. The compact is one of the "mail order laws" which pour from "1313," Metro government headquarters in Chicago, 1313 E. 60th Street.

Too many normal persons have been locked in psychiatric wards, falsely charged with insanity by accusers with frightening motives: vengeance of spouses in pre-divorce quarrelling, disputes over money, political feuding. The list is long. The Interstate Compact can make it longer. Regardless of whether your home state is "party" (enacted the compact) or not, today, in twenty-eight states, even while visiting, you could be picked up on flimsy charges of mental illness, shifted from state to state, and assigned to a guardian under compact terms.

Take Article II of the compact. There you find "sending state," "receiving state," "institution." A "patient" is "a person physically present in any party state." The current party states are: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire. Also New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, and West Virginia.

An influential physician stated recently, "My opposition to the Interstate Compact on Mental Health is complete and determined." In his state, Illinois, the compact failed of passage in 1961 and was not introduced in the 1963 session.

The compact also has been defeated in the Texas Legislature, due to the efforts of physicians and lay friends.

In South Carolina a compact "party" state, the Charleston County Medical Society was given legal advice that the Interstate Compact on Mental Health is a "dangerous instrument" which can deny due process and take away civil liberties. Not only is the Society urging the South Carolina Legislature to amend the compact, the society further has resolved to call the attention of Congress to the matter.

The United States Constitution requires that interstate compacts

must obtain Congressional consent to be legal. The Interstate Compact on Mental Health has not been approved by Congress. In view of this lack of action on the mental health compact, it is highly doubtful that the present twenty-eight interstate compacts are permissible. Write your Congressman.

The question of constitutionality should be settled, particularly so in an area of law where *your* civil and constitutional liberties are at stake.<sup>8</sup>

*"Mental Health" Discredits Self Again*

A major victory was won late in 1965 when mental health legislation in decisive defeat was routed from Butte County, California. The battle carries a valuable message for all cities and counties beleaguered by so-called "community mental health" promotions because the forays stem from a common source.

In 1948 the mental health concept was originated for political use. At a world citizenship conference in London, it was agreed as policy that any person who objected to one worldism should be stigmatized as mentally suspect,<sup>9</sup> along with the truly mentally ill, or insane.

In the United States of America, the Federal Security Agency (United States Public Health Service) put the idea on the road. A "pattern" procedure was distributed for "putting away" persons deemed lacking in mental health.<sup>10</sup> Since Metro 1313's Governors' Conference was linked to the movement, it was mere routine to move mental health laws into the fifty states. 1313's Council of State Governments (1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago), to which all fifty states contribute annually, drafted a state-level mental health law,<sup>11</sup> bold in scope, short on constitutional safeguards and local control.

Called the "community mental health services act," the law by 1959 had been passed in New York, Minnesota, New Jersey, and in California, where it became known as the Short-Doyle Act, for its sponsors.

Mental health's 1965 drive for taxpayer money ranged from Oregon to Massachusetts, to be topped by Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller, of Arkansas, president of the National Association for Mental Health. Interviewed in New York, she said, "Dr. Will Menninger said we're all a little neurotic."

This year, mental health cost Massachusetts a \$3½-million increase. Despite a tenfold extension of services in Oregon, community mental

<sup>8</sup> Council of State Governments, Chicago; Texas Medical Association, Mental Health Committee; Illinois State Medical Society; Resolution of Charleston County (S.C.) Medical Society; Citizen's open letter to Georgia State senators dated Feb. 5, 1964.

<sup>9</sup> International Congress on Mental Health, London, 1948.

<sup>10</sup> Draft Act Governing Hospitalization of Mentally Ill, Public Health Service Publication No. 51 (1952).

<sup>11</sup> Community Mental Health Programs (1959), Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago.

health clinics "lagged" there. State and local matching funds and state grants are demanded. Los Angeles County, starting with a mental health budget of a half-million dollars in 1957, appropriated more than \$8½ million for 1965-66.

In Butte County, activity took shape in noisy demands upon the Board of Supervisors to implement the Short-Doyle Act.<sup>12</sup> The matter was aired in public hearings where mental health extravagance was assailed and the program's proclivity for attracting Communists was condemned.

In 1956 a recommendation by Hyman M. Forstenzer, of New York, favoring mental health was published in a California Senate Interim Committee report. Within days, the United States Senate Internal Security report (1956) exposed Forstenzer as an identified Communist party member.

When a Dr. Wayne McMillen promoted mental health in Southern California, the late counteragent, Matt Cvetic, identified McMillen as a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, "the legal arm of the Communist International in the United States."

During the Butte hearings, Carl Prussion swore under affidavit oath that, while he served in California as an FBI counterspy (1947-59), communist cells were directed to promote mental health programs; also "that the thesis of being 'mentally ill,' once established, would erroneously justify charges of mental ailment of one's adversary. . . ."

The League of Women Voters was "for" mental health services; "against" were Young Republicans and United Republicans of California, while greatest opposition surged from Butte residents presenting telling arguments.

Of the Butte victory, County Supervisor Don Maxon, unswerving Short-Doyle opponent, said, "It was a combination of two forces: (1) citizens who refused to be robbed of constitutional freedom and, (2) a taxpayers' revolt against tax-eating mental health services.

#### *1313's Federal Beachhead, or ACIR*

About five years ago, the 1313 syndicate set up a beachhead within the Federal government from which to bombard Congress and the fifty states with Metro laws and to have them enacted by 1313 "plants" acting as legislators. The 1313 syndicate spreads from a New York-Chicago axis headquartered at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, and 47 E. 68th Street, New York.

Financed out of your taxpaying pocket, but controlled by the 1313 syndicate, the Federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations yearly unloads on you a cargo of Metro trouble, patently unconstitutional Metro draft laws that would affect you in many ways.

The 1313 syndicate makes the nominations that control the twenty-six member ACIR through Governor's Council, National Association of Counties, Council of State Governments, and National League of Cities

<sup>12</sup> Division 8, Welfare & Institutions Code (California).

(name changed from American Municipal Association). All are 1313 syndicate groups.

The United States President names appointees to the ACIR from the quorum of fourteen controlled by the syndicate. Filling the remaining twelve spots, the Presidents (last 3) and Congress chose many Thirteen-Thirteeners, giving the syndicate's Metropolitan Government a ringside seat from which to advance its attack on the people's constitutional government.<sup>13</sup>

Chairman of ACIR was Frank Bane in 1965, a Thirteen-Thirteener, former head of 1313's Council of State Governments, the mail-order law factory. Other ACIR Thirteen-Thirteeners hail from states, cities, and counties that are infected by advanced stages of Metro government—St. Petersburg, Florida, where urban renewal threatened; St. Louis, where city-county merging attempts occur; also Connecticut, the state that has abolished county government and replaced counties by Metro-1313's regional government.

In Michigan citizens are plagued by the regionalizing efforts of an ACIR official out of Wayne County who was nominated to ACIR by 1313's National Association of Counties.

Then you find among ACIR's Federal members the three (Senator Edmund Muskie, Florence P. Dwyer, and L. H. Fountain of the House of Representatives), who, each year, introduce 1313's master-planning bills that would slap tight Federal controls over large areas of land, construction, and other private endeavors in the United States.

What does ACIR do? To tick off a few jobs,<sup>14</sup> ACIR recommends and tries to solidify into Federal-state-local laws: metropolitan planning agencies, Federal-state river-basin planning commissions, wide municipal annexation laws, amending the Social Security Act to give the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare power to meddle in state public assistance programs, to filch zoning powers from small cities, giving the big Metro cities that dreadful police power. The latter, of course, would be outright confiscation under the Metro principle that "might makes right." ACIR also would like to see urban renewal on a Metro regional base.

Until and if such supremacy comes, the 1313 syndicate including Federal ACIR, continues to wage a slippery fight to subjugate American citizens under Metro laws at all levels—shockers such as the transplanting of humans displaced by the myriad efforts of Metropolitan Government, the manager-rule that is toppling self-government.

That, then, is your Metro-1313 adversary which has gotten himself signed into a Federal law (Public Law 86-380). In creating trouble for you, ACIR spends hundreds of thousands of your dollars yearly—\$382,000 in 1964; \$410,000 and more estimated for 1965 and every year thereafter.

<sup>13</sup> Booklet M-17, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1962).

<sup>14</sup> Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Sixth Annual Report, January 31, 1965 (Washington, D.C., 1965).



**PART III**  
**THE METROCRATS**





## Metrocrat Foibles

### *A Gathering of Metrocrats*

For those who won't believe without seeing, the November 18-21, 1964, national convention of 1313's National Municipal League at the Sheraton-Palace in San Francisco provided an occasion to witness the work that changes American government into Metropolitan dictatorship.

One of the NML's several metro goals is to magnify city power by wiping out the rural identity. For instance, reapportionment of state legislatures is Metro's work.

Jubilant from recent success in engineering the reapportionment of state legislatures (suppressing the minority rural vote), NML now turns its attention to scuttling the California Constitution by degrees.

Given prominence on the convention program, Michigan's Governor Romney offered pointers on how Michigan was surrendered to the Metrocrats by rewriting the state constitution. Same is expected in California where the constitution is being revised in stages. The Metro rewrite language gives Metro appointees unprecedented powers to tax and to regiment the people.

A routine by-product of the NML yearly gatherings is the All-America Cities award to a "team" of eleven cities (analogous to football according to NML publicity). Although inbred, the competition is given a veneer of objectivity through the press-agentry of *Look* magazine which gives the event wide coverage each and every year.

Publicity value of the award began to wane after Boston won the title three years running. Bostonians experience mixed feelings of bitterness and amusement toward the prize because their all-America city is rocked unpleasantly and too long by Metro 1313 programs that are promulgated by the National Municipal League.

Boston is wallowing in deep debt caused by urban renewal. Boston is torn by the strife of families evicted by inspection and condemnation crews. Boston is riled by angry businessmen threatened by master-plan displacement. With this ironical background, Boston master planner, the Jesuit Rev. W. Seavey Joyce addressed the NML conclave on "Planning the Urban Region."

Other NML personages include Richard Childs, inventor of the city-manager form of government; John P. Keith, Regional Plan Association of New York; Luther Gulick, round-the-world Metro chief; John Bebout, constitution rewrite expert; and George H. Gallup, the polltaker who heads the All-America selection jury.

Also William Wheaton, director of the Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Berkeley; Governor Edmund Brown, member of 1313's Council of State Governments; and assorted Metrocrats from the California constitutional revision commission and ABAG, the established Metro bay area region.

Theme for the convention was inspired by the 1963 *Yearbook of Agriculture*, published by the United States Department of Agriculture and containing an entire section filled by pro-Metro authors. The *Yearbook* told farmers they were becoming a smaller and smaller minority, that their future as well as the future of their rural nonfarm neighbors is inextricably tied to the urban majority.

That sort of predetermination sounds strikingly like a dogma now more than a hundred years old which announced "gradual abolishment of the distinction between town and country." That doctrine was issued by the notorious Karl Marx in his *Communist Manifesto*.

#### *The Big Spenders' Club 1313*

Annual tax bills have been delivered and the outcry is great. Taxpayers have stormed city halls and county buildings. Public officials blandly promised redress, absurd formulas that lead away from the real and lasting solution—cuts in public spending.

Not only do taxpayers suffer loss of income gone for oppressive taxes. Worse, taxpayers also pay to have public officials taught how to extract higher taxes and to spend more lavishly.

Thousands of public employees, councilmen to clerks, in almost all ninety thousand local governments hold membership in 1313, the multi-group political machine with its head in New York, belly in Chicago, and feelers in Your Town.

Metro 1313 promotes the notion that people don't know what's good for them and that 1313's Metropolitan Government, run by an elite, will supply everything. Quasi-political libraries overflow with instructions telling how.

For instance, the game of manipulating the property-tax base to yield higher and higher taxes is a common topic at MFOA (Municipal Finance Officers Association), 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, headquarters for the 1313 take-over group.

In electing a mayor, citizens of Glendale, California, exacted his promise that he would investigate and report on 1313's influence on Glendale city government. Citizens resented the many 1313 membership fees that cost Glendale taxpayers yearly about \$3,640; also \$3,500 for an "inadequate" 1313-prepared salary survey,<sup>1</sup> and other undisclosed sums squandered by city officials attending various 1313 conclaves that are known to range from coast to coast and from Hawaii to Puerto Rico and European gay spots.

<sup>1</sup>*The Metro Boss of Glendale*, by Glendale Citizens for Local Self-Government, 200 E. Windsor Road, Glendale, Calif. Pp. 17.

In his report to the public, the mayor admitted that Glendale city employees belonged to 1313 through several of the groups, namely: American Public Works Association, American Society for Public Administration, American Society of Planning Officials, Building Officials Conference of America, International City Managers Association, International Institute of Municipal Clerks, Public Personnel Association, and tax-clobbering MFOA.

The City of Glendale has affiliated with the American Municipal Association, at the 1313 address; also Inter-American Municipal Organization, headquarters at San Juan, Puerto Rico; and the Committee for International Municipal Cooperation with eastern hemisphere quarters at The Hague, and western hemisphere site (before Castro) in Havana, Cuba.<sup>2</sup>

Questioned about the influences directed upon Glendale city government through such programs and activities, the mayor hedged lamely: "As to any implication of 'outside influence,' I consider this as having no justification whatsoever."

Taxpayers of course in all cities subject to similar pressures sensibly question the outlay of such money, for it runs up taxes. Worse, public spending will not be cut as long as public employees and officers are brainwashed by Metro 1313 notions of public grandeur.

Rather than wait for promised tax relief, taxpayers can benefit by forbidding city and county membership in 1313 and its many affiliates; laying down the rule, also, that public employees and officials must pay their own political 1313 fees, journal subscriptions, and traveling expenses to 1313's numerous conclaves on domestic and foreign soils.

#### *The Conscience-Stricken Flee Metro 1313*

Three men, readily admitting prior and present ties with 1313, the Chicago capitol of Metro government, have contacted me. The two who wrote from Maryland and Michigan have broken away from Metro and now warn against its threat to American representative government.

The Michigan man had risen to top spots in 1313: Conference of Mayors, International Union of Local Authorities, and once he had held a city-manager post. But also he rendered distinguished service as a mayor and an elected state representative. "I have seen from both sides of the fence," he stated.

Reacting against unworthy Metro practices and the power bloc behind, he now wages vigorous counteraction throughout his state against dictatorial city-manager charters, forced annexations, and urban renewal.

The Maryland man wrote, "I have been in city planning for eleven years. It took nine years for me to come out of the fog the 'liberals'

<sup>2</sup> For additional Re: CIMC, see *Terrible 1313 Revisited*, by Jo Hindman (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1963).

have spun around this 'humanitarian profession.' When I couldn't keep quiet any longer I spoke and got fired."

Appearing as a property owner at a public hearing while he was still a city planner, the Marylander told the planning commission that he had misgivings about "some things we planners propose, such as zoning and urban renewal. They are legal," he said, "but they are not moral. And people want to be *left alone* by government, to improve their property, to buy, sell and make a profit if they can."

The third Thirteen-Thirteener, a planning consultant in California informed me that he'd "gotten in bad" by expressing opposition to certain activities of the American Society of Planning Officials of the Metro core, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, and the American Institute of Planners, also nationwide.

The AIP makes no bones about its socialistic stance regarding land; its constitution states AIP's "particular sphere of activity shall be the planning of the unified development of urban communities and their environs and of states, regions, and the nation as expressed through determination of the comprehensive arrangement of land uses and land occupancy and the regulation thereof."<sup>3</sup>

The California plan consultant disclosed that planners claim to abhor "701 jobs" under Section 701<sup>4</sup> Federal planning assistance, yet the majority of self-employed planners, himself included, readily accept 701 contracts. He quoted a six-thousand-dollar fee to a city council on a job if done without 701 Federal funds. The city preferred 701 assistance, received \$29,000 from the Federal purse, of which the consultant got \$27,000. He confessed that he spent \$3,000 on printing alone, because for that sum, he "had to put out a quality job." As a member of 1313's ASPO, a copy of every plan he completes goes to 1313, the Metro core in Chicago.

The present-day crew of planners, drawing no line between public and private property, believe that land-use control should be vested in government and that public planners should have sole right to control the use of all land.

The unhappy California planner believes that he is being unseated by the new crop of planners. His fear is based on fact: At present, thirty-three universities are training city planners as compared with only eight universities twenty years ago.<sup>5</sup> The new hordes are being turned loose, a plague to themselves and to a decent citizenry.

#### *The Girl Guides of the Metro Movement*

It is time to answer readers long annoyed by the political meddling of the League of Women Voters. The political tag was verified by no less than the United States Supreme Court which, in 1960, exploded

<sup>3</sup> AIP Constitution (1960).

<sup>4</sup> Section 701, National Housing Act.

<sup>5</sup> *Miami Herald* (Washington dateline), December 6, 1964.

LWV's mythical claim of nonpartisan political objectivity.<sup>6</sup> The Court refused to review a lower court decision which held that LWV did too much influencing of legislation to qualify for estate- and gift-tax exemption.

The LWV, once an auxiliary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, carried on alone after the Nineteenth Equal Suffrage Amendment was ratified. However, not all NAWSA members joined the then new league.

Tightly organized at three levels, including state and national, and with locals exceeding the seven-hundred mark, LWV's alleged purpose is to attack what the girls consider to be vital problems of international, national, state, and local scope. A directive from LWV's monolithic top, when received and opened at the bottom, is handled with the avidity demonstrated by teen-agers cutting pizza.

LWV founder Carrie Chapman Catt, pacifist and internationalist, marked the organization indelibly. LWV stubbornly supports every move leading toward world government ("collective security" in LWV jargon), and thwarts any action that encourages U.S. independence. Accordingly, LWV militantly fought the Bricker Amendment, branding it "dangerous" to national security. The amendment, of course, would have protected the United States from the UN Charter, now believed to be the *de facto* supreme law of the land.

Amid the discussion group craze of the fifties, LWV's entry was *The Freedom Agenda*. Rashly, the girls committed the fatal error of permitting Communist-fronter, Zechariah Chafee, Jr.,<sup>7</sup> to prepare series booklet No. 11. Walloped by the whiplash of public disapproval, LWV complained amusingly in an intra-group publication, "It (Freedom Agenda) made friends for the League and no enemies we did not already have."

LWV has *supported* such things as mental health quackery, merging of city and county health departments, sweeping pro-Metro revisions of county charters and state constitutions, also river basin planning, a basis for Metro supra-regions. LWV *opposes* constitutional tax limitations; also the Liberty Amendment which would repeal the personal income tax and outlaw public corporations competing with private business.

"1313's" (National Municipal League) Richard S. Childs, originator of the city-manager plan in its present form, credited the spread of Metro government to two factors: his city-manager plan and the League of Women Voters.

Always pro-Metro,<sup>8</sup> LWV angered Missourians in St. Louis City and

<sup>6</sup> *Report to America*, January, 1961, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies.

<sup>7</sup> Eleventh Report, Senate Investigating Committee on Education, California Legislature.

<sup>8</sup> See various issues, *National Civic Review*.

County in the early 1960's when citizens beat down a Metro merger—and the LWV along with it. In Florida, LWV recurrently testifies in favor of the controversial Metro government of Miami-Dade. In California, presently, LWV appointees sit on the lay commission that is writing a new constitution for California along Metro lines.

Possibly the only exception to the League's image of thought slavery was the Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, LWV unit which in 1960 coolly published an exposé of "1313," the Metro core in Chicago.

#### *Rockefeller Government Goes to Press*

Recent moves during a three-week span in regional Metro government's deadly encroachment upon constitutional government reminds one of the card dealt face down in a poker game.

A columnist, who also is an editor often regarded as moderate, authored a recent release that blasted the present system of government in the United States as "outmoded," the fifty states unequal to their tasks, and proposed a system of regional governments.

David Lawrence, the columnist, topped it off with a suggestion for twelve regional governors and legislatures similar to the "12 regional systems such as the Federal Reserve Board has found useful." Published in Missouri, Lawrence's column stunned some of his following by hinting for a constitutional convention to reorganize the whole Federal system!<sup>9</sup>

In Arkansas a few days prior to that, Winthrop Rockefeller hosted thirty newsmen and their wives, gave a regional pro-Metro speech, complete with charts, graphs, and photos.<sup>10</sup>

Within the same time span in Tennessee, third of the state trio apparently selected to form a regional Metro core, a Knoxville newspaper sounded a pro-consolidation editorial.<sup>11</sup>

The news behind the news of those three seemingly coordinated events may be of more than average significance to Americans who won't willingly swap American government for dictatorial Metro.

Let's backtrack. About thirty years ago, Knoxville's rotund city manager, Louis Brownlow, resigned under fire. Responding to publisher David Lawrence, Brownlow joined Lawrence's *U.S. Daily* staff as a promotion man. Tiring of that, Brownlow changed jobs several times until he became the legman in setting up Public Administration Clearing House. PACH now is known as 1313, Metro "capitol," 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago.

Reminiscing that he obtained Rockefeller (Spelman) funds to set up 1313, Brownlow also remembered that David Lawrence likewise had become a Rockefeller beneficiary to keep the newspaper going.

Of the *U.S. Daily*, Brownlow wrote, "Mr. Lawrence . . . devoted an

<sup>9</sup> *Kansas City Times*, August 4, 1965.

<sup>10</sup> *Benton County Observer*, July 14, 1965.

<sup>11</sup> *Knoxville Journal*, July 31, 1965.

enormous amount of energy and thought and a considerable amount of money to the experiment. The idea seemed to be so good . . . that various public spirited men throughout the country subscribed to its capital stock. In particular, one foundation, the Spelman Fund of New York invested more than a million and a half dollars to support the effort."<sup>12</sup>

The daily newspaper failed. Mr. Lawrence started the weekly magazine that now is the *U.S. News & World Report*.

The Publisher's Newspaper Syndicate, which sponsored Mr. Lawrence's column, "Regional Governments for U.S." is backed by the Chicago *Sun-Times* and *Daily News*, both published by Marshall Field, Jr. The California Legislature's Joint Fact-Finding Committee noted in 1948 that *PM*, defunct left-wing newspaper was financed by one Marshall Field. The late Marshall Field III was a 1313 trustee.

If the foregoing framework is widely extended throughout the rest of the publishing world, it would certainly account for the present anomaly of why so-called conservative newspapers are plugging for Metro government. Such elements of the press are reluctant to turn away the easy dollar by which Metro corrupts, directly or through its system.

The sober question remains: Is nationally-read Mr. Lawrence an "ace in the hole" soon to be turned face up in Metro's gamble for power, or is his pro-regional Metro column merely a transient favor for early Rockefeller backing?

#### *1313 Escort for Communists*

A delegation of Russian Communists has completed an eyeball junket through New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles, the tour arranged by Metro 1313, the syndicate which glorifies centralized planning among its numerous odd pursuits.

Steered by a State Department interpreter, it is assumed that the Soviet data gatherers were met in other places, as in Los Angeles, by officials of 1313's American Society of Planning Officials, headquartered at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, and the American Institute of Planners,<sup>13</sup> who urge public control and regulation of private property.

The city and county of Los Angeles teamed in an effort that permitted the Soviet party "to get acquainted and to get information," reportedly the purpose of the tour as stated by the head of 1313's AIP-ASPO Joint Committee on International Cooperation. The same 1313 official also is a deputy director of the powerful Port Authority of New York.

Records of the Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission were handed to the Communists. High-ranking persons in the U.S.S.R. are bound to be Communists, else they wouldn't rise so high. Closeted

<sup>12</sup> Louis Brownlow's *A Passion for Anonymity* [his] *Autobiography* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1958).

<sup>13</sup> *Los Angeles Times*, March 19, 1965.



with public servants of the American people, the Communists feasted their eyes on American maps and plans and were briefed on the progress of Metro 1313 master planning in Southern California.

It is not exactly clear who let them in. The local office of the U.S. State Department was merely notified by telephone that the Soviet delegation was visiting. A spokesman of the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors expressed surprise to learn that the Communists had been through the County Regional Planning office, although questioning has revealed that no security measures exist.

Lack of anything more convincing seems to indicate that the way for the Communists was paved by the correspondence of the planners of the 1313 syndicate, the Metro force which avidly promotes state-national regulations and control over a wide spectrum of American private affairs.

In the face of magnificent free-enterprise construction in Los Angeles, the Communist group leader, Mikhail Posokhin, Soviet State Committee for Civil Engineering and Architecture, was quoted as saying to the Thirteen-Thirteeners: "The problem seems to be you cannot do a comprehensive planning job without an integrated authority beyond the local unit."

If U.S. Senator Edmund Muskie had been present, most certainly he would have explained that his Metro 1313 "comprehensive planning" bill was squelched by Congress but that he had introduced another rights-strangler (S. 561) in 1965, as did Congressman Fountain and Congresswoman Florence Dwyer (H.R. 6118, 6119).<sup>14</sup> The legislation bears the blessing of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1313's mouthpiece financed by the United States Federal government.<sup>15</sup>

There is vigorous opinion in the United States in which millions of property owners are unalterably opposed to bureaucratic controls strapped over their land and property rights. Total state planning control has eliminated private property in the Communist U.S.S.R., and Americans resent having Communists wade through public records here recommending comprehensive control. Who asked for the Communist advice, anyway?

Now that 1313's planning control syndicate has arrogantly brought the Communists through, it is time for security measures to be tightened to prevent 1313 from arranging another such sortie.

*Metro Hallucination—1313 Sees "Them!"*

Syndicate 1313's planning group, which entertained the touring Communists,<sup>16</sup> now has released an ill-tempered attack upon Americans.

<sup>14</sup> *Congressional Record*, February 11, 1965, pp. 2572-74.

<sup>15</sup> ACIR, Sixth Annual Report, January 1, 1965.

<sup>16</sup> "1313 Escort for Communists," see p. 119.

In a recent newsletter<sup>17</sup> the Executive Director of 1313's American Society of Planning Officials acidly attacked those he imagines to be his tormentors, and airs ways in which the public official can protect himself from "Them"—conceived as a "group, or group of groups."

Drawing excerpts from an article in the *Nation's Cities*, a sister Syndicate 1313 periodical, ASPO's newsletter continued, "They are probably better known to those interested in planning, however, for their pamphlets, fliers, and letters to local editors. . . . Most editors spot them quickly and refuse to print the stuff after the first letter. If the local paper continues to print the letters, this can mean that the newspaper, too, has joined the Radical Right."

1313's "Them"—you guessed it—are U.S. citizens who prefer American self-rule to big-spending Metropolitan Government promoted by 1313.

Now for a look at the author of the magazine article on which ASPO leaned. ASPO identified him as the assistant executive secretary of the tri-state New York-New Jersey-Connecticut Metropolitan Council. The tri-state battle was at its height in 1964, New Jersey staying out, and he was baffled. He wanted to know a great deal more than he could find out.

This columnist received a letter on plain white paper from the 1313 tri-state secretary. He gave a New York street address, posed as a college boy, wrote, "I am preparing a thesis for New York University on metro groups and the opposition to them. . . . Specifically, my paper will deal with the New York-New Jersey-Connecticut metropolitan region. I will begin with background material on the movement from a nationwide viewpoint. I would appreciate any help you could give me."

The Thirteen-Thirteener wanted to know "how is the anti-metro movement financed. Is the anti-metro movement unilateral or is it associated with any national group, as the Conservative Party, the John Birch Society or any other," etc., etc.

Whether or not his attempt resulted in a college thesis is not known. Uncovering nothing sinister, perhaps frustration produced his article, "Here Come the Hate Groups," in the *Nation's Cities*, published in November, 1964, by the American Municipal Association, now 1313's National League of Cities.

In print and reprint, the 1313 Director and the author agonized, "Know them and keep your information about them up-to-date and timely. . . . One sure way to spot their house on the street or their persons at a meeting [is] their habitual use of the national flag. . . ."

Continuing, "It cannot be emphasized too much that the leaders and their followers are implacable enemies of all public officials and the friends of none. Our sympathies for those poor, terror-stricken souls who have fallen for the propaganda must not interfere with our better judgment. . . . No one can afford to be tolerant of intolerance." (End of ASPO quotes.)

<sup>17</sup> ASPO *Newsletter*, January, 1965.

There you see the exaggerated imaginings of a type of Metro mentality working through the powerful structure of two core Metro groups (ASPO and NLC). Perhaps Syndicate 1313 will make the most of what has been started at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago headquarters. If so, you may expect state and municipal adjuncts to join the hunt for "Them!" Don't forget that your taxes pay for it, through the 1313 memberships taken out in the name of your cities, counties, states, and public personnel.

*Citizens Sharpen Pencils on 1313*

Now that budget time has come and gone, taxpayers may experience shock by toting up the cost of 1313 goodies which public officials have set aside for themselves during the years 1965-66.

1313, of course, signifies the out-of-town conferences, trips, conventions, meetings, dues, memberships, books, manuals, sample Metro laws, magazines, bulletins, and other devices released by Syndicate 1313 in propagandizing your state and local public officials into acceptance of extravagant Metropolitan Government—"Metro," with its half-baked political experimentation, urban renewal, and public master planning that controls private property.

City and county budgets tell the local story. They are on file at county and city clerk's offices and in public libraries. Test-checked were budget items, (1) subsistence of persons (rooms, meals), travel, and meetings; (2) dues, subscriptions; (3) conferences, conventions.

One medium-size city revealed that conference junketing expenses are tripling in the planning department and increasing 33 per cent for the mayor and city council. Dues to 1313's League of California Cities will come to \$2,000, and the tab when the city hosts LCC for an afternoon of turf racing and evening dinner will cost taxpayers \$500 more.

While it may be the opinion of city fathers that they become more sophisticated and polished by following the 1313 roundelay, it seems fair that the expenses thereof should be paid, not by taxpayers, but by those public officials and employees who take pleasure in that sort of thing. 1313 propaganda that rubs off on conventioning politicians carries an expensive wallop when tried out on the taxpayers back home.

Space limitation precludes listing all principal Metro organizations headquartered at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, but the following names may be connected with public budget items: American Society for Public Administration, American Society of Planning Officials, Building Officials Conference of America, Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, Council of State Governments, International Association of Assessing Officers, International City Managers Association, Municipal Finance Officers Association—U.S. and Canada—National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Governors' Conference, National League of Cities, etc. (See Metro Chart.)

Also the following adjuncts that are allied by interlocking directorates and programs: National Municipal League, American Institute of

Planners, Conference of Mayors, Maryland Municipal League, National Association of Counties, League of California Cities, County Supervisors Association of California, and others. Numerous subcommittees branch out, especially the internationally and globally oriented.

Through the structure, Syndicate 1313 trains its agents and grooms Metro ideas for acceptance. Thus, 1313's department for finance officers hails city income taxes, and rezoning for higher taxation.

ASPO, 1313's division for planners, encourages social engineers who scheme to redistribute the population and build "new towns." And so on.

A twenty-four page free booklet entitled *Thirteen-Thirteen* names additional affiliates. It is published by Public Administration Service, another of the syndicate group at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois.<sup>18</sup> See where the public officials go!

#### *Legal Pack Action by Syndicate 1313*

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

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

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

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

The case was carried to the U.S. Supreme Court level and NIMLO filed as *amici curiae* ("friends of the court") for member cities whose attorneys belonged to NIMLO, part of the 1313 Metro complex.

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

<sup>18</sup> See Appendix II.

upheld the lower courts, setting a precedent that helps strike down your right to privacy.<sup>19</sup>

The second example of Metro 1313 pack action against an individual occurred in the pending *City of Bakersfield vs. Miller building code case*.<sup>20</sup> A hotel was condemned by the city using a retroactive (*ex post facto*) building code published by Syndicate 1313's International Conference of Building Officials.

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

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

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

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

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

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<sup>19</sup> *United States Reports*, CCCLIX, 360, October term, 1958.

<sup>20</sup> California Supreme Court, L. A. No. 28224, 1966. William O. Douglas, of the U.S. Supreme Court, denied the hotelman's petition on a stay of execution, April, 1966.

## Challenge the Metro Tyranny

When we discuss Metropolitan Government, we are talking about a violent form of government which is destroying your traditional American government—your free American way of life.

Metro is government *unlimited*.<sup>1</sup>

In beautiful contrast to unlimited Metro government, American constitutional government is *limited*—limited by *You*.

Sovereign Americans limit the powers they yield to any part of American government. The power yielded is spelled out—that much power and no more. Such checkreins are limitations that 1313 hates, fears, and attacks incessantly. As you know, the headquarters—the quasi-official capitol of Metro government—is located at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on the University of Chicago campus. The contraction “1313” derives from the address but also includes by interlocking purpose and directorate, the “parent” body, the National Municipal League in New York. Literally hundreds of affiliate groups assist in promoting the infamous Metro concept.<sup>2</sup>

1313 attacks American constitutional government by whacking off your limiting controls from your government. 1313 then substitutes *unlimited* Metro in the place of the governing power formerly derived from *You*.

For instance, tax ceilings are an example of a limiting control that is viciously attacked by the Metrocrats,<sup>3</sup> for they covet wealth and the

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<sup>1</sup> Unlimited (“unencumbered”) Metropolitan Government is championed by theorists.

“No More Nashville [Tenn.],” newspaper article inserted by Sen. Muskie in the *Congressional Record*, October 3, 1963, p. 17731.

“Liberalize debt limits. . . .” ACIR, Fourth Annual Report, January 31, 1963, p. 10.

“Government in Metropolitan Areas,” commentaries on a Report by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; Foreword by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, December, 1961, U.S. House of Representatives, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Public Administration Organizations, A Directory*, Public Administration Clearing House (PACH), 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill., 1954. Pp. 150.

<sup>3</sup> *Finance and Taxation*, by Winston W. Crouch, John E. Swanson, Richard Bigger, and James A. Algie (“Metropolitan Los Angeles, a Study in Integration,” No. XIV) (Los Angeles: The Haynes Foundation, 1954). Pp. 154.

political power to control wealth, especially your private property, including land.

"Metrocrat" is a name I have coined to designate the individual who promotes 1313's destructive and tyrannical government. Metrocrats ply their peculiar trade not only at 1313 headquarters, but also within the structure of your American government—some as elected officials, some as the payroll variety and at all levels: Federal, state, county, and municipal. Also, there is the volunteer type of Metrocrat. You will find him/her in pro-Metro chambers of commerce, in the League of Women Voters, and sitting on urban renewal advisory boards.

1313 has many inventions to rob you of your sovereign right of self-rule:

#### *Rewriting Constitutions and Charters*

The current craze of revising state constitutions, city and county charters, is traceable to 1313's National Municipal League. Revision Committees in your state or city are urged to use 1313's draft constitutions and charters.<sup>4</sup> Ford Foundation is one of the tax-exempt organizations which provide funds to sweep away the time-honored and time-tested *limited* American constitutions and charters.<sup>5</sup> The state of Michigan voted in a Metro-drafted constitution in 1963, so hotly contested that a recount was requested.

Sometimes the rewritten product may fall short of 1313 designs. Be not misled should you see a Metro project in such an intermediate stage. Given enough time and enough stupefied public apathy, Metro amendments can sweep away any remaining control you have over your government and bring the laws into alignment with Metro.

#### *Uniform Laws*

In the ultimate Metro, all laws are to be uniform over all the land. At present, American laws differ from place to place. That is normal and logical: American laws derive from the consent of the governed, and because people in differing circumstances have differing ideas about the laws they want to live under.

A 1313 committee publishes Metro laws for introduction into your state and every state. You can buy a new set of uniform laws each year from 1313's Council of State Governments.<sup>6</sup> Really, the Metrocrats should *give* you, free, the 1313 catalog of uniform mail-order laws, be-

<sup>4</sup> Model State Constitution } Various editions, published by the  
Model County Charter } National Municipal League, 47 E. 68th  
Model City Charter } Street, New York, N.Y., 10021

<sup>5</sup> *National Civic Review*, February, 1963, p. 65; NML City Charter, 6th ed., p. iii.

<sup>6</sup> Suggested State Legislation, 19—, by Council of State Governments, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago. Various years.

cause your money operates the law factory that publishes it. Every state in the Union pays tribute to 1313.<sup>7</sup>

Your tax money travels to 1313's Council of State Governments through the 1313 commission which has been grafted to your state government. The generic name is The Commission on Interstate (or Intergovernmental) Cooperation. Certain of your *elected* State Representatives are *appointed* by Metrocrats to the 1313 commission. Whereas, you elect your representatives to function under *limited* government, 1313 appoints the same men to promote *unlimited* government. In 1960 I criticized that unwholesome Jekyll-Hyde dual allegiance.<sup>8</sup> The year following, 1313 published a draft Constitutional Amendment<sup>9</sup> to legalize the unethical dual positions.

You need not sit idle while 1313 rewrites your laws. You can cut off your state tribute to 1313, and while you're at it, you can abolish the expensive commission office now operating in your state government.

#### *Metro Is Anti-citizen Self-rule*

Government by appointees is basic Metro strategy. Appointeeship is vital to 1313's tyrannical purpose, because citizens cannot vote appointees out of office, regardless of scandals, misuse of public funds, or the blatant stupidity of the appointees. *1313 plans to rule you through Metro appointees.*

The career of appointed city manager was invented by Richard Childs, 1313's National Municipal League official, 1313's International City Managers Association sponsors city manager job placements. Established in a city and armed with the sweeping powers of a Metro city charter, a Metro-type city manager funnels Metro programs and projects from 1313 into the city he manages.

#### *Metro Is Anti-representative Government*

The "short ballot" movement was fathered by Childs, also, of 1313's National Municipal League. A ballot becomes short when elective positions are abolished and Metrocrats are appointed to fill vital positions in your government. In the fifth (and later the sixth) edition of 1313's State Constitution, the only elected administrative official is

<sup>7</sup> "Table of State Funds Paid to Metro Treasury—Council of State Governments." See Appendix I, *Terrible 1313 Revisited*, by Jo Hindman (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1963), pp. 143-44.

<sup>8</sup> "1313's Mail Order Laws," by Jo Hindman, *The American Mercury* (New York), January, 1960, pp. 33-44.

<sup>9</sup> *Governmental Structure, Organization, and Planning in Metropolitan Areas, A Report by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR)*, July, 1961, Appendix D, p. 66, "Suggested Constitutional Amendment." Developed by the Committee of State Officials on Suggested State Legislation of the Council of State Governments and contained in the CSG's "Suggested State Legislation Program for 1961."



the state governor.<sup>10</sup> Who knows when will come the day when some faceless 1313 committee will decide to appoint the governors? After all, 1313's Council of State Governments now is secretariat of the Governors' Conference.

Appointed Metro hirelings look to the 1313 hand that rewards them. If and when the Metrocrats kill off your republican representative government and give you Metro to live under, don't expect to control your tax ceilings, don't expect 1313 public officials to listen to your gripes. Being appointees and untouchable by your ballot vote, they don't have to listen, and you cannot censure them by voting them out of their appointed jobs.

#### *The Metro "Authority"*

A queer object, new on your scene of government, is the (Metro) Authority form. Found at any level, the anarchic Metro Authority, in practice, is found answerable only to itself (headed by appointees). The Port of New York Authority, straddling New Jersey and New York state lines, has defied the Congress of the United States and has refused to open its books for Congressional review.<sup>11</sup> On the Pacific coast, the Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency has flung a challenge at the courts, claiming immunity from judicial review.<sup>12</sup>

At present, Urban Renewal Authorities are the most plentiful of the Metro "Authority" form of ruling power.

NAHRO, 1313's National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, claims credit for the compulsory urban renewal laws now on the statute books. Of 1313's various programs, urban renewal is the one most immediately damaging to the personal and physical well-being of the American individual.

*Compulsory urban renewal is political legalized theft of private property.* Until you have observed at first hand the mass evacuations of urban renewal with Americans turned out of homes, until you have mourned the death or suicide of a brokenhearted, bankrupted American, displaced by urban renewal, until you have felt the rude insult of star-chamber urban renewal proceedings, until you have peered under the urban renewal shrouds that drape your own dying property rights, until then—don't shudder at Castro's Cuba, don't deplore the agrarian reform, so-called, in China and elsewhere, for you have more of the same parked on your doorstep—the same old, old spectre of land reform.

Compulsory urban renewal is the sphinx risen from all land takings

<sup>10</sup> *Model State Constitution*, 5th ed. (revised 1948), by the Committee on State Government of the National Municipal League, "The Short Ballot," p. 34.

<sup>11</sup> Return of Subpoenas—Port of New York Authority Inquiry, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, June 29, 1960, Serial No. 20, p. 2.

<sup>12</sup> *Los Angeles Times*, October 2, 1963; *UP San Francisco, Inglewood Daily News*, October 3, 1963.

throughout history. Urban renewal is a weapon, sharpened for diabolical use upon free Americans. Urban renewal's severance of your property rights happens quickly, neatly, and with the efficiency of an execution and within the hallowed halls of America—halls formerly blessed by the administration of American justice.

The false "private enterprise" amendment,<sup>13</sup> added to the old scandal-ridden public housing laws, produced compulsory urban renewal. The American public had revolted to see private land confiscated for public housing, yet today under urban renewal, private property is taken from one owner to be awarded to another. Some of the urban renewal land does not complete the transfer but remains in public ownership, tax-exempt. The portion of land transferred to private individuals is merely a transient Metro concession to trap greedy irresponsible individuals into promoting urban renewal.

Revelations disclosed in 1313 literature<sup>14</sup> and in actual practices common in urban renewal procedure<sup>15</sup> reveal that Metro Authority intends to acquire complete control of all land in the United States. While the land is held by the Metro Authority (even temporarily), land-use controls are applied by covenants running with the land.<sup>16</sup> Forever after and in perpetuity that land is subject to the control of Metro planners.

ASPO, 1313's American Society of Planning Officials, promotes Metro master planning, and master planning today leads to urban renewal. 1313 is attempting to pass Federal Metro laws that require compulsory master planning. At present, states and cities and Metro regions are quietly gaining control of the political power that will tell you how to use your private property<sup>17</sup> until such time that an urban renewal authority will take your land from you.

Compulsory urban renewal is criticized often for its *methods*. Massachusetts was thrown into an uproar following the State Auditor's expose of bungling practices in the Boston Redevelopment Authority.<sup>18</sup>

Mere criticism, while essential, is not enough! No American is safe

<sup>13</sup> The 1954 Amendment to the National Housing Act.

<sup>14</sup> *Tax-Reverted Properties in Urban Areas*, by Albert Miller Hillhouse and C. H. Chatters (Chicago: Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th Street, 1942), p. 110.

<sup>15</sup> Ann Redevelopment Project 1A, Ordinance 103,941 of September 3, 1954, City of Los Angeles, Restriction No. 5.

<sup>16</sup> *Land in Urban Renewal Project Areas Available for Private Redevelopment*, HHFA, URA (Washington 25, D.C., May, 1963). Index shows land available by "uses": Single-Family, Multi-Family, Commercial, Industrial.

<sup>17</sup> Via Regional Master Plans, etc., with elements (sub-plans) re: Land Use, etc.

<sup>18</sup> Report No. 63-H-79, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of State Auditor, Examination of the Accounts of the Boston Redevelopment Authority from October 4, 1957, to February 25, 1963, Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, Pp. 1-174S.

until you expunge from the statutes the original sin of urban renewal land larceny.

*United Nations*

The Metrocrats know how far they can go! When implementing compulsory urban renewal and unconstitutional Metro regional government, 1313 operates under the mandate of the United Nations Charter. In the UN Charter, you will find the vocabulary<sup>19</sup> common to 1313's Metro government—regional agencies, intergovernmental agreements, metropolitan areas; also you will find language repeating the mandate to force all UN members to conform to UN law.<sup>20</sup> Being a UN member, your country is committed to conform.

Although 1313 has drafted Metro Constitutions and Charters to replace present state, county and city charters to bring American laws into relationship with UN law, 1313 never has, to my knowledge, drafted a national Metro constitution to replace the Constitution of the United States. Under UN's World Government, the U.S.A. is a member "state," not a sovereign nation. It is working knowledge that, as long as the UN Charter is permitted to nullify your American Constitution and your country's nationhood, 1313 will continue to go to the UN Charter for its mandate. (See UN Charter, Chap. VIII, Regional Arrangements, and Chap. IX, Economic and Social Mandates.)

*"The Portable 1313" at Washington, D.C.*

Not content with mere unregistered lobbying status, 1313 pushed Federal legislation right up to the desk of the President of the United States. Signed by him in September, 1959, Public Law 86-380 established 1313's "portable capitol" within Washington, D.C. The twenty-six-member Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations is controlled by 1313, due to the process of nomination and appointeeship and by furnishing 1313 staff consultants to rehash old 1313 draft legislation for ACIR to implement.<sup>21</sup> "Advisory" in the ACIR title is a misnomer and it misleads. In its own words, ACIR has announced that it lies beyond the control of Congress<sup>22</sup> and that it implements its own suggestions. ACIR at the Federal level works through the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations; and through 1313's Council of State Governments, a law factory.

On the "portable 1313 reports," Metrocrats have identified themselves.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Regional Agencies, Articles 52, 53, 54 of UN Charter; Intergovernmental Agreements, Art. 57; Metropolitan Areas, Art. 74.

<sup>20</sup> Articles 55, 56, and 60 and Chapter X of the United Nations Charter.

<sup>21</sup> ACIR, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Fourth Annual Report, January 31, 1963, Pp. 25; and Third Annual Report, January 31, 1962. Pp. 32. Lists of consultants, Washington 25, D.C.

<sup>22</sup> ACIR, Washington 25, D.C. Publication M-17, November, 1962. Pp. 30.

<sup>23</sup> For ACIR membership, as of January, 1966, see Appendix I, p. 135.

The 1313 henchmen are registrants in both parties, Democratic and Republican. It is obvious that our two-party system has become infested by Metrocrats. They are caucusing for one-party control under unlimited Metro government.

Metrocrats openly demonstrate that they are changing the basic form of our limited American government. We must seek out 1313's Metrocrats and retire them from offices of public trust.

### *Retrogression*

It is tragic to see our majestic nation, through default, sink into the same conditions that oppressed the Colonists here in America. Why did those early Americans pledge on their honor and risk their fortunes to get out from under the haughty arrogance of a despot? Review their immortal Declaration of Independence and you will find the answer in the list of indictments flung at the Tyrant. Listen!

(From the Declaration of Independence), citing the king's command for Americans to "relinquish the Right of Representation. . ." *Compare that with 1313's "short ballot" movement which abolishes elective positions and which substitutes Metro appointees in place of your elected officials.*

Wisely the Signers of the Declaration pointed out that the Right of Representation is "formidable to tyrants only." Your American ballot franchise is formidable to 1313's Metrocrats.

(From the Declaration of Independence.) (The Tyrant) "has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People and eat out their substance."

*Compare that with 1313's swarming urban renewal inspectors, land appraisers, project construction workers, condemnation servers, and the Metrocrats on the Authorities' long payrolls paid by your tax money.*

(From the Declaration of Independence): against tyrannical seizures of legislating power, ". . . for declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever."

*Does that call to mind 1313's mock law factory which is grinding out uniform laws to control You against your Will?*

(From the Declaration of Independence): ". . . For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments. . . ."

*Observe 1313's craze that is sweeping the nation, rewriting your time-tested and time-honored state constitutions, county and city charters. That is 1313's frontal attack upon American limited government.*

Remember! 1313 wants complete unlimited control.

(From the Declaration of Independence): (The Tyrant) ". . . has

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ACIR Annual Reports contain current lists of members. The list in Appendix I is based on the Sixth Annual Report dated January 31, 1965, Washington, D.C., plus the author's February-March, 1966, correspondence with the commission.

combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation. . . .”

*How about the entire 1313 conspiracy which implements and gives assent to the collectivized principles of the unwanted, unloved, globally-despised United Nations Organization and its unlimited Charter?*

Think deeply, Americans!

Your inheritance of Freedom and Liberty, wrested from a tyrant king, was handed to you by American hands misshapen by Valley Forge hardship, fingers twisted by fighting fatigue, arms broken by the crash of cannon, shattered by shot and shell. Of such flesh pitted against the war machines of a Tyrant was Freedom and Liberty won for You!

Tyranny is the same always—whether Crowned or Upstart.

What are You going to do about the Upstart, 1313?

## APPENDICES



# Appendix I

## Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) (Membership as of January 1966)

### Private Citizens:

- Frank Bane, Virginia, Chairman
- Thomas H. Eliot, Missouri, Vice-Chairman
- Adelaide Walters, Mrs., North Carolina

### Members from United States Senate:

- Sam J. Ervin, Jr., North Carolina
- Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota
- Edmund S. Muskie, Maine

### Members from United States House of Representatives:

- Florence P. Dwyer, Mrs., New Jersey
- L. H. Fountain, North Carolina
- Eugene J. Keogh, New York

### Executive Branch, Federal Government:

- Anthony J. Celebrezze, Ohio, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare<sup>1</sup>
- C. Douglas Dillon, New Jersey, Secretary of the Treasury
- Robert C. Weaver, New York, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency<sup>2</sup>

### Governors:

- Nelson Rockefeller, New York
- John Dempsey, Connecticut
- Carl E. Sanders, Georgia
- Robert E. Smylie, Idaho

*1313 Quorum*  
Nominated by 1313's:  
*Governors' Conference*

### Mayors:

- Neal S. Blaisdell, Honolulu, Hawaii<sup>3</sup>
- Herman W. Goldner, St. Petersburg, Florida
- Arthur Naftalin, Minneapolis, Minnesota<sup>3</sup>
- Raymond R. Tucker, St. Louis, Missouri<sup>4</sup>

*National League of Cities*  
(jointly)  
*Conference of Mayors*

### Members from State Legislative Bodies:

- Marion Crank, Representative, Arkansas
- Graham S. Newell, Senator, Vermont<sup>3</sup>
- Charles R. Weiner, Senator, Pennsylvania

*Council of State Governments*

### Elected County Officials:

- Edward Connor, Wayne County, Michigan

*National Assn. of Counties*



Judge William Beach, appointed  
January, 1966

Barbara A. Wilcox, Mrs.,  
Washington County, Ore.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Term expired 10/1/64

<sup>2</sup> Term expired 10/9/64

<sup>3</sup> Term expired 7/31/64

<sup>4</sup> Term expired 10/9/64

Total ACIR membership—26;

(Directly

(Controlled by Metro 1313—14).

Chaired by Congressman Fountain, the House Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee agreed upon a bill to create a permanent ACIR. A companion bill was sponsored by Senator Muskie, Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. The bills culminated in Public Law 86-380, signed 9/24/59. Aided by 1313's consultants, ACIR immediately published a backlog of 1313 recommendations.

Syndicate 1313, notably NML, ASPO, CSG, NAC, NLC, etc., continues to supply data for prepackaged laws, sometimes under contract (See National Surveys of Metropolitan Planning, 12/16/63 and 3/8/65 by Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations).

## Appendix II



Portions  
of a  
1313  
booklet  
are re-  
produced  
pictorially  
on  
this  
page  
and  
following  
pages.

*American Municipal Association*  
*American Public Welfare Association*  
*American Public Works Association*  
*American Society for Public Administration*  
*American Society of Planning Officials*  
*Building Officials Conference of America*  
*Committee for*  
*International Municipal Cooperation—U.S.A.*  
*Conference of Chief Justices*  
*Council of State Governments*  
*Federation of Tax Administrators*  
*Governors' Conference*  
*International Association of Assessing Officers*  
*International City Managers' Association*  
*International Institute of Municipal Clerks*  
*Municipal Finance Officers Association*  
*National Association of Housing and*  
*Redevelopment Officials*  
*National Association of Attorneys General*  
*National Legislative Conference*  
*National Association of State Budget Officers*  
*National Association of State Purchasing Officials*  
*Public Personnel Association*  
*Public Administration Service*

This booklet is published by  
**THE CENTRAL SERVICES DIVISION  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE**

Chicago, 1963

## **"THIRTEEN-THIRTEEN"**

\*

Under the terms of a gift from the Spelman Fund, the University of Chicago agreed to provide the land, hold the title, and erect and maintain the original "1313" center for the occupancy and use of the organizations described in this booklet. The building was completed in April, 1938. An addition to the original building, financed by the occupying organizations, was completed in May, 1962. Public Administration Service manages the building, and, in addition to providing offices for the several organizations, operates for their convenience the various facilities that are described under the heading "Central Services Division" on page 23 of this booklet.

Numerous advantages accrue to each organization as a result of the choice of a common headquarters. Proximity leads to frequent and valuable contacts among the directors and staff members of the several associations. Although the organizations are separate and autonomous, they have in common, in addition to physical propinquity, the same primary objective: the improvement of the organization, administrative techniques, and methods of government—municipal, county, state, and federal—in the United States. In recent years several of the organizations have rendered services to foreign governments and to international agencies.

Another advantage is the location of the secretariats adjacent to the University of Chicago which makes it possible for them to use the many facilities found around a great research center.

There is opportunity to consult members of the Department of Political Science, the Department of Economics, the Department of Sociology, the Graduate School of Education, the School of Social Service Administration, the Law School, the Graduate School of Business, and the University Libraries. Unusual advantages are available to confer with skilled statisticians, psychologists, and experts in various other fields who are centered around the campus. Reciprocally, several of the directors of the national governmental organizations serve as lecturers in various departments of the University.

These organizations are, of course, entirely independent of the University, which is in no way responsible for the development of their programs. However, the cordial relations existing between those in academic work and those who are more concerned with immediate and practical problems have been of great value.

# THIRTEEN - THIRTEEN

## EAST SIXTIETH STREET • CHICAGO

### *Foreword*

**B**EGINNING IN 1929 certain national associations of public officials and other organizations interested in government and public administration established their headquarters in Chicago. Since 1938 these organizations have had their offices in a building at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, which was constructed for the special purpose of housing them. The principal organizations now identified with this building are:

	Founded	Office in Chicago
American Public Works Association.....	1894	1934
Municipal Finance Officers Association.....	1906	1932
Public Personnel Association.....	1906	1935
National Association of Attorneys General.....	1907	1935
Governors' Conference .....	1908	1938
International City Managers' Association.....	1914	1929
Building Officials Conference of America.....	1915	1958
American Municipal Association.....	1924	1932
American Public Welfare Association.....	1930	1932
Committee for International Municipal Cooperation—U.S.A. ....	1932	1932
Council of State Governments.....	1933	1933
National Association of Housing and Redevelop- ment Officials .....	1933	1933
Public Administration Service.....	1933	1933
International Association of Assessing Officers:..	1934	1934
American Society of Planning Officials.....	1934	1935
Federation of Tax Administrators.....	1937	1937
American Society for Public Administration.....	1939	1940
National Association of State Budget Officers....	1945	1945
National Association of State Purchasing Officials	1947	1947
International Institute of Municipal Clerks....	1947	1951
National Legislative Conference.....	1948	1948
Conference of Chief Justices.....	1949	1949

Each of these organizations is separate and distinct and entirely independent, but it has been possible for their secretariats to cooperate in many helpful ways. These organizations share the belief that government in the United States can be made more satisfactory if administrative organization, techniques, and methods are improved; and that the responsibility for such improvement rests primarily upon public officials.

# AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION\*

1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, and  
1612 K Street N.W., Washington 6, D.C.



PATRICK HEALY, *Executive Director*  
JOHN R. KERSTETTER, *Associate Director, Chicago*  
JOHN GARVEY, JR., *Assistant Director, Washington*  
DONALD A. SLATER, *Legislative Representative, Washington*  
ANDREW S. BULLIS, *Director of Urban Studies, Washington*  
LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS, *Director of Research, Chicago*  
RICHARD C. COWDERY, *Transportation Specialist, Washington*  
DONALD W. LIEF, *Managing Editor, Washington*  
RICHARD H. OAKLAND, *Director of Town Affiliations, Washington*  
BEVERLY COLLINS, *Administrative Assistant, Washington*

\*Name  
changed  
to  
National  
League  
of  
Cities  
December  
12, 1964.

*Officers and Executive Committee.*—Officers of the Association are a president, a vice-president, the immediate past president, and twenty members of the Executive Committee. The president and vice-president are elected at the annual meeting for a one-year term. Members of the Executive Committee serve for terms of two years, ten being elected at each annual meeting. Each elective officer, including Executive Committee members, must be, and remain, an official or employee of a direct member city, a member league; or a city member of a member league.

*Organization.*—The Association officially represents some 13,500 municipalities in the United States. AMA is the national federation of state leagues of municipalities in 46 states. Direct membership is available to individual cities over 50,000 population or among the ten largest in the particular state.

*Program and Activities.*—Through its Washington and Chicago offices, the Association carries on a wide range of activities designed to assist its members in meeting the municipal needs of urban citizens. These activities include developing and implementing *National Municipal Policy*, a statement of major municipal goals in relation to critical common problems.

In Chicago, AMA maintains a complete municipal information service covering all aspects of local government. Regular and special research reports are prepared by staff personnel and/or special consultants. Secretariat services are provided for the International Institute of Municipal Clerks.

In Washington, the Association promotes municipal Congressional objectives and assists cities on specific problems with federal administrative agencies; it also keeps the leagues and member cities advised on the progress of legislation and developments in municipally related federal programs. Washington staff members provide specialized consultation and information for the leagues on their own problems, conduct and supervise major Urban Studies projects, provide an Urban Transportation Planning Service, operate a Municipal Fire Defense Institute, and help U. S. cities effect Town Affiliations with "sister cities" abroad. AMA sponsors annual competitions in municipal public relations and to encourage improvements in league magazines; the Association publishes various newsletters, including *American Municipal News*, and expects shortly to launch its own national municipal magazine.

AMA's annual American Municipal Congress is devoted to discussion and needed revision of *National Municipal Policy* and to consideration of critical municipal problems related to an annually chosen theme.

# AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION



LOULA F. DUNN, *Director*

MARY E. DAVIS, *Medical Care Specialist*

MRS. VIRGINIA R. DOSCHER, *Coordinator, Project on Public Interpretation*

MRS. RUTH SCHLEY GOLDMAN, *Assistant to the Director for Program Direction and Personnel Administration*

HAROLD HAGEN, *Washington Representative*

SHAD HOFFMAN, *Children and Youth Specialist*

MALVIN MORTON, *Public Information Specialist*

MRS. ANN PORTER, *Assistant to the Director for Conferences, Membership and Administrative Activities*

MRS. HELEN J. WEISBROD, *Staff Training Specialist*

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## *Public Welfare Project on Aging*

JAY L. RONEY, *Project Director*

MRS. JULIA L. DUBIN, *Educational Associate*

*Officers and Board of Directors.*—Officers, who are elected by the total membership to serve terms of two years, are a president; first, second, and third vice-presidents; and a treasurer. The Executive Committee is made up of the officers, the immediate past president, and three members of the Board selected by the Board. The Board consists of the officers; four members-at-large, elected by the total membership; two representatives from each of the six regions of the Association, elected by the members in the respective regions; and, as *ex-officio* members, the chairman of each of the five national councils of the Association. Board members serve overlapping terms of two years.

*Organization.*—Membership is open to agencies and individuals engaged in public welfare and to others interested in keeping informed about the field. Members of the Association who are administrators of state or local welfare programs, state field representatives, state or local board members, or state child welfare directors are eligible for membership in the respective councils which operate as sections of the Association. These councils refer all action to the Board of Directors of the Association. Agency memberships provide special types of service.

*Program and Activities.*—The Association encourages and assists in establishing high standards of public welfare administration; provides for education in the field of public welfare through recognized educational methods, including seminars, institutes, workshops, conferences, and publications; provides consultant and advisory services in the field of public welfare; acts as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas and experience in public welfare; promotes the closer coordination of welfare activities; promotes training for public welfare administration. In all of these activities the Association cooperates with governmental agencies at all administrative levels and with related national organizations.

*Publications and Conferences.*—The quarterly journal *Public Welfare* and "Letter to Members" (about ten issues a year) are sent to individual members. Agency members receive, in addition, the annual *Public Welfare Directory* and special publications issued from time to time. A conference program includes a biennial national round table and six annual regional meetings.

# AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION



ROBERT D. BUGHER, *Executive Director*

*Board of Directors.*—The governing body of the Association, the Board of Directors, consists of twelve active or life members of the Association—the president, elected for a term of one year; a vice-president elected for a term of one year; nine regional directors, each resident in a geographical area, elected for a term of three years; and the last living past president serving a term of one year. Terms are so arranged that in no one year does the Association have a complete new Board. Elections are conducted by letter ballot on submission of a report by the Nominating Committee consisting of five active members.

The Board of Directors is responsible to the membership for the management of the affairs of the Association and for the promotion of the Association's purposes. It has the power of enacting, by a majority vote, such bylaws as are necessary for the government of the Association.

*Organization.*—Membership in the Association is open to public officials, consultants, and others professionally engaged in city, county, state, and federal public works and engineering, or persons having special knowledge, experience, or interest in any phase of public works activity. The membership of 6,000 persons consists chiefly of the administrative and technical personnel engaged in the planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of public works facilities and the management of public works services.

*Programs and Activities.*—The Association provides an information service to members; conducts research programs in public works administration and methods; maintains standing committees which investigate developments in the several branches of public works; cooperates in training programs for members of the profession.

The Association sponsors annually a national congress on public works and an equipment show featuring a wide variety of products used in the public works field. City, regional, and state chapters provide for an interchange of information and experience by officials in the chapter area.

*Publications.*—Regular publications include a monthly *APWA Reporter* and a *Yearbook* which contains the *Proceedings* of the annual Public Works Congress. Special reports, manuals of practice in selected fields of public works operation, standard specifications for public works construction, and bulletins are issued from time to time.

# AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

6042 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois



DON L. BOWEN, *Executive Director*  
GEOFFREY Y. CORNOG, *Publications Officer*  
BRUCE R. TRESTER, *Activities Officer*  
MARY M. OKIMOTO, *Administrative Officer*  
ELSA M. HARIK, *Liaison Officer*

**Organization.**—ASPA has 6,000 members and subscribers throughout the country and overseas—officers of federal, state, and local governments, teachers, research workers, consultants, students, civic executives, and others. There are also a number of agency affiliates—governmental, academic, civic, and business organizations. The Society is governed by a Council of 26 members and between Council meetings by an Executive Committee composed of the president, vice president, immediate past president, and four other members of the Council. Past presidents, chapter presidents, committee chairmen, and other ASPA leaders constitute a Forum to advise the officers and Council.

**Chapters.**—Over sixty chapters, located in major governmental and educational centers throughout the country, provide facilities for the discussion of administrative problems of all kinds. Their activities focus on management questions and also on the broad political and social setting within which public administrators work. Many Society activities, including regional conferences, are carried out in cooperation with the chapters.

**Groups.**—The heads of university education and research programs in public administration meet together in ASPA in a Conference on Graduate Education for Public Administration and a Conference of University Bureaus of Governmental Research. The Comparative Administration Group is carrying on a three-year foundation-supported program of basic research in developing nations. Other ASPA committees include the Committee on Career and Professional Development and the International Committee. ASPA serves as the U. S. Section of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences.

**Publications.**—*Public Administration Review* is a quarterly journal of theory and practice, including articles, book reviews, and summaries of public administration developments. The quarterly *Public Administration News* reports current events of the Society and public administration generally. *Management Forum* (part of the *News*) summarizes new ideas on administrative problems. *Public Administration Bulletin* is a monthly set of news releases on governmental administration. Other publications include the Reprint Service, digests of the Society's conferences, and special reports and studies.

**Activities.**—ASPA holds an annual national conference and regional and other meetings dealing with various phases of public administration. Through its Management Institute series the Society has pioneered in executive training. It also conducts a personnel exchange, provides information about public administration, fosters the development of administrative standards, encourages general recognition of public administrators, and provides various services for individual career development.



## AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS



DENNIS O'HARROW, *Executive Director*  
MARJORIE S. BERGER, *Assistant Director*  
JAMES H. PICKFORD, *Assistant Director*

*Purpose and Program.*—ASPO's purpose is to foster the best techniques and decisions for the planned development of communities and regions. To carry out this objective, the ASPO program of activities is concerned with seeking out and presenting new ideas and proposals; conducting and publishing research directed toward solutions to current and foreseen problems; examining and evaluating current practices and procedures; providing extensive professional services and publications to professionals and laymen in planning and related environmental development fields; and serving as a clearing house for information on all aspects of planning and planning personnel. The ASPO Planning Advisory Service, a research and inquiry-answering service instituted in 1949 on an annual subscription basis, provides advice on specific inquiries and a series of monthly research reports. Personnel services provide the primary source of information on job openings and the definitive studies on recruitment and salaries of professional planners. Consulting services, special studies, analyses, and critical reviews are additional aspects of the research and field services available. Other activities include the annual National Planning Conference; workshops on a variety of planning problems; and collaboration on a continuing basis and participation in joint projects with local, national, and international organizations and committees in planning and related fields.

*Organization.*—ASPO is a nonprofit organization founded in 1934 and incorporated under Illinois laws. Officers and a twelve-member Board of Directors are elected by the members. The membership includes officials of public and private planning agencies; professional planners; planning educators and students; public officials; business and civic leaders; professionals in fields related to planning; and any persons interested in ASPO's purposes and activities.

*Publications.*—The *ASPO Newsletter*, issued monthly, provides information on planning projects, events of major importance, significant legislation and court decisions, and a bibliography of current publications. *Jobs in Planning*, issued semimonthly to members, advertises annually some 800 available positions. *Planning*, the annual publication in book form of papers presented at the ASPO conference, is issued to members and is also available for purchase. *Zoning Digest*, a monthly publication providing a convenient source of information on all zoning decisions of the appellate courts in the United States and articles by zoning experts, is available on annual subscription. *Planning Advisory Service Information Reports* are released for sale to nonsubscribers five years after publication, if currently valid. Special reports, bibliographies, and books are published periodically.

# BUILDING OFFICIALS CONFERENCE OF AMERICA

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PAUL E. BASELER, *Executive Director*

*Officers and Executive Committee.*—The affairs of the Conference are directed by an Executive Committee consisting of the president, two vice-presidents, the secretary, the treasurer, eight members-at-large, and the two immediate past presidents. The officers are elected by the membership at the annual meeting of the Conference for a period of one year. Members-at-large of the Committee are elected for two-year terms, with half of the members elected each year. Members of the Executive Committee must be employees of a governmental unit in responsible charge of the regulation of building construction, use, or related activity.

*Organization.*—The Conference was organized in 1915. The major membership consists of public officials who formulate or administer laws governing the planning, construction, and use of buildings and closely related matters. Other classes of membership are provided to maintain close contact with all phases of the construction industry.

*Purpose and Activities.*—The purpose of the Conference is to encourage and assist local governments in the establishment, maintenance, and administration of minimum requirements for the construction and use of buildings to secure public safety to life and limb. It seeks to make possible the use by the public of new materials and construction techniques which have been proved safe, and to increase the knowledge and understanding of its members in their proper application. Through national, regional, and local meetings, the Conference strives to promote improvement of administrative organization, techniques, and methods in government relating to the regulation of buildings and their use. In many ways it also tries to increase public awareness of the advantages of building construction regulations.

*Publications.*—The Conference publishes Building Codes which can be adopted by local governments without obligation; the Abridged Code is suitable for rural, suburban, and small urban communities of 25,000 population, while the Basic Code serves the larger communities. Annual supplements to these codes are issued, containing changes to keep them up-to-date with new developments in construction materials and techniques.

A monthly bulletin keeps members advised of pertinent advances in the organization and technology. Periodic reports are issued describing behavior of building materials and products; and consultation and advisory services are available for local communities.

## COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL COOPERATION—U.S.A.

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PATRICK HEALY, American Municipal Association, *Chairman*. ORIN F. NOLTING, International City Managers' Association, and JOHN J. GUNTHER, U.S. Conference of Mayors, *Vice-Chairmen*. HERBERT A. OLSON, Public Administration Service, *Secretary-Treasurer*. *Secretariat*: 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

*Organization Members*.—American Municipal Association; American Public Works Association; American Society for Public Administration; American Society of Planning Officials; Bureau of Public Administration, University of California; County Supervisors Association of California; Institute of Public Administration; International City Managers' Association; League of California Cities; Maryland Municipal League; Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada; National Association of County Officials; National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials; National Municipal League; Public Administration Service; Public Personnel Association; United States Conference of Mayors.

*The U.S. Committee*.—The Committee provides a means through which American organizations and municipalities can participate in the activities of the International Union of Local Authorities, an organization concerned with local government and community affairs throughout the world.

*The International Union of Local Authorities*.—The International Union was founded in 1913 by national associations of towns and other local government authorities. The major function of the Union is to enhance international municipal cooperation for improvement of urban living by gathering and disseminating information on advanced techniques of public administration. The Union has held international congresses, publishes periodicals in several languages, and renders inquiry services to its members. *Headquarters*: 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, The Netherlands. *Secretary General*, N. Arkema.

*Municipal Membership*.—The U.S. Committee urges the cities of the United States and its possessions to pay dues annually and to participate in the activities of IULA.

## CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICES



*The staff of the Council of State Governments serves as the staff of the Conference of Chief Justices.*

*Organization.*—The Conference of Chief Justices was organized in 1949. It comprises the Chief Justices of the courts of last resort of all of the states and Puerto Rico. It has an Executive Council composed of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and five additional members of the Conference. The Council of State Governments serves as secretariat for the Conference.

*Program and Activities.*—The Conference was organized to facilitate consultation among the Justices on problems of judicial administration. It provides a means for joint consideration of judicial processes and procedures and for methods of effecting improvements in these areas.

The secretariat conducts studies in the field of judicial administration at the request of the Conference. It makes information available concerning the organization and functioning of courts in various states and concerning progress in judicial administration.

# COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

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BREVARD CRIFFIELD, *Executive Director*

CHARLES F. SCHWAN, JR., *Director,  
Washington Office.*

WILLIAM L. FRIDERICK, *Director,  
Eastern Office, New York City*

ELTON K. MCQUERRY, *Director,  
Western Office, San Francisco*

HERBERT L. WILTSEE, *Director,  
Southern Office, Atlanta*

CHARLES A. BYRLEY, *Director,  
Midwestern Office, Chicago*

**Organization.**—The Council of State Governments is a joint governmental agency established by the states, for service to the states, and entirely supported by the states. Each state has a Commission on Interstate Cooperation or similar body, a typical Commission comprising members of both houses of the legislature and administrative officials. Membership on the Board of Managers includes state-designated members from each of the states; ten managers-at-large; the nine members of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference; the presiding heads of nine other associations of state officials; the Honorary President of the Council; and one life member of the Board. The Board meets annually and at special call to consider Council policy. It has an Executive Committee which acts for the Board between its meetings.

**Program and Activities.**—The Council is the secretariat for the Governors' Conference; the Conference of Chief Justices; the National Legislative Conference; the national associations of Attorneys General, State Budget Officers, and State Purchasing Officials; the Parole and Probation Compact Administrators' Association; the Juvenile Compact Administrators' Association; and the National Conference of Court Administrative Officers. The Council has a cooperative arrangement with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Objectives of the Council are to assist the state governments in improving their legislative, administrative, and judicial practices and services, to promote interstate cooperation, and to facilitate and improve state-local and state-federal relations.

The Council contributes to the realization of these goals, as the agency of all the states, by conducting research projects and reporting on them; maintaining an inquiry-and-information service available to state agencies, officials, and legislators; serving as a clearing house through which the states exchange their own information; and holding national and regional meetings in which state officials and legislators survey common problems.

**Publications.**—Regular publications of the Council include *The Book of the States* (biennial), the quarterly journal, *State Government*, the monthly *State Government News*, *Suggested State Legislation* (annual), *Washington Bulletin*, and proceedings of conferences. Recent special reports include *American Legislatures: Structure and Procedures*, *A State Department of Administration*, *Planning Services for State Government*, *Reciprocal State Legislation to Enforce the Support of Dependents*, *State Action in the Field of Aging*, *State Action in Mental Health*, *The States and the Metropolitan Problem*, and *State Administration of Water Resources*.

# FEDERATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATORS



CHARLES F. CONLON, *Executive Director*

LEON ROTHENBERG, *Research Director*

*Governing Board.*—The Federation is governed by a board of trustees made up of representatives from the Federation's constituent organizations—the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATORS, NATIONAL TOBACCO TAX ASSOCIATION, and NORTH AMERICAN GASOLINE TAX CONFERENCE—together with several members elected at large from among federal, state, and city tax administrators and their staffs, and also revenue officials of Canada.

*Program and Activities.*—The object of the Federation is to improve the operating techniques and to advance the professional standards of tax administrators. Its secretariat acts as a clearing house for the various specialized tax fields and authorities. It sponsors common administrative practices and joint administrative action among the tax agencies of the several states and the other levels of government. The Federation also collaborates with other national associations interested in more efficiently administering particular taxes and sponsors and conducts conferences of tax administrators.

*Publications.*—Regular publications include the monthly *Tax Administrators News* and the annual *Proceedings* of the National Association of Tax Administrators, National Tobacco Tax Association, and North American Gasoline Tax Conference. Special studies in taxation and tax administration are published in numbered series of reports and memoranda which are listed at time of issue in *Tax Administrators News*.

## GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE



*The staff of the Council of State Governments serves as the staff of the Governors' Conference.*

*Organization.*—The Governors' Conference, organized in 1908, is the association of the Governors of all states, commonwealths, and territories of the United States. Its Executive Committee is composed of nine Governors, including the Chairman of the Conference, all elected for a period of one year by the Conference at its regular annual meeting. The Executive Director of the Council of State Governments is Secretary-Treasurer of the Governors' Conference, and the staff of the Council serves as its secretariat.

*Program and Activities.* —The Governors' Conference is an organization established and operated for the purpose of improving state government, working for solutions of governmental problems that require interstate cooperation, and facilitating federal-state and state-local relations with respect to intergovernmental problems.

At the annual meetings of the Conference, through round-table discussions, the Governors explore matters of common interest to all of the states. Resolutions are adopted expressing official opinions of the Conference.

The Executive Committee serves on the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments. Individually, the Governors use the research and service facilities of the Council, and further cooperate with it through administrative appointees to the state Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. *Proceedings* of the Governors' Conference are published annually.

# INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ASSESSING OFFICERS



ALBERT W. NOONAN, *Executive Director*

*Executive Board.*—The governing body of the Association is the Executive Board. It consists of nine members, including a president, a vice-president, and an immediate past president. Officers and members of the Board are elected by the membership at the annual meeting.

*Organization.*—The regular membership is composed of public officials of states and their political subdivisions regularly engaged in the assessment of property taxes, and includes state tax commissioners and county, township, and city assessing officers. Associate membership is available to persons regularly employed in governmental or educational work who are not eligible for regular membership. Subscribing membership is open to all other persons who are in sympathy with the objectives of the Association.

*Program and Activities.*—The Association is organized for the following purposes: to improve standards of assessment practice; to provide a clearinghouse for the collection and distribution of useful information relating to assessment practice; to educate the taxpaying public on the true nature and importance of the work performed by assessing officers; to engage in research and publish the results of studies; to elevate the standards of personnel requirements in assessment offices; to cooperate with other public and private agencies interested in improving tax administration; and in every proper way to promote justice and equity in the distribution of the tax burden.

The Association maintains an inquiry and consulting service for its members. It publishes the monthly *Assessors' News Letter* and a series of special bulletins and research reports. An annual national conference on assessment administration is sponsored by the Association, as well as occasional regional conferences. Assistance is also rendered in the arrangement and conduct of state conferences and schools for assessing officers.



# INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION



ORIN F. NOLTING, *Executive Director*  
ROBERT L. BROWN, *Assistant Director*

*Executive Board.*—Officers are a president and eleven regional vice-presidents, elected for two-year terms, and an executive director appointed by the Board. The Board consists of these officers and the five last past presidents remaining in continuous active service as managers.

*Organization.*—The Association was organized in 1914. The membership is composed of city managers—i.e., "administrative heads of municipalities appointed by their governing bodies." Classifications also are provided for administrative assistants, students, and specialists in public administration.

*Program and Activities.*—The Association aids in the improvement of local government administration. It encourages city managers to administer the affairs of their cities in accordance with the best methods developed through research, practical application, and actual experience. Toward this end the Association holds an annual conference; conducts MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICE, a consulting service by mail to cities and towns on a subscription basis; conducts the INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION, which offers 11 correspondence courses; conducts or sponsors research in significant areas of municipal administration; and sponsors the annual ADVANCED MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAM for city managers and assistants to managers.

*Publications.*—The Association publishes *Public Management*, a monthly journal devoted to local government administration, now in its 44th year; *The Municipal Year Book*, annually since 1934, the authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities; a semimonthly *City Managers' News Letter*, which lists manager vacancies and appointments, announces new members, and carries Association news. It also issues each year the *Directory of Council-Manager Cities* and a *Directory of Assistants to City Managers*.

Current special publications include *The Selection of a City Manager, Handbook for Councilmen in Council-Manager Cities, City Management—A Growing Profession, Checklist on How To Improve Municipal Services, The Role of the City Manager in Policy Formulation, Specifications for Municipal Reports, and A Suggested Code of Ethics for Municipal Officials and Employees.* (Complete list of ICMA publications available on request.)

The Association also publishes 11 management manuals which are used for reference and for the training courses of the INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION. Titles of these manuals are: *The Technique of Municipal Administration, Municipal Finance Administration, Municipal Personnel Administration, Local Planning Administration, Municipal Fire Administration, Municipal Police Administration, Municipal Public Works Administration, Municipal Recreation Administration, Supervisory Methods in Municipal Administration, Management Practices for Smaller Cities, and Administration of Community Health Services.*

# INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS



*The American Municipal Association serves as secretary for the International Institute of Municipal Clerks.*

*Officers and Executive Committee.*—Officers of the Institute consist of a president, five vice-presidents, numerically designated, and twelve trustees. The officers are elected at the annual meeting for a one-year term. The trustees serve for a three-year term, four being elected at each annual meeting. A secretary-treasurer is appointed by the Executive Committee. The Institute's governing body is an Executive Committee consisting of the president, the five vice-presidents, the twelve trustees, the secretary-treasurer, the immediate past president, and the chairman of the Advisory Committee. This last official is elected to the position by the twenty-five members of the Advisory Committee, who are themselves appointed annually by the Executive Committee. Only active members may hold any office. Vacancies are filled for the unexpired term by majority vote of the Executive Committee.

*Organization.*—The International Institute of Municipal Clerks was organized in 1947. Membership is composed of municipal clerks, secretaries, recorders, and similarly designated officials serving as "city clerks" of their municipalities; a few assistants and deputies and a few county clerks are also members. Although the membership is predominantly American and Canadian, a small but increasing number of officials of other nationalities are enrolled.

*Program and Activities.*—The objectives of the Institute include promotion of the general welfare of municipalities and improvement of municipal government and administration. It seeks to promote wider intensified civic consciousness of the importance of municipal government, with particular reference to those services and facilities administered by the municipal clerk. It maintains, for service to its members, facilities for study and research, and for the development, exchange, and dissemination of information, ideas, and techniques relating to municipal government, particularly such as are of interest to the municipal clerk. The Institute holds a national conference annually, *Proceedings* of which are distributed to the membership. The Institute publishes monthly the *IIMC News Letter* and also special research reports on subjects of particular interest to the municipal clerk.

# MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA



JOSEPH F. CLARK, *Executive Director*  
INGRID PETERSON, *Deputy Director*  
ROBERT L. FUNK, *Assistant Director*

*Executive Board.*—The Association is governed by an Executive Board of ten persons consisting of the president, the two most recent immediate past presidents who are still eligible to active membership, the vice-president, and six members elected at large, two of whom are elected each year for a term of three years. All are active public officials.

*Organization.*—The active membership is composed of governmental units represented by public officials, such as accounting and budget officers, auditors, comptrollers, directors of finance, treasurers, and tax collectors of cities, towns, boroughs, villages, school districts, special districts, and counties, as well as provincial, state, and federal officials concerned with finance and accounting. Many independent accountants and attorneys specializing in municipal and other governmental level work are associate members. Total membership is more than 3,500. The Association was organized in 1906.

*Program and Activities.*—The Association acts as a professional association and service bureau for its members. It gathers data of current interest and formulates principles of accounting and finance. Since 1934 the Association has sponsored, financed, and provided the secretariat for the work of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING. This was formed, with the cooperation of the leading societies and associations of accountants and public officials, to develop national standards and principles for municipal and governmental accounting, financial reporting, and account classifications. The Association has prepared and published numerous books and pamphlets dealing with municipal and governmental accounting, municipal debt, budgets, revenues, public employee retirement and pensions, and phases of their administration. A number of working committees feature the Association program. The Association cooperates in conducting short-course schools for finance officers in several states and provinces.

*Publications and Technical Service.*—The Association publishes a quarterly magazine, *Municipal Finance* (February, May, August, and November), containing articles of current interest to finance officers; it also publishes a semimonthly *News Letter* devoted to publicizing current developments in the financial administration, operation, and management of its member governmental units. The Special Bulletins issued from time to time are devoted to special subjects of interest in the field of municipal finance. The Association maintains a technical inquiry service through which it answers yearly hundreds of questions received from finance and other public officials of its member governmental units. It has answered over 13,000 such inquiries, in addition to placing printed material on loan from its own comprehensive subject files.

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT OFFICIALS

1313 East Sixtieth Street, Chicago 37, and  
1413 K Street N.W., Washington 5, D. C.



JOHN D. LANGE, *Executive Director*

MRS. DOROTHY GAZZOLO, *Associate Director*

MARY K. NENNO, *Assistant Director for Housing*

KENNETH H. ASHWORTH, *Assistant Director for Renewal*

HOWARD B. SWARTZ, *Assistant Director for Codes*

*Purpose, Program, and Activities.*—To better all types of public administrative practice in housing, redevelopment, urban renewal, and codes administration—toward the objective of adequate housing for the entire nation and of related community development for the elimination and prevention of slums and urban blight. The Association acts as a clearing-house of information for housing and urban renewal officials and others concerned with these efforts. It counsels with federal housing and urban renewal officials and other policy-making bodies on national policy matters and on federal-local relations. Through its Chicago and Washington offices the Association distributes a number of publications and offers research, information, and personnel services to its members. The program is implemented through three divisions of the Association—housing, renewal, and codes; by seven regional councils and a number of local chapters; and by national committee activities. The Association holds a national conference every two years, with divisional conferences in interim years; and regional conferences are conducted annually by each regional council.

*Organization.*—*Active individual* membership is made up of members of governing bodies and employees of (a) public agencies concerned with housing, redevelopment, and renewal, including code enforcement; (b) nonprofit private or cooperative corporations engaged in large-scale rental housing or redevelopment; and (c) educational and civic organizations largely concerned with housing and community renewal. *Affiliate individual* membership is composed of those not actively engaged in the field but interested in it. *Active agency* membership is available to public agencies, departments, and organizations dealing with housing, urban renewal, and related community programs. *Agency-affiliate* membership is open to any agency, company, or other organization interested in the purposes and activities of the Association.

*Publications.*—*Journal of Housing*, a magazine devoted to news and new ideas on planning, construction, operation, maintenance, and management of large-scale housing and redevelopment projects and to urban renewal matters, including housing code administration, published eleven times a year; *Divisional Newsletters* covering policy decisions and procedural regulations of federal agencies concerned with program administration—plus news on legislative developments and interpretive comment on issues of national interest; *Housing and Urban Renewal Directory*, a complete directory of all housing and urban renewal agencies in the country; and special reports and publications, most of which are listed in *NAHRO Publications*, issued annually.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL



*The staff of the Council of State Governments serves as the staff of the National Association of Attorneys General.*

*Organization.*—The National Association of Attorneys General, organized in 1907, comprises the Attorneys General of all states, commonwealths, and territories and the Attorney General of the United States. Its Executive Committee is elected annually, and the Council of State Governments is its secretariat.

*Program and Activities.*—The Association was organized for exchange of information and for cooperation on problems common to the offices of the Attorneys General. The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to the members.

The secretariat publishes a monthly *Digest of Opinions of Attorneys General* and *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Association*.

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## NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE



*The staff of the Council of State Governments serves as the staff of the National Legislative Conference.*

*Organization.*—The National Legislative Conference was organized (as the Legislative Service Conference) in 1948. Membership comprises legislators who are officers of legislative service agencies; legislative research, reference, and library officials, fiscal officers, statutory and code revisors, drafting officials; legislative clerks and secretaries; and others designated by the Conference. Its Executive Committee is elected annually, and the Council of State Governments is its secretariat.

*Program and Activities.*—The Conference was organized to cooperate for more effective service to the legislatures and to aid in improving legislative procedures. The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to the members. From time to time surveys are made of legislative procedures in the states.

The secretariat publishes the *Legislative Research Checklist* for the Conference and prepares studies and reports authorized by its annual meetings or the Executive Committee.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE BUDGET OFFICERS

*The staff of the Council of State Governments serves as the staff of the National Association of State Budget Officers.*

**Organization.**—The National Association of State Budget Officers, organized in 1945, is composed of the several budget officers of the states, commonwealths, and territories, their assistants and deputies. Its Executive Committee is elected annually, and the Council of State Governments is its secretariat.

**Program and Activities.**—The Association's objective is the more effective exercise of budget administration and greater efficiency in state administration. The Association has annual meetings for discussion of mutual policies and problems involving budget administration, the organization and operation of budget departments, and tax and fiscal problems. Resumes of annual meetings and other reports of interest to budget officers are issued.

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## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE PURCHASING OFFICIALS

*The staff of the Council of State Governments serves as the staff of the National Association of State Purchasing Officials.*

**Organization.**—The National Association of State Purchasing Officials, organized in 1947, is composed of the purchasing officials, their assistants and deputies, of the states, commonwealths, and territories. Its Executive Committee is elected annually, and the Council of State Governments is its secretariat.

**Program and Activities.**—The Association was organized to promote cooperation for the more efficient exercise of state purchasing. The secretariat performs research services and makes available information of general interest to the members. Recent reports summarize the organization and operation of state purchasing agencies. The Association continually develops suggested standards and uniform specifications for the states. Resumes of annual meetings are issued.

## PUBLIC PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

(Formerly CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY OF THE U. S. AND CANADA)



KENNETH O. WARNER, *Director*  
JEREMIAH J. DONOVAN, *Associate Director*  
KEITH OCHELTREE, *Senior Staff Officer*

*Executive Council.*—The Association is governed by a board of nine directors—a president and eight council members. The president is elected annually, while council members serve three-year terms.

*Organization.*—Public personnel agencies in national, state, provincial, and local jurisdictions are agency members. Commissioners, officers, or staff members of an agency eligible for agency membership may become individual members. Any other person or organization interested in improving personnel administration and not eligible for other membership is eligible for affiliate membership. Graduate and undergraduate students are eligible for reduced-rate student membership.

*Program and Activities.*—The purposes of the Association are: to foster and develop interest in, and a wider application of, sound personnel administration in the public service, based upon the principles of the merit system; to promote the study, development, and use of scientific methods of research and administration in the field of public personnel administration, and to encourage the collection and distribution of information as to methods used; to determine, formulate, and declare the fundamental principles involved in such administration and to standardize its terminology and definitions; to encourage the use of scientific methods of investigation and administration in the public employment field; and to promote the coordination of personnel research activities in the various fields.

The Association renders a personnel advisory and consulting service to its members and other public agencies, and promotes and coordinates research projects on personnel problems. The Association conducts an annual international meeting and four annual regional conferences.

*Publications.*—The Association publishes a quarterly journal, *Public Personnel Review*, a monthly *PPA Personnel News*, and two membership publications, *Personnel Man* and *Personnel Letter*. Each year the Association publishes a number of special reports and pamphlets dealing with various personnel techniques and methods.

# PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

\*

H. G. POPE, *Executive Director*  
JEANNETTE FAHEY, *Secretary*

## GOVERNING BOARD

The Governing Board includes several members with special roles in relation to the center at "1313" and the executive officers of the following organizations of public officials and public agencies: American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Public Works Association, American Society for Public Administration, American Society of Planning Officials, Building Officials Conference of America, Council of State Governments, Federation of Tax Administrators, International Association of Assessing Officers, International City Managers' Association, Municipal Finance Officers Association, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, National Municipal League, and Public Personnel Association.

## HISTORY AND ACTIVITIES

PAS is a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois by the executive officers of a number of national and international organizations of government officials and agencies. Incorporated in 1933, it is also successor to several other nonprofit institutions. Its establishment and growth reflect the frequent need of modern governments and their officials for consulting services, for research, and for authoritative publications on governmental administration and the need of organizations of public officials and agencies for facilitating services.

The PAS program consists of activities concerned directly or indirectly with the improvement of governmental operations. Its Field Services Division provides a full range of consulting services to governments. Its Publications Division develops, publishes, and distributes a wide variety of publications for public officials and teachers and students of public administration. Its Central Services Division operates the building where PAS and associated organizations have their headquarters and manages certain services to these organizations. Also, PAS cooperates informally with a large variety of public jurisdictions, officials and their organizations, universities, civic agencies, foundations, and others concerned with the improvement of government.

## FIELD SERVICES DIVISION

### *Associate Directors*

G. M. Morris                      Edmond F. Ricketts

PAS has conducted more than 1,000 survey and installation projects for half as many jurisdictions. It has served as consultant to more than a score of U. S. federal agencies, three-fourths of the U. S. states, commonwealths, territories, and municipalities of over a quarter of a million, and many other cities, counties, towns, school districts, universities, and special jurisdictions. Over 100 projects have been conducted for jurisdictions outside the United States including, among others, governments on five continents.

PAS projects have covered the full scope of public admin-



istration. They have included, for example: preliminary studies to develop programs of improvements in the various phases of public administration; studies of the organization of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of governments; assistance in the drafting of constitutions, charters, and administrative codes; studies of relationships among national, state, and local jurisdictions and of governmental problems of metropolitan areas; surveys and installations of systems of financial administration including accounting, budgeting, purchasing, assessing property for tax purposes, revenue administration, and treasury management; surveys and installations of systems of personnel administration including position classification, pay, and retirement plans; special studies of government departments, institutions, and corporations, including those concerned with public schools, health, welfare, police, fire, agriculture, labor, housing, public works, utilities, economic development, and other public functions; training of governmental staffs in selected areas of public administration.

#### **PUBLICATIONS DIVISION**

Laverne Burchfield, *Publications Director*

PAS has published hundreds of authoritative books, pamphlets, and manuals for those concerned with various phases of governmental administration. In its own name or under the sponsorship of joint committees or of its associated organizations, it has conducted extensive research in governmental matters. Many administrative procedures developed in this way are currently recognized as standard practice and some are reflected in the manuals and other publications listed in the PAS annual catalog.

PAS publications are intended primarily to aid public officials in the U. S., but many are also widely used by research workers, teachers, and students not only in the U. S. but in many foreign countries. The Publications Division also provides certain editorial services and cooperates with others concerned with the literature of public administration.

#### **CENTRAL SERVICES DIVISION**

Herbert A. Olson, *Central Services Director*

PAS manages the building at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, and certain services to the organizations that have their headquarters there.

PAS operates the Joint Reference Library, to which each organization in the building contributes reference materials and financial support. The library includes a collection approaching 1,100 periodical titles, 36,000 books, and 103,000 pamphlets, and furnishes ready access to other outstanding collections. The library indexes and files all materials received, provides reference services for the associated organizations, prepares special subject bibliographies, and regularly compiles a check list of recent publications on governmental problems.

PAS also manages the conference and committee rooms and the other facilities of the building at 1313, a variety of other services such as reception, accounting, duplicating, mailing, shipping, and a central telephone exchange, and such other professional and supporting activities as contribute to the effectiveness of the program of PAS and of other organizations concerned with the improvement of governmental operations.

*Descriptive brochures which furnish further information about Public Administration Service are available on request.*

# Appendix III

1313 International

## YOU AND YOUR CITY ARE INVITED TO JOIN

*The International Union  
of Local Authorities*

AND

*The Inter-American Municipal  
Organization*

It is now possible for you and your city to take part in international municipal activities.

By joining the two leading organizations in the international field you will be able to make direct personal acquaintance with mayors and other municipal officials from all over the world. You will have opportunities to trade ideas and points of view by exchanging publications, and you will be invited to attend international Congresses with persons from many countries who hold positions like your own. These meetings are instructive in the way cities function in the different countries of the free world as well as in the ways of handling local problems. Many city officials report that they have not only derived stimulation and new ideas from these contacts but that they have discovered a certain prestige value inherent in keeping abreast of world-wide municipal developments.

In addition, you can make your contribution to good international relations and the preservation of free institutions by cooperation and friendly interchange with other municipal officials throughout the world. The active participation of representative American city officials in this work can continue to have a marked effect on the attitude of other countries toward American institutions. Such participation in the movement for international municipal cooperation has a special importance at this time when democratic local self-government in many lands continues to face the threats of dictatorship and over-centralization.

The Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, U.S.A. and its member organizations strongly recommend that your city join these two international municipal organizations. To make this possible a combined membership is being offered in the International Union of Local Authorities and the Inter-American Municipal Organization. This folder describes the two organizations and explains how your city can participate in international municipal affairs.

## THE ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL AGENCIES

The *International Union of Local Authorities* (IULA)—founded in 1913—unites national leagues of municipalities from 26 countries in all parts of the world. United States municipal officials who have attended its international Congresses since 1925 testify that they have been rewarding experiences. Since 1947, individual cities have had the right to join, to attend Congresses, and to receive reports and proceedings of the Congresses and the illustrated quarterly bulletin which is now printed in three editions—English, French and German. By joining now, you and your city will be invited to send delegates to the next International Congress of Municipalities. The General Secretary of the IULA is Mr. N. Arkema, Director of the Netherlands Union of Municipalities. Permanent headquarters of the organization are in The Hague, The Netherlands. The IULA has active working relations with the United Nations, UNESCO, and the World Health Organization.

The *Inter-American Municipal Organization* (IMO)—organized in 1938 pursuant to a resolution of the VIth International Congress of American States—has a membership open to all the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Publications are issued in English and Spanish. The Secretary General of the IMO is Dr. Carlos M. Morán, legal consultant to the City of Havana, Cuba, where the permanent headquarters are located. The IMO has held large and successful Congresses both before and after World War II.

## THE BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

In the last few years, hundreds of overseas officials have been visiting cities in the United States and have conferred with staff members of American organizations interested in local government. These visitors, mostly municipal officials, have expressed their appreciation for the ideas and techniques they learned as a result of their trips to American municipalities and organizations throughout the United States, including numerous visits to 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, where many of the member associations of the Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, U.S.A. have their headquarters.

In much the same way, there are many things which United States officials can learn by visits to other countries and through the Congresses, publications and other activities of the IULA and the IMO. Problems which have only recently arisen here have been faced for years in older, more urbanized parts of the world. There are, for instance, the overseas examples of successful cooperative activities, performed by the national organizations of municipalities. These organizations handle municipal insurance, do auditing work, conduct in-service training, purchase materials and represent cities in the national capitals. European and Latin American cities promote and support a wide variety of cultural activities—such as adult education, operas, symphony orchestras, museums, and art galleries. With American cities devoting more attention to like activities, they can profit by the experiences of their counterparts throughout the world.

## HOW TO JOIN

*The International Union  
of Local Authorities*

AND

*The Inter-American Municipal  
Organization*

The Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, U.S.A. carries on campaigns to enlist cities of the United States in the two leading international municipal groups. By joining these international organizations your city will be entitled to all privileges of membership including full participation in international Congresses, receipt of publications, inquiry-answering services, and so forth. A city may join only one of the organizations if it so wishes.

### SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM ANNUAL DUES AND POPULATION FIGURES

POPULATION OF CITY	IULA	IMO	COMBINED MEMBERSHIP
Up to 100,000	\$ 25.	\$ 25.	\$ 50.
100,000 to 300,000	50.	50.	100.
300,000 to 500,000	125.	75.	200.
500,000 to 1,000,000	200.	100.	300.
Over 1,000,000	250.	150.	400.

REMITTANCES SHOULD BE MADE TO THE ORDER OF  
"COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL COOPERATION, U.S.A."  
AND MAILED TO 1313 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS.

All funds received by the American Committee will be transmitted to the international secretariats at The Hague and at Havana.

Fifteen of the principal municipal organizations in the United States of America are member organizations of the Committee for International Municipal Cooperation, U.S.A. The Committee was organized in 1932 and reorganized in 1950 for the purpose of mobilizing U.S. support for the two principal agencies engaged in fostering international understanding, technical interchange, and friendship among the municipalities of the world. In addition to recruiting the membership of cities in the IULA and the IMO, it aids these two organizations through financial contributions of its own. All member organizations strongly recommend that municipalities of the United States join them in supporting and participating in the programs of these international organizations.

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL  
COOPERATION, U. S. A.

*Secretariat:* 1313 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES

MUNICIPAL FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT OFFICIALS

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE

PUBLIC PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

\* \* \* \* \*

## Appendix IV

### Abbreviations

Abbrev.	Complete Title	On Metro Chart	Core No.
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments		
ACIR	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations		
AIP	American Institute of Planners		
AMA	American Municipal Association (now NLC)	x	13
APWA	American Public Works Association	x	10
APWA	American Public Welfare Association	x	11
ASBO	American Society of Building Officials	x	
ASLA	American Society of Landscape Architects		
ASPA	American Society for Public Administration	x	20
ASPO	American Society of Planning Officials	x	18
AVEK	Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency		
BOCA	Building Officials Conference of America	x	23
BRA	Boston Redevelopment Authority		
CAC	Citizen Advisory Committee		
CCJ	Conference of Chief Justices	x	4
CIMC	Committee for International Municipal Cooperation	x	22
CPOA	Chicago Property Owners Association		
CRP	Community Renewal Program		
C-SAC	County Supervisors Association of California		
CSG	Council of State Governments	x	1
FHA	Federal Housing Administration		
FTA	Federation of Tax Administrators	x	19
GAO	General Accounting Office		
GC	Governors' Conference	x	3
HAC	Housing Advisory Committee of U.S. Bureau of the Census	x	
HHFA	Housing and Home Finance Agency (superseded by HUD, Nov. 1965)		
HMA	Home Manufacturers Association		
HUD	Housing and Urban Development Department		
IAAO	International Association of Assessing Officials		
ICBO	International Conference of Building Officials	x	
ICMA	International City Managers Association	x	14
ICMH	Interstate Clearinghouse on Mental Health	x	9

## Abbreviations

Abbrev.	Complete Title	On Metro Core Chart No.	
IFD	International Federation for Documentation (U.N.E.S.C.O.)	x	
IIMC	International Institute of Municipal Clerks		
IMO	Inter-American Municipal Organization	x	
IPA	Institute of Public Administration		
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities	x	
LA-CRA	Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency		
LCC	League of California Cities	x	
LPA	Local Public Agency		
LWV	League of Women Voters	x	
MFOA	Municipal Finance Officers Association	x	15
MRC	Metropolitan Regional Council		
NAA-G	National Association of Attorneys-General	x	6
NAAO	National Association of Assessing Officers	x	17
NAC	National Association of Counties (formerly NACO, "O" for Officials)		
NAHB	National Association of Home Builders		
NAHRO	National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials	x	16
NAREB	National Association of Real Estate Brokers		
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration		
NASBO	National Association of State Budget Officers	x	7
NASPO	National Association of State Purchasing Officials	x	8
NCCAO	National Conference of Court Administrative Officers	x	
NCCUSL	National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	x	
NCR	National Civic Review		
NCRL	North Central Regional Library		
NIMLO	National Institute of Municipal Law Officers		
NLC	National League of Cities (formerly AMA)		
NLC	National Legislative Conference	x	5
NML	National Municipal League	x	
NPA	National Planning Association		
OA	Office of Administrator of HHFA		
OAS	Organization of American States	x	
PA	Port Authority, New York		
PACH	Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 Chicago (the central core—see Metro Chart)	x	
PAS	Public Administration Service	x	2
PPA	Public Personnel Association	x	12
PPC	Parole and Probation Compact Administrators Association	x	
RPA-N.Y.	Regional Plan Association, New York		

## Abbreviations

Abbrev.	Complete Title	On Metro Core Chart No.
RPA-So. Cal.	Regional Plan Association, Southern California	
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments	
SEMMCRC	Southeast Michigan Metropolitan Research Corporation	
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority	
ULI	Urban Land Institute	
UN	United Nations	x
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	x
UR	Urban Renewal	
URA	Urban Renewal Administration	
U.S.C.M.	Conference of Mayors, U.S.	x
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
WP, or WPCI	Workable Program for Community Improvement	
"701"	Urban Planning Assistance Program (Section 701, Title VII, National Housing Act)	



\* \* \* \* \*

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