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THE MID-WINTER MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES
CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, STATLER-HILTON HOTEL,
FEDERAL ROOM, 12:15 P.M., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1,
1974

IT IS MY UNDERSTANDING THAT THIS ANNUAL VICE PRESIDENTIAL APPEARANCE IS SOMETHING OF A TRADITION WITH THE CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, HAVING BEGUN IN THE DAYS OF JOHN NANCE GERNER. BY MY RECKONING, I AM THE NINTH VICE PRESIDENT INVITED TO ADDRESS YOU AS YOU CONVENE FOR THE COMING YEAR'S WORK.



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AS YOU WELL KNOW, CACTUS JACK GARNER ALWAYS TOOK A RATHER EARTHY VIEW OF THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT. IF MY WORKLOAD IN THE PAST FEW WEEKS IS ANY MEASURE, I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT MR. GARNER'S ESTIMATE WOULD BE SUBSTANTIALLY DIFFERENT TODAY.



YET, JUST AS THE VICE-PRESIDENCY HAS CHANGED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE PAST FORTY YEARS, THE WORK OF OUR NATION'S MAYORS HAS ALSO GROWN GEOMETRICALLY. AND WITH IT HAS GROWN THE PROFESSIONALISM OF THE CONFERENCE OF MAYORS. YOUR OFFICERS AND STAFF HAVE BEEN WORKING HARD. YOU HAVE BEEN GIVEN STRONG SUPPORT FROM YOUR MEMBERSHIP. AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, THERE IS A GROWING AND DESERVED RESPECT FOR THE QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. NOWHERE HAS THIS RESPECT BEEN MORE CLEARLY EXPRESSED



THAN IN THE DECISIONS OF THIS ADMINISTRATION TO MAKE LOCAL GOVERNMENT THE CENTER OF ACTION AGAIN.

THREE OUT OF FOUR AMERICANS ARE URBAN AMERICANS. AS FAR AS YOU ARE CONCERNED, I AM SURE IT SEEMS THAT THREE OUR OF FOUR PROBLEMS ARE URBAN PROBLEMS, AND THAT MIGHT VERY WELL BE TRUE. IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT AMERICA'S FUTURE IS GOING TO DEPEND



A GREAT DEAL ON WHAT HAPPENS IN OUR CITIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS DURING THE YEARS AHEAD. MORE SPECIFICALLY, IT DEPENDS ON WHAT YOU HAVE TO WORK WITH AND THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO YOU IN YOUR EFFORTS TO MAKE PROGRESS.



IF YOU WIN, AMERICA WINS. IT IS AS SIMPLE AS THAT. THAT IS WHY IT IS SO FITTING THAT I ADDRESS YOU AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE BECAUSE IN THAT MESSAGE WE ALL SAW THE MEASURE OF COMMITMENT THAT HAS BEEN EXPRESSED TOWARD OUR NATION'S CITIES. I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THAT COMMITMENT IS BOTH GENUINE AND LONG TERM.



THAT COMMITMENT FLOWS FROM A MORE
FUNDAMENTAL PHILOSOPHY. IT WAS NOT LONG AGO
THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DECIDED THAT
WASHINGTON HAD ALL THE ANSWERS TO YOUR
PROBLEMS. AFTER MAKING THAT DECISION, IT
PROCEEDED TO PRE-EMPT YOUR POWER, YOUR
FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND, IN SOME CASES,
YOUR PERSONNEL.



I THINK WE CAN ALL AGREE ON ONE THING: THE ANSWERS DO NOT LIE IN WASHINGTON. THEY LIE IN OUR CITIES AND STATES. THEY LIE WITHIN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE TO MAKE THEIR TRANSIT SYSTEMS WORK AND COLLECT THE GARBAGE. THEY LIE IN THE CITY HALLS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE THE BUCK STOPS FOR ENSURING ADEQUATE HOUSING, PAVED STREETS, AND POLICE PROTECTION.



SO WE ARE NOT HERE TO GIVE YOU THE ANSWERS; WE ARE HERE TO HELP YOU WITH THE SOLUTIONS. AS TRITE AS IT SOUNDS, WE NEED MORE THAN EVER A NEW PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS TO MAKE PROGRAMS WORK AND TO HELP PEOPLE WITH THOSE CONCERNS THAT GOVERNMENT MUST DEAL WITH.



THAT IS WHY WE HAVE PUSHED THE REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM TO GET MONEY INTO YOUR HANDS TO DEAL WITH THE ISSUES OF THE CITY.

THAT IS WHY THIS ADMINISTRATION HAS SPENT TWICE AS MUCH MONEY ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS SPENT FOR THIS PURPOSE IN THE ENTIRE PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THE NATION.



THAT IS WHY FUNDING OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION IS BASED ON GETTING MONEY OUT TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO LET THEM DETERMINE THEIR OWN CRIME-FIGHTING PRIORITIES.

AND THAT IS WHY THE PRESIDENT HAS MADE NEW PROPOSALS ONLY THIS WEEK TO ~~CONTINUE~~ THE DYNAMIC NEW FEDERALISM PHILOSOPHY AND TO REAFFIRM OUR STRONG BELIEF THAT WASHINGTON DOES NOT KNOW BEST WHAT THE ANSWERS ARE TO YOUR PROBLEMS.



ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE PRESIDENT
SERVED UP A CHALLENGE TO US ALL.

LET US LOOK AT THE OPPORTUNITY THAT
LIES BEFORE US. WE ARE AT A CRUCIAL MID-
POINT WHERE WE CAN SENSE THAT MUCH HAS BEEN
ACCOMPLISHED WHILE WE ALSO KNOW THAT MUCH
REMAINS TO BE DONE. THESE GOALS WERE OUT-
LINED BY THE PRESIDENT TWO DAYS AGO.



ADMINISTRATIVELY, WE ARE MOVING TO STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY SIMPLIFYING FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS AND DECENTRALIZING MANY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES. AS MAYORS, YOU KNOW BETTER THAN I DO THE FRUSTRATIONS SERIOUSLY IMPEDE LOCAL PROJECTS. WE HAVE MADE GREAT PROGRESS IN MOVING POWER BACK WHERE IT BELONGS.



TO CONTINUE THIS DISPERSAL OF POWER,
THE PRESIDENT MADE A NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS
TO THE CONGRESS.

HE PROPOSES REFORM OF FEDERAL AID TO
EDUCATION SO THAT LOCAL COMMUNITIES WILL
HAVE GREATER POWER IN SPENDING FEDERAL FUNDS
AND, THROUGH FORWARD FUNDING, WILL HAVE
EDUCATION MONEY MONTHS BEFORE THE SCHOOL
YEAR BEGINS -- NOT MONTHS AFTERWARDS.



HE PROPOSES THE BETTER COMMUNITIES ACT TO REPLACE THE SHOP-WORN URBAN PROGRAMS WE HAVE NOW WITH A MORE FLEXIBLE APPROACH.

HE PROPOSES THE RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENTS ACT TO HELP YOU WITH PLANNING, DECISIONMAKING AND MANAGEMENT CAPABILITIES.



HE PROPOSES A COMPLETELY NEW PROGRAM OF UNIFIED TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE SO THAT OUR CITIES CAN MAKE DRAMATIC IMPROVEMENTS IN MASS TRANSPORTATION.

HE PROPOSES TO RID THE CITIES OF THE WELFARE MESS, REPLACING THE CURRENT PROGRAMS-- PROGRAMS THAT DESTROY PERSONAL INITIATIVE AND DRAIN OUR TAX COFFERS -- WITH A PROGRAM THAT ENCOURAGES PEOPLE TO GO TO WORK AND TREATS THEM WITH DIGNITY.



AND HE PROPOSES AN ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO HELP YOU CREATE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

I KNOW THERE WILL BE SUBSTANTIAL DEBATE ON ALL THESE PROGRAMS. BUT IT'S TIME TO GET MOVING. IT IS TRULY TIME FOR ALL OF US TO UNITE BEHIND A PROGRAM OF POSITIVE ACTION FOR THE CITIES AND PUT THESE GREAT CONCERNS AT THE FOREFRONT OF NATIONAL DEBATE AND NATIONAL ATTENTION. TIME IS SHORT FOR MANY



OF THESE PRIORITIES, AND WE WON'T GET THERE ANY FASTER BY BICKERING OVER MATTERS WHICH DON'T DESERVE A FRACTION OF THE ATTENTION WE SHOULD BE GIVING YOUR PROBLEMS.

SOMETIMES IT IS OUR NATURE TO FOCUS SO MUCH ON OUR DISAGREEMENTS WE TEND TO OVERLOOK THE FACT WE HAVE ATTAINED ACCOMODATION ON IMPORTANT ISSUES. THAT HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY TRUE OF HOUSING.



I WAS PLEASED, FOR EXAMPLE, TO NOTE THAT THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES, AT ITS RECENT CONVENTION IN SAN JUAN, ENDORSED THE ADMINISTRATION'S EXPERIMENT WITH DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE AS A WAY TO SOLVE THE HOUSING PROBLEMS OF THE POOR.

WE OBVIOUSLY SHARE A FEELING THAT THE BEST WAY TO REMEDY THE PROBLEM OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSING IS TO ATTACH ITS CAUSE -- INSUFFICIENT INCOME.



THE BASIC ADMINISTRATION OBJECTIVE --
AND WE BELIEVE IT IS FEASIBLE -- IS TO REACH
MOST, IF NOT ALL, OF THOSE ELIGIBLE FOR
ASSISTED HOUSING, INSTEAD OF THE RELATIVE
HANDFUL WHO NOW ENJOY THE DUBIOUS BENEFITS
OF THE OLD PROGRAMS.



YOU HAVE HEARD THE PROJECTED COST OF \$8 TO \$11 BILLION A YEAR FOR A FULL CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. I WOULD LIKE TO REEMPHASIZE OUR DETERMINATION NOT TO SPEND ANYTHING CLOSE TO THAT AMOUNT UNTIL WE ARE ASSURED THE PROGRAM WILL WORK.



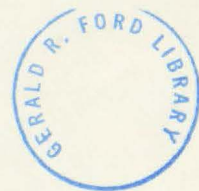
SO WE HAVE COMMITTED SOME \$200 MILLION TO AN ON-GOING SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS TO TEST THE IMPACT OF A HOUSING ALLOWANCE ON BOTH SUPPLY AND DEMAND -- THE HOUSING MARKET AND THOSE WHO SHOP IN IT.

THE EXPERIMENTS PROBABLY WILL NOT BE COMPLETED AND EVALUATED FOR ANOTHER YEAR. BUT THIS DOESN'T MEAN WE HAVE NO PLANS FOR INTERIM ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR.



IN HIS HOUSING MESSAGE LAST FALL, THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED AUTHORIZATION OF 200,000 UNITS OF SUBSIDIZED HOUSING. THIS IS IN ADDITION TO THE 100,000-PLUS UNITS STILL BEING PROCESSED UNDER THE OLD PROGRAMS.

AND THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL 1975 WILL SEEK AUTHORITY FOR STILL MORE UNITS UNDER THE SAME PROGRAM -- THE SECTION 23 CONSTRUCTION-FOR-LEASING PROGRAM.



ALTHOUGH YOU PROBABLY HAVE NOT HAD A CHANCE TO READ THE PRESIDENT'S WRITTEN STATE OF THE UNION, YOU SHOULD KNOW THAT HE SINGLED OUT THE BETTER COMMUNITIES ACT FOR SPECIAL ATTENTION, CITING IT AS A VITAL PIECE OF LEGISLATION WHICH COULD SERVE AS A VEHICLE FOR BROADENED COOPERATION AND CONSULTATION WITH CONGRESS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS. THE PRESIDENT MOST CORRECTLY, I THINK, CHARACTERIZED THE PRINCIPLES IN THE BETTER



COMMUNITIES ACT AS ONE THAT WE CAN ALL
ACCEPT -- AND HE PLEDGED JOINT ACTION WITH
THE CONGRESS IN WORKING OUT THE PROGRAM
DETAILS SO THAT THIS VITAL ASSISTANCE CAN
BEGIN ON JULY 1, 1975. LET ME UNDERLINE
HIS COMMITMENT -- WE WILL WORK WITH YOU AND
WITH THE CONGRESS TO DO WHAT NEEDS TO BE
DONE TO KEEP THE BETTER COMMUNITIES ACT ON
TRACK AND TO PUT IT INTO LAW AND OPERATION
BY THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR. WE WILL,



FURTHERMORE, WORK TO INSURE THAT THERE IS ADEQUATE TRANSITION TO THE ACT DURING THE CRUCIAL EARLY PART OF ITS OPERATION. I KNOW SECRETARY LYNN AND THE DOMESTIC COUNCIL HAVE ALREADY OPENED A NEW AND PRODUCTIVE ROUND OF DISCUSSIONS WITH YOU ON THIS, AND I SINCERELY HOPE WE CAN WORK IN REAL CONCERT IN THE UPCOMING SESSION OF CONGRESS ON THIS BILL.



COUPLED WITH THAT KIND OF PROGRESS IN THE AREA OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IS WHAT I BELIEVE TO BE A REVOLUTIONARY NEW CHANGE IN THE AREA OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR YOUR TRANSPORTATION NEEDS. THE PRESIDENT'S MASS TRANSIT PROPOSAL WOULD INCREASE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS BY NEARLY 50 PERCENT OVER THE LEVEL OF FISCAL YEAR 1974.



THE MONEY IS IMPORTANT, BUT EVEN MORE IMPORTANT WILL BE YOUR RIGHT TO DETERMINE YOUR OWN TRANSPORTATION PRIORITIES. THESE RESOURCES WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO AUGMENT THE OPERATING FUNDS FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS, A POLICY WHICH YOU HIGHLIGHTED AS ONE OF YOUR MAJOR CONCERNS IN YOUR RECENT LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.



NOW, THERE MAY BE DIFFERENCES IN OPINION ON THE DETAIL OF THIS PROGRAM. BUT THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION OVER THE FACT THAT WE KNOW THIS TYPE OF APPROACH IS NEEDED.

I AM NOT GOING TO PLAY GAMES WITH YOU TODAY. I THINK YOU KNOW WHERE WE STAND, AND WE KNOW WHERE YOU STAND -- THOSE OF YOU WHO DISAGREE WITH WHAT WE ARE DOING. BUT I SUBMIT THAT WE DO NOT HAVE FUNDAMENTAL DISAGREEMENT OVER THE DIRECTION IN WHICH WE WANT TO GO, AND WE SURELY BETTER BEGIN STANDING CLOSER TOGETHER BECAUSE WE AREN'T



GOING TO SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS BY STANDING SO FAR APART FROM EACH OTHER. AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS CRUCIAL NEW YEAR, WE SHOULD PULL TOGETHER FOR THE KIND OF DECISIONS WHICH WILL ALLOW US TO GET ON WITH OUR GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES.



EVERYONE IN THIS ADMINISTRATION IS HERE TO HELP YOU AND WORK WITH YOU. THEY ARE ON THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL STAFF; THEY ARE IN THE CABINET; AND, I CAN ASSURE YOU, THEY ARE IN THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.



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I AM CONVINCED THAT THIS IS GOING TO BE A YEAR OF HIGH OPPORTUNITY AND ENORMOUS ACHIEVEMENT. OUR ONLY PREOCCUPATION IS WITH PROGRESS -- A PREOCCUPATION WITH EFFORTS TO CONFRONT AND SURMOUNT THE CHALLENGES AHEAD. AND WE DON'T INTEND TO LET DOWN UNTIL WE HAVE COMPLETED OUR TASK.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.



Remarks by Vice President Gerald R. Ford
Before the Mid-Winter Meeting
of The United States Conference of Mayors
~~(Khachigian) DG~~ ~~January 31, 1974~~
12:15 p.m. Friday, Feb. 1, 1974 *Stalin Hiltner*

~~REMARKS FOR VICE PRESIDENT FORD -- U.S. CONFERENCE
OF MAYORS~~

FOR RELEASE AT 12:15 p.m. FRIDAY

I am very honored and very happy to be with you here today.

~~I am especially glad to see that Roy Martin was able to make it.~~

~~He had some conflicting engagements down in Virginia and, what
with the energy crisis, I was afraid he might not be able to make
it to Washington. I was told that he was last seen dribbling a red,
white and blue basketball up the express lane of interstate 95. I
just hope he stayed within the 55 miles per hour speed limit.~~



It is my understanding that this annual Vice Presidential
appearance is something of a tradition with the Conference of Mayors,
having begun in the days of John Nance Garner. By my reckoning,
I ~~became~~^{am} the ninth Vice President invited to address you as you
convene for the coming year's work.

As you well know, Cactus Jack Garner always took a rather
earthy view of the office of Vice President. If my workload in the
past few weeks is any measure, I can assure you that Mr. Garner's
estimate would be substantially different today.



Yet, just as the Vice-Presidency has changed significantly in the past forty years, the work of our Nation's mayors has also grown geometrically. And with it has grown the professionalism of the Conference of Mayors. Your officers and staff have been working hard. You have been given strong support from your membership. And, most importantly, there is a growing and deserved respect for the quality and efficiency of local governments. Nowhere has this respect been more clearly expressed than in the decisions of this Administration to make local government the center of action again.

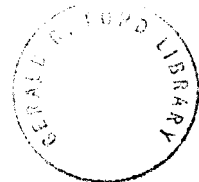
Three out of four Americans are urban Americans. As far as you are concerned, I am sure ~~that~~ it seems that three out of four problems are urban problems, and that might very well be true. It is no exaggeration to say that America's future is going to depend a great deal on what happens in our cities and metropolitan areas during the years ahead. More specifically, it depends on what you have to work with and the resources available to you in your efforts to ~~make progress~~ *make progress*.

If you win, America wins. It is as simple as that. That is why it is so fitting that I address you after the President's State of the Union message because in that message we all saw the measure of commitment that has been expressed toward our Nation's cities. I can assure you that that commitment is both genuine and long term.

That commitment flows from a more fundamental philosophy. It was not long ago that the Federal Government decided that Washington had all the answers to your problems. After making that decision, it proceeded to pre-empt your power, your financial resources, and, in some cases, your personnel.

I think we can all agree on one thing: the answers do not lie in Washington. They lie in our cities and States. They lie within the knowledge of the people who have to make their transit systems work and collect the garbage. They lie in the city halls of the country where the buck stops for ensuring adequate housing, paved streets, and police protection.

So we are not here to give you the answers; we are here to help you with the solutions. As trite as it sounds, we need more



than ever a new partnership between local and Federal Governments to make programs work and to help people with those concerns that government must deal with.

That is why ~~during the Nixon Administration~~ we have ^{pushed} ~~pressed~~ the revenue sharing program to get money into your hands to deal with the issues of the city.

That is why ^{This Administration} ~~the Nixon Administration~~ has spent twice as much money on community development as the Federal Government has spent for this purpose in the entire previous history of the Nation.

That is why funding of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is based on getting money out to State and local governments to let them determine their own ^{crime-fighting} priorities.

And that is why the President has made new proposals only this week to continue the ^{dynamic} ~~static~~ New Federalism philosophy and to reaffirm our strong belief that Washington does not know best what the answers are to your problems.

I will be ~~quite~~ frank with you. I am not filled with the pessimism of some who think we are stricken by a paralysis of inability to solve our problems. To the contrary, I am ~~quite~~ optimistic about





~~our future. This is no time for hand-wringing that the country~~
~~can't be governed. Those who think that there is some mysterious~~
~~incapacity to deal with the priorities which face us today are living~~
~~in an unreal world.~~

On Wednesday night, the President served up a challenge to us all.

Let us look at the opportunity that ^{lies} before us. We are at a crucial mid-point where we can sense that much ^{has been accomplished} while we also know that much remains to be done. These goals were outlined by the President two days ago.

Administratively, ^{we are} ~~action is~~ moving ~~forward~~ to strengthen the role of local governments by simplifying Federal grant programs and decentralizing many Federal activities. As mayors, you know better than I do the frustrations ~~we have~~ serious ^{by impede} ~~problems for~~ local ^{projects} ~~governments~~. We have made great progress in beginning ^{moving} ~~the dispersal~~ of power back where it belongs.

To continue this dispersal of power, the President made a number of recommendations to the Congress.



Propose
He ~~wants~~ reform of Federal aid to education so that local communities will have greater power in spending Federal funds and, through forward funding, will have education money months before the school year begins -- not months afterwards.

Propose
He ~~wants~~ the Better Communities Act to replace the shop-worn urban programs we have now with a more flexible approach.

Propose
He ~~wants~~ the Responsive Governments Act to help you with planning, decisionmaking and management capabilities.

Propose
He ~~wants~~ a completely new program of unified transportation assistance so that our cities can make dramatic improvements in mass transportation.

Propose
He ~~wants~~ to rid the cities of the welfare mess, replacing the current programs -- programs that destroy personal initiative and drain our tax coffers -- with a program that encourages people to go to work and treats them with dignity.

Propose
And he ~~wants~~ an economic adjustment assistance program to help you create employment opportunities.

Propose
I know there will be substantial debate on all these programs. But it's time to get moving ~~again~~. It is truly time for all of us to



unite behind a program of positive action for the cities and put these great concerns at the forefront of national debate and national attention. ~~I don't need to tell you that~~ ^T time is short for many of these priorities, and we won't get there any faster by bickering over matters which don't deserve a fraction of the attention ~~of~~ ^{we should be giving} your problems.

Sometimes it is our nature to focus so much on our disagreements ⁹ we tend to ~~miss the many areas in which~~ ^{overlook the fact} we have attained accomodation on important issues. That has been ~~the specific case~~ ^{especially true} ~~in the matter~~ of housing.

I was pleased, for example, to note that the National League of Cities, at its recent convention in San Juan, endorsed the Administration's experiment with direct cash assistance as a way to solve ~~the~~ ^E the housing problems of the poor.

We obviously share a feeling that the best way to remedy the problem of substandard housing is to attack its cause -- insufficient income.

The basic Administration objective -- and we believe it is feasible -- is to reach most, if not all, of those eligible for assisted

housing, instead of the relative handful who now enjoy the dubious benefits of the old programs.

You have heard the projected cost of \$8 to \$11 billion a year for a full cash assistance program. I would like to reemphasize our determination not to spend anything close to that amount until we are assured the program will work.

So we have committed some \$200 million to an on-going series of experiments to test the impact of a housing allowance on both supply and demand -- the housing market and those who shop in it.

The experiments probably will not be completed and evaluated for another year. But this doesn't mean we have no plans for interim assistance to the poor.

~~No fact, we are continually surprised to learn that the President's interim construction program is on the list of best-kept secrets in spite of our efforts to publicize it.~~

In his housing message last fall, the President announced authorization of 200,000 units of subsidized housing. This is in addition to the 100,000-plus units still being processed under the old programs.



And the budget for fiscal 1975 will seek authority for still more units under the same program -- the Section 23 construction-for-leasing program.

Although you probably have not had a chance to read the President's written State of the Union, you should know that he singled out the Better Communities Act for special attention, citing it as a vital piece of legislation which could serve as a vehicle for broadened cooperation and consultation with Congress and local officials. The President most correctly, I think, characterized the principles in the Better Communities Act as ~~for the most part,~~ being ones that we all can accept -- and he pledged joint action with the Congress in working out the program details so that this vital assistance can begin on July 1, 1975. Let me underline his commitment -- we will work with you and with the Congress to do what needs to be done to keep the Better Communities Act on track and to put it into law and operation by the end of the fiscal year. We will, furthermore, work to insure that there is adequate transition to the Act during the crucial early part of its operation. I know Secretary Lynn and the Domestic Council have already opened a new and productive round of discussions with you on this, and I sincerely hope we can work in real concert in the upcoming session of Congress on this bill.



ER.

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Coupled with that kind of progress in the area of housing and community development is what I believe to be a revolutionary new change in the area of Federal assistance for your transportation needs. The President's mass transit proposal would increase Federal assistance for metropolitan areas by nearly 50 percent over the level of fiscal year 1974.

The money is important, but even more important will be your right to determine your own transportation priorities. These resources would be available to augment the operating funds for public transportation systems, a policy which you highlighted as one of your major concerns in your recent letter to the President.

Now, there may be differences in opinion on the detail of this program. But there should be no difference of opinion over the fact that we know this type of approach is needed.

I am not going to play games with you today. I think you know where we stand, and we know where you stand -- those of you who disagree with what we are doing. But I submit that we do not have fundamental disagreement over the direction in which we want to go, and we surely better begin standing closer together because we



aren't going to solve our problems by standing so far apart from each other. At the beginning of this crucial new year, we should pull together for the kind of decisions which will allow us to get on with our great responsibilities.

Everyone in this Administration is here to help you and work with you. They are on the President's personal staff; they are in the Cabinet; and, I can assure you, they are in the Office of the Vice President.

I am convinced that this is going to be a year of high opportunity and enormous achievement. Our only preoccupation is with progress -- a preoccupation with efforts to confront and surmount the challenges ahead. And we don't intend to let down until we have completed our task.

Thank you very much.

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REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD
BEFORE THE MID-WINTER MEETING
OF THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
STATLER HILTON HOTEL
FEDERAL ROOM
12:15 p.m. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1974



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As you well know, Cactus Jack Garner always took a rather earthy view of the office of Vice President. If my workload in the past few weeks is any measure, I can assure you that Mr. Garner's estimate would be substantially different today.

Yet, just as the Vice-Presidency has changed significantly in the past forty years, the work of our Nation's mayors has also grown geometrically. And with it has grown the professionalism of the Conference of Mayors. Your officers and staff have been working hard. You have been given strong support from your membership. And, most importantly, there is a growing and deserved respect for the quality and efficiency of local governments. Nowhere has this respect been more clearly expressed than in the decisions of this Administration to make local government the center of action again.

Three out of four Americans are urban Americans. As far as you are concerned, I am sure it seems that three out of four problems are urban problems, and that might very well be true. It is no exaggeration to say that America's future is going to depend a great deal on what happens in our cities and metropolitan areas during the years ahead. More specifically, it depends on what you have to work with and the resources available to you in your efforts to make progress.

If you win, America wins. It is as simple as that. That is why it is so fitting that I address you after the President's

(more)

State of the Union message because in that message

we all saw the measure of commitment that has been expressed toward our Nation's cities. I can assure you that that commitment is both genuine and long term.

That commitment flows from a more fundamental philosophy. It was not long ago that the Federal Government decided that Washington had all the answers to your problems. After making that decision, it proceeded to pre-empt your power, your financial resources, and, in some cases, your personnel.

I think we can all agree on one thing: the answers do not lie in Washington. They lie in our cities and States. They lie within the knowledge of the people who have to make their transit systems work and collect the garbage. They lie in the city halls of the country where the buck stops for ensuring adequate housing, paved streets, and police protection.

So we are not here to give you the answers; we are here to help you with the solutions. As trite as it sounds, we need more than ever a new partnership between local and Federal Governments to make programs work and to help people with those concerns that government must deal with.

That is why we have pushed the revenue sharing program to get money into your hands to deal with the issues of the city.

That is why this Administration has spent twice as much money on community development as the Federal Government has spent for this purpose in the entire previous history of the Nation.

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(more)

On Wednesday night, the President served up a challenge to us all.

Let us look at the opportunity that lies before us. We are at a crucial mid-point where we can sense that much has been accomplished while we also know that much remains to be done. These goals were outlined by the President two days ago.

Administratively, we are moving to strengthen the role of local governments by simplifying Federal grant programs and decentralizing many Federal activities. As mayors, you know better than I do the frustrations that seriously impede local projects. We have made great progress in moving power back where it belongs.

To continue this dispersal of power, the President made a number of recommendations to the Congress.

He proposes reform of Federal aid to education so that local communities will have greater power in spending Federal funds and, through forward funding, will have education money months before the school year begins -- not months afterwards.

He proposes the Better Communities Act to replace the shopworn urban programs we have now with a more flexible approach.

He proposes the Responsive Governments Act to help you with planning, decisionmaking and management capabilities.


He proposes a completely new program of unified transportation assistance so that our cities can make dramatic improvements in mass transportation.

He proposes to rid the cities of the welfare mess, replacing the current programs -- programs that destroy personal initiative and drain our tax coffers -- with a program that encourages people to go to work and treats them with dignity.

And he proposes an economic adjustment assistance program to help you create employment opportunities.

I know there will be substantial debate on all these programs. But it's time to get moving. It is truly time for all of us to unite behind a program of positive action for the cities and put these great concerns at the forefront of national debate and national attention. Time is short for many of these priorities,

(more)



and we won't get there any faster by bickering over matters which don't deserve a fraction of the attention we should be giving your problems.

Sometimes it is our nature to focus so much on our disagreements we tend to overlook the fact we have attained accomodation on important issues. That has been especially true of housing.

I was pleased, for example, to note that the National League of Cities, at its recent convention in San Juan, endorsed the Administration's experiment with direct cash assistance as a way to solve the housing problems of the poor.

We obviously share a feeling that the best way to remedy the problem of substandard housing is to attack its cause -- insufficient income.

The basic Administration objective -- and we believe it is feasible -- is to reach most, if not all, of those eligible for assisted housing, instead of the relative handful who now enjoy the dubious benefits of the old programs.

You have heard the projected cost of \$8 to \$11 billion a year for a full cash assistance program. I would like to reemphasize our determination not to spend anything close to that amount until we are assured the program will work.

So we have committed some \$200 million to an on-going series of experiments to test the impact of a housing allowance on both supply and demand -- the housing market and those who shop in it.

The experiments probably will not be completed and evaluated for another year. But this doesn't mean we have no plans for interim assistance to the poor.

In his housing message last fall, the President announced authorization of 200,000 units of subsidized housing. This is in addition to the 100,000-plus units still being processed under the old programs.

And the budget for fiscal 1975 will seek authority for still more units under the same program -- the Section 23

(more)



construction-for-leasing program.

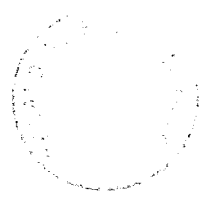
Although you probably have not had a chance to read the President's written State of the Union, you should know that he singled out the Better Communities Act for special attention, citing it as a vital piece of legislation which could serve as a vehicle for broadened cooperation and consultation with Congress and local officials. The President most correctly, I think, characterized the principles in the Better Communities Act as ones that we can all accept -- and he pledged joint action with the Congress in working out the program details so that this vital assistance can begin on July 1, 1975. Let me underline his commitment -- we will work with you and with the Congress to do what needs to be done to keep the Better Communities Act on track and to put it into law and operation by the end of the fiscal year. We will, furthermore, work to insure that there is adequate transition to the Act during the crucial early part of its operation. I know Secretary Lynn and the Domestic Council have already opened a new and productive round of discussions with you on this, and I sincerely hope we can work in real concert in the upcoming session of Congress on this bill.

Coupled with **that** kind of progress in the area of housing and community development is what I believe to be a revolutionary new change in the area of Federal assistance for your transportation needs. The President's mass transit proposal would increase Federal assistance for metropolitan areas by nearly 50 percent over the level of fiscal year 1974.

The money is important, but even more important will be your right to determine your own transportation priorities. These resources would be available to augment the operating funds for public transportation systems, a policy which you highlighted as one of your major concerns in your recent letter to the President.

Now, there may be differences in opinion on the detail of this program. But there should be no difference of opinion over the fact that we know this type of approach is needed.

(more)



I am not going to play games with you today. I think you know where we stand, and we know where you stand -- those of you who disagree with what we are doing. But I submit that we do not have fundamental disagreement over the direction in which we want to go, and we surely better begin standing closer together because we aren't going to solve our problems by standing so far apart from each other. At the beginning of this crucial new year, we should pull together for the kind of decisions which will allow us to get on with our great responsibilities.

Everyone in this Administration is here to help you and work with you. They are on the President's personal staff; they are in the Cabinet; and, I can assure you, they are in the Office of the Vice President.

I am convinced that this is going to be a year of high opportunity and enormous achievement. Our only preoccupation is with progress -- a preoccupation with efforts to confront and surmount the challenges ahead. And we don't intend to let down until we have completed our task.

Thank you very much.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

FROM MORT ALLIN

FYI

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Other Voices

Atlanta Const. 1-31-74

Ford Opens Lines to Blacks

Editor's Note: The following is by Vernon Jordan, who is executive director of the National Urban League and a native of Atlanta.

A small breach was made in the iron curtain surrounding the top leadership of the executive branch of the government the other day when Vice President Gerald Ford held a luncheon meeting, one of a projected series, with a representative sampling of black leaders.



Over a year ago I called on President Nixon to meet with black leaders to get a feeling for our problems and concern and to open the White House to our views. There was no answer then, but now the Vice President is doing just that.

In ordinary times this would be nothing special, but at a time when rumors of the President's impending resignation are rife and impeachment proceedings are under consideration, such a meeting has significance. It means that the man who may succeed to the Presidency is striving to understand the position of minorities whose cause he has often opposed in the past, and that he feels national leadership must be open and responsive to key segments of the population.

At the meeting Mr. Ford impressed me, as he's impressed mot people, as a decent, earnest man anxious to do right and concerned that the public's trust in government and the stability of our institutions be recovered. He seemed to be concerned with the difficulties faced by black people today, and especially to the economic hardships we face.

At this point, it is doubtful that his concern and responsiveness can be translated into aggressive leadership and innovative programs. More important than anything that transpired at the meeting, which was more in the nature of a general discussion, was the fact that it took place at all. The

meeting, and those that are planned to follow it, represents a first, major step, in the education of Gerald Ford.

Most blacks are wary of him. His years in the House, representing a largely white, middle class district, were marked by conservatism and opposition to scores of bill that would advance the civil rights and economic and social conditions of minorities. The excuse for these votes has been that he was reflecting the conservatism of his district and now that he has a national constituency, he will change. The problem with that is that as minority leader he had a national constituency, and also had a safe enough seat that he could afford to risk a few votes that his district wouldn't like.

But the minority leader's real constituency is the party membership of the House and the will of the President. So there is a case to be made for a change of attitudes based on the new constituency a President or Vice President has.

Under such conditions past votes in the House are not as important as a man's character and his view of his responsibilities. And in this regard, it is worth quoting Representative Andrew Young's statement when he became the only black Congressman to vote for Mr. Ford's confirmation:

"Out of my own southern experience," Congressman Young said, "I have confidence that people can overcome past parochial views and develop a broader perspective which takes into account the interest of the people. Decent men, placed in positions of trust, will serve decently. I believe that Mr. Ford is a decent man."

Even political foes like Young agree that Ford is a decent man. His personal integrity is his strong suit. But now he will have to put some substance behind it in the form of real moral leadership. Right now he is a relatively unknown quantity in people's minds but if he can demonstrate that he cares, that he listens, that he will act on behalf of the poor and the voiceless as he has acted in the past on behalf of the wealthy and he powerful, then he will have gone a long way toward easing people's fears about the possible major transitions in our country's leadership.

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United States

Conference of Mayors



THE

UNITED STATES

CONFERENCE OF MAYORS



**UNITED STATES
CONFERENCE OF MAYORS**



The City is the unit of government nearest to and most directly operated by the individual citizen. It is the only remaining area of direct democracy at work in America.

**1612 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006**

Introduction

The United States Conference of Mayors is an organization of city governments. It is the national forum through which this country's larger cities express their concerns and actively work to meet the needs of urban America today. By limiting membership and participation to the 750 cities over 30,000 population, and by concentrating on questions of Federal-City relationships, the Conference has become the focus for urban political leadership, be it Democratic, Republican or Independent.

Over the years, the Conference has taken the lead in directing public and Congressional attention to the nation's urban plight and to the critical need for additional financing to help cure our cities' ills. Through the active participation of the cities' political leadership, the Conference has been instrumental in the formulation of Federal administrative and legislative policies. In fact, it is in working to bring about change through the Congress and the Federal agencies that the Conference has realized the full potential of its strength in recent years.

The legislative and administrative agenda on every Mayor's desk is endless—taxes, crime, housing, unemployment, transportation, poverty, environmental pollution. While Mayors must provide direction and leadership for their city governments within the framework of the law and tradition provided by their own states, they must also deal with many issues which can only be approached through nationwide study and action. As an everyday working alliance of Mayors, the Conference is the instrument established and maintained by Mayors to provide national services which are so essential to the continuing search for workable solutions to the nation's urban problems.

The Organization

The United States Conference of Mayors was born during the Depression crisis of the Thirties—a time when banks were closing, breadlines were growing longer and municipal credit was collapsing. Local governments had no effective means for working together to meet their common needs. It was at this critical point in the country's history that the Mayors of the major cities—meeting initially in Detroit and later in Washington, D. C. in 1933—formally recommended "that a permanent organization be formed to establish closer cooperation, make a careful study of municipal problems and keep before the government and the people of the nation the vital interest of municipal government."

The Conference contributed much to the framing of the government response to the Depression. Throughout most of the Thirties, the day-to-day tasks of the Conference dealt with matters of relief, of providing work programs, and of restoring the credit standing and fiscal position of the cities.

The World War II period brought an entirely new series of problems to cities, and in turn to the Conference: price controls, manpower problems, materials shortages, and community cooperation on defense production. The post-War period found cities struggling with inflation, lack of housing for returning veterans, and a host of other problems.

Then in the Fifties, when demobilization and the transition from a wartime to peacetime economy was taking place, another emergency—Korea—made it necessary for cities and the Conference to confront yet additional emergencies. For the second time, defense mobilization, civil defense, economic stabilization and voluntary credit restraint were the issues at hand.

In the decade of the Sixties and now into the Seventies, cities have had to face and take a greater responsibility for the variety of social issues which have emerged into the forefront of the drive to provide a better quality of life. Today, cities and the Conference must direct their attention to questions of poverty, unemployment, health care, education, child care, urban growth, and a host of other issues.

Throughout the years, the Conference has served as the liaison between the larger cities and the Federal government and provided highly visible leadership in framing the governmental response to urban challenges. It has been through the efforts of the member cities represented by their elected leaders that the Conference has been—and will continue to be—determined to gain and maintain a balanced Federal and City response to the national problems which manifest themselves in America's cities.

Membership

The membership of the United States Conference of Mayors includes virtually all cities with populations in excess of 30,000. Member cities are represented by their elected chief executives—the Mayor.

General policies and programs of the Conference are formally determined at the Annual Conference through resolutions voted upon by all member cities. The Conference's President, Vice President, Chairman of the Advisory Board and nine Trustees are elected at the Annual Conferences, as is an Advisory Board of fifteen to twenty-two members.

The officers, trustees, past presidents (who remain in office as Mayors), and the Chairman of the Advisory Board constitute the Executive Committee. Between Annual

Conferences, the Executive Committee and the Advisory Board are the governing authorities.

An Executive Director, who serves as the chief administrative official of the Conference, is appointed by the Executive Committee.

The Conference President may, as necessary, designate "standing committees" to respond to special issues. There are five of these committees: Environment, Community Development, Human Resources, Transportation and Urban Economic Policy. In addition, a Legislative Action Committee meets on an *ad hoc* basis to focus attention on those issues which are or should be the subject of Congressional attention and action.

Activities and Services

The United States Conference of Mayors is both a clearinghouse for ideas and a center for research, information and legislative reference with headquarters and staff located in Washington, D. C. Its comprehensive services cover the expanding range of subjects about which a Mayor must be knowledgeable if he is to be an effective and informed official.

These services include:

- a twice-monthly publication entitled THE MAYOR, formerly known as the United States Municipal News
- frequent Federal-City Reporter bulletins
- special reports and studies of community programs and institutions
- analyses of Federal legislative proposals and actions

- analyses of impending Federal policies and administrative actions
- selection and distribution of government documents and other special interest materials
- regular machinery for exchanges of information and experiences between elected city officials across the country
- publication of CITY PROBLEMS, the proceedings of the Annual Conference

At the staff level, the Conference also works very closely with the National League of Cities. The two organizations jointly sponsor a number of projects and services for member cities.

Affiliates

Over the years, as the cities' specialized needs have become more apparent, organizations of municipal officials have been set up under the sponsorship of the Conference. These organizations include the United States Conference of City Health Officers, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, the National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, and the International Institute of Municipal Clerks.

Cooperative relationships have also made the Conference an international as well as national center for municipal affairs. The Conference actively works with Mayors in other countries in furthering international consultation through such bodies as the International Union of Local Authorities and the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities.



ORGANIZED IN 1933 TO PROMOTE:

- *common City causes, making solutions to urban problems the number one national domestic priority*
- *proper and adequate relationships between City Hall and the Federal government*
- *responsible and responsive local government and effective municipal administration*
- *exchanges of information and experiences between elected City officials across the country*

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

1612 K Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20006

NEWS



United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006



1973-74 OFFICERS OF THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

President - Mayor Roy B. Martin, Jr., Norfolk, Va.

Vice President - Mayor Joseph L. Alioto, San Francisco, Calif.

Past Presidents - Mayor Richard J. Daley, Chicago, Ill.

Mayor Henry W. Maier, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Mayor Jack D. Maltester, San Leandro, Calif.

Trustees -

Mayor C. Beverly Briley, Nashville, Tenn.

Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard, Jr., Charleston, S. C.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, Newark, N. J.

Mayor Oran K. Gragson, Las Vegas, Nev.

Mayor Richard G. Hatcher, Gary, Ind.

Mayor Carlos Romero Barcelo, San Juan, P. R.

Mayor Kevin H. White, Boston, Mass.

Advisory Board - Mayor Moon Landrieu, New Orleans, La. - Chairman

Mayor Lee Alexander, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mayor Ben Boo, Duluth, Minn.

Mayor Robert B. Blackwell, Highland Park, Mich.

Mayor John J. Buckley, Lawrence, Mass.

Mayor Peter F. Flaherty, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mayor Bartholomew F. Guida, New Haven, Conn.

Mayor William S. Hart, Sr., East Orange, N. J.

Mayor Herschel I. Lashkowitz, Fargo, N. D.

Mayor Patience Latting, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mayor Ben H. Lewis, Riverside, Calif.

Mayor Richard G. Lugar, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mayor William H. McNichols, Denver, Colo.



Mayor Lewis C. Murphy, Tucson, Ariz.
Mayor Ralph J. Perk, Cleveland, Ohio
Mayor John H. Reading, Oakland, Calif.
Mayor George M. Sullivan, Anchorage, Alaska
Mayor Hans G. Tanzler, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.
Mayor Louls J. Tullio, Erie, Penn.
Mayor Wesley C. Uhlman, Seattle, Wash.
Mayor Ted C. Wills, Fresno, Calif.

Executive Director - John J. Gunther

NEWS



United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ROY B. MARTIN, JR.
MAYOR OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
1973-74 PRESIDENT
U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Roy B. Martin, Jr., 52, Mayor of Norfolk, Va., was elected president of the U. S. Conference of Mayors at the organization's 41st Annual Meeting held June 16-20, 1973, in San Francisco.

Norfolk is the country's 47th largest city and has a population of 308,000.

Mayor Martin has served as Mayor of Norfolk since 1962. He is president of Foote Brothers & Company and is on the Board of Directors of the Norfolk Boys Club, Old Dominion College Educational Foundation and the First National Bank of Norfolk. He serves on the National Advisory Board of the MacArthur Memorial Foundation; trustee of the Tidewater Virginia Development Council and is a member of the Southeastern Virginia Planning District Commission.

He is a former member of the National League of Cities Executive Committee and is currently serving on its Advisory Council.

Mayor Martin was born in Norfolk on May 13, 1921. He attended William & Mary, Norfolk Division (now the Old Dominion University), from 1939-40 and earned a bachelor of science degree in commerce from the University of Virginia in 1943. He served as a lieutenant in the United States Navy from 1943-46.

He is past vice president of the U. S. Conference of Mayors and past president of the Virginia Municipal League. He has served as a member of the Norfolk Urban Coalition; University of Virginia Alumni Association; the Armed Forces Committee on the Chamber of Commerce and the Church of the Good Shepherd Vestry.

#

WINTER 1974 COMMITTEE MEETINGS

STATLER HILTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

JANUARY 31-FEBRUARY 1

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS



Thursday, January 31

8-9 a.m.

Registration, Mezzanine Level

9 a.m. - 12 noon

Meeting of Conference Standing Committees:

Community Development - South American Room

Environment - New York Room

Human Resources - Pan American Room

Transportation - Massachusetts Room

Urban Economic Policy - California Room

Lunch

Open

2 p.m.

Meeting with the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, and other Congressional leaders. H-209 in the Capitol. (Officers and Co-Chairmen of the Standing Committees only.)

3 p.m.

Meeting of Advisory Board - New York Room

6-7:30 p.m.

Reception hosted by Mayor Fred Hofheinz, Houston, Texas.
Crystal Room, Sheraton Carlton Hotel

JANUARY 31-FEBRUARY 1

Friday, February 1

9-10:30 a.m.

OF EVENTS

Executive Committee Meeting
Ohio Room

11 a.m.

Press Conference, Federal Room
Mayor Roy B. Martin

12 noon

Reception, Senate Room

12:30 p.m.

Lunch with the Vice President of
the United States, Gerald Ford.
Congressional Room.

Environment - New York Room

Human Resources - Pan American Room

Transportation - Massachusetts Room

Urban Economic Policy - California Room

Open

Lunch

Meeting with the Speaker of the House,
Carl Albert, and other Congressional
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(Officers and Co-Chairmen of the
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2 p.m.

Meeting of Advisory Board - New York Room

3 p.m.

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Houston, Texas.

6-7:30 p.m.

Crystal Room, Statler Carlton Hotel

NEWS



United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006



ADVISORY
JAN. 29, 1974

PRESS CONTACT: Gene Russell
PHONE: (202) 293-7133 (or)
STATLER-HILTON (202) 393-1000
C/O MICHIGAN ROOM

NATION'S MAYORS TO SPELL OUT ENERGY DEMANDS THIS WEEK;
FORD TO SPEAK FRIDAY; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MAJOR ISSUE

WASHINGTON -- The nation's mayors will gather here this week to spell out their demands on how to deal with the energy shortage. In addition, the mayors will take up a number of other issues including legislation dealing with community development and housing which now appears stalled on Capitol Hill.

Nearly a hundred mayors from the nation's largest cities are scheduled to attend the Mid-Winter Meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors Thursday and Friday (Jan. 31 - Feb. 1) at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Vice President Gerald Ford will address the Mayors at a closing luncheon on Friday.

Alarmed about the growing shortage of fuel, the Mayors are concerned about its implication on unemployment, land use, air and water pollution, mass transit capital grants and operating subsidies, bus production and even the use of the nation's garbage as a supplementary fuel.

With unemployment rising as a result of the effects of the fuel shortage, the nation's mayors are concerned with federal measures that would deal with urban unemployment should it reach crisis proportions as some predict.

- more -

The Mayors are also concerned about the June 30, 1974, termination of all existing HUD community development programs with the clear possibility that the Federal Government will not have funded a block grant community development program to replace the current categorical programs.

While the issue of President Nixon's term of office is not on the agenda, the nation's mayors are aware that impeachment proceedings have begun in the Congress and may thus express their own individual feelings about the issue.

While most of the working sessions of the two-day conference are closed to the press, Mayors will be available for interviews throughout the two-day conference.

A formal press conference is scheduled for 11 a.m. Friday at the Statler-Hilton.

Press credentials will be required for admittance to the Friday luncheon at which Vice President Gerald Ford is scheduled to speak.

A press room will be located in the Michigan Room of the Statler-Hilton.

Among subjects expected to be discussed:

Community Development Block Grants
Housing

Unemployment and the Energy Crisis
Conservation and the Energy Crisis
Land Use Planning
Water Pollution
Air Pollution
Solid Waste (Garbage) as a Supplementary Fuel

Mass Transit Operating Grants and Subsidies
Rapid Rail and Commuter Rail Grants
Federal Aid Highway Act Regulations
Bus Production and Bus R&D
Inter-Urban Rail

Anti-Poverty Programs

Health Planning
Comprehensive Child Care

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Programs
Gun Control

Elementary and Secondary Education Act
Amendments

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, January 31

8 - 9 a.m.

9 a.m. - 12 noon

Registration, Mezzanine Level

Meeting of Conference Standing Committees:
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Urban Economic Policy - California Room



Thursday, January 31 (Continued)

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11 a.m.

Press Conference, Michigan Room
Mayor Roy B. Martin, Jr.

12 noon

Reception, Senate Room

12:30 p.m.

Lunch with the Vice President of the United States, Gerald Ford. Congressional Room

#



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

1620 EYE STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

JOHN J. GUNTHER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PRESS CONTACT: Gene Russell
PHONE: (202) 293-7134

Office: 1620 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006
Home: 1696 - 31st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20007

Born: December 18, 1925, Leavenworth, Kansas

Attended public schools in Kansas, undergraduate University of Notre Dame (political science major), graduate study at the University of Kansas and George Washington University (economics, public administration and law). Intern in government, National Institute of Public Affairs (1946-47).

Member of the Bars of the Supreme Court of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Military Service: Army Air Corps, World War II

Employment:

- 1946 - Instructor, Political Science Department, University of Kansas;
- 1947 - Administrative Assistant, Office of the Secretary of Labor;
- 1947-1948 - Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator R. E. Flanders;
- 1949-1957 - Legislative agent and private practice of law--concentration in housing, natural gas, and transportation;
- 1960 - Present, U.S. Conference of Mayors, General Counsel (1958), Executive Director (1961);
- 1961 - Present, Chairman, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency;
- 1960 - Present, Executive Director, U.S. Conference of City Health Officers.

Committees and Consultations:

Advisory Committee Washington-Boston Transportation Study;
1970 Decimal Census Advisory Committee; 1973 Chairman, Census Advisory Committee on State and Local Government Statistics; Urban Alliance; Committee on Historic Preservation; Public Officials Advisory Council (OEO); International Union of Local Authorities, U. S. A.; National Commission on Urban Growth Policy.

Delegate: World Conference on Municipal Problems: Tel Aviv (1960), Berlin (1961), Washington, D. C. (1961), Montreal (1962), Belgrade (1965), Mexico City (1966), Warsaw (1967), Stockholm (1967), Barcelona (1967), London (1969), Vienna (1969), Toronto (1971) and Tel Aviv (1972).

#



NEWS



United States Conference of Mayors

1620 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20006

FACT SHEET ON
THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

PRESS CONTACT: Gene Russell
PHONE: (202) 293-7134

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Mayors of the nation's major cities formally recommended the formation of the United States Conference of Mayors in 1933.

The 1973-74 president is Mayor Roy B. Martin, Jr. of Norfolk, Virginia. The executive director of the Conference is John J. Gunther.

#

MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION



| RANK | CITY | POPULATION | MAYOR | PARTY AFFILIATION | TERM EXPIRATION |
|------|---------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | New York | 7,895,563 | Abraham D. Beame | Democrat | 12/77 |
| 2 | Chicago | 3,369,359 | Richard J. Daley | Democrat | 4/75 |
| 3 | Los Angeles | 2,809,596 | Thomas Bradley | Democrat | 6/77 |
| 4 | Philadelphia | 1,950,098 | Frank L. Rizzo | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 5 | Detroit | 1,512,893 | Coleman A. Young | Democrat | 12/77 |
| 6 | Houston | 1,232,802 | Fred Hofheinz | Democrat | 1/76 |
| 7 | Baltimore | 905,759 | William Donald Schaefer | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 8 | Dallas | 844,401 | Wes Wise | Independent | 5/75 |
| 9 | Washington | 756,510 | Walter Washington | Democrat | 2/77 |
| 10 | Cleveland | 750,879 | Ralph J. Perk | Republican | 11/75 |
| 11 | Indianapolis | 745,739 | Richard G. Lugar | Republican | 12/75 |
| 12 | Milwaukee | 717,372 | Henry W. Maier | Democrat | 4/76 |
| 13 | San Francisco | 715,674 | Joseph L. Alioto | Democrat | 1/76 |
| 14 | San Diego | 697,027 | Pete Wilson | Republican | 12/75 |
| 15 | San Antonio | 654,153 | Charles L. Becker | Independent | 4/75 |
| 16 | Boston | 641,071 | Kevin H. White | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 17 | Memphis | 623,530 | Wyeth Chandler | non-partisan | 12/75 |
| 18 | St. Louis | 622,236 | John H. Poelker | Democrat | 4/77 |
| 19 | New Orleans | 593,471 | Moon Landrieu | Democrat | 4/78 |
| 20 | Phoenix | 581,562 | Timothy Barrow | Republican | 1/76 |
| 21 | Columbus, Oh | 540,025 | Tom Moody | Republican | 12/75 |
| 22 | Seattle | 530,831 | Wesley C. Uhlman | Democrat | 12/77 |
| 23 | Jacksonville | 528,865 | Hans G. Tanzler, Jr. | Democrat | 6/74 |
| 24 | Pittsburgh | 520,117 | Peter F. Flaherty | Democrat | 1/78 |
| 25 | Denver | 514,678 | William H. McNichols | Democrat | 6/75 |
| 26 | Kansas City | 507,330 | Charles B. Wheeler, Jr. | Democrat | 4/75 |
| 27 | Atlanta | 497,421 | Maynard Jackson | Democrat | 1/78 |
| 28 | Buffalo | 462,768 | Stanley Makowski | Democrat | 12/77 |
| 29 | Cincinnati | 452,524 | Theodore M. Berry | Democrat | 12/76 |
| 30 | Nashville | 447,877 | C. Beverly Briley | Democrat | 9/75 |
| 31 | San Jose | 445,779 | Norman Y. Mineta | Democrat | 12/74 |
| 32 | Minneapolis | 434,400 | Albert Hofstede | Democrat-Farmer-Labor | 1/76 |
| 33 | Fort Worth | 393,476 | R. M. Stovall | non-partisan | 4/75 |
| 34 | Toledo | 383,818 | Harry W. Kessler | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 35 | Newark | 381,930 | Kenneth A. Gibson | Independent | 7/74 |
| 36 | Portland | 380,620 | Neil Goldschmidt | Democrat | 12/76 |
| 37 | Oklahoma City | 368,856 | Patience Latting | Democrat | 4/75 |
| 38 | Louisville | 361,958 | Harvey Sloane, M.D. | Democrat | 12/77 |
| 39 | Oakland | 361,561 | John H. Reading | Independent | 6/77 |

MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION (2)



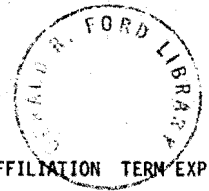
| RANK | CITY | POPULATION | MAYOR | PARTY AFFILIATION | TERM EXPIRATION |
|------|----------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 40 | Long Beach | 358,633 | Edwin W. Wade | Republican | 7/75 |
| 41 | Omaha | 346,929 | Edward Zorinsky | non-partisan | 5/77 |
| 42 | Miami | 334,859 | Maurice Ferre | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 43 | Tulsa | 330,350 | Robert J. LaFortune | Republican | 5/74 |
| 44 | Honolulu | 324,871 | Frank F. Fast | Democrat | 1/77 |
| 45 | El Paso | 322,261 | Fred Hervey | Republican | 4/75 |
| 46 | St. Paul | 309,828 | Lawrence Cohen | Democrat | 6/74 |
| 47 | Norfolk | 307,951 | Roy B. Martin, Jr. | Democrat | 8/74 |
| 48 | Birmingham | 300,910 | George G. Seibels, Jr. | Republican | 11/75 |
| 49 | Rochester | 296,233 | Thomas P. Ryan | Democrat | 1/78 |
| 50 | Tampa | 277,767 | Dick A. Greco, Jr. | Democrat | 9/75 |
| 51 | Wichita | 276,554 | James M. Donnell | Democrat | 4/74 |
| 52 | Akron | 275,425 | John S. Ballard | Republican | 12/75 |
| 53 | Tucson | 262,933 | Lewis Murphy | Republican | 12/75 |
| 54 | Jersey City | 260,545 | Paul T. Jordan, M.D. | Democrat | 6/77 |
| 55 | Sacramento | 257,105 | Richard H. Marriott | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 56 | Austin | 251,808 | Roy Butler | Democrat | 5/75 |
| 57 | Richmond | 249,430 | Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. | Democrat | indefinite |
| 58 | Albuquerque | 243,751 | Louis E. Saavedra | Democrat | 4/74 |
| 59 | Dayton | 243,601 | James McGee | Democrat | 1/78 |
| 60 | Charlotte | 241,178 | John M. Belk | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 61 | St. Petersburg | 216,232 | C. Randolph Wedding | Republican | 4/75 |
| 62 | Corpus Christi | 204,525 | Jason Luby | Independent | 5/75 |
| 63 | Yonkers | 204,297 | Angelo Martinello | Republican | 12/75 |
| 64 | Des Moines | 201,404 | Richard E. Olson | Republican | 12/75 |
| 65 | Grand Rapids | 197,649 | Lyman S. Parks | Independent | 12/77 |
| 66 | Syracuse | 197,297 | Lee Alexander | Democrat | 12/77 |
| 67 | Flint | 193,317 | Paul C. Visser | non-partisan | 11/75 |
| 68 | Mobile | 190,026 | Gary A. Greenough | Independent | 10/77 |
| 69 | Shreveport | 182,064 | L. Calhoun Allen | Democrat | 11/74 |
| 70 | Warren | 179,260 | Theodore Bates | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 71 | Providence | 179,116 | Joseph A. Doorley | Democrat | 1/75 |
| 72 | Ft. Wayne | 178,021 | Ivan Lebamoff | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 73 | Worcester | 176,572 | Joseph Tinsley | Republican | 12/73 |
| 74 | Salt Lake City | 175,885 | E. J. Garn | Republican | 1/76 |
| 75 | Gary | 175,415 | Richard G. Hatcher | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 76 | Knoxville | 174,587 | Kyle C. Testerman | Republican | 12/75 |
| 77 | Virginia Beach | 172,106 | Robert Cromwell | non-partisan | 8/74 |
| 78 | Madison | 172,008 | Paul Soglin | Democrat | 4/75 |

MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION (3)



| RANK | CITY | POPULATION | MAYOR | PARTY AFFILIATION | TERM EXPIRATION |
|------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 79 | Spokane | 170,516 | David H. Rodgers | Republican | 1/78 |
| 80 | Kansas City, Kan | 168,213 | Richard F. Walsh | Republican | 4/75 |
| 81 | Anaheim | 166,408 | Jack C. Dutton | Republican | 4/74 |
| 82 | Fresno | 165,972 | Ted C. Wills | Democrat | 4/77 |
| 83 | Baton Rouge | 165,963 | Woodrow W. Dumas | Democrat | 12/76 |
| 84 | Springfield, Mass | 163,905 | William C. Sullivan | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 85 | Hartford | 158,017 | George A. Athanson | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 86 | Santa Ana | 156,876 | Jerry M. Patterson | Democrat | 4/75 |
| 87 | Bridgeport | 156,542 | Nicholas A. Panuzio | Republican | 11/75 |
| 88 | Tacoma | 154,581 | Gordon N. Johnston | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 89 | Columbus, Ga | 154,168 | B. D. Hydrick | Republican | 1/75 |
| 90 | Jackson, Miss | 153,968 | Russell C. Davis | non-partisan | 7/77 |
| 91 | Lincoln | 149,518 | Sam Schwartzkopf | Democrat | 5/75 |
| 92 | Lubbock | 149,101 | Morris W. Turner | Independent | 4/74 |
| 93 | Rockford, Ill | 147,370 | Robert W. McGaw | Democrat | 4/77 |
| 94 | Paterson | 144,824 | Thomas C. Rooney | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 95 | Greensboro | 144,076 | E. S. Melvin | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 96 | Youngstown | 140,909 | Jack C. Hunter | Republican | 12/75 |
| 97 | Riverside | 140,089 | Ben H. Lewis | Republican | 4/77 |
| 98 | Ft. Lauderdale | 139,590 | Virginia S. Young | non-partisan | 3/75 |
| 99 | Evansville | 138,764 | Russell G. Lloyd | Republican | 12/75 |
| 100 | Newport News | 138,177 | J. W. Hornsby, Jr. | Democrat | 6/74 |
| 101 | Huntsville | 137,802 | Joe W. Davis | non-partisan | 10/76 |
| 102 | New Haven | 137,707 | Bartholomew F. Guida | Democrat | 1/76 |
| 103 | Colorado Springs | 135,060 | Andrew Marshall | non-partisan | 4/75 |
| 104 | Torrance | 134,584 | Kenneth M. Miller | non-partisan | 4/74 |
| 105 | Montgomery | 133,386 | Jim Robinson | Independent | 10/75 |
| 106 | Winston-Salem | 132,913 | Franklin B. Shirley | Republican | 12/74 |
| 107 | Glendale, Cal. | 132,752 | A. Carl Meseck | Republican | 4/74 |
| 108 | Little Rock | 132,483 | William H. Walters | non-partisan | 12/74 |
| 109 | Lansing | 131,546 | Gerald W. Graves | non-partisan | 12/77 |
| 110 | Erie | 129,231 | Louis J. Tullio | Democrat | 1/78 |
| 111 | Amarillo | 127,010 | L. Ray Vahue | Republican | 4/75 |
| 112 | Peoria | 126,963 | Richard E. Carver | Republican | 5/77 |
| 113 | Las Vegas | 125,787 | Oran K. Gragson | Republican | 6/75 |
| 114 | South Bend | 125,580 | Jerry J. Miller | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 115 | Topeka | 125,011 | William B. McCormick | non-partisan | 4/75 |
| 116 | Raleigh | 123,793 | Clarence Lightner | non-partisan | 11/75 |

MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 100,000 POPULATION (4)



| RANK | CITY | POPULATION | MAYOR | PARTY AFFILIATION | TERM EXPIRATION |
|------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 117 | Macon | 122,423 | Ronnie Thompson | Republican | 12/75 |
| 118 | Garden Grove | 120,967 | Bernard C. Adams | non-partisan | 4/74 |
| 119 | Hampton | 120,779 | David N. Montague | Republican | 6/74 |
| 120 | Springfield, Mo | 120,096 | Jim Payne | non-partisan | 4/75 |
| 121 | Chattanooga | 119,082 | Robert Kirk Walker | Democrat | 4/75 |
| 122 | Savannah | 118,349 | John P. Rousakis | Democrat | 10/74 |
| 123 | Berkeley | 116,716 | Warren Widener | Democrat | 4/75 |
| 124 | Huntington Beach | 115,960 | Jerry A. Matney | non-partisan | 4/74 |
| 125 | Beaumont | 115,919 | Ken Ritter | non-partisan | 5/74 |
| 126 | Albany | 115,781 | Erastus Corning, II | Democrat | 12/77 |
| 127 | Columbia, S. C. | 113,542 | John T. Campbell | non-partisan | 5/74 |
| 128 | Pasadena | 112,981 | Donald F. Yokaitis | non-partisan | 5/74 |
| 129 | Elizabeth | 112,654 | Thomas G. Dunn | Democrat | 12/76 |
| 130 | Independence | 111,630 | Phil K. Weeks | Republican | 4/74 |
| 131 | Portsmouth, Va | 110,963 | Jack P. Barnes | non-partisan | 6/74 |
| 132 | Alexandria, Va | 110,938 | Charles E. Beatley, Jr. | Democrat | 7/76 |
| 133 | Cedar Rapids | 110,642 | Donald J. Canney | Independent | 12/75 |
| 134 | Livonia | 110,109 | Edward H. McNamara | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 135 | Canton | 110,053 | Stanley A. Cmich | Republican | 12/75 |
| 136 | Stockton | 109,963 | Clyde E. Davis, Sr. | non-partisan | 11/74 |
| 137 | Allentown | 109,527 | Joseph Daddona | Democrat | 1/78 |
| 138 | Stamford | 108,798 | Fredrick P. Lenz | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 139 | Lexington, Ky | 108,137 | Foster Pettit | non-partisan | 1/76 |
| 140 | Waterbury | 108,033 | Victor A. Mambruno | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 141 | Hammond | 107,790 | Joseph E. Klen | Democrat | 12/75 |
| 142 | Hollywood, Fla | 106,873 | David R. Keating | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 143 | San Bernadino | 104,783 | W. R. Holcomb | Republican | 5/77 |
| 144 | Trenton | 104,638 | Arthur J. Holland | Democrat | 6/74 |
| 145 | Dearborn | 104,199 | Orville L. Hubbard | Republican | 1/78 |
| 146 | Scranton | 103,564 | Eugene J. Peters | Republican | 1/78 |
| 147 | Camden | 102,551 | Angelo Errichetti | Democrat | 7/77 |
| 148 | Hialeah | 102,452 | Henry A. Milander | Democrat | 11/75 |
| 149 | New Bedford | 101,777 | John Markey | Democrat | 1/74 |
| 150 | Fremont | 100,869 | Jack A. Pimentel | Republican | 4/74 |
| 151 | Duluth | 100,578 | Ben Boo | Republican | 4/75 |
| 152 | Cambridge, Mass | 100,361 | Barbara Ackerman | Democrat | 1/74 |
| 153 | Parma, Ohio | 100,216 | John Petruska | Democrat | 12/75 |

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mayor Norman Mineta
San Jose, California

Mayor Ben Boo
Duluth, Minn.

Mayor Pete Wilson
San Diego, Calif.

Mayor Bartholomew Guida
New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Leroy Jones
New Haven, Conn.

Mayor Hans Tanzler
Jacksonville, Florida

Mayor John Stembridge
North Miami, Fla.

Mayor Joan Heggen
Tallahassee, Fla.

Mayor James F. Riehle
Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. Andrew Olins
Boston, Mass.

Mayor Wilfred C. Driscoll
Fall River, Mass

Mr. Paul Poulos
Fall River, Mass.

Mayor John Buckley
Lawrence, Mass.

Mayor John Poelker
St. Louis, Mo.

Mayor Sam Schwartzkopf
Lincoln, Nebraska

*Mayor Joseph DiIorio
San Francisco, Calif*

Mayor Michael J. D'Arminio
Hackensack, New Jersey

Mr. Jerry Sohns
New York City, New York

Ann Michel
Syracuse, New York

Mayor Ted Berry
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mayor James L. Taft
Cranston, R.I.

Mayor Fred Hervey
El Paso, Texas

Mayor Morris Turner
Lubbock, Texas

Mayor Roy Martin
Norfolk, Virginia

Mayor Gordon Johnston
Tacoma, Washington

Mayor Walter Washington
Washington, D. C.

Mayor E. J. Garn
Salt Lake City, Utah

*Mayor Fred Pothheim
Henderson, Texas*

*Mr. James Kelly
Allentown, Pa.*

*Mayor Ray Baca
Albuquerque, N.M.
Gabriel Rodriguez
Albuquerque, N.M.*



HUMAN RESOURCES

Mayor Stanley Cmich
Canton, Ohio

Mr. John R. Platt
Canton, Ohio

Mr. Robert Fisher
Canton, Ohio

Mayor George Seibels
Birmingham, Ala.

Mayor A. J. Cooper
Prichard, Ala.

Mayor Ted Wills
Fresno, Calif.

Mayor George Athanson
Hartford, Conn.

Mayor Richard Carver
Peoria, Ill.

Mayor Jerry Miller
South Bend, Ind.

Mayor Robert Blackwell
Highland Park, Mich.

Mr. Paul Woods
Highland Park, Mich

Mayor Oran Gragson
Las Vegas, Nevada

Mayor Sylvio Dupuis
Manchester, New Hampshire

Mayor James H. McGee
Dayton, Ohio

Mayor Joseph A. Doorley
Providence, R.I.

Mayor C. Beverly Briley
Nashville, Tennessee

Mayor Maynard Jackson
Atlanta, Ga.

*Mayor Corye Hart
Reading, Pa.*



ENVIRONMENT

Mayor John Hutchinson
Charleston, West Va.

Mayor John P. Rousakis
Savannah, Ga.

Mayor Jerry M. Patterson
Santa Ana, Calif.

Mr. Markel
Santa Ana, Calif.

Mr. Spragg
Santa Ana, Calif.

Mayor Gilbert Gunn
Sunnyvale, Calif.

Mayor Ben Lewis
Riverside, Calif.

Mayor Andrew Marshall
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Mayor Virginia S. Young
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Mayor James E. Williams
East St. Louis, Ill.

Mayor Edward H. McNamara
Livonia, Mich.

Mayor E. S. Melvin
Greensboro, North Carolina

Mayor Jason Luby
Corpus Christi, Texas

Mayor Wes Uhlman
Seattle, Washington

Mayor Merle Mergell
Inglewood, Calif.



URBAN ECONOMIC POLICY

Mayor Doris Davis
Compton, Calif.

Mayor Tom Maloney
Wilmington, Del.

Mayor Coleman Young
Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Wm. Beckum
Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Dennis Green
Detroit, Mich.

Mayor Nathan Kaufman
University City, Mo.

Mayor Edward Zorinsky
Omaha, Neb.

Mayor Franklin Shirley
Winston-Salem, N.C.

Mayor John Ballard
Akron, Ohio

Mayor L. Ray Vahue
Amarillo, Texas

Mayor Henry Maier
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Mr. Pat McLaughlin
Milwaukee, Wisc.

*Mayor Kenneth Gibson
Newark, N.J.*

*Mr. Harold Hodges
Newark, N.J.*



TRANSPORTATION

Mayor Richard Daley
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Don Barney
Portland, Oregon

Mr. H. W. Posten
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Marshall Sulloway
Chicago, Ill.

Ms. Elizabeth McLean
Chicago, Ill.

Mayor Gary Greenough
Mobile, Ala.

Mayor James Robinson
Montgomery, Ala.

Mayor Lewis Murphy
Tucson, Arizona

Mr. Norman Emerson
Los Angeles, Calif.

Mayor John B. Orr, Jr.
Dade County, Fla.

Mayor Russell Lloyd
Evansville, Ind.

Mayor Ivan Lebamoff
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mayor Maurice Berlinsky
Joliet, Ill.

Mayor David H. Rodgers
Spokane, Washington



D. Ayers *Englewood*
R. Swanson *Englewood*
L. Bedik, *Milwaukee*
D. Brooke
S. France
H. Gillet
O. Markel
A. Strickland
R. Whitehouse
Muzg Craig, Santa Ana



I do not know which cities these gentlemen represent.--

Their names came from the guest list from the Statler Hotel