

## **Section 31m**

**The World Is Being Regionalized**

**Don Bell Reports**

**(11/22/1974)**

**\*In book as "EB Section 31, pp. 15-16."**

### THE WORLD IS BEING REGIONALIZED

#### ENGLAND IS LATEST VICTIM

Regionalism is a form of scientific management that has been designed for the control of people, property, and production. It is characterized by three basic principles:

- 1) Rule is by *appointive* officials;
- 2) Enforcement of rules is by regional agents armed with police power, thus constituting a regional police force; and
- 3) All private property must be abolished or property rights rigidly controlled.

This regional power structure is pyramidal, and multi-tiered, with all power emanating from the "computerized all-seeing eye" at the apex of the pyramid, and trickling down through the many-tiered control centers to the community, or grass roots level.

Conversely, there are control agents at the local tier who are responsible to control agents at the County or Metro level, who are in turn responsible to control agents at the sub-regional level, who are in turn responsible to control agents (councilmen) at the ten-branched Federal Regional level, who are in turn responsible to a Federal Domestic Council, which is in turn responsible to the Office of Management and Budget, which manages and services the "computerized all-seeing eye" at the apex of the Regional Power Structure which is as a pyramid. (If this description is confusing, there is an illustration on the reverse side of any one dollar federal reserve note which should help one to understand. The pyramid is shown, with its all-seeing eye at the apex. This can be used as a fitting illustration of the Regional Governance Power Structure at the national-regional level. Beyond this, of course, there are the World Regions, each made up of many nations; and the World Control Center, or the so-called Invisible Government).

This regional power structure was made possible because the citizens of the States and the federal establishment lost all power to control their governments. Elections have become meaningless because national elections are controlled by special interest groups at the party nomination level and by minority groups at the general election level

and because those elected have surrendered their power to an entrenched bureaucracy and appointed control agents who are not affected by elections.

We saw some interesting figures concerning national elections during this last futile attempt at making the franchise meaningful: In 1840, 80.2% of the registered voters participated in the Presidential election. By 1900 voter participation had dropped to 73.2%; in 1940, 62.5%. A new low was reached in 1972 with a voter participation of 55.6%; and the percentage is expected to be much lower in 1976, with a minority of registered voters participating.

At least a part of the reason for this voter apathy stems from the fact that it doesn't make much difference who is elected when appointees really run the government.

In short, Regionalism has replaced the traditional Representative Republican form of Government laid down in the United States Constitution before all the crippling amendments of the twentieth century were added.

In our booklet, "The Contrived Evolution of Regional Government," we detailed the development of this scientific management system, and we also pointed out that Regionalism is a worldwide movement. We gave some details of the regionalizing of the U.S.S.R., France, Italy, etc.

Now it seems that England also has succumbed to Regionalism, we are indebted to New Hampshire State Representative Nelson A. Pryer for the following report:

\*\*\*\*\*

The United Nations Organization has been busy implementing its assigned task of regionalizing the world. Not satisfied with existing government boundaries and forms of government, it has meddled into the internal affairs of member nations. By its Resolution 1086, the UNO authorized the Secretary-General to organize a cadre to promote regionalism along with research facilities and training programs.

A member nation of the UNO, England is now feeling the full effect of the heel of regionalism. England has been busted up into nine regions.... The Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 set the stage for England. Under this act, the County (for urban areas) and County Borough (for rural areas) had to come up with a planning program that would meet the approval of the Minister of Planning. Failure of the 140 Councils to come up with a suitable plan by 1952 would cause the Central Government to supersede and impose its own planning program. The Act was in detail—requiring County and Town maps, supporting evidence and specifics such as requiring all new or expanded industries to have "Industrial Development Certificates" before start-up could get underway.

The softening-up process having gotten underway, the next step was much easier. That was to break England up into nine regions, in 1965. Each region was administered by a Regional Planning Board (consisting of appointees of the senior staff officer of the Regional Offices of the Central Government) and an Economic Planning Council (consisting of appointees of the Secretary of State for Environment).

To lock in this appendage and make it an integral part of the body politic, the Town and Country Planning Act of 1968 was passed by Parliament. Further inroads were made on traditional "home rule" of the 140 County and County Borough Councils through the formation of forty-four Planning Authorities to supersede and replace "local" planning.

In effect, the act institutionalized three-tier planning. The Central Government established national policy. Then, the nine regional planning councils were to collaborate with the forty-four Planning Authorities to plot their regional strategies, with resultant plans subject to modification by the Central Government. Each Regional Planning Council's "regional strategy" would then be filled out by the Planning Authorities assigned to it, with final plan approval subject to the Central Government.

... The English government is becoming unglued as power follows money. These nine Regional Planning Councils have acquired power through control over capital expenditures, various grants and subsidies which each has to dish out. Power is thus gravitating around each of the regionals as the Crown government is phased out along with the rest of the heretofore nations of the world. None are so blind as those who

refuse to see.

(End of Rep. Pryor's report)

\*\*\*\*\*

This "three-tiered" planning in England has its direct parallel in Regionalism as it has been developed in the United States: National Policy (Planning) is established by the Domestic Council which works in conjunction with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Then the Ten Federal Regional Councils collaborate with the eleven Cabinet rank Departments and all federal agencies that provide grants, subsidies, services, instructions, rules and regulations, and otherwise provide "scientific management" of people, property and production. Then the final approval of all planning (long range goals) and programming (short range objectives) are subject to the approval of OMB (which then secures the necessary budgeting).

There is nothing really new about this concept of Regionalism. It was a part of the New Deal Program introduced in FDR's Administration, a part of the program that could not be effectuated at that time and had to await the Nixon Administration before it could be fully established.

However, at the international level, with the founding of the United Nations Organization that would-be world government was charged with the task of introducing Regionalism into every nation where such intrusion was permitted or tolerated.

The Secretary General of the United Nations was instructed to appoint a group of experts to work through the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and to promote Regionalism, while also providing research facilities and training programs for the "change agents" who would introduce Regionalism into the governmental structures of the nations of the world.

"Planning for Economic Development" was the name given this program for the promotion of Regionalism, and it fell naturally within the purview of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). So, in the early 1950s UNESCO established regional workshops for the training of "change agents" in scientific management, budget control, etc. These workshops were set up in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Far East. Later, between 1960 and 1963, new and improved training centers were established in Latin America (Santiago), Asia (New Delhi), the Arab States (Beirut), and Africa (Dakar). These new and improved training centers

were made possible through the generosity and cooperation of the Ford Foundation, the World Bank, and the French Government. To provide a nexus for these regional centers and for the universities and other organizations in Europe that could be induced to promote studies and training in Regionalism, there was established in Paris in 1963 the International Institute for Educational Planning (France was one of the first of the European Nations to "Regionalize," as is explained—with accompanying map—in our booklet "The Contrived Evolution of Regional Government".)

"Planning for Economic Development" was the title given at least two publications of the United Nations, but none of these publications are now available to the public. However, we were fortunate in having received from a private source photocopies of Volume Two, which deals with "Centrally Planned Economies," and was published in 1965.

In reading this UN report, we were amazed at the striking similarities and parallels between the Regional Government apparatus in Socialist countries, and the Regional Governance concept in the United States. Czechoslovakia, for example, "was definitely established as a socialist society" in 1948, and "nearly all industry, building, transport, wholesale trade and foreign commerce came under public ownership."

This is the essential difference: Czechoslovakia aimed at public ownership (which is the Communist branch of Socialism), whereas in the United States the aim is corporate ownership, with the monopoly corporations acting as a part of the Government (which is the Fascist branch of Socialism.)

But, whatever the economic form, the machinery of Regionalism remains the same. In Czechoslovakia, we are told that the central planning agency is called the "State Planning Commission (SPC), whose president is always a prominent member of the Cabinet." We are then told that "to foster the close collaboration of other central offices with the SPC and to emphasize their responsibility for the establishment of the comprehensive economic plan, it may be useful to nominate leading personalities of the major central economic administrations as members of the planning commission, in addition to other prominent representatives from the economic and scientific fields and the leading personnel of the SPC itself."

Paralleling the above Czechoslovakian structure is our United States Domestic

Council, drawing upon the "leading personalities" of ACIR, and cooperating with the other White House agencies within the Executive Office of the President: the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Council on Environmental Quality, etc.

Then, in this description of the Czechoslovakian Regionalism, we come upon the counterparts of our own United States Regionalism: our OMB, Federal Reserve, the PPB System of control, and the various insurance agencies connected with our own Executive Branch. See if you can identify the American counterparts as we quote from this report from Czechoslovakia:

"For the purpose of providing adequate factual information...it is necessary to build up a state statistical apparatus, directed by a central statistical organization, which must secure, attest and elaborate such information.

"A further essential government instrument for the planned management...is the finance ministry. Its task is to prepare the state budget and to manage the institutions of the finance system. In a planned economy, the comprehensive budget has a special character owing to its connexion with the over-all plan: it mirrors the material proportions of the comprehensive plan. Hence, a close connexion between plan and budget is unavoidable and necessary. A further link in the Czechoslovakian system is the State Bank, which operates as a deposit bank and credit centre for all organizations and enterprises, and is also the bank of issue responsible for financial operations abroad. The branch offices of the State Bank are in constant contact with local enterprises and exercise an influence on them by diverse financial instruments designed to control the fulfillment of the planned tasks and to maintain planning and financial discipline.

In addition to the State Bank, the financial system in Czechoslovakia includes savings banks, which accumulate the savings of the population, and grant credit to individuals, and the State Insurance Institute, which is a state monopoly."

Then we come to an explanation of how the Regional Councils operate in this socialist state:

"For the solution of fundamental questions...the Government establishes special committees...(They) are constituted in Czechoslovakia for such purposes as the arrangement of scientific or technical developments, wage problems and prices. All of these agencies are specialized Government organs for the management of certain

sectors of the economy... (They) are managed by the Government... either through branch ministries or through regional agencies of the state power (in Czechoslovakia national committees for regions, districts and localities.)

"...The comprehensive economic plan must of course ensure not only that regionally managed branches develop from the standpoint of their regional location, but also that their development is proportionate to the over-all plan and to the centrally managed branches (italics added)."

The similarity between Regionalism in a socialist state and in a supposedly capitalist nation (the United States) is even more obvious when we come to the UN report on "Organization of the Planning System and Its Operation." We shall quote directly from this report, adding parenthetically the titles of the United States counterpart federal agencies:

"The central planning organ of the Hungarian People's Republic is the National Planning Office (OMB), an independent agency which enjoys rights similar to those of the ministries (cabinet rank departments), and which is directly subordinated to the Council of Ministers (White House Executive Office of which the Domestic Council is a part). The President of the Office (Director of OMB) has ministerial rank and is a member of the Council of Ministers (White House Executive Office), to which he is responsible for the Office's (OMB's) activities.

"The National Planning Office (OMB) is the only planning agency in the country which works as an independent institution and embraces the whole of the national economy. The other units of the planning machinery - the ministries (Federal Regional Councils) and the county councils (sub-regional councils or Metros) or their supplementary offices - plan in their own fields within the limits of their specific branch."

In this Hungarian concept of Regionalism, there is even provision for what our own Regionalists erroneously refer to as "home rule." We quote:

"The central planning body (White House Executive Office) is not in direct contact with the general public, nor does it deal with their economic complaints or suggestions of various kinds, except in cases of great importance (such as an energy crisis?) This task is incumbent on the different economic agencies of the ministries or, in other cases, on the council's offices (both of which are combined in the United States in the Ten Federal Regional Councils).

"The National Planning Board (OMB) maintains close relations with the regional and local government agencies only on economic and plan questions (PPBS). The Office has a department for this. On other questions the (sub-regional) councils - being the local bodies of State power - are subordinated to the Presidential Council. From the point of view of planning, the town and county councils and the Municipal Council of Budapest play a part similar to that of the ministries (semblance of home rule.)"

One more similarity is of importance. The Hungarian report speaks of the importance of the careful selection of planners, and national planners are provided a special education:-

"The orders of the President of the National Planning Office (Director of OMB in the United States) regulate the professional training of the persons taking part in national economic planning. According to these instructions, only people with proper degrees may work in planning jobs. Almost all the people engaged in planning at the superior level have either economic, engineering or architectural university degrees...."

In short, planners are specially selected and specially trained in Socialist Hungary. And in the United States, the Rand Corporation says of PPBS operatives: "The first point to emphasize is that the entire operation must be the personal responsibility of the executive head of the organization. No one at a lower level has the authority or the right or the ability to acquire the knowledge required to perform the necessary tasks of coordination."

The real purpose of this letter is to show that Regionalism is not a strictly American concept, nor is it a Communist plot; it is an internationalist scheme for acquiring universal control over people, property and production. USSR provided the means for obtaining "coercive participation" of the Nations of the world; USA provided the computerized scientific and technological methods of management; and the UNO is the instrument chosen for establishing Regionalism in the so-called "Third World."

If the financial and economic royalists of the world have their way, Regionalism is the New Order of the Ages. And, as ever, only the Truth can keep us free.

DON BELL REPORTS is a privately circulated Newsletter. For information, write:  
DON BELL REPORTS, P. O. Box 2223  
Palm Beach, Florida 33480