

#6 RMN



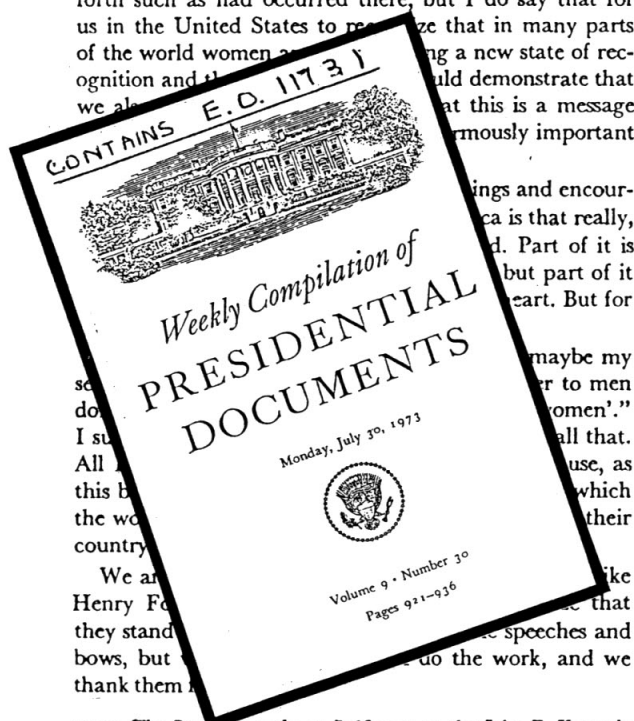
Richard M. Nixon: Nixon also signed the legislation which amended the Gun Control Act of 1968. With a stroke of a pen, he signed Executive Order #11647 that partitioned the country off into ten Standard Federal Regions, which were co-terminus with the regional government lines set by the United Nations. During his trips to communist China, Nixon toasted drinks with the leader of that government, and spoke of a “new world order.” Nixon also pushed for Red China’s entry into the United Nations. The federal government at this time was

closing down the Senate Fact Finding Committee on communist activities. The State of California followed by closing down its *Senate Fact Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities*. After Nixon “bit the bullet” as they called it, he began to appoint ten chairmen to govern over the fully staffed ten regions. These chairmen acted as if they were governors over the governors of each of the states under their control. Much disharmony resulted. Nixon signed the revenue sharing bills into law by which the states could be blackmailed into entering into regional planning with their general plans, and be forced to take on socialistic mandates. This put the federal government in direct control of the cities and counties. The Planning Programming and Budgeting System had also been worked out on the federal level and was put into use on state level for planned management of the state by the federal government. The PPBS was a computerized federal control system. The Ramsar Treaty was signed in 1971 which puts the U.N. in charge of our wetlands.

These were major changes in the Constitutional system that Richard Nixon was willing to accomplish for the internationalists. He came close to being impeached, not so much for the Watergate break-in, as for the fact that unelectable Nelson Rockefeller wanted to occupy the chair in the oval office.

Note: This article is in no way comprehensive. Due to the condition of the political situation in the United States, this short report is being provided because of expediency.

suggesting in this respect that this would not have happened had there not been changes in government and so forth such as had occurred there, but I do say that for us in the United States to realize that in many parts of the world women are achieving a new state of recognition and that this is a message of enormous importance.



NOTE: The President spoke at 7:13 p.m. at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

As printed above, this item follows the text of the White House press release.

He presented plaques to the winners of the 1971 National Volunteer Awards. Winner in the individual category was Mrs. Arnette Giles of Pearlinton, Miss., the 70-year-old wife of a small-town minister, who has raised more than 40 retarded, abandoned, and needy children in addition to 5 of her own. She also works at a retarded children's school and helps the elderly in her community. The group category award went to SERVE of New York City, one of the pioneer groups in mobilizing elderly and retired persons for volunteer work.

Federal Regional Councils

Executive Order 11647. Dated February 10, 1972.
Released February 11, 1972

The proper functioning of Government requires the development of closer working relationships between major Federal grantmaking agencies and State and local government and improved coordination of the categorical grant system.

I have heretofore directed the Domestic Council to:

(1) receive and develop information necessary for assessing national domestic needs and defining national domestic goals, and to develop for the President alternative proposals for reaching those goals;

(2) collaborate with the Office of Management and Budget and others in the determination of national domestic priorities for the allocation of available resources;

(3) collaborate with the Office of Management and Budget and others to assure a continuing review of ongoing programs from the standpoint of their relative contributions to national goals as compared with their use of available resources; and

(4) provide policy advice to the President on domestic issues.

Furthermore, I have assigned to the Office of Management and Budget the responsibility for assisting the President in developing efficient coordinating mechanisms to implement Government activities and to expand inter-agency cooperation. Three years ago I directed that the senior regional officials of certain of the grantmaking agencies convene themselves in regional councils to better coordinate their services to Governors, Mayors, and the public.

I have now determined that the measures prescribed by this Order would assure improved service to the public.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Federal Regional Councils. (a) There is hereby established a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten standard Federal regions. Each Council shall be composed of the directors of the regional offices of the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Housing and Urban Development, the Secretarial Representative of the Department of Transportation, and the directors of the regional offices of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The President shall designate one member of each such Council as Chairman of that Council and such Chairman shall serve at the pleasure of the President. Representatives of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in any deliberations of each Council.

(b) Each member of each Council may designate an alternate who shall serve as a member of the Council involved whenever the regular member is unable to attend any meeting of the Council.

(c) When the Chairman determines that matters which significantly affect the interests of Federal agencies which are not represented on any such Council are to be considered by that Council, he shall invite the regional director or other appropriate representative of the agency involved to participate in the deliberations of the Council.

SEC. 2. Functions of the Councils. Each Federal Regional Council shall be constituted as a body within which the participating agencies will, under the general policy formulation of the Under Secretaries Group, and to the maximum extent feasible, conduct their grantmaking activities in concert through:

(1) the development of short-term regional interagency strategies and mechanisms for program delivery;

With just a stroke of a pen, Richard Nixon signed the above Executive Order #11647 and Executive Order #11731 which laid down the United Nations boundary lines ("regions" of *international control*) to replace our system of states.

- (2) the development of integrated program and funding plans with Governors and local chief executives;
- (3) the encouragement of joint and complementary grant applications for related programs;
- (4) the expeditious resolution of interagency conflicts and coordination problems;
- (5) the evaluation of programs in which two or more member agencies participate;
- (6) the development of long-term regional interagency and inter-governmental strategies for resource allocations to better respond to the needs of States and local communities;
- (7) the supervision of regional interagency program coordination mechanisms; and
- (8) the development of administrative procedures to facilitate day-to-day interagency and intergovernmental cooperation.

SEC. 3. Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations. There is hereby established an "Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations" which shall be composed of the Under Secretaries of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, and Transportation, the Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget, who shall serve as the Chairman of the Group. When the Chairman determines that matters which significantly affect the interest of Federal agencies which are not represented on the Group are to be considered by the Group, he shall invite an appropriate representative of the agency involved to participate in the deliberations of the Group. The Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations shall, consistent with the objectives and priorities established by the President and the Domestic Council, establish policy with respect to Federal Regional Council matters, provide guidance to the Councils, respond to their initiatives, and seek to resolve policy issues referred to it by the Councils. The Under Secretaries Group, under the Chairmanship of the Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall be responsible for the proper functioning of the system established by this Order.

SEC. 4. Construction. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as subjecting any department, establishment, or other instrumentality of the executive branch of the Federal Government or the head thereof, or any function vested by law in or assigned pursuant to law to any such agency or head, to the authority of any other such agency or head or as abrogating, modifying, or restricting any such function in any manner.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House

February 10, 1972.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:14 p.m., February 11, 1972]

NOTE: Executive Order 11647 was released at Key Biscayne, Fla.

National Action for Foster Children Week

Proclamation 4107. February 11, 1972

By the President of the United States of America
a Proclamation

A child without love lives in a cruel and often terrifying world. Yet in our midst each year are more than a quarter of a million children—of all ages, all ethnic groups, some with health handicaps, many bearing the emotional scars of life's experiences—who no longer live with their natural parents. They need love, and their best hope often rests with foster parents.

Time and again, experience has shown that these children grow and develop better when they have the individualized love and nurture of a generous foster father and mother. If deprived of close parental relationships, children—especially young children—are often damaged for life in their emotional and intellectual growth. Today many more foster parents are needed for the children in our society who, for whatever the reason, cannot remain in their own homes.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of April 9 through April 15, 1972, as National Action for Foster Children Week.

I urge national, State and local government officials, voluntary agencies and private groups during that week to give special attention to the needs of foster children, to plan concerted action between agencies and citizens for improving and expanding services for foster children, to assist in the rehabilitation of their families, and to help recruit more foster parents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-sixth.

RICHARD NIXON

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:14 p.m., February 11, 1972]

NOTE: Proclamation 4107 was released at Key Biscayne, Fla.

Digest of Other White House Announcements

Following is a listing of items of general interest which were announced to the press during the period covered by this issue but which are not carried elsewhere in the issue. Appointments requiring Senate approval are not

I believe continuing United States participation in the extended agreement will advance our interests in two ways. First, by that participation we can demonstrate concretely our readiness to work together with developing nations on matters of vital economic interest to them. Secondly, we can ensure that the negotiation of any new agreement on coffee—arrange for a significant increase of almost 40 percent in the price of coffee—a significant stake. I am confident that these objectives in the negotiation of the Agreement will be in the interests of our consumers.

I am also transmitting information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State explaining the provisions of the International Coffee Agreement 1968 as modified and extended, and providing background on the operation of the Agreement and on the current state of the world coffee economy.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House,
July 23, 1973.

Customs Convention on the International Transit of Goods

*The President's Message to the Senate Transmitting the
Convention for Advice and Consent to Ratification.*
July 23, 1973

To the Senate of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Customs Convention on the International Transit of Goods (ITI Convention) opened for signature at Vienna June 7, 1971.

For the information of the Senate, I am also transmitting the report of the Department of State with respect to the Convention.

The Convention is designed to meet the present need to facilitate international transport while, at the same time, providing the customs control arrangements necessary for such transport. The Convention provides for new, uniform control and documentation procedures which carriers of Governments party to the Convention would be able to use at their option.

The Convention would help open the way for United States exporters and carriers to benefit in Western Europe and other markets of the world from the simplified and uniform procedures for which it provides.

I recommend that the Convention be given early and favorable consideration by the Senate.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House,
July 23, 1973.

Federal Regional Councils

Executive Order 11731. July 23, 1973 ✓

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 11647 RELATING TO FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCILS

On February 10, 1972, I formally established Federal Regional Councils for each of the ten Federal regions, and established an Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations to strengthen and improve services to the public at the regional level. I have now determined that the mandate of the Federal Regional Councils should be broadened to include the coordination of direct Federal program assistance to State and local governments (as well as grant assistance as now provided), that the membership of the Councils and the Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations should be changed, and that the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget should be substituted as Chairman of the Under Secretaries Group in place of the Associate Director of that agency.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, sections 1, 2, and 3 of Executive Order No. 11647 of February 10, 1972, are amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Federal Regional Councils.* (a) There is hereby continued a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten standard Federal regions. Each Council shall be composed of the principal regional officials of the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, the Interior, and Transportation, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The President shall designate one member of each such Council as Chairman of that Council and such Chairman shall serve at the pleasure of the President. Representatives of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in any deliberations of each Council.

(b) Each member of each Council may designate an alternate who shall serve as a member of the Council involved whenever the regular member is unable to attend any meeting of the Council.

(c) When the Chairman determines that matters which significantly affect the interests of the Federal agencies which are not represented on any such Council are to be considered by the Council, he shall invite the regional director or other appropriate representative of the agency involved to participate in the deliberations of the Council.

SEC. 2. *Functions of the Council.* Each Federal Regional Council shall be constituted as a body within which the participating agencies will, under the general policy formulation of the Under Secretaries Group, and

to the maximum extent feasible, assist State and local government by the coordination of the Federal program grants and operations through:

- (1) the development of better ways to deliver the benefits of Federal programs over the short term;
- (2) the development of integrated program and funding plans with Governors and local chief executives;
- (3) the encouragement of joint and complementary Federal grant applications by local and State governments;
- (4) the expeditious resolution of conflicts and problems which may arise between Federal agencies;
- (5) the evaluation of programs in which two or more member agencies participate;
- (6) the development of more effective ways of allocating Federal resources to meet the long-range needs of State and local communities;
- (7) the supervision of regional interagency program coordination mechanisms; and
- (8) the development of administrative procedures to improve day-to-day cooperation on an interagency and intergovernmental basis.

SEC. 3. *Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations.* The Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations is hereby continued and shall be composed of the Under Secretaries of Agriculture, the Interior, Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, and Transportation, the Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, an Associate Director of the Domestic Council, and the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, who shall serve as the Chairman of the Group. When the Chairman determines that matters which significantly affect the interest of Federal agencies which are not represented on the Group are to be considered by the Group, he shall invite an appropriate representative of the agency involved to participate in the

deliberations of the Group. The Under Secretaries Group for Regional Operations shall, consistent with the objectives and priorities established by the President and the Domestic Council, establish policy with respect to Federal Regional Council matters, provide guidance to the Councils, respond to their initiatives, and seek to resolve policy issues referred to it by the Councils. The Under Secretaries Group, under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall be responsible for the proper functioning of the system established by this order.

RICHARD NIXON

The White House,
July 23, 1973.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:45 p.m.,
July 23, 1973]

Death of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker

Statement by the President. July 23, 1973

"Captain Eddie" Rickenbacker was an American original—a celebrated racing car driver in the early years of the 20th Century, the leading American fighter pilot in World War I, a pioneer of commercial aviation, and a generous, patriotic citizen in both war and peace.

Mrs. Nixon and I offer our condolences to Mrs. Rickenbacker on the passing of this great American, and our assurance that the life he lived and the example he set will long be cherished by his fellow citizens.

NOTE: Mr. Rickenbacker, 82, died after a prolonged illness, in Zurich, Switzerland.

He was with Eastern Air Lines, Inc. for 25 years. He served as general manager and director from 1938 to 1953, as president from 1938 to 1959, and as chairman of the board from 1954 to 1963.

VISIT OF THE SHAH OF IRAN

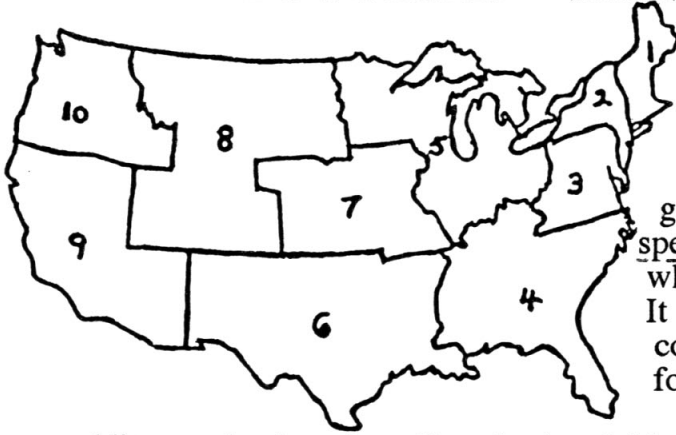
*Exchange of Remarks Between the President and His Imperial Majesty
Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran, at the
Welcoming Ceremony. July 24, 1973*

THE PRESIDENT. Your Imperial Majesty, it is a very great honor and a special honor for me to welcome you again to our Nation's Capital, and at the same time to welcome her Imperial Majesty, the Empress, and all the members of your official party from Iran.

I say a very special honor for several reasons, first because our friendship goes back over a period of 20 years when we first met in Tehran when I was Vice President of the United States, and when you then were a very young Emperor.

Through those 20 years, both during the periods that I have served in office and during the periods that I have been a private citizen, I

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT SECTION



This section will brief you on the subject of Regional Government. The intent of regional government is to overthrow the traditional American government by abolishing the states, counties, cities, and special districts. The long range objective is to transform what was once the "united" states into ten little countries. It would be very difficult for the United Nations to take command of a country as large as the U.S.A.; therefore, the plans are underway, revamping the nation into a collection of smaller countries. Naturally, this will

obliterate the American Constitutional fabric of government, and destroy American liberty. One of the methods by which America is being transformed into global status is by use of the General Plan for the city. Only if a city adopts federal mandates which convert it to socialism will it ever be given federal block grants! By accepting these federal block grants (our own money!) local control is lost -- surrendered to the federal globalists by those local elected officials we trusted!

To provide for the dissolution of the states and their boundary lines, "Inter-state Compacts" have been set for governors with a federal co-chairman in charge over the states within each region. The state governors within each region play only an ancillary role and get additional "marching orders" during their attendance at the Governors' Conferences which are controlled by Rockefeller's Public Administration Clearing House (PACH). The Metro Chart (regional) shows how much Rockefeller's PACH controls not only governors, but all divisions of public service.

Not only will state borders be dissolved, but national borders will also be redrawn. When the states are abolished, there will be no need for a federal government. Since the United Nations has acclaimed itself to be the federal government of the world, the federal government is downsizing itself for eventual extinction -- a system no longer needed! When there are no states, the 1789 Constitution will fall into complete disuse. All land and businesses are to be nationalized.

Although it is true that the intent to cut the country up into international regions began with Franklin D. Roosevelt, "the one-world-government planners" moved from theory into implementation through the assistance of Richard M. Nixon who, in 1972, issued Executive Order #11647 which formally partitioned the United States into Ten Standard Federal Regions.

Although every president since Nixon has worked to advance the regional government system, President Ronald Reagan "streamlined" federal control by issuance of Executive Order #12407. This made possible direct command over each state's planning department by the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Thus, E.O. #12407 rescinded the order for the system of ten presidentially appointed governors who previously controlled the Ten Standard Federal Regions (now -- updated), and made possible direct federal management for state conversion by the federal government through use of the Program, Planning, and Budgeting System (PPBS). The PPBS is a financial control and management system. (Metro) Regional government simply means international global government. It has permeated the nation.

How does the Second Amendment fit into this subject? Recall that it charges the people with the responsibility of securing the independence and freedom of the state. By taking away the people's firearms, public officials emasculate the people, so that they cannot fulfill their responsibility to stop the federal government from the treasonous acts of abolishing the states.

At this point in time, the ten regions were headed by chairmen which the president appointed. These were Nixon's appointments. The regions still exist - however their orders go through the state planning department. OUR GOVERNORS HAVE LET US DOWN!

1972

Taken from the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents - February 21, 1972 :

The President today designated 10 chairmen of Federal Regional Councils, as authorized by Executive Order 11647 of February 10, 1972. They are:

EDWARD AGUIRRE, Regional Director, Department of Labor
San Francisco, California

NORMAN A. ERBE, Secretarial Representative, Department
of Transportation, Des Plaines, Illinois

WILLIAM S. HARRIS, Regional Director, Department of Labor,
Kansas City, Mo.

ROBERT LEE KESSLER, Regional Representative of the Secretary
of Transportation, Denver, Colo.

HOWARD D. McMAHAN, Regional Director, Department of Health,
Education and Welfare, Dallas, Tex.

FRANK J. GROSCHELLE, Regional Director, Department of Health,
Education and Welfare, Dallas, Texas

THEODORE R. ROBB, Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. WILLIAM GREEN, Regional Administrator, Department of Housing and Urban Development, New York, N.Y.

JOHN A. S. McGLENNON, Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Boston, Mass.

JAMES YOUNG, Regional Director, Office of Economic Opportunity,
Seattle, Washington

FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCILS TO REPLACE ELECTED GOVERNMENT

by K. M. Heaton

There is no reason for any American not to be aware that July 20, 1979, will go down in history as the date of the Carter Cabinet 'massacre'. Every American should know that on that date, Jimmy Carter (of the Administration of Jimmy Carter, per Federal Register) played musical chairs with his carefully selected and presidentially-proclaimed "best men for the job" appointees. Never mind who selected them, Jimmy said they were the best.

Every American should know, because the Press (generic) had a field day telling about it, before, during, and after the act.

On that same day, far more important acts took place, which received absolutely no notice from that same Press, to the best of this reporter's knowledge.

The acceptance of specific resignations from under the blanket Jimmy called for, was duly noted in the Federal Register of that date, as required by law, and the furore over them was allowed to die.

Heed, now, what else was in that date's Register, which the Press ignored: By the authority which Jimmy averred was vested in him "by the Constitution and statutes of the United States", Executive Order #11647 was revoked.

Some who learn this here will undoubtedly rejoice at the news. Others may well wonder what Executive Order # 11647 concerned. For them, be it pointed out that EO 11647 divided the United States of America into ten regions, placing elected officials under the tender ministrations of an appointed federal "czar", by the authority of then-government, their elected official Richard Milhaus Nixon.

By that stroke of the pen, the sovereign states of this nation became wards of the federal government, their elected officials minions of, and supplicants to, an appointed bureaucracy.

Thus the impossible dream of an elitist group, which had labored more than fifty years to realize it, moved one giant step closer to finalization. The goal of one world amalgamation of nations and people demands the objective of a socialist America, with states divided into a more manageable frame.

Those who rejoice over this information of the repeal of 11647 will find their joy short-lived, as they learn that the Administration of Jimmy Carter, "... in order to provide a structure for interagency and intergovernmental cooperation,"

issued Executive Order # 12149, establishing the new revised standard version of Federal Regional Councils, and stamped them with the imprimature of his office.

By this act, Jimmy's Administration assume accountability for this continuing attack on the Constitution of this nation. The responsibility, of course, belongs to our unelected, invisible rulers, whose dream it is, and who call the shots for Jimmy.

As Victor Jones told the Federal Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, "Only after the organization has jelled, and supportive relationships have been established, is it safe to leave the hard issues of physical planning, for the soft shoulders of social policy." Physical planning is nearing completion, and, with EO # 12149, the supportive relationships are established.

This Executive Order, for the very first time, provides a total "structure for interagency and intergovernmental cooperation". A mechanism is provided in it to ensure that the minions in the once-sovereign states carry out the prescribed federal programs; a method is offered for federal attention to "tribal, regional and local concerns"; and

a procedure developed to inform elected officials about "Government policies and procedures." (Government policies? Aren't elected officials supposed to set policy any more?)

Jimmy's Regional Councils are composed of a whole mish-mash of alphabet soup. In addition to hirelings from his Cabinet departments, and especially the Office of Management and Budget (OMB that repository of ultimate citizen sovereignty), there are ecological, environmental, business, minority, and planning groups of all kinds included as members. The OMB is to establish policy, provide direction, and oversee the actions of the Council. Soft shoulders ahead, indeed.

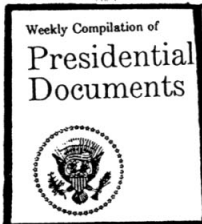
In fact, Jimmy may have stepped off onto one of those soft shoulders, by letting this cat out of the bag too soon. Strategically, and historically, this Order should have been in response to the National Economic and Public Works Act of 1979, on which Congress was scheduled to work its will" before this present recess. According to the office of a Congressman who shall remain nameless at this time, that objective was not achieved.

S 835 was passed, in the form of an amendment to another bill, S 914, and was sent to the House, but wasn't brought to the floor before adjournment for the recess. HR 2063 is out of Committee, and waiting the return of Congress.

Within days — possibly hours — after reconvening on September fourth, your Congressperson will be deciding the future of this nation, and with great probability will not even be aware of the importance of this vote! More than that, he may even be outmaneuvered by elected tools of our unelected rulers. Remember the strategy by which they achieved the Council on Wage and Price Stabilization, and, long ago, the Planning, Programming and Budgeting System? The stage is set for just such a tactic now.

A vote for the National Economic and Public Works Act of 1979, under whatever number, is a vote against representative government, and, of greatest importance, against the Constitution of the United States of America.

Send a message, America, and send it now!



EXECUTIVE ORDERS

No. 11552

August 26, 1970, 35 F.R. 13569

PROVIDING FOR DETAILS AND TRANSFERS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3²² and section 3584 of title 5, United States Code,²³ and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Leadership and coordination. The Secretary of State shall provide leadership and coordination for the effort of the Federal Government to increase and improve its participation in international organizations through transfers and details of well-qualified Federal employees, and shall develop policies, procedures, and programs consistent with this order to advance and encourage such participation.

Sec. 2. Federal agency cooperation. Each agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government shall to the maximum extent feasible and with due regard to its manpower requirements assist and encourage details and transfers of employees to international organizations by observing the following policies and procedures:

(1) Vacancies in international organizations shall be brought to the notice of well-qualified agency employees whose abilities and levels of responsibility in the Federal service are commensurate with those required to fill such vacancies.

(2) Subject to prior approval of his agency, no leave shall be charged an employee who is absent for a maximum of three days for interview for a proposed detail or transfer at the formal request of an international organization or a Federal official; an agency may approve official travel for necessary travel within the United States in connection with such an interview.

(3) An agency, upon request of an appropriate authority, shall provide international organizations with detailed assessments of the technical or professional qualifications of individual employees being formally considered for details and transfers to specific positions.

(4) Upon return of an employee to his agency, the agency shall give due consideration to the employee's overall qualifications, including those which may have been acquired during his service with the international organization, in determining the position and grade in which he is reemployed.

Sec. 3. Delegations. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this order, there is hereby delegated to the United States Civil Service Commission the authority vested in the President by sections 3582(b) and 3584 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) The following are hereby delegated to the Secretary of State:

(1) The authority vested in the President by sections 3343 and 3581 of title 5, United States Code, to determine whether it is in the national interest to extend a detail or transfer of an employee beyond five years.

(2) The authority vested in the President by section 3582(b) of title 5, United States Code, to define and specify "pay, allowances, post differential, and other monetary benefits" to be paid by the agency upon reemployment, disability, or death.

Sec. 4. Revocation. Executive Order No. 10804 of February 12, 1959,²⁴ is hereby revoked.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

August 24, 1970.

²² 3 U.S.C.A. § 301.
²³ 5 U.S.C.A. § 3584.

²⁴ 5 U.S.C.A. § 2334 note.

THE LEGACY OF RICHARD NIXON



The photo on the left, taken during Richard Nixon's first presidential administration, shows the embrace between the president and, the power behind the throne, Nelson A. Rockefeller. By October of 1973, during Nixon's second presidential administration, Nixon's Vice-President, Spiro T. Agnew, having been charged with income tax evasion, was forced to resign. Nixon then appointed congressman Gerald Ford to fill in as the vice-president. The strange Watergate affair had the effect of forcing Nixon to move out, and to resign to save himself from threatened impeachment.

Ford, who automatically moved up to fill the vacancy caused by Nixon's resignation, then appointed anxious Nelson A. Rockefeller as the Vice-President. The public was so keenly aware of this maneuvering to get the un-electable Rockefeller into the president's chair, that Rockefeller could not acquire the support necessary to get the nomination of his party to run as the next presidential candidate.

Issuing the initial presidential Executive Order No. 11647, Nixon "bit the bullet" and divided the United States into the now operating ten federal international regions, the objective of which is the gradual phasing out and ultimate abolishment of our states as they are quietly replaced by functions, laws and administrative units of United Nations New World Order systems.

As the states become abolished, the Constitution, a Compact between the states, and the Bill of Rights is also eliminated. All this was done without a vote of the people -- simply by the signature of one man -- Richard M. Nixon.



The ten federal regions.

How was Nixon able to pull this off? The Rockefeller-controlled congress voted him the power to issue "revenue-sharing" funds in block grants to the states (debt - borrowed money they did not have). Plans to "regionalize" each state had to be submitted to the president for his approval so that a state could qualify for funds which then had to be used for federally mandated socialist programs. The destruction of the Tenth Amendment in the Bill of Rights accelerated heavily as the "regions" and all the regional government legislation took hold in the state houses throughout the nation.

Copy of letter written by Richard S. Williamson, Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs, to State of Wisconsin Representative Edward G. Jackamonis, Speaker of Assembly

Dear Ed:

July 24, 1981

This is to advise you of the President's recent decision to retain and restructure the Federal Regional Council (FRC) system in the ten standard federal regions.

The primary mission of the FRCs will be to provide field support for the Administration's Economic Recovery and federalism initiatives. Additionally, they will have a general intergovernmental and interagency coordination responsibility. They will have no special appropriations and no powers beyond those collectively possessed by the individual member officials. They are expected to respond to opportunities to assist state and local governments, as well as be responsive to your concerns about federal policy and budget decisions and problems you may have with federal regulations and requirements.

FRCs are decentralized, interagency coordinating mechanisms established by Presidential Executive Order. The President appoints one official to serve as Chairperson on each FRC. The Office of Management and Budget will establish policy with respect to FRC matters. Membership on the FRC is generally restricted to senior regional policy officials of federal domestic agencies whose assistance programs and operations have a significant relationship to the activities of state and local governments. The member agencies are:

Department of Agriculture
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Interior
Department of Labor
Department of Transportation
Environmental Protection Agency

We look to FRCs to assist in explaining:

The Administration's Economic Recovery Program;
Reform of the federal aid system through block grants and the devolution of federal programs and functions; and
Reduction of the number and impact of federal regulations and crosscutting administrative requirements.

We view these activities as vital to the success of the President's overall federalism program, as well as essential in returning to states and local governments the responsibility and authority for determining and reordering their priorities at the local level.

We will keep you further informed as we move ahead with the implementation of the FRC system. The FRC Chairperson in your region will be in contact with you, as soon as they are designated. We expect the FRC system to be fully operational on or about September 1 and we hope that you will utilize the mechanism as appropriate as needed.

If you have any questions or suggestions about the Federal Regional Councils, please let me know.

Sincerely, Rich

The takeover and subjugation of the states was achieved by use of federal E.O.'s!

THE ATTEMPTS TO MAKE REGIONALISM CONSTITUTIONAL

THE NEW FEDERALISM CONCEPT AND THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

"The Federal Regionalism Concept...has a flaw...which is never questioned by the press, by elected officials, or by the people. That flaw is this: *The Federal Regionalism Concept is unconstitutional.*"

So wrote Col. Arch Roberts in "The Republic: Decline and Future Promise.*" He then cited pertinent parts of the United States Constitution that were violated by the Federal Regionalism Concept, and concluded the statement by quoting from Sixteenth American Jurisprudence, 2nd Section, 177, which reads:

"An unconstitutional statute though having the form and name of law, is in reality no law, but wholly null and void and ineffective for any purpose. It imposes no duty, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on acts performed under it. No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional statute and no courts are bound to enforce it."

So much for the Law and the Constitution which upholds the Law. It is also important to know that those persons who are forcing this unconstitutional Federal Regionalism Concept upon us also know that it is *unconstitutional!*

Barbara G. Culver, current president of the National Association of Regional Councils, is quoted on the front page of the Dec.-Jan. edition of the organization's official publication, as stating: "In 10 short years, without any authority or power, regional councils have changed local government relationships with each other and relationships with the Federal system."

Rexford Guy Tugwell, the old New Dealer who has written the new constitution that he and the Trilateral Commission intend to use as a replacement for our "outmoded" U.S. Constitution, points out in his book promoting the Newstates, that:

"Regionalism now is being carried out with-

Quotation is from *The Republic: Decline and Future Promise*, by Col. Arch Roberts, Betsy Ross Press, 480 Savings Bldg., Ft. Collins, Colorado 80521. 102 pages, \$2.95.

out any real constitutional authority, but is based on flimsy court-rulings."

In addition, there is the testimony of Mr. Clem Marley, president of the *Legislative Research Associates* of Springfield, Illinois, an organization opposed to regionalism. Mr. Marley refers to a position paper that was delivered by the multinational corporation capitalist, Fletcher Byrom, chairman of the board of Koppers, Inc. Byrom "recommended that there must be more and more economic planning in this country as a method of improving the economy. He recommended a national constitutional convention, saying, 'abolition of our sovereign states may be one way to improve the economy'."

Quoting now from *Illinois Common Sense*, publication of the *Legislative Research Associates*, April 1977:

"At first Marley was puzzled as to how abolition of the states could 'improve the economy.' Then he realized that by creating huge impersonal regions under the direction of schooled appointees the way would be paved for all kinds of regional projects, and all to be paid for largely from imposed property taxes. No longer having states and counties and townships, and no longer having meaningful referendum on tax issues would mean that there would no longer be any barrier on government building projects. Thus the economy would be 'improved'."

"Here we have...in the very shadows of the Capitol Building," concluded Mr. Marley, "deadly serious regional planners advocating the elimination of state governments. Without state government where will your legislators be? Where will any of us be when not only the state government but also municipal, county and township government become things of the past and huge impersonal regions run by appointees take their place?" (Condensed from the testimony of Clem Marley prepared for the State Committee hearing on Regionalism, March 17, 1977).

SUMMARY: The Regionalists would prefer to do away with our present Constitution. But, that would require a Constitutional Convention and ratification of the newstates constitution and the long, tedious and very questionable act of ratification. So, the easier way

would be to install Regional Governance while slowly eliminating State and County Governments, while making such action appear to be constitutional!

So, while Jimmy Carter has popular support for his plan of remodeling the Federal government structure, he is to strengthen the Regional Governance power and authority over established State and County Governments, so that Regionalism becomes irreplaceable. At the same time:

The United States Congress will be induced to pass legislation which will promote the Federal Regionalism Concept. Once the Congress has given its stamp of approval to Carter's Regional Reorganization plan, the presently constituted Supreme Court will declare the Federal Regionalism Concept to be "constitutional," and the Regionalists can proceed unmolested with the program of converting the Regionalized United States into one "Region" of a Regionalized World Government (or "Global Community," if we use the new name made popular by the Tri-lateral Commissioners.)

CARTER CARRIES THROUGH

In accordance with the above programming, Jimmy Carter the Candidate addressed the National Association of Regional Councils (NARC) in October, 1977, telling the convened Regionalists: "I believe that regional organizations should be strengthened. If elected President, I intend first to upgrade the role of regional councils representing the federal government to assist state and local officials, as well as private citizens, in dealing with federal agencies....I also intend to encourage the development of regional councils representing state and local governments."

Note the deceptiveness of this statement: Carter stresses the importance of "state and local" regional councils because, if it can be made to appear that the "state and local" councils are willingly and voluntarily cooperating with the federal regional councils, then the impression will be made that Federal Regionalism is "constitutional." Of course there is no mention of the fact that every "state and local" council must gain the approval of the respective federal council before it can proceed with a project; and it must abide by the federal agency's guidelines if it is to be granted any "revenue sharing" or other federal funds. Thus, the "state and local" councils are merely captive agents of the federal bureaucracy, and the state and local individuals involved are usually prompted by the money or political influence, or both, which it gives them.

When Carter became President he followed through on his commitment to NARC. He sent a memorandum to the heads of all departments and agencies, again stressing the importance of cultivating and developing the "state and local" regional councils. Here are quotations from the memorandum, dated February 25, 1977:

* * * * *

State and local sectors constitute the delivery mechanisms for most of the actual services the federal government provides. State and local concerns, as well as their expertise, should be considered as programs are being developed in order to ensure the practicality of and effectiveness of the programs. Such early participation by state and local officials in our planning process will help ensure broad-based support for the proposals that are eventually developed. It will ensure that priorities developed at the federal level will work in conjunction with, and not at cross purposes to, priorities at the state and local level....

In order to assure that these objectives are met, please include any major policy, budget or reorganization proposal which has significant state and local impact, a brief description of how you fulfill this commitment on my behalf. It is not necessary to hold large and time-consuming public hearings, or to establish large task forces to accomplish this goal. Selecting state and local officials expert in a particular issue and asking for their assistance in developing a program will often serve our purpose.

(end of quotation)

* * * * *

From *The American Sunbeam* of May 16, 1977 we learn that yet another memo was sent by President Carter, this one to the Secretaries of the Cabinet-level Departments. It said:

"I would like you to form a working policy group on urban and regional development. The purpose of the group will be to conduct a comprehensive review of all federal programs which impact on urban and regional areas; to seek perspectives of state and local officials concerning the role of the federal government in urban and regional development; and to submit appropriate administrative and legislative recommendations."

This "working policy group" was to include representatives from the Treasury, Commerce, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, and Transportation; and was to be headed by Jack Watson, assistant to the President for inter-governmental relations, and co-chaired by

Stuart Eizenstat, President Carter's assistant for domestic affairs.

According to the *Congressional Quarterly* of April 8, 1977, Jack Watson was to coordinate a comprehensive review of the 10 federal regional councils. Also, W. Harrison Wellford, Deputy Associate Director for reorganization and management for the *Office of Management and Budget* (OMB) was said to be spending considerable time on a review of the regional councils.

It seems that, in the eyes of Carter and his Trilateral Commission advisers, the Federal Regionalism Concept began to languish and lose effectiveness after Richard Nixon ran into difficulties with his sponsors and was replaced by Gerald Ford. Carter intends to revive and give greater authority to the Federal Regionalism Concept, and the strengthening of the Regional Councils in the ten Regional Capitols, is the first step. Hence the creation of this "working policy group" which is already on the road and working.

We have a report of the group's first official stop: at Boston, the Capitol of Region No. 1. The report is by Lou Cannon of the *Washington Post*, appeared in that paper's edition of Sunday, May 15, 1977. For reasons that need not be detailed at this time, we doubt the authenticity of the report and suspect that it is slanted to a considerable degree. However, the article does indicate that Jack H. Watson is doing exactly what the boss ordered: increasing the importance and adding clout to the Commission which rules Federal Region Number One. Here are brief quotes from the article.

REGIONAL COUNCIL'S ROLE BEING REASSESSED

By Lou Cannon

Boston — Jack H. Watson, the President's assistant for intergovernmental relations, came to town last week to find out how the Federal Regional Council in New England was doing. Among other things he learned that Boston Mayor Kevin White didn't know what a Federal Regional Council was. It turned out that the Boston mayor was not alone....All this is a far cry from the blare of trumpets that greeted the creation of the councils by the Nixon administration....

One of Carter's directives in reorganization of the federal government was that Watson assess the 'federal regional presence' and report to him on the options. That report, still unwritten, is scheduled to be sent to Carter this week for his decision.... But the

view Watson heard over and over again in Boston...was that some sort of federal regional coordinating mechanism is badly needed....

One widely discussed proposal for change is to chair every council with a presidential appointee who would be solely concerned with coordinating the federal agencies in the region and helping them relate to state and local governments. At present the chair of each council is rotated among regional directors of the different agencies. They serve part-time and are usually loyal to their own agency. An independent chairman presumably would be (a) person attuned to the politics of his region, perhaps a former mayor or governor. This would give local government officials access to an important federal official in their own region who in turn would have access to the White House....

(end of quotation)

Making local officials feel that they really have some authority over regional programs, and making them believe that they have a direct access to the White House; this is the Carter formula for strengthening the Federal Regional Governance system, while at the same time making the local politicians happy at being puppets controlled by the strings of revenue sharing and federal guidelines.

With such a formula, Regionalism is bound to replace the representative republican form of government we once enjoyed; this especially so long as the Supreme Court continues to affirm the "constitutionality" of administrative law (federal rules and regulations made by federal agencies and not by the Congress), and so long as that same Supreme Court declares that federal agencies have the right to try their own cases without a Federal Judge presiding and without a jury of one's peers determining the guilt or innocence of the accused.

When Carter's concept of "Human Rights" replaces the U.S. Constitution's Bill of Rights, then almost anything can be called "Constitutional," including Regional Governance.

LEGISLATIVE REGIONALISM

While the Executive Department under Carter is striving to strengthen and solidify the concept of regionalism as a new level of government, certain members of Congress are busily promoting legislation which would make regional governance official and legal (though it will still be unconstitutional.) This action is centered in what is called the "Intergovernmental Coordination Act of

1977." It was introduced in the Senate by Magnuson (D.-Wash-) and Mathias (R.-Md.) and was given the number S. 892. In the House the bill was introduced by Rep. Ashley (D.-Ohio) and is known as H.R. 4406. This is its second time around: the bill was originally prepared by NARC (the same to which candidate Carter made his commitment in October, 1976) and it was introduced in the 94th Congress by Magnuson and Mathias; but action on the bill was never completed. So, they're trying again and, this time, there is an excellent chance that it will pass and that President Carter will sign it into law. Thus, the unconstitutional activities of the Regionalists and their appointees will have become "legal" and binding.

S. 892 is "A bill to establish a national policy on areawide planning and its coordination, to encourage the use of organizations composed of local elected officials to perform federally assisted or required areawide planning, to require use of planning districts established by States in Federal planning programs, to require certain Federal land use actions to be consistent with State, areawide, and local planning, to authorize the Office of Management and Budget to prescribe rules and regulations thereto, and for other purposes."

The "land use" section of this bill reads as follows: "Sec. 501. It is the purpose of this title to promote more harmonious intergovernmental relations and to encourage sound planning, zoning, and land-use practices by prescribing uniform policies and procedures whereby Federal agencies or departments shall acquire, use, and dispose of land in order that land transactions entered into by such Federal agencies or departments shall, to the greatest extent practicable, be consistent with zoning and land use policies and practices and shall be made to the greatest extent practicable in accordance with planning and development objectives of the State and local governments concerned." Under this title, whenever the Federal government decides to "acquire real property," it must notify the State, the appropriate areawide agency, and the local unit of government of the intent to acquire such property; **unless...** "the head of a Federal agency or department determines that such advance notice would have an adverse impact on the proposed purchase....," then notification would be required **after** the acquisition of the land.

The bill is filled with such loopholes, and it is made very clear that Federal assistance will be withheld **unless certain criteria are met**. Furthermore, quoting again from the

bill: "The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall establish rules and regulations governing the formulation, evaluation, and review of areawide development plans. Such rules and regulations shall include clear criteria which will provide for achievement of the objectives of the development assistance policies of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 ... and shall also require that to the greatest extent practicable the areawide development plans to be consistent with national urban growth and rural development policies."

Behind this barrage of verbiage that seems to promise cooperation between the various levels of government, in this bill there lies the clear intent to give the Federal government, through its regional agencies, the ultimate control over State and local affairs, and to reinforce the power of the Federal government, through administrative rules and regulations, to set the standards and goals of any State or local government policy.

"Federalism—old style—is dead. Yet Federalism—new style—is alive and well and living in the United States. Its name is intergovernmental relations." So wrote a liberal professor of political science. He might have added that "intergovernmental relations" really means centralized control by the federal government operating through regional councils, with State and local governments becoming nothing more than administrative agencies of that centralized federal government.

Because the United States Constitution stands in the way of any such Regional Governance, the "New Federalism" seeks to amend the Constitution through Supreme Court decisions (such as rescinding the 7th Amendment), and through Congressional legislation (such as this Intergovernmental Coordination Act of 1977).

This "New Federalism" makes it clear that the separation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers no longer exists. Now it is busy destroying that balance of power that once existed between the Sovereign States and their agent, the Federal Government. Federal Regionalism is the basic ingredient of the New Federalism; and if the Constitution stands in the way, then a new constitution has been prepared to replace it.

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Already 34% of the Gross National Product is spent by various governmental entities. 81 billion dollars per year is in the form of federal aid to States and their political subdivisions such as municipalities; that amounts to 337 dollars per year per man, woman, and child. This makes it difficult for local governments to tax the voters further to raise local funds and makes them dependent on federal funds. What would you think of a piece of legislation that would force States, in order to get that money back, into interstate compacts creating Regional Development Agencies which would be subject to federal, rather than State law, (even to the extent of State constitutional provisions not being effective) would have federally appointed co-chairmen to each such compact agency, and would give that federal appointee sole responsibility to coordinate the activities of that agency with the rest of the federal government, and would give him absolute veto power over any project proposing to use those funds? Such legislation is proposed and has already been passed by the Senate. Its effect would be to place enormous decision-making power into the hands of federal appointees rather than locally elected governments and State legislatures.

URGENT SPECIAL EDITION

S.835 was incorporated into S. 914 and was adopted by the Senate. The comparable House bill, H.R. 2063 is not yet adopted. Action is expected September, 1979. The wide reaching effects of this legislation has received little publicity. Please contact immediately your Congressmen, Senators, your state, county, and local government elected officials, civic groups, and local newspapers, and urge the defeat of these bills.



The Pennsylvania Crier

"The closer you keep the government to the people, the more efficient and economical the government will be."

—Thomas Jefferson

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SYNOPSIS OF S.835

The Bill extends the Appalachian Regional Development Act to not only provide for special problems but also to provide services to the people of the regions.¹ It would concentrate funding into urban areas and small cities "where there is significant potential for future growth" and into "remote and hard to reach areas where there are special problems in providing for human services needs".² The Act would also extend the Appalachian Regional Commission concept to the entirety of the U.S.

The governors of two or more states can cause the Secretary of Commerce to recognize a "development region". The region must consist of two or more States, except in the case of Alaska. (This will assure that each Regional Development Commission is an interstate compact.³ For the very serious implications of that see our feature article INTERSTATE COMPACTS, on Page 1.)

Recognition of the region will then result in establishing a Regional Development Commission (RDC).⁴ Each such RDC shall develop and implement a regional development plan and policies and shall have the responsibility and power to pass judgment on the use of all Federal funds (i.e., have A-95 Review Power over all Federal funds used in that region).⁵

A Co-Chairman of each RDC will be appointed by the President of the United States and be a partner to the Governors.⁶ That federal Co-Chairman will do the coordination and cooper-

1. Sec. 102(1), p. 5.
2. Sec. 102(2), p. 5.
3. Sec. 202(b), p. 17.
4. Sec. 202 and 203, pp. 17, 18.
5. Sec. 204(a), pp. 19, 20.
6. Sec. 204(b), p. 20.

Continued on Page 3

THE HIDDEN DANGER OF THESE BILLS: INTERSTATE COMPACTS INTERSTATE COMPACTS REALIZE THE DREAMS OF REVISIONISTS TO ABOLISH STATE LINES BY JOHN W. C. KOHR

These bills will undoubtedly be hailed as streamlining the Federal grant and funding programs, ensuring that these funds are used for purposes more in keeping with locally determined needs, preventing unnecessary duplication or conflict of various federal funding programs, by channeling all funding through the relatively local Regional Development Commissions and coordinating them on the President's Cabinet level. But as with all things, there are two sides to each coin, and one side of this legislation is particularly dangerous to the residual sovereignty of the states and the power reserved to the state governments.

The sponsors of this legislation, and those who voted for it in the Senate, may have in all sincerity missed the hidden implications of the Act. But it is clear that at least one of the authors of the legislation knew full well what he was doing. The original Senate bill had the following words (Section 202(b), page 17, lines 21-23):

"It is the intention of the Congress that every area of the Nation ultimately be included in a development region but not in more than one." It seems that the drafter must have had a reason for that intention, and one reason that comes to mind is that the entirety of the United States would be included in interstate compacts to which the Federal government is a partner. The wording was later changed to:

"It is the intention of Congress that each area of the Nation be included in not more than one development region." This wording is more subtle, since it does not raise a warning flag to the readers, but the effect is the same.

Past court decisions regarding interstate compacts indicate that such an arrangement would result in the following:

1. The activities of such interstate compacts would become subject to federal rather than state legal jurisdiction and law. (This could extend to all areas including the application of federal rather than state law regarding questions of governmental immunity and the concomitant ability of citizens to sue; and to the inapplicability of state and local laws and ordinances regarding land use, environmental protection, and eminent domain.)
2. Even state constitutional constraints and mandates will no longer be applicable to matters covered by the compact. Instead, federal law and the federal Constitution would apply.
3. The state legislators would be divested of their power to have the state unilaterally control any portion of internal affairs surrender to the compact agency.
4. The State's legislators would find it impossible to modify or withdraw from the interstate agreement except with the consent of Congress. At the same time, the states would be subject to any condition the Congress may impose or authorize the overseeing federal agency to impose.

The Act would:

1. Irrevocably divest state legislatures and state executive branches from many of their powers.
2. Cause the Governors to create Regional Development Commissions and that creation would

Continued on Page 2

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Feature Article

THE HIDDEN DANGER OF THESE BILLS: INTERSTATE COMPACTS
Continued from Page 1

comprise an interstate compact to which the federal government would be a party. (This would occur through financial encouragement.)

The end results of this Act go far beyond the typical federal agency mandate that says, in effect, "do such and such or lose your federal funding". Even if Federal funding stops, the states would find that they had unknowingly, by agreement, surrendered many decision making powers to the Federal government and the interstate agencies. The states would be powerless to withdraw, change the agreements, or exercise their sovereignty over the surrendered functions.

There is a reason why the Act requires that the state governments must volunteer to create a Regional Development Commission. The Congress cannot create them. The States must create them with the consent of Congress, for although the constitution limits Federal power, the States are free to compact with the Federal government to extend their residual powers to it.

Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution of the United States states:

"No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation. . .

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress. . . enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State. . ."

The U.S. Supreme Court has rarely addressed the question of the effect of this clause. In 1959, a case reached the Court wherein a citizen was suing the Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission. That Commission was formed under an interstate compact that had been consented to by Congress.¹ In giving consent to the compact, Congress had added a proviso. In making its decision, the Supreme Court stated two important principles:

"... the Court is called on to interpret. . . the terms of a consensual agreement, the meaning of which, because made by different states acting under the Constitution and with congressional approval, is a question of federal law."²

"The States who are parties to the compact by accepting it and acting under it assume the conditions that Congress under the Constitution attached."³

To reiterate, the Court decided that the interpretation of any ambiguity in an interstate compact is a question of Federal law. Additionally, if Congress imposes certain conditions when giving its consent to an agreement, those conditions are part of the compact.

Thus, we see that when the States through their Governors, agree to set up a Regional Development Commission, the Regional Development Commission becomes subject to federal court interpretation and subject to any condition which Congress has imposed. Many conditions are imposed by this Act, S.835 and H.R. 2063.

In 1974, in denying certiorari, the U.S. Supreme Court let stand a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision⁴ which noted:

"Appellees have argued. . . that the desirability of having state courts decide matters of state law, such as zoning and land control. . . precludes

original jurisdiction in the federal courts." and then held:

"We disagree. The Supreme Court has made it clear that the construction of an interstate compact is a matter of Federal law, not the law of the party states."⁵

(For the non-lawyer: "construction" as used there means "interpretation".)

In 1977, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals considered a case where a citizen was trying to use provisions of the State Constitutions of California and Nevada to acquire certain relief against the taking of property by a Land Use Ordinance enacted by the Tahoe Regional Planning Authority.⁶ (That Authority had been created by interstate compact.) The Ninth Circuit Court held that:

"... causes of action based on the state constitutional provisions must fail because the Compact, as federal law, pre-empt's state law."⁷

Thus, we see that at least according to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, even a State Constitutional provision is not effective against an agency formed by interstate compact.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court in 1949 had logically held that a state which is party to a compact with another state may legislate in respect to matters covered by the compact as long as such legislative action is in approbation and not in reprobation of the compact.⁸ Several lower federal courts have stressed that where the federal government is made a party to the agreement, by one commissioner being appointed by the President of the United States, the compact is definitely a matter of federal law.⁹ Where the Federal government is a partner, it seems clear that a compact could not be modified without the consent of Congress, as to do so would definitely derogate federal power.

The U.S. Supreme Court again addressed the question of interstate compacts in 1978.¹⁰ It held that the Multistate Tax Compact was not an "interstate compact" for which consent of Congress was required. The Court repeatedly stressed that the states, in making that agreement, had specifically reserved the right to withdraw from the agreement.¹¹ It was implicit in that decision that if that right had not been specifically reserved, it would have been lost. I.e., it is implicit in the Supreme Court decision that once a state has entered into an interstate compact, it is powerless to withdraw or modify the agreement unilaterally. This conclusion is even more clearly implied by the Court's stating time and again the principle that a compact comes under the U.S. constitutional clause, requiring Congressional consent, only if the compact would derogate federal power.¹² There can be no doubt that any attempt by a State to withdraw or modify the terms of any agreement (such as a Regional Development Commission) which had given decision making power to an interstate agency co-chaired by a presidentially appointed chairman with the powers that the Act would confer, would be an attempt to reduce the Federal power and, thus, would require consent of Congress.

The extent of the federal courts' thinking on the subject of interstate agreements can be seen by the statements made by the Ninth Circuit¹³:

"... we believe that such compacts, by their very nature, establish regional legislatures. In an area such as The Lake Tahoe Basin the legislatures of either state could not deal effectively with prob-

lems. . . We discern no reason why these regional legislators should not be accorded the same immunity as their state and national counterparts."¹⁴

1. *Petty v. Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission*, 359 U.S. 275 (1959), 79 S.Ct. 785, 32 L.Ed.2d 804.
2. *Id.*, 279.
3. *Id.*, 281, 282.
4. *League to Save Lake Tahoe v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency*, 507 F.2d 517 (Ninth Circuit, 1974), cert.den. 420 U.S. 974.
5. *Id.*, 522, 523.
6. *Jacobson v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency*, 566 F.2d 1353 (Ninth Circuit, 1977).
7. *Id.*, 1358.
8. *Henderson v. Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission*, 66 A.2d 843 (1949).
9. *Borough of Morrisville v. Delaware River Basin Commission*, 399 F.Supp. 469 (1975).
10. *United States Steel Corporation v. Multistate Tax Commission*, ____ U.S. ____ (1978), 98 S.Ct. 799, 54 L.Ed.2d 682.
11. *Id.*, 805, 813 (S.Ct.).
12. *Id.*, 812, 813 (S.Ct.).
13. *Jacobson v. Tahoe Regional Planning Agency*, *supra*.
14. *Id.*, 1365.

RECENT HISTORY
OF THE BILLS

S.835 purports to be amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act and the public Works and Economic Development Act, and it does indeed contain such amendments. But buried within it in Title II and Title III are completely new Acts, with their own titles which in no way constitute mere amendments.

Title II (called the *Regional Commission Act of 1979*) provided for the creation of interstate compacts creating interstate agencies through which all Federal funding would be laundered and controlled.

Title III (called the *Regional Growth Policy Process Act*) mandates the creation of a new super-cabinet position, called a "senior White House official" to be interposed between the President and his cabinet.

Title III was sufficiently unusual that it attracted the attention of Senator Simpson who endeavored to have most of Title III and a small portion of Title II stricken from the Act. His proposed amendment to that effect narrowly failed to carry by a vote of 51-47 a few days before the Congress went home on its August vacation.

Later, after S.835 had been tabled, S.835 was, by voice vote, included in the Public Works Act, S.914. The day before Congress went home on summer vacation, S.914 was adopted probably with many of the Senators being unaware that it included S.835.

H.R.2063 is essentially the same bill. It is composed solely of amendments. However, it incorporates most of the features of S.835; the wording is different, the location is different; but the content is very similar. It is reported by our Washington correspondent that an attempt will be made to adopt H.R.2063 or S.835 in the House by the same method, quietly incorporating it into an appropriations bill.

SENATOR'S CRITICISM: A SHADOW GOVERNMENT

The following are excerpts from Senator Simpson's remarks in support of his amendment which would have amended S.835, quoted from the Congressional Record of July 31, 1979, pp. S 10893-S 10898:

"Mr. President, at the outset I believe it is most important to point out that this bill does not merely extend to the so-called Title V regional commissions and the Appalachian Commission as we know them. Nor does the bill merely expand the number of commissions to simply cover the United States, as Mr. Chafee says, with a wall-to-wall layer of regional government . . .

"Mr. President, in my minority views contained in the Senate report accompanying this bill I labeled the regional commission as extended and expanded by this legislation as a shadow form of government. I do not believe that the analogy is totally inappropriate, for this proposal is indeed a radical alteration that if fully implemented would replace our constitutional form of Government by the establishing of a new nonelected political order coordinating all the rest of duly-elected government entities, from the grass roots in the States to Federal Government.

"Perplexing enough, section 302 would require the President to establish an interagency committee headed by a 'senior White House official' . . .

"This 'senior' member of the White House staff is instructed to periodically apparently call onto the carpet the heads of various Federal departments and agencies in order to determine whether or not they are carrying out the regional development plans recommended by the Federal regional commissions who presumably, I suppose, will be knocking heads to see to the resolution 'of any issues between the regional commissions and the line agencies,' and who will then fix a schedule 'for review and response' to commission plans by the rest of the Federal Government.

"This senior White House official will also 'identify and encourage solutions to regional issues' and assure 'adjustment in policies and procedures necessary to the successful implementation of each commission plan.'

"This Orwellian delegation of authority may indeed mean that big brother has indeed arrived but slightly ahead of schedule, but I think

Continued on Page 5

REORGANIZATION OF THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

One of the changes that this legislation would bring about is the creation of what can be looked upon only as a super-cabinet post insulating the President of the United States from his own Cabinet. The "senior White House official" is mandated by Title III of S.835 to coordinate all federal grant programs regardless of what Cabinet department they are within, and cabinet level officials are mandated to assure cooperation with him and the plans of the RDC and RDCouncil planners.

Such a restructure of the highest level of the Executive Department of the United States should not be undertaken lightly.

Another change is that the pork barrel function of Congress is in much part transferred from the control of Congress to appointed members of the Executive department.

SYNOPSIS OF S.835

Continued from Page 1

ation between the RDC and Federal departments and agencies;⁷ he will present to the Congress of the United States the plans and recommendations of that RDC;⁸ he will consult with Federal departments and agencies prior to the voting at RDC meetings;⁹ he has absolute veto power over any RDC plan;¹⁰ he will "take the leadership role" in preparation of all RDC budgets which will be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress.¹¹ (Thus the federally appointed member has a great deal of power in the direction of the RDC.)

The only RDC employee which can be appointed by vote of the Commission (i.e., by the vote of the federally appointed Co-chairman and the Governors of the involved states) is the Executive Director of the RDC. The Executive Director of each RDC will appoint all other employees.¹² Thus the officials elected by the people will have very little control over the activities of the RDC.)

Each RDC, after approval of their budget by the federal government, can provide funding for projects. Such projects "may include, but are not limited to" (a list which includes just about every governmental function including environmental management, transportation, fisheries, tourism, human resources, education, and business and industrial development).¹³

Funds appropriated to carry out the Act will be available without regard to any limitations imposed by any other Act.¹⁴

A Regional Development Council (not to be confused with the Regional Development Commission which we are calling RDC's) is created by the Act. It is composed of the Federal Co-Chairman of each RDC. Its chairman and vice chairman will be selected by the Secretary of Commerce.¹⁵

A new office is created within the Department of Commerce to be called The Office of Regional Development and it shall provide staff for the RDCouncil.¹⁶

Each RDC can maintain an office in Washington, D.C. The Secretary of Commerce will establish, as regulations, minimum standards which each RDC must adopt, and will establish the conditions under which the Secretary of Commerce may withhold funds from RDC's for violations of the regulations.¹⁷

The President of the United States is mandated to establish "a senior White House official" who will chair meetings of a new (unnamed) "interagency committee" consisting of himself, the chairman of RDCouncil, and "senior officials of the departments and agencies concerned with regional development activities".¹⁸

That "interagency committee" will bring each RDC's plans to the attention of the cabinet and other federal agencies and will "encourage" the cabinet et al. to assure successful implementation of each RDC's plan.¹⁹

"Each Federal department or agency shall, consistent with law, cooperate with such commission in assisting them to carrying out their activities. . . and, to the maximum extent practicable, adjust its procedures and policies to assure (1) its participation in developing and implementing each commission (RDC's) regional development plan; and (2) coordination among development programs and planning activities. . ." ²⁰

Federal cabinet members and agencies who provide any funding for any purpose are mandated to "take steps to assure that . . . such programs are not inconsistent with the goals, objectives, plans and strategies established by RDC's."²¹

Each State in an RDC shall prepare an annual plan "that involves participation of state legislatures, local governments, the private sector, and substate planning and development organizations."²² (Query: If these plans do not satisfy the Secretary of Commerce's regulations, what happens to Federal funding?)

States are encouraged to create substate planning and development districts which must be part of a "single, state-wide system of development dis-

tricts"²³ with broad planning powers which will contribute to the RDC's plan.²⁴ The Act leaves it unclear as to what happens to funding if a state does not cooperate by establishing a state-wide system of development districts; however, the effect of not following the "advice" of planners who have A-95 Review Power is well known.)

(The Act provides for appropriations and funding of various amounts for various purposes, mainly administrative. We have not added up the total amount of money, which is probably less than \$3 billion; however, the total amount of money filtered through the provisions of this Act would include all of the money presently going to States and their political subdivisions through Federal programs (presently \$81 billion) plus monies going to the private sector. Anyone who feels that the relatively low level of appropriations contained within this Act indicates that the Act cannot be doing much damage is being naive.

Footnotes:

All footnotes refer to the Senate Bill.

References are to S.835, Calendar No. 183, Report No. 96-171 and are followed by the appropriate Section and page number.

7. Sec. 204(b) (1), p. 21.

8. Sec. 204(b) (2) (A), p. 21.

9. Sec. 204(b) (2) (E), p. 22.

10. Sec. 205(a), p. 25.

11. Sec. 204(b) (2) (H), p. 22.

12. Sec. 204(c) (1), p. 23.

13. Sec. 204(b) (2) (H), p. 22, and Sec. 207(a), pp. 29, 30.

14. Sec. 207(d), pp. 33, 34.

15. Sec. 208(b) (1), p. 36.

16. Sec. 208(b) (2), p. 36.

17. Sec. 208(c) and 208(c) (5), pp. 37, 38.

18. Sec. 302(a), p. 42.

19. Sec. 302(c), p. 43.

20. Sec. 302(e), p. 44.

21. Sec. 302(f), p. 44.

22. Sec. 303(a), p. 45.

23. Sec. 303(c) (4), p. 48.

24. Sec. 303(b) and (c), pp. 46, 48.

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING OFFICE CRITICISM OF THE "MODEL" REGION

The Regional Development Commission would be modeled after the Appalachian Regional Commission. The Comptroller General's report (GAO report) to the Congress, dated April 27, 1979, asks as the title of the document, "Should the Appalachian Regional Commission be Used as a Model for the Nation?" The GAO contends it should not:

"The Commission's definition and concept of a regional development plan, which the Senate Committee on Public Works encouraged it to prepare, appears inadequate. For example, the Commission's first such plan does not contain specific enough projections of unmet needs and the quantified objectives, targets, and time frames necessary to meet those needs. Until the Appalachian Regional Commission addresses these and other issues, its resolution calling for a national system of multistate commissions patterned after it will not be convincing. The Appalachian Regional Commission is not yet a model for the Nation."¹

Lest it be thought that the quotations are merely spurious remarks taken from context, we quote the following which the GAO gave prominence on the front cover of the report:

"The Appalachian Regional Commission program is an experiment to see whether effective policy and plans can be made for the economic, social, and environmental growth and development of Appalachia. The Commission considers its program a model for the Nation and recommends the concept be expanded to a nationwide system of multistate commissions.

"However, problems with program planning and evaluation fund allocation procedures internal controls, and monitoring State expenditures need to be resolved before the experiment is expanded to serve as an effective model."²

The GAO traces the history of the Appalachian Regional Commission:

"Planning for the growth and development of large multistate regions originated in 1933 when the Federal Government created the Nation's first multistate planning agency, the Tennessee Valley Authority. At the same time, the Federal Government began providing funds for States to undertake long-range, comprehensive planning efforts, particularly for public works projects. Thirty years later, these two new concepts—comprehensive State planning and multistate regional planning—were combined to produce the Appalachian Regional Commission."³

"... (The ARC) serves as a national experiment, testing whether Governors and the Federal Co-chairman can effectively make policy, plan, and influence other Federal, State, and local spending to benefit the region. The Congress intends for Appalachia to generate a diversified economy, eventually eliminating the need for separate Federal assistance."⁴

We note that self-sufficiency cannot be the goal of the present proposed legislation which seems rather to be encouraging total dependency on the Federal dollar and, unlike a system which would get specific regions back on their feet, would encompass all of the United States.

We find that some of the GAO's complaints may be cured by the proposed legislation:

"Four major external constraints limit the comprehensiveness of ARC's planning. First, some communities; units of government; and planning officials at local, State, and Federal levels resist regionalism, viewing it as a threat to individual prerogatives. Second, a continuous turnover of Governors and planning staffs limits continuity in State planning and weakens the link between local areawide planning and multistate planning. Third, substate areawide planners are confronted with a variety of inconsistent Federal policies, laws, and regulations governing areawide planning requirements, a problem discussed in our previous report to the Congress. Fourth, ARC controls a very small amount of all Federal, State, and local resources spent each year in Appalachia."⁵

But note that part of what is being lamented (and cured) is that local and state officials, who hopefully reflect the public through the polling place, interfere with effective planning.

GAO points out that the system does not foster self-reliance.

"Overreliance on ARC funds and failure to adequately plan for other sources of funding—a situation which occurred with ARC's child development program in 1976—can lead to pressure for continued Federal support, thus promoting dependency rather than self-sufficiency."⁶

Certainly the proposed Act would cure one problem GAO sees:

"The Director of ARC's Office of Development District Programs told us that ARC staff suggestions were often ignored by State planners, who considered such assistance to be little more than meddling in the State's prerogatives."⁷

GAO's recommendation is that:

"Fiscal incentives or penalties (for example, additional planning and program funds for States which make substantial improvements or withholding funds from States which do not; appear politically impractical as well as unenforceable under ARC's somewhat guaranteed funding approach."⁸

The proposed Act would, indeed, make such funds not guaranteed. But we find it curious that the Congress, lauding the concept of no-strings-attached Federal Revenue Sharing, also is expected to see fit to enact the present proposed all-strings-attached legislation.

The failure of the ARC experiment is outlined by the GAO report:

"Appalachian district, State, and regional goals and objectives are so broadly worded and so indefinite in terms of specific time frames that measuring progress toward their accomplishment or determining when or if they have been met is virtually impossible. The following examples illustrate the extent of this problem.

"The three districts we visited prepared plans for 1977 containing a total of 213 development goals, not listed in any particular order of priority or relative importance. Most goal statements were vaguely worded and touched many subjects. District goal statements included the following:

- Make the district a safer place to live.
- Make communities better places to live.
- Use the location of northeastern Pennsyl-

vania and its physical land assets to encourage environmental sensitivity and at the same time relate to sound economic policies.

Continue and expand the council's grantsmanship role to encourage the appropriate funding of projects, programs, and services required to support the economic and environmental needs of the region.

Provide the basic infrastructure to enhance economic development and to safeguard health.

Strengthen the ability of local elected and appointed officials in management techniques."⁹

"ARC has become so project oriented that critical policy questions involving the broad issues of reducing disparity and achieving economic self-sufficiency receive inadequate attention. For example, during its series of 1973-75 regional needs studies, ARC did little to analyze the implications of its 1973 projections which showed that the poverty situation in 62 Central Appalachian counties may have actually worsened, compared to the Nation, between 1960-80."¹⁰

"Because ARC may be allocating Federal funds to the States to be spent within geographic areas of the region no worse off economically or socially than the rest of the Nation, fewer funds are available to many needy Appalachian communities, counties, and districts which continue to lag far behind regional or national averages."¹¹

"There is no means of determining the accountability of many investments once approval of grant is awarded—no easily identifiable and consistent resource data available to maintain and update the status of projects—inconsistency is found to exist when comparing the allocation of funds, actual expenditure of funds by projects, disbursement of funds, and close out reports."¹²

"The seriousness of ARC's internal problems is reflected in the fact that as of March, 1977, ARC had closed out less than 14 percent of the \$1.1 billion in grants it had approved. Because ARC lacks internal controls, serious problems have occurred, such as unspent funds remaining idle for long periods of time."¹³

"We believe the problems and unresolved issues which relate to accountability and responsibility for administering ARC grant funds are serious enough to warrant the attention of the Executive Office of the President, the Office of Management and Budget, and appropriate congressional oversight and appropriations committees."¹⁴

Footnotes:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Op. Cit., p. v. | 8. Id., p. 29 |
| 2. Id., front cover. | 9. Id., pp. 38, 39 |
| 3. Id., p. 3 | 10. Id., pp. 40, 41 |
| 4. Id., p. 5 | 11. Id., p. 45 |
| 5. Id., p. 10 | 12. Id., p. 53 |
| 6. Id., p. 20 | 13. Id., pp. 54, 55 |
| 7. Id., p. 28 | 14. Id., p. 85 |

Many States have coped with and benefited from the activities of the Appalachian Regional Commission; that should not give us comfort. Model legislation is rarely abused. The Greeks did not open the Trojan horse until it was within the gates of Troy. When power is granted, it will eventually be used.

ACIR NOT UNDER CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT

The 92nd Congress enacted PL-92-463, the Federal Advisory Committees Act, in order to regulate the number of federal advisory committees, to monitor and control their operations and lifespan, and to control special interest group influence in the development of regulations affecting them. There are reportedly some 3200 such committees costing the taxpayers 75 million dollars annually. The Act excluded the ACIR and other groups whose purpose is to advise state and local officials.

A bill was introduced, H.R. 6869, to "remove the existing exemption of the ACIR from the provisions of PL-92-463". A hearing on that bill was held December, 1973 by the Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Governmental Affairs, chaired by Hon. William J. Randall. The 65 page hearing transcript published in February, 1974 omits entirely the testimony given by some witnesses and omitted statements adverse to the ACIR from other testimony. The Randall subcommittee rejected H.R. 6869 and today ACIR still has no oversight by Congress.

STATE LEGISLATORS SEE FEDERAL USURPATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

In recent years, resolutions have been introduced in State legislatures calling for investigations of federal regional governance. Many of those resolutions were bottled up in committees by key people.

In 1974 the President Pro Tem of the Missouri State Senate introduced such a joint resolution. That resolution and the House counterpart never came to the floor for a vote.

The Illinois House, in April 1977, passed by 119:29 a similar resolution, HR 8, to investigate federal regional government and its effect on traditional constitutional government in Illinois.

A similar Ohio bill H 33 of January, 1978 was killed in committee and never got to the floor for a vote.

The Wisconsin Senate in February, 1978 adopted a similar resolution SJR 55 by a vote of 27:5. It was bottled in the House.

An Indiana bill, S 100, was adopted by the Indiana Senate by a large vote in 1979, but was bottled in the House. The bill called for an investigation of federal regionalism and would have gone so far as to impose sanctions against participants.

We feel that the time has come for an investigation by the States and the federal Congress.

ABOUT OUR AUTHOR

Several of the articles in this issue have been written by John W. C. Kohr. Mr. Kohr has contributed articles to the Pennsylvania Crier on a few occasions in the past. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of his Pennsylvania municipality, Upper Salford Township, for 8 years. The Board of Supervisors is both the legislative and executive body of that general purpose unit of local government. During that time he has been Secretary-Treasurer for 2 years, Chairman for 5 years, and is presently Vice-Chairman. He is President of the Montgomery County Association of Township Officials, and is a delegate to the newly formed Montgomery County League of Municipalities.

DONATIONS NEEDED

Donations are requested and are greatly appreciated whether large or small.

This issue of the Crier would not have been possible without small financial donations from many people. Our committee is non-profit and none of its members are paid. All donations go toward printing, mailing, and telephone expenses. Donations are required to continue the work of the Committee. (Although large donations would be greatly appreciated, no donor will be permitted to change or influence the goals of this organization or its editorial policy.)

Make checks payable to Pennsylvania Committee to Save our Local Governments.

SENATOR'S CRITICISM: A SHADOW GOVERNMENT

Continued From Page 3

that actually the father of the idea is still unknown and perhaps will remain so.

"Section 302(d) elevates to new heights the position of Federal cochairmen of regional commissions by instructing that they will be appointed as chairpersons of Federal regional councils. It is a realistic and crass observation to state, Mr. President, that these positions are occupied by the grace of political patronage and not merit.

"This new effort will insure that all forms of accountability, political and administrative, will be discarded in favor of this new regional political higher picking order.

"Section 302(e) mandates that the Cabinet Secretaries and highest officials of the Federal Government must 'adjust its procedures and policies' to assure that regional—not local of State or national—goals are obtained by the regional participation.

"I think I now want to come to that portion of Title III which I personally have found to be the most blatant and offensive. Under Section 303 of this bill State plans will be developed with the 'participation of State legislatures, local governments, the private sector, and substate planning and development organizations.' Yet each State, its elected officials, and citizens, are subservient to the regional commissions as 'each State development plan shall reflect the goals, objectives, and priorities established in any regional development plan.'

"Mr. President, I very seriously question that this country has arrived at a dismal point in time when elected officials are merely participants and not the decision-makers. . .

"The Appalachian Regional Commission and the existing Title V commissions have recently undergone the scrutiny of the Department of Commerce, the General Accounting Office, and the American press, and Senator Chafee has submitted those documents as part of the record.

"In a series of 1979 reports by the Office of Audit of the Department of Commerce concerning Title V commissions, it was revealed, first, that one such commission opened an international trade office in a major European city; second, there was no central point to provide information on the numerous studies, reports and expenditures of the commissions; and in my research I could find very little that was presented to me in the way of expenditures simply because that information was 'not available' or being shuffled in some far-off location.

"Third, one commission advanced unearned funds to a contractor who was able to maintain a nice average checking account balance in excess of six figures; fourth, one commission has consistently funneled funds to States with little or no regional coordination. And there is much, much, more.

"The bottom line is that there has been little demonstration of sound financial management and coordination of public administration by regional commissions. Yet these are now the intended vehicles for coordination of private and public investment, transportation, energy conservation, environmental protection.

"The list of proposed authority goes on and on in tedium and ad nauseum. . .

"The GAO report showed, among other things, first, a lack of effective internal controls over Federal funds. As of March, 1977, over 5,000 projects had been funded, and only 454 had officially been closed out; second, the disbursements of funds to the grantees in excess of need which occurred more frequently than imaginable. The GAO found 14 projects in 7 States for which the commission had failed to recover over \$2 million. Furthermore, they stated there was no evaluation system to measure program effectiveness by the process of linking costs to the identification of benefits, which seemed to be a rather primary thing to do. . .

"But when we say that this is not Federal planning, I cannot chamber that remark, because I share this, Mr. President: Title III is a federally dominated procedure in every way simply because of these facts: The process exists by Federal law; the commissions are creatures of Federal law; the commissions will be chaired by Federal co-chairmen; the funds expended will be Federal dollars; and the requirement to develop various plans is set by Federal law and supervised by federally authorized regional commissions."

THE PURCHASE OF OUR BIRTHRIGHT

Continued from Page 9

ials of some of the "represented" municipalities:—these are mere euphemisms. The fact remains that the decision makers are appointed; they were not elected by the people for whom they plan and make decisions, and the people have no control over them.

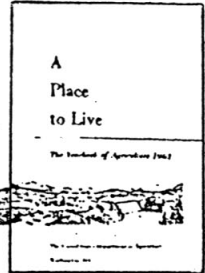
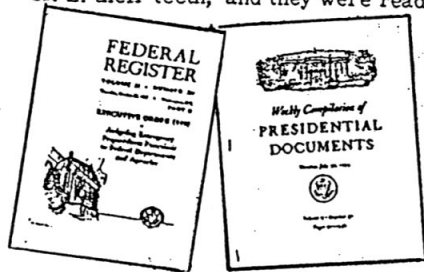
If we continue to use the carrot-on-the-stick funding approach to force local governments and the legislatures of the 50 States to follow the dictates of appointed bureaucrats miles away, we will have lost all which our forefathers gained when they rebelled against such dictates over 200 years ago.

There is merit in encouraging some uniformity in the laws of the various states in order to end confusion. There is merit in encouraging local governments to cooperate in solving areawide problems. But encouragement should be done by education and cooperation, not by the present coercion which circumvents the constitutional constraints on the federal government, engenders political unrest, distrust and even hatred, and results in a flagrant waste of our tax dollars and our national productivity.

Our municipality does not apply for most grant monies. Our voters have been made aware of the mechanism and the implications on their local decision making power. They are aware that if we apply, we might be able to get some of their money back and provide them with some more services. When I ran for reelection, I was reelected by 4 out of every 5 voters. There is a message there for my fellow politicians.

All the while these moves were being made to construct this revolutionary System; to train the facilitators to operate it; to suborn its acceptance by legislators; and to begin placing its components in place within government, work was continuing on the structure through which it would operate:

In 1963, the Department of Agriculture departed from the traditional report required of it, and, in its place, issued an update of the 1937 blueprint for a socialist America. That report was ignored by Congress, then, but in 1965, with a master mover of legislation in the White House, a number of bills were passed which came from that blueprint. One of these was the Public Works and Economic Development Act (PWEDA65). In PWEDA65, an attempt was made to obtain a blank check from Congress to implement the Plan, without the approval of the States. This Congress would not grant, but they did delegate authority (illegally) for the Executive to deal directly with local government, with State approval. The regionalists now had the bit in their teeth, and they were ready to run wild.



In 1932, a way had been devised to bypass such fractious denial by legislators. This strategy has been described as "putting inertia and indecision on the side of change". Increasingly, it has been used to bypass legislative resistance to revolutionary moves. A minor section of the Legislative Appropriations Act of 1932 (which Herbert Hoover guided into law), gave a new and dangerous power to the Executive. It permitted him to INITIATE legislation - a power and duty of the legislature. That Act endowed Executive Orders with the force of law, unless Congress vetoed them in a stipulated time.

As was the case when the ACIR was established, PWEDA65 was "sold" as a means of "decentralizing" the power which, for many years, had been inexorably accumulating in Washington, regardless of campaign rhetoric, or the perceived intentions of either executive or legislative incumbents. PWEDA65 provided the "carrot and the stick" to assure that State and local programs would fit the federal mould, without regard to Constitutional limitations.

But the breach of faith, which took place under the umbrella of PWEDA65, was committed by Executive Order.

In 1967, Lyndon Johnson issued EO#11386, which established the single Federal Advisory Council that Act provided, but enlarged the scope of federal involvement. It could be argued that this EO was within the intent of the law.

In 1969, Richard Nixon announced the division of the country into Regional Districts, and, in 1972, he issued EO#11647, which created Federal Regional Councils for those divisions (FRCs). Under this EO, the PWEDA requirement for State approval of federal programs under Title 5, was omitted, as was State approval of the extent of involvement. Each Council was now composed of federal executive officers, appointed by, and answerable to, the Chief Executive.

In 1976, Gerald Ford announced his appointments to the FRCs, and made a clear statement of intent for State compliance with federal policies and programs.

In 1979, James Earl Carter revoked EO#11647, and replaced it with EO#12149, which, again, increased federal authority at the expense of the States. EO#12149 places the Office of Management and Budget (control center for the System) as the management executive for the FRCs. This EO also mandates the FRCs to "cooperate" with State administrative and regional agencies. It contains no such mandate with regard to representative bodies.

(At the same time this EO was issued, enabling legislation was being pushed through the Congress, which, if approved, would have given legislative consent to this Executive usurpation of State and local sovereignty. A groundswell of citizen opposition kept those bills in Committee, and PWEDA was extended by reference only, without that approval.)

In 1981, Ronald Reagan rescinded EO#12149, and replaced it with EO#12314, "to retain and restructure the Federal Regional Council SYSTEM in the ten standard federal regions". This EO tightens the FRCs, identifies them as a system, gives OMB much greater authority, and leaves no room for doubt as to the intent for control. The Councils are now to "inform elected officials, including State legislators" of "government" policies and initiatives; "ensure" that these are "explained and understood", and "identify significant problems with federal regulations". OMB is to provide policy guidance, establish procedures, respond to Council initiatives, resolve policy issues, coordinate FRC activity, and provide direction for, and oversight of, implementation of federal management and improvement, and federal aid reform. (Emp. added-ed)

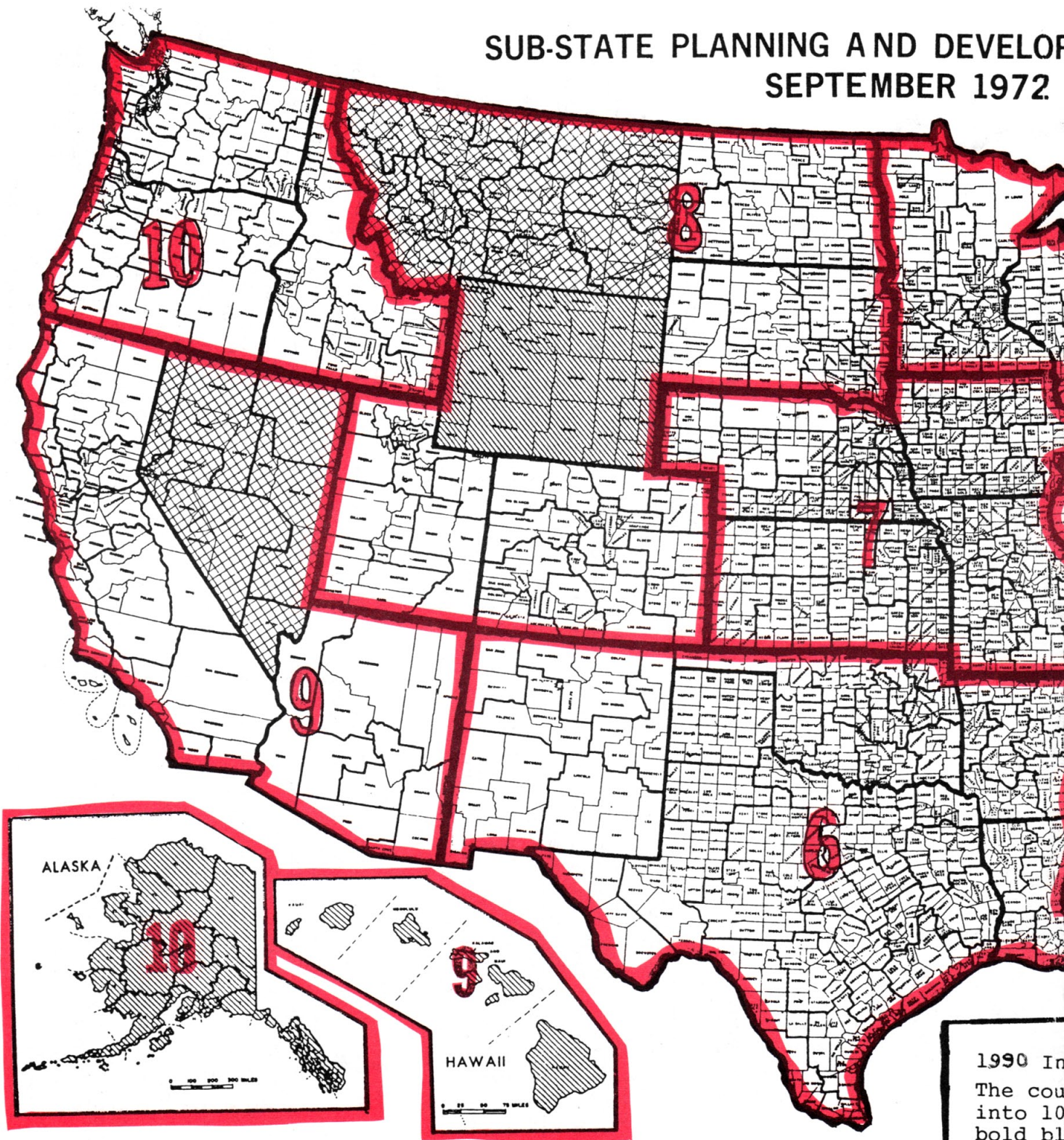
What is left for the States to do - except comply?

One thing left is resistance. Several States have passed legislation similar to the enclosed suggested bill. Lacking a groundswell of State opposition such as this, the Constitution of the United States will no longer be the ruling authority for this country. It is unthinkable that elected legislators and elected city and county officials would not resist, when they understand what is being done. It is up to the citizens to demand that they fulfill their oath of office, and protect and defend the legal structure of this government from arbitrary usurpation such as this. It is for just such an occasion as now exists that that oath was devised. (See The Federalist # 28)

It would be a grievous error to assume that this movement will dissolve by itself, or that what is contained in these White Papers is all history - sound and fury, without substance. This is revolution, and it will end only if the revolutionaries reach their Goal, or, God willing, are prevented from doing so.

THIS PAGE IS FROM K. MAUREEN HEATON'S "THE IMPOSSIBLE DREAM" 21

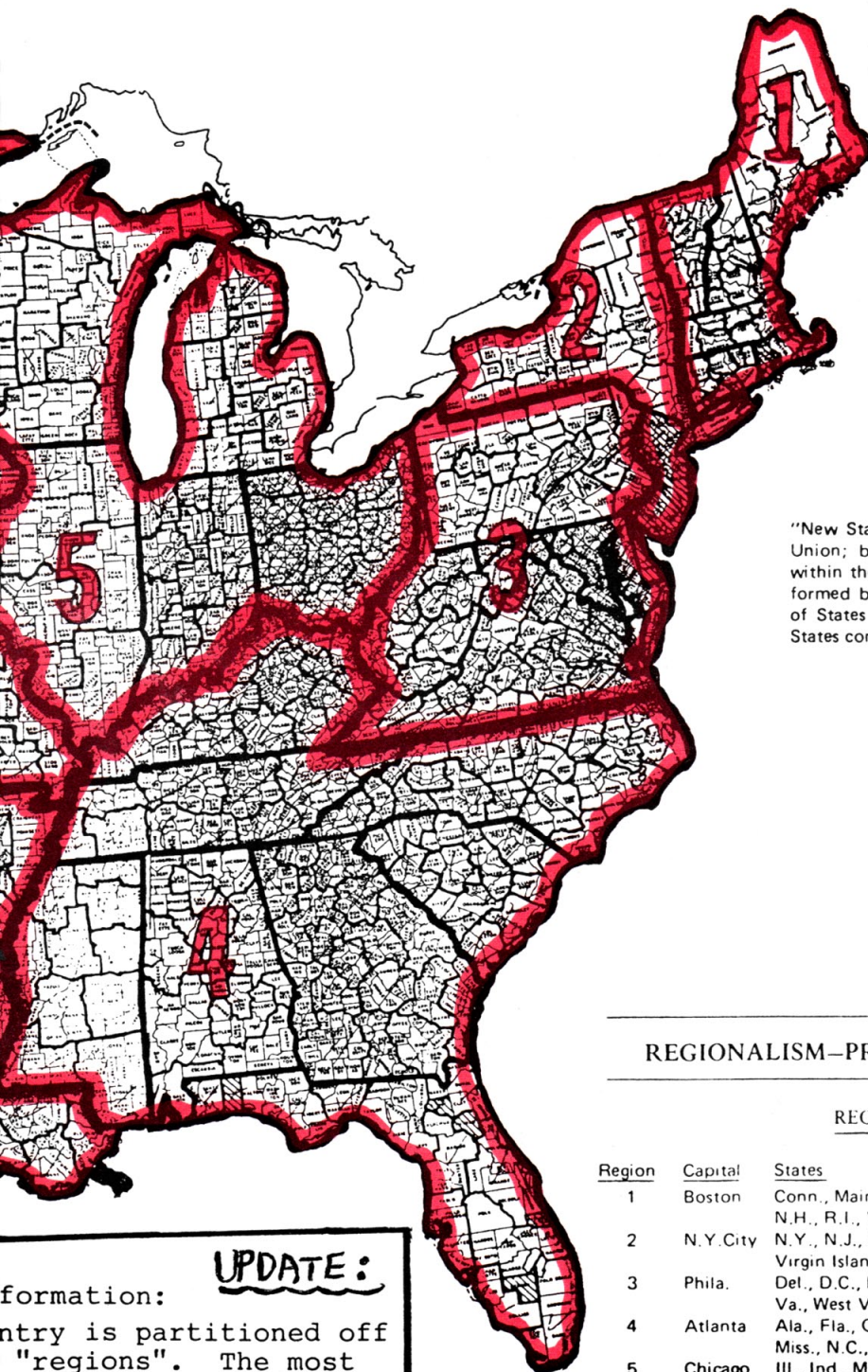
SUB-STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SEPTEMBER 1972



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MENT DISTRICTS,

STATES AND COUNTIES ARE NO LONGER DESIRED BY THE RECASTING GROUP IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THOSE LINES ARE SCHEDULED TO BECOME INACTIVE. ELECTED REPRESENTATION IS ALSO NO LONGER DESIRED. THE ORDER FOR THIS RECASTING SYSTEM CAME FROM THE UNITED NATIONS.



"New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; (nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States,) or parts of States without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as the Congress."

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION
Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph 1

REGIONALISM—PRESIDENT NIXONS NEW FEDERALISM

REGIONAL ALIGNMENTS

Region	Capital	States	Region	Capital	States
1	Boston	Conn., Maine., Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.	6	Dallas-Ft. Worth	Ark., La., N. Mex., Okla., Tex.
2	N.Y. City	N.Y., N.J., Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	7	Kansas City	Iowa, Kan., Mo., Nebr.
3	Phila.	Del., D.C., Md., Pa., Va., West Va.	8	Denver	Colo., Mont., N.D., S.D., Utah, Wyo.
4	Atlanta	Ala., Fla., Ga., Ky., Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn.	9	San Francisco	Ariz., Cal., Hawaii, Nev.
5	Chicago	Ill., Ind., Minn., Mich., Ohio, Wisc.	10	Seattle	Alaska, Idaho, Ore., Washington

President Nixon on 3-27-69 through the Government Reorganization Act divided the United States into ten Regions. To further implement this Regional Governance over the U.S.A., President Nixon signed Executive Order 11647 and entered it in the Federal Register Feb. 12, 1972. (Vol. 37, No. 30)

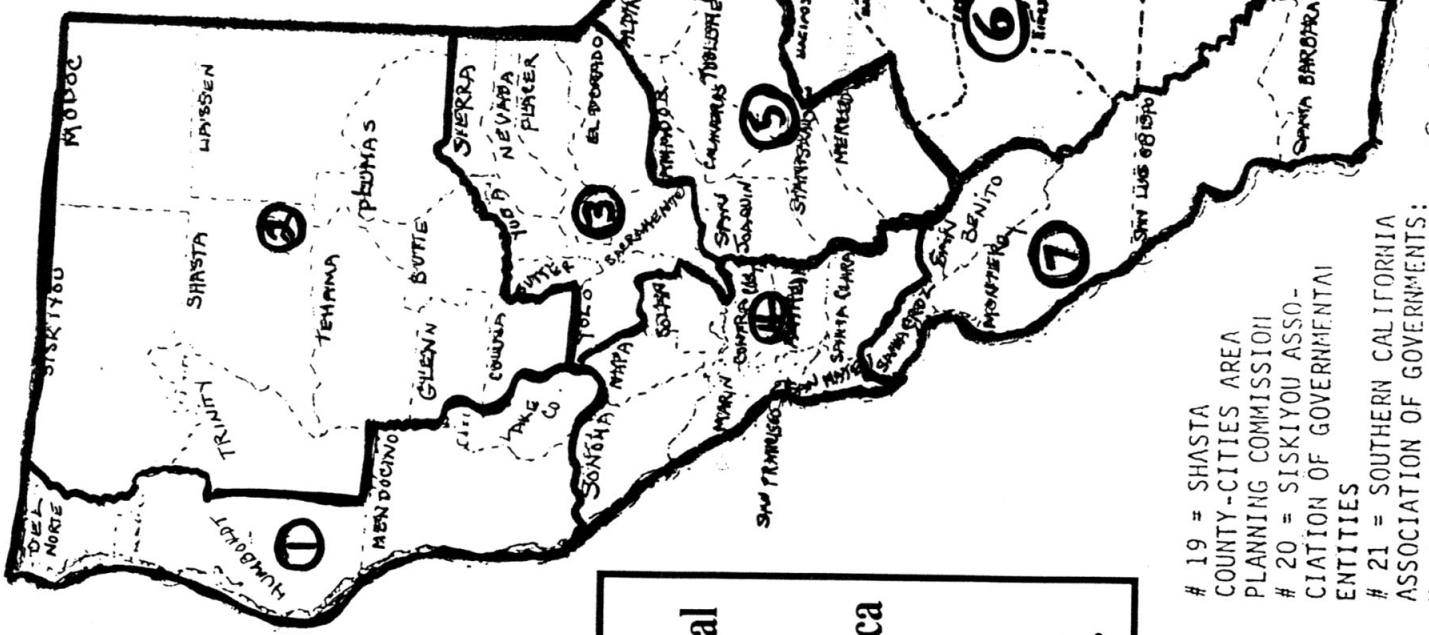
Through the authority vested in him as President of the U.S., he established a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten standard regions. It stated that, the President shall designate one member of each such Council as Chairman of that Council and such chairman shall serve at the pleasure of the President.

UPDATE:

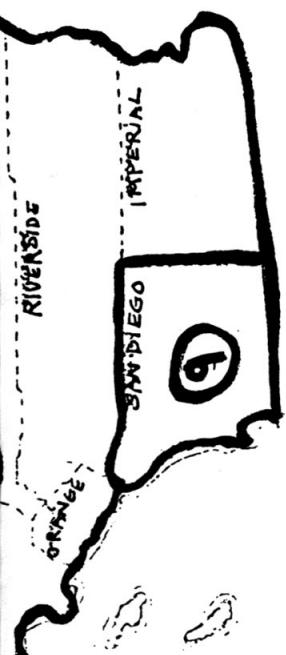
formation:
Country is partitioned off "regions". The most black lines delineate sections (regions), each its own "capital". The old lines depict the re-nts for counties. They led U.M.J.O.s (Umbrella Jurisdictional Organiza- Every state has been st. The finest lines present county struc- at is "planned" to be ed.

The United Nations Regional Method of Operating The States of America Under World Control. California is "In Transition".

- # 1 = ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS:
S.F., Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo
- # 2 = ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS: Monterey, Santa Cruz
- # 3 = BUTTE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS:
- # 4 = CENTRAL SIERRA PLANNING COUNCIL: Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne
- # 5 = CITIES AND COUNTY OF COLUSA PLANNING COMMISSION (Inactive since October, 1973)
- # 6 = CITIES AND COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ADVISORY PLANNING ASSOCIATION
- # 7 = COUNCIL OF FRESNO COUNTY GOVERNMENT
- # 8 = HUMBOLDT COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVTS.
- # 9 = INYO-MONO ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES
- # 10 = KERN COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
- # 11 = KINGS COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
- # 12 = LAKE COUNTY AND CITIES AREA PLANNING COUNCIL
- # 13 = MENDOCINO COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVTS.
- # 14 = MERCED COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVTS.
- # 15 = SACRAMENTO REGIONAL AREA PLANNING COMMISSION: Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, Yuba, El Dorado, Placer
- # 16 = SAN DIEGO COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING ORGANIZATION
- # 17 = SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY-CITIES COORDINATING COUNCIL
- # 18 = SANTA BARBARA COUNTY-CITIES AREA PLANNING COUNCIL



- # 19 = SHASTA COUNTY-CITIES AREA PLANNING COMMISSION
- # 20 = SISKIYOU ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES
- # 21 = SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS:



- ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino
- # 22 = STANISLAUS AREA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
- # 23 = LAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY
- # 24 = TRI-COUNTY PLANNING COUNCIL: Tehama, Glenn, Colusa*
- # 25 = TULARE COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

*Colusa is a single county COG, within a multicounty COG. Del Norte, Trinity, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Mariposa, Madera and San Benito are not covered by ANY COG. Information about these areas, and all the other areas as well will be most welcome.

The above delineations have been called by many titles:

- Standard Metropolitan Districts
- Umbrella Multi-jurisdictional Organizations
- Regional Planning Districts
- Substate Districts
- Super "counties"
- Area-wide Planning Organizations

These are the most popular titles. What they are in actuality is administrative units of the United Nations System. They are part of the conversion to operation of America under full world (socialist) government. The implementation of these units to abolish our counties is simultaneously the process of abolishing our states. As the governing board of a district takes control (at first 51% are elected officials and 49% are unelected officials) there exists the directive that members of the state and federal government are also a part of the governing board. Because the reaction was so strong against it, the DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE was removed as a part of the governing board at the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. This was in Jimmy Carter's administration. There are a great many evidences that a military government is being structured to replace the Constitutional system of government in America.

Substate District No. 6 has been colored in. This is your assigned "Umbrella Multi-jurisdictional Organization." We are not addressing "theory". The plan has been forced upon us and has been operational for some years (1971). Because local government was reluctant to give up its county structure, the state accepted what combinations it could get, haphazardly which resulted in differences in regional alignments of Comprehensive Health Program Planning, Air Resources Regions, Criminal Justice Regions, Water Quality Regions, Cal-trans Districts, etc., melding counties together so that these above districts are ultimate management systems after all counties (and cities) have disappeared. Consider this: The above "Umbrella Multi-Jurisdictional Organization" with six melded counties will operate with one governing board over the whole area. Too large, too remote, and too dictatorial, these boards will have these powers and functions: Comprehensive Planning Process over the whole area with one planning director in charge; Power of the purse with one treasurer collecting the money from the area's residents; One taxing authority; Control of everything including Special Districts; Holds veto power over actions of the whole area; Holds clearinghouse power and functions; Mandatory membership requirements (and if an area does not direct its taxes to them, the area or former county gets no voting rights; Ultimate direction is full appointive management and not elected representation; Holds the "right to perpetual succession" for its form of government and not elected re-intellectuals" calling themselves welfare scientists, political and behavioral scientists, etc. Civilian administrations and military concepts are being integrated on a regional basis.

Brown Seeks to Abolish Local Governments

SACRAMENTO (AP)—Assembly Speaker Willie Brown (D-San Francisco) said Saturday he has asked the Assembly Office of Research to study his proposal to abolish city and county governments.

DISSOLVING CITIES, COUNTIES & THE STATE:

Every attempt should be made to expose the intents and purposes of regional government. Regional government is international government forced upon the United States by advocates of world government control. Its preliminary function is to first dissolve our cities and our counties in favor of regional sub-state divisions of operation. Secondly, while it simultaneously dissolves our states as entities, our U.S. Constitution, our Bill of Rights, our personal sovereignty, as well as our national sovereignty is also dissolved. Regional government reduces us to an appointive method of operation (instead of our having elected representatives of our choice to govern us). Regional government is a system of management which is world-wide and which is being strengthened by A.B. 4242 (Brown) into advanced positions for comprehensive socialist control.* As regional lines are laid down they erase constitutional and formal traditional formations, and divisions of state and national government. Although as president, James Carter removed the Department of Defense as a component on the board which operates the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, that military merger can be reinstalled. Military concepts are being integrated with civilian administrations on a regional basis. What Willie Brown is currently doing in California (as the lead state) is planned for all of the states in the nation. The states are the major party to the Constitutional Compact. When the states are abolished, our precious charter (U.S. Constitution), will be obsolete and denied to us as the supreme authority of our land, thus erasing our second amendment (our right to keep and bear arms). What is happening is that our rightful government system is being overthrown!

* Under the United Nations

***Taxation without representation

**The state constitution which connects us to the Second Amendment in the Bill of Rights will no longer be in operation.

Brown blasts counties as outmoded idea

Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — "Counties should be abolished," says Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, indicting those political subdivisions as wasteful and inefficient.

Speaking to a group of supporters Friday, Brown acknowledged that his theory on counties "would be almost impossible" to carry out, but that he thought it was a good idea anyhow.

Brown labeled the counties "historical accidents" that duplicate each other's services, such as jails, airports, port and transit systems — agencies he said could be better administered by regional authorities.

Brown made his comments at a time when California's 58 counties are heavily lobbying Sacramento for additional funds, including proposals to turn over more of state tax revenues directly to local governments. Brown is against it.

Rather, said Brown, local government should be revamped after a study by a commission appointed by the governor.

FRESNO BEE

SEPT. 27 1987

Brown Seeks to Abolish Local Governments

SACRAMENTO (AP)—Assembly Speaker Willie Brown (D-San Francisco) said Saturday he has asked the Assembly Office of Research to study his proposal to abolish city and county governments.

In his weekly radio address, Brown suggested that California's 58 county and 445 city governments should be replaced by a few regional agencies.

"We do not have a rational system of local governments in California," Brown said. "What we have is a haphazard, random assortment of governing bodies all fighting over the same dollars."

Brown, who has acknowledged that his proposal would be politically "almost impossible" to carry out, said regional governments would be cheaper and more efficient.

"In addition," he said, "it would recognize that the most serious problems California faces—air pollution, water quality, freeway gridlock, public transit and crime—do not recognize current jurisdictional boundaries."

"Make no mistake," he said. "As California approaches the year 2000, many new problems will confront us and existing problems will intensify. And solutions must be found within the constraints of limited public dollars."

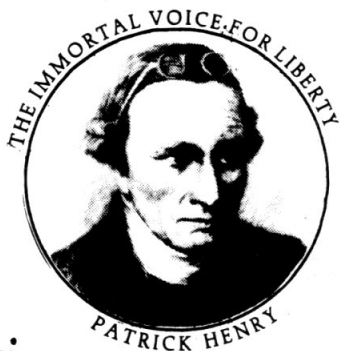
10-25-87

BROWNERS!

For its effectiveness, the pro-gun Hanford Gun Initiative depends upon the existence of the United States Constitution.

BROWN'S REGIONAL GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION IS DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND ITS SAFEGUARDS, LEAVING US HELPLESS UNDER (SOCIALIST) WORLD GOVERNMENT!

THIS LETTER IS ONE OF 20 THAT WAS SENT TO BOTH THE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE "LOCAL GOVT. COMMITTEE". EACH MEMBER GOT ONE AND THE 4 IMPORTANT EXHIBITS THAT PROVED OUR CASE.



Friends of Patrick Henry

AN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION OF THE
TEACHINGS OF PATRICK HENRY

Post Office Box 1776 • Hanford, CA. 93232

April 19, 1990

BERNADINE SMITH
National Director

IMPORTANT

Senator Bill Leonard
California State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

SUBJECT: Opposition to Assembly Bill 4242
(Regional Government Proposed Plan)

Dear Senator Leonard:

It is our pleasure to respond to the proposed Regional Government Plan to "cure all ills of the state". Our organization has been actively involved in the concern of regional plans that are local, county, statewide, nationwide and world wide all of which are inter-related. It must be understood that regional government is a world-wide system of management and it is being implemented all over the world.

I represent a wide sector of the people in the State of California in this matter. I am also presently active as the State Chairman of the Second Amendment Committee regarding the civil rights of gun owners.

I strongly urge a vote **against** passage of Assembly Bill 4242, the Regional Government proposed plan. You will find that each exhibit has a short note of explanation attached to it which was done to make possible a quick perusal of the document. Please be advised that I have been an intense observer of the changes in the power structure of various levels of American government and am able to document my position with official papers in stating that these moves to install regional government have as a silent goal the disintegration and abolishment of the state itself. The two main silent goals of regional government are to abolish states and to move the nation into an appointive system of control.

These are serious consequences and it is incumbent upon public officials not to disregard these facts. If you dissolve the states, our constitutional system and our sovereignty are also dissolved. In these frightful times, while we are fighting to hold onto our right to keep and bear arms, it is essential for us to preserve our traditional structure of state government, our state constitution, our federal constitution and our most treasured "Bill of Rights"!

Please notice that the study which was done in California by Robert Hawkins proved that our traditional California system of government is superior to the regional concept.

It is with respect that we ask you to consider the information enclosed with due diligence and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

"Let Mr. Madison tell me when did liberty ever exist when the sword and the purse were given up from the people? Unless a miracle shall interpose, no nation ever did, nor ever can retain its liberty after the loss of the sword and the purse."

.... Patrick Henry

"Guard with jealous attention the public liberty. Suspect everyone who approaches that jewel. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but downright force and whenever you give up that force, you are inevitably ruined."

.... Patrick Henry

The Seditious Cover-up RESTRUCTURING AMERICA



by K. M. Heaton

Public attention has been called to the 1937 Plan of the National Resources Board, to the 1935 Plan, the 1943, but nowhere has this researcher seen reference to the original Plan, published in 1934. That Plan is important for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that it seems likely, from its substance, as well as subsequent events, to have become official policy of the Federal government, then, and been a continuing policy since.

It would be more accurate to say it became the policy of the ADMINISTRATION of the Federal government, and of every administration since. For it is evident that Congress, as a body, had no knowledge that there was a defined Plan for restructuring the government of the United States. That government was structured in the Constitution, and that document

would need amending, to permit adoption of this Plan by any ethical means.

It is a probability that certain Members of Congress knew about the Plan and the Report which announced it, just as it is a probability that there were those in the Administration who did not. The Planners have bent over backward to give the appearance of legality to their scheme. In that way, when challenged at some point in time, they can say "It's all perfectly legal—here's the law."

Consider the matter of the purse strings. The Constitution gives the President NO authority over the budget, or any fiscal matters. But the Plan required that the authority which would implement it must also have control of the purse. The promoters of the Plan had captured the Executive office of the government, so, in 1921, Congress

was inveigled into transferring the Office of the Budget to the Executive, and this first report from the Board notes that fact.

So, there were probably some Members of Congress who knew what the Plan was, and those who introduced the bills to provide 'legality' for the so-called New Deal, may have known what they were doing, but it doesn't necessarily follow. Remember, it was a true American who was the 'author' of the bill which opened the door for the control system for the Plan.

The self-evident fact that it is easier to manage small groups than a large, single, body, was the rationale for the division of the United States, in the beginning. Faced with a mandate to socialize this huge country, the Public Works Administration, under the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA), drew arbitrary boundaries of a manageable size, and appointed assistants to facilitate the New Deal programs out in the hinterlands.

The answer to the question of "authority" raised by Congressman Smith, is in this first Board Report. The Board was originally created under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1931, but by a sleight of hand, Harold Ickes recreated it on 20 July, 1933, under the NIRA, with a whole new "mandate". Among its duties, now, the Board found: comprehensive plans for the regions; surveys to determine population; land use, industry, housing and natural resources; research into the social and economic habits, trends and values of the 'regions' (read, 'people'); coordination, cooperation, and correlation of Federal projects with local governments.

So began actualization of the Plan, which is as ancient as Plato, and as evil as Machiavelli. It denies man's inalienable rights, and reduces the individual to a unit of resource. It denies the Judeo-Christian

ethic, which holds that God gave man "dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the flow of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth", but NOT over his fellow man. THAT dominion was God's, and God will not be mocked.

Over the years, the details of that first Plan have been modified, to meet later exigencies, but the basic premises have not changed. One can imagine the heavy spirit of these revolutionaries, as, with the full approval of the Resident of the White House, they charge across the nation with their impossible dream, mobilizing their agents in the field, and stimulating sympathizers into action. The rapidity with which they were able to penetrate State and local governments was not happenstance. The academic socialists had been assiduously preparing for the planning revolution since the early days of the twentieth century, and they were ready for the Call, when it came. That Call was issued by the Board in a series of 17 meetings in different parts of the country, meetings at which local "planners" were given the go-ahead, and briefed on how to do it.

In the early days there were numerous different partitionings for state replacement.