

**FOLEY BAKERY**

JOS. TAGSHERER, PROP.

FOLEY, ALA.

June 1, 27

Town of Foley

Post ~~post~~ Office, Clark  
hall  
of Smiths ~~1/5 00~~

Jos. Tagsherer

Order Paid

MADE IN U.S.A.

# FOLEY PROGRESSIVE CLUB

THE ZENITH CITY

Foley, Alabama,

October, 1st, 1926

The Town of Foley, Ala., Dr.

To Foley Progressive Club:

To 6 years rent of meeting room, @ \$24.00  
Interest on same

*From Henry Bennett*

- WE HAVE
- ICE PLANT
  - 5 GARAGES
  - 2 BAKERIES
  - 2 MEAT MARKETS
  - CONCRETE PLANT
  - 1 CLOTHING STORE
  - 1 HARDWARE STORE
  - 1 FURNITURE STORE
  - BUILDING SUPPLY CO.
  - WOODWORKING PLANT
  - 5 GENERAL MERCHANTS
  - FERTILIZER MIXING PLANT
  - GASOLINE AND OIL PLANT
  - 4 SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

- WE HAVE
- 2 BANKS
  - 3 HOTELS
  - 2 DENTISTS
  - 3 DOCTORS
  - 4 CHURCHES
  - 2 DRUG STORES
  - ACCREDITED HIGH SCHOOL
  - WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING
  - AND HOME ECONOMIC
  - DEPARTMENTS
  - ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER
  - PLANT
  - TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
  - LONG DISTANCE CONNECTION

\$144.00  
3.60  
-----  
\$147.60  
93.36  
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54.24

147.60  
96  
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57.60

Town of Foley

Oct 6<sup>th</sup> 1926  
Foley, Ala.,

Receipt of Town of Foley, Ala. (\$93.<sup>36</sup>/<sub>100</sub>) Thirty -

three <sup>36</sup>/<sub>100</sub> cent for meeting room in our

Building,

Foley Progression Club

My Arthur A. Rich  
Treas



# FOLEY PROGRESSIVE CLUB

WE HAVE

- 2 BANKS
- 3 HOTELS
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- 3 DOCTORS
- 4 CHURCHES
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THE ZENITH CITY

Foley, Alabama,

Feb. 7th. 1927

WE HAVE

- ICE PLANT
- 5 GARAGES
- 2 BAKERIES
- 2 MEAT MARKETS
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- GASOLINE AND OIL PLANT
- 4 SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

The Town of Foley, Ala., Dr.,

To Progressive Club.

To 6 years rent of room for council meetings

Interest

*Paid to bank on 1/9/27*  
Credit,

By sewer tax.

Balance.

\$54.57

93.36

\$ 147.93

3.93

144.00

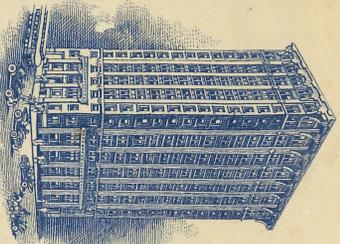
*OK.*

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT WITH VOUCHERS RETURNED

TOWN OF FOLEY.

FOLEY AIA.

THE CITIZENS & SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK  
ATLANTA, GA



# THE GUINANS AND SOUTHERN BANK

ATLANTA, GA.

PLEASE EXAMINE AT ONCE IF NO ERROR IS REPORTED IN TEN DAYS THE ACCOUNT WILL BE CONSIDERED CORRECT.

July 23, 1927

DATE	CHECKS IN DETAIL	BALANCE	DATE	DEPOSITS
		BALANCE <del>13</del>		474.87
JUL 21 <sup>27</sup>	10.00 -	11.55 -		
JUL 30 <sup>127</sup>	23.61 -	91.66 -		

JUL 21<sup>27</sup>  
JUL 30<sup>127</sup>

10.00 -  
23.61 -  
11.55 -  
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474.87





ALM FIREWORKS  
DEBT LIMIT CATER ACT  
ARB BOARD STRIKES  
CONNECTING WORKMEN'S  
LINKS COMPENSATION  
SMOG SNOG  
VECTOR CONTROL  
CONGRESS  
PLANNING  
AND ZONING  
WALLACE ACT  
LCOG LIBRARY  
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BOR  
IMPACTED AREAS  
RIOT CONTROL

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SEPTEMBER  
1967

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MAYOR



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"Economy" track rebuilding deals look mighty attractive. Until you find they don't buy many extra hours of use from your tractor undercarriage.

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You get 80 to 90% of original service life returned to your Cat-built track — for about half the cost. Many *more* use-hours for your money.

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# The Alabama Municipal Journal

Official Publication, Alabama League of Municipalities

September, 1967 • Volume 25, Number 3

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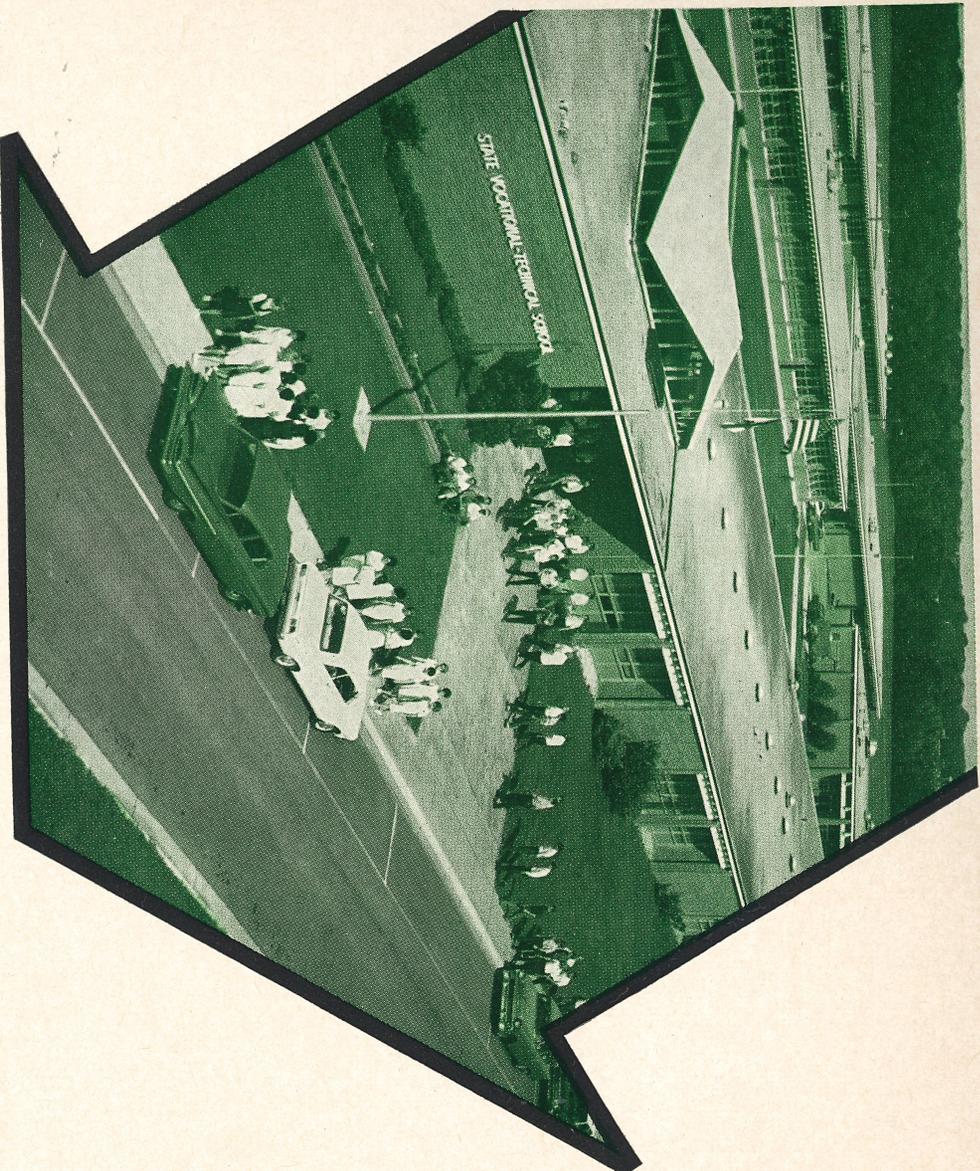
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## Cover Story

Our Open Letter to the Mayor of a New Municipality (See Page 22) suggested the idea for our cover, which is a whimsical portrayal of the very real and staggering scope of subjects confronting the modern mayor.



**From airframe mechanics to woodworkers . . .**

# Alabama 26

**state vocational technical schools can train your plant's manpower.**

Alabama's 26 state vocational technical schools graduate a continuing supply of skilled manpower. Expertly staffed, modernly equipped, and strategically located, these schools offer scheduled classes in industrial electricity, electronic technology, welding, drafting, machine shop, cabinet work, air conditioning and refrigeration, radio and TV repair, and numerous other subjects.

In addition to their regular curricula, the vocational schools will add extra classes to provide special training in any occupation for which they are equipped to offer instruction. For a new plant that will set up equipment peculiar to its operation, the schools will provide a qualified instructor to give preliminary training to persons who will be employed.

The Vocational Division of the Alabama Department of Education, which operates the vocational technical schools, also conducts in-plant extension classes to upgrade employees

in their jobs. Classroom training for persons in supervisory jobs is supplemented with on-the-job observation.

For further information about Alabama's state vocational technical schools and other plant location advantages, call or write G. T. Nelson, vice-president, Industrial Development Department, Box 2641, Birmingham, Alabama 35202, Telephone: (205) 323-5341.

Send for our free 32-page color booklet,  
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**Alabama Power**  
Company... Investor Owned - Helping Develop Alabama

# Coping With The Challenges Of Change

By DR. GORDON LIPPITT

**MORE** MAN-HOURS and more dollars are spent on managing municipal affairs than on any other peacetime activity in the United States. For the most part, the civic leadership is undertaken in small and large communities alike without special training in the skills required to cope with change. The very behavior of those trying to achieve change often erects an impenetrable barrier between the led and the leaders.

Such a condition exists even though we have numerous management development programs and increasing numbers of persons in municipal leadership positions who have college degrees in business administration, public administration, engineering or some other sign of academic achievement. A major reason for the dearth of more effective leadership is a lack of ability of modern leaders to cope with the rapid process of change that is taking place in today's municipalities. Today we live in a world of rapid change. In less than two decades modern technology has leaped from conventional to nuclear power, from the piston to the jet age, and has converted "earth men" into "spacemen."

Change brings with it challenges for those who lead people in the municipalities of Tennessee.

Clarence B. Randall, former board chairman of the Inland Steel Company, has laid much of the failure to cope with change squarely on the leader's doorstep.

The timorous and hard-pressed executive, who deep down inside resents and resists change . . . seeks refuge in meaningless statistics. Not sure of his own thinking and hesitant to plunge boldly ahead on a plan that would put his personal status in hazard, he takes protective covering in conformity

## Editor's Note

Dr. Lippitt addressed the June 13 session of the Memphis Conference of the Tennessee Municipal League. This article is based on his remarks and is reprinted by permission from *Tennessee Town and City*. Dr. Lippitt is President of Leadership Resources, Inc., Washington, D.C.

with whatever general level of conduct seems to be emerging.  
Coping with change mainly involves the proper understanding and utilization of the human resources of the communities throughout Tennessee.

## What Is A City?

A municipality can be described as the way in which people arrange themselves and their relationships with others in order to get something important accomplished, either for themselves or for society.

The success in accomplishing improved public services, greater efficiency, resolution of community conflict, or better police, fire, and school departments, depends on civic leaders' mastery of the human resources to cope with the changing demands of a community.

What is this human resource upon which so much depends? It is the potential response of a person as an individual or in consort with other individuals.

The basic human resource is the individual: a single, complex organism working in a variety of ways to supply his own needs. He can do this alone, or in informal or formal face-to-face groups made up of other individuals working in a variety of ways to supply their needs.

Frustration is experienced by those who think success in mobilizing human resources is simply a matter of education, perhaps, of using persuasive stimuli reinforced by annual picnics, newsletters, and giving out keys to the city.

## Face To Face Involvement

A newly-identified but actually old-fashioned key to obtaining commitment for a new idea, method, or procedure, is the involvement of the human resources in face-to-face situations for the purpose of self-determination.

This general principle, however, needs to be explained within specific guidelines about the process of change.

We know a great deal about change. Some think that like the weather, it is a subject everybody talks about, but nobody does anything about. This is not true. Many useful beginnings have been made and

various approaches to problems of social change have been suggested.

Two decades of research and experience by behavior scientists have provided some guidelines as to why people resist change. It is my contention that people do not resist change itself; rather they balk at the methods used to put changes into effect.

We can no longer shrug our shoulders and say, "You can't change people." Research shows we can change people. In fact people like change. What they resist are the methods which leaders use to put changes into effect.

### Why Do They Resist?

People fear the word "change" because they feel it upsets their way of doing things and threatens their security. This feeling is balanced by a desire for new experiences and for the benefits that come as a result of change. As leaders we need to see the need to improve our own understanding and skills of coping with change. To understand change, we must first examine the reasons for resistance. People resent change—

1. *When the purpose is not made clear.* Mystery and ambiguity cause suspense and anxiety. Fear of change can be as disrupting as change itself, because it produces identical worries and unrest.
2. *When they are not involved in the planning.* It's human nature to support what we create. We're all ready to follow our own suggestions.

3. *When an appeal is based on personal reasons.* The civic leader who says to his people, "Won't you come through for good old Charley?" is met with suspicion. The attitude immediately is, "What's Charley getting out of this?" Loyalty is a desirable trait in subordinates, but few people will change just because of it. They will only respond to a personal plea if, at the same time, they see that it solves a problem . . . gets something done . . . reaches a goal.

4. *When the habit patterns of community groups are ignored.* The textile mill burblers and menders who can talk to each other as they work side by side, the group of office girls who eat lunch together, the utility crew that has appropriated a favorite truck—all are stubbornly against anything that will alter their working relationships. Ethnic, religious, political, and occupational groups all have their norms of behavior. To ignore them is to encourage resistance.

5. *When there is poor communication regarding a change.* Even though a change will affect only one or two groups in a community, all of the community needs to know about the change in order to feel secure and maintain civic cooperation.

6. *When there is fear of failure.* Today people are predominantly concerned with whether they have the ability to master new skills. Fear of failure

is especially strong when people are threatened with a lack of success such as a loss of status, lower pay, or the displeasure of their peers.

7. *When the cost is too high, or the reward for making the change is seen as inadequate.* For example, people without children may be reluctant to vote for a school bond issue, even though they approve of better schools, because it will raise their taxes.

8. *When the present situation seems satisfactory.* It's only human to take the attitude, "Don't stick your neck out," "We never had it so good," or "Why upset the apple cart?"

In light of these factors, what can a city official do to initiate and cope with change?

### How Do We Lessen Resistance?

Let's examine a few conditions which have been found to lessen resistance to change.

**First**, a number of studies have indicated that there is less resistance when people are allowed to convince themselves that change is needed. This, of course, requires adequate communication—so that no one is surprised or caught off guard, so that no one feels something has been put over on him. It also advantageously involves people in the diagnostic and creative processes, because people tend to understand and support what they create. Thus, if they help make the diagnosis they more readily accept the prognosis—which is to say that people in a municipality can seldom be treated like a doctor treats a patient, by mysterious prescription.

**Second**, change comes more easily when there is some provision for people to blow off steam generated by their resistance. Many a civic leader has tried to move ahead fast so that "the opposition doesn't get a chance to organize." These famous last words indicate a lack of appreciation for the principle of "catharsis" to relieve emotion, so that objective deliberation can take place.

**Third**, motivation affects a person's willingness to be an effective human resource—to give or not to give of himself to his community. Resistance may be reduced if these factors are taken into account seriously:

- *Meaningful reward*—it varies with individuals. They may be concerned with self-expression, recognition, the need to feel useful and important, the desire for new knowledge, the need to meet new people, or a genuine desire to meet unmet needs.

- *Relationship*—however small it may be, the individual must be able to relate his contribution to a total effort.

- *Importance*—has the contribution had any real meaning to the community, or was it a

wasted effort? The "human resource" may not particularly care whether the answer to this question is happily "yes" or miserably "no," but he does want to feel that he himself is important enough to be told which it turned out to be, and doesn't want to repeat a wasted effort. He works best in a warm but goal-oriented atmosphere where his efforts are obviously needed and appreciated.

• *Initial success* — a little succeeding goes a long way toward maintaining interest in new ways of doing things. The jobs people are given to do must be within their skills and experience, because frustration at the outset is sure death to the efforts to stabilize or initiate change.

• *Opportunity to grow* — interest stops when stagnation is produced by doing the same thing over and over again; and continued involvement demands new challenges to learn and grow on.

• *Appropriate involvement* in decision-making — people should be allowed to take part in this process. One of the hardest jobs a leader has in a municipality is to refrain from making most of the decisions by himself.

• *Keep people informed* — when an individual contributes even a small response, he automatically develops an interest in what happens to it; he will feel more intimately involved if he shares in knowledge of the community's problems and crises as well as its achievements.

Fourth, be certain that people know the goals — or reason for the change.

The story is told of a man who successfully initiated a change in his work crew. He carefully planned how to tell them all the whys and wherefores, and had answers to all the ifs, ands, and buts.

Later, as he advanced in his job, he failed miserably when he had to sell a group of his foremen on a change. Why? He felt that because of their superior intelligence, they would not need any explanation. But, the fact that a person or group is intelligent does not necessarily mean they will better understand and accept change. Often the opposite is true, because people use their extra intelligence to rationalize more reasons why a change should not be made.

Goals become confused when people are confronted with too many trivial and unnecessary changes. People can tolerate only so much change and if they are bombarded with irritating changes, they will be less apt to accept major changes.

**Fifth**, build a trusting community climate.

Mistrust arises when people have inadequate or incomplete information. When they are kept in the

### *Attention Municipal Clerks*

Don't forget the Second Annual Municipal Management Training Institute — November 15, 16 and 17, University of Alabama.

These dates were selected to accommodate the clerks' schedules with regard to audits, payroll and billing, so we are looking for a large attendance this year.

Subjects to be covered include —  
Purchasing Procedures — New Competitive Bid Law  
Handling Gasoline Tax Allocation Funds  
Full discussion of proposed uniform system of municipal accounts  
Municipal Management Short-cuts

The "Get-Acquainted Party" will be a feature of the Institute, again sponsored by interested friends.

Programs will be mailed shortly. . . . The thing now is to reserve these dates and *be there!*

dark. When rumors disseminate false alarms. One major reason is that they feel helpless — they can't influence the situation.

To build a trusting climate, tell the truth. It's been proven time and again that people would rather have bad news than no news. Given the facts, they feel they can do something about a problem.

In one case, a company in a small town was threatened with going out of business because its high costs made it impossible to compete with a similar product made in Japan. Top management decided to give its employees the facts. The employees immediately increased their productivity — and reduced costs — to the point where the organization got back on its feet and is flourishing today.

These practical guidelines from behavioral sciences research give help to the city official in one of his most important jobs — managing change.

In the spirit of the words of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, today's officials should realize the following:

"In an important sense this world of ours is a new world, in which the unity of knowledge, the nature of human communities, the order of society, the order of ideas, the very notions of society and culture have changed and will not return to what they have been in the past. What is new is not new because it has never been there before, but because it has changed in quality."

The changes facing our society, our organizations, our leadership will demand the maximum knowledge, skills, and courageous attitudes by those of us who bear the responsibility of managing tremendous problems with the human resources available to us today.

# The President's Report

By WILLIAM L. RADNEY  
Mayor of Alexander City



## Plans: Practical Dreams

EVERY TIME I think of planning, this story comes to mind.

A young, commuting executive entered the subway one morning and sat beside a gentleman 25 years his elder.

"Pardon me," said the younger. "can you give me the time?"

"I can, but I certainly won't," replied the elder. Naturally, the younger was taken aback and immediately asked why.

"To begin with, if I gave you the time, we'd probably strike up a conversation. Since I see you commuting on this subway every day as I do, we'd probably talk again and become friends. You seem to be a clean-cut, single young man and I have a lovely single daughter at home. One day I would probably invite you to my home for dinner, and you'd accept. Then you would meet my daughter and become very fond of her; this would lead to thoughts of marriage, and you'd propose. Then I would have to break the whole thing asunder, because I will not condone a son-in-law who cannot afford a watch."

That, my friends, is what I call long-range planning.

It's in our spare time that we can make long-range plans for our daughters and sons-in-law, but it is in our full time as municipal leaders that we need to devote our talents to long-range planning for our cities.

As time marches on, I am more and more convinced that too many cities and towns are fatally lagging in the pressing need to make real preparations for the future expansion of their boundaries.

Municipal planning is, to many, a multifarious word. To some it brings to mind a picture of long, drawn out meetings over maps, resolutions, codes that are difficult to explain, more difficult to understand even when an explanation is heard. To others it means having to find a new source of revenue to pay a planner, to hire extra help, to toil through land

options, and having to make a few enemies who do not understand what is going on.

However, if our cities are to grow properly and remain vital and beautiful, long-range city planning must be accomplished. No matter how much we despise the headaches, long meetings, red tape, making people angry, we must face up to the need and square ourselves to the challenge. We owe it to the future of our cities.

## Plan Or Perish

Several years ago, when a burning light of emphasis was turned on education at the college level, faculty members were faced with the slogan, "Publish or perish," which simply meant that they must continue to polish and upgrade themselves professionally or become stagnant and dropped from their positions. In the same way we might very well say to and of our cities, "Plan or perish," for without a look to what we can be in the future, we will forever remain what we are right now. While other cities and towns are sailing by to better things with banners flying, we will be sitting within our own little confines flying our flag at half-mast.

Without a doubt, planning — I mean professional, top-notch planning — takes money. But, then, what doesn't these days? It's a rather ironic situation that what with all these fabulous government grants running loose this day and time, cities cannot get one to plan their growth, but they can obtain money to put the plans into operation. In short, friends, we cannot go to the till unless we have something in hand to show that we mean business and that our business is worth spending for.

Therefore, I believe we will all agree that the challenge is clearcut: 1) we must have a long-range master plan for our municipalities or we do not grow and prosper; 2) we cannot obtain financial assistance until we have a workable future plan in good order; 3) when such a plan is complete, we must follow it through in strict detail, and 4) we must leave the plan with an open end so that generations to follow can continue to thrive and expand.

## "The Longest City In The West"

Recently the Alabama Travel Council's Fall Color Tour stopped in our city, and I was privileged to meet and talk to many of the out-of-state guests seeing our state for the first time. One lady was an AAA official from Albuquerque, New Mexico, a city of about 300,000 people. She told us that her city is one of the longest in the west, that it has grown in almost a straight line in spite of the fact that there is tremendous room for expansion on either side. It has hugged Route 66 right on toward California. This, she pointed out, was a freak distributional

growth because of ill-planning, or, perhaps even more cogent, no planning at all.

The city was a sleepy Spanish-type town in its earlier days and that influence caused it to become complacent with itself and to let nature take its course in the events of whatever growth was to come. Through the years, we learned further, the city maintained that atmosphere, and now the results can be seen. This is not to say that Albuquerque is not progressive, understand I'm not implying that; what this bit of information should tell us is that the job of modernizing and upgrading that city's growth is now a hundred times more difficult, will cost more than ever and will be longer to realize.

It is fortunate that the city was developed along Route 66. Had it been farther off the beaten path, and had it continued its attitude of following the *status quo*, it might have withered long ago.

But, then, we aren't trying the city of Albuquerque. It is merely an example that came recently to my attention and one which I feel serves to bolster my point.

It is written that the magnificent Roman empire did not fall to oblivion because of its material weakness, armies and wealth, but because of what was happening in Rome itself. It decayed from within.

Without long-range municipal planning, this is where we will begin to decay — from within. Look at our downtown areas and then take a quick glance at our outskirts. Where is the growth taking place? Where is new building being accomplished? Where are the shopping centers? Why is it that downtown is suddenly taking on that run-down, unattractive look? Where are all the people who used to crowd the streets at peak hours? We know the answers, but we are a bit inclined to ignore them.

Without our realizing it, many of us were brought to the point where we stand today by our forebears who had not the slightest inkling of planning or its importance. Today many of us have nowhere to spread, no pattern to follow, simply because planning was not a part of our city governments years ago.

### A Way Must Be Found

But there are some of us who still have openings through which to stride to make municipal planning a rewarding, workable thing. While we can still see daylight, we'd better take advantage of our golden opportunity to help our cities now and in years to come. To those of us who seem to feel our cities are past refurbishing, we must say that cannot be. If there seems no way satisfactorily to plan for growth, then a way must be found . . . if not findable, it must be made.

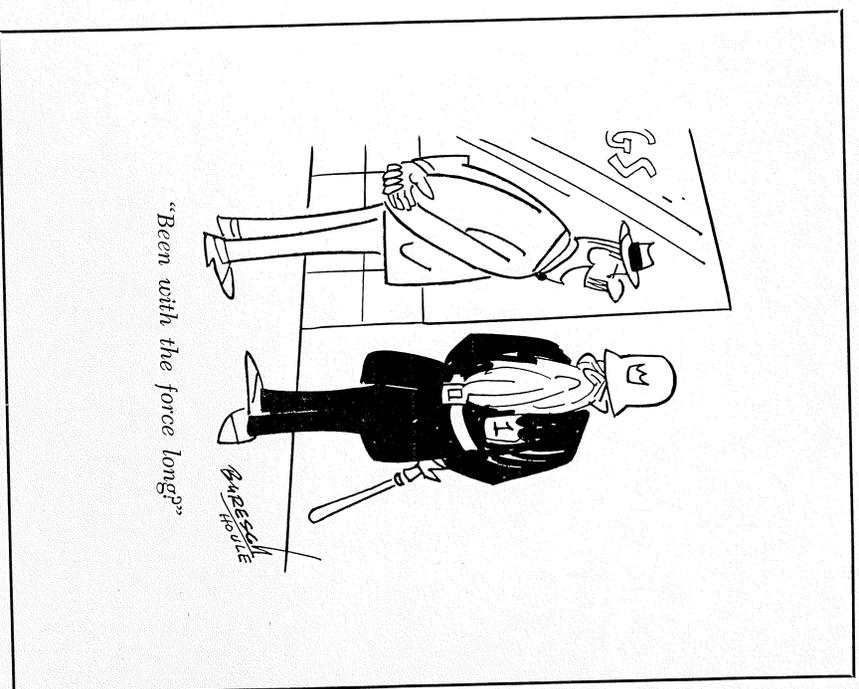
The city of Troy in Plke County comes to mind when I think of the vital need for planning. Officials

in that city are now creating what I think is a fine set of long-range plans for their city's beautification, progress and expansion. When completed, they will be able to procure the necessary funds to put those ambitious plans into operation. But regardless of whether they ever desired federal assistance, they saw the need to plan.

There are other Alabama municipalities which have made great strides in long-range planning and we commend them in their far-sightedness. But there are others who seem to be afraid of the idea, or who do not know exactly how to accomplish it although they desire progress. There are many agencies who can tell us how on the local, state and federal levels. But the job to do it is our own. When we have those plans in hand, then we can ask for funds to begin.

Whether you want a Master Plan, which, in reality is never finished, or whether you want a temporary plan to ease the pangs of coming growth, you should get started "yesterday."

The cities that prosper most are those whose prosperity was plotted many years ago. It wasn't by accident that these municipalities were guided by "men of dreams," "men of wisdom and perseverance," "unusual men of vision and love of city." They were simply men who knew that if anything is to be successful — business, pleasure, even cities — it must be nurtured from a well-planned beginning to an even better-planned life.



IT HAS long been a policy of our Federation to endorse qualified women for public office. The Handbook of Federation Procedures reads: "The Federation and its affiliated clubs may endorse and work for the election and appointment of qualified women for local, state, national and international offices, boards and commissions, who at the time of endorsement believe in and practice the principles and policies of the Federation. Women endorsed by the Federation for state or national legislative posts shall endorse and support the current legislative platform of our Federation." It is our policy to endorse only women candidates for elective or appointive office, however, they need not be members of the Federa-

5. Encourage political participation. As a good beginning, club members should enter politics on the level of precinct, ward or district committee women in their accepted party. As you know, our Federation is non-partisan, however, members are encouraged to actively participate in the party of their choice.

#### SELECTING QUALIFIED WOMEN . . .

Careful consideration should be given to selecting a qualified woman to endorse and/or sponsor for elective or appointive office. The prospective candidate should meet two requirements: Is she eminently qualified for office and will she make a good candidate?

# Just The Facts, Ma'am

By JANE CULBRETH

tion but membership should be considered an important factor.

If we are to encourage women to accept and to seek policy-making posts, we must do all that we can to promote qualified women for local office and should make this an action project in the local clubs. In endorsing qualified women for public office, appointive or elective, the club should consider the following five-point program:

1. Build strong community leadership. Begin now to encourage club members to participate in the community, offer it leadership and gain recognition of that leadership.
2. Support recognized leadership and ask recognized leaders to help you in your planning for endorsement.
3. Survey policy-making posts. Know what policy positions are available — appointive and elective — and what is required of those who serve in them.
4. Prepare a list of qualified women for public office.

#### Editor's Note

Miss Culbreth has been a member of the City Council of Leeds for seven years. In addition to her municipal work she is active in many civic and cultural fields and has a very responsible position with a Leeds construction firm. One of her favorite activities is her work with the Business and Professional Women's Club at the local, state and national level. She is a member of the National Legislative Committee of that organization. With the Alabama Federation she is chairman of the committee for Promotion of Qualified Women for Policy-Making Posts. This article is based on a paper she prepared for the *Alabama Business Woman*.

The qualification for the particular office for which the candidate is to be endorsed should be thoroughly studied, and the candidate's background should be related to the office. The fact that she is a lovely hostess, a very popular person, a handbox dresser or that she moves with the right people has no relation to her qualifications for a particular job. Think ahead. . . . How will she handle the problems of the office and what background and training does she have to equip her to deal with the everyday duties of office? Will she make a good candidate? This second consideration is almost as important as the first. Candidates must be sold to the public and if the selling job is to be successful, the candidate must possess the respect of the community at large and the earnest support of the BPW members. It is usually helpful if the candidate possesses a background of active political participation. Before endorsing a candidate the club should bear in mind that only a qualified candidate should be endorsed and only a good candidate will be able to win.

#### TECHNIQUES FOR WINNING AN ELECTION . . .

For any election, many plans must be made in order to win and endorsement of a candidate is only the beginning. These guidelines may be helpful:

1. Find out from your City Hall how to get your candidate's name on the ballot. In some instances there may be a filing fee and certain other requirements.
2. Arrange for the official announcement of candidacy. The candidate may wish to do this or the BPW Committee in charge of this project. Timing

is most important since the maximum amount of press coverage is desired. Talk with the editor of your local newspaper and get advice on timing. The Public Relations Committee can render invaluable service in telling the story. The announcement of the candidacy and the support of BPW will have greater impact if other organizations and individuals make their support known simultaneously.

3. Elections are not won by running in the dark. Good publicity, a dynamic platform and active support are each needed to win. The candidate should be encouraged to announce in her platform those items of particular interest to BPW. Planning for publicity at every step of the campaign is important. This publicity may be the result of speeches, public appearances and other special events. Most of the free publicity is because the candidate makes news — not because she issued news releases. Posters, pamphlets, radio announcements, TV appearances, lapel buttons, campaign hats, etc. and other publicity that is not free should also be carefully planned.

4. There is no substitute for active campaigning by supporters. BPW members must plan to give freely of their time during the weeks preceding the election. Person to person contact is the only sure means of winning an election. Ringing doorbells in planned city-wide coverage can win more votes than any number of posters. BPW's must speak out and up for their candidate at every opportunity and give their active support. Speeches at other club meetings should be actively undertaken. Use every means to reach the voting citizen with facts about your candidate. Elections are exciting and fun but they also require lots of work and your candidate will need all the help she can get to meet the competition. Her story must be told in many ways to many people if the voters are to know about her and want to give her their votes. IT'S UP TO YOU TO TELL THEM.

Since 1968 is a general municipal election year in our cities and towns, this information is being given early in the hope that many of you will carefully consider offering yourselves for the office of Mayor or Councilmember. To familiarize you with the qualifications and eligibility for these offices, the following is taken from the **HANDBOOK FOR MAYORS AND COUNCILMEN** published by the Alabama League of Municipalities and used with their permission.

**QUALIFICATIONS AND ELIGIBILITY.** . . . Every Mayor and Councilmember shall be a resident and qualified elector of the city or town in which he shall have been elected and shall reside within the limits of the city or town during his term of office. The councilmembers must be residents of the municipality and of the ward from which they were elected throughout their terms of office.

**CANDIDACY AND ELECTION.** . . . Any qualified elector of the municipality who shall have resided within the municipality for at least three months prior to the general municipal election may become a candidate for the office of Mayor or Councilmember by filing his statement of candidacy in the office of the Mayor. The general municipal election is held on the second Tuesday in August 1968 and quadrennially thereafter. Mayors and Councilmembers are elected by majority vote, and unless Councilmembers are elected one from each of several wards they must run for numbered places. The numbering of places is for the purpose of election only and in no way affects the duties or responsibilities of the office.

**MAY NOT HOLD TWO OFFICES OF PROFIT.** . . . The Constitution and Code of Alabama prohibit any person from holding two offices of profit at one and the same time. The office of Mayor is an office of profit. . . . The Attorney General has ruled that in order for one to hold an office of profit under this State within the meaning of the constitutional provision, the following three elements must co-exist: (1) He must exercise some part of the sovereign power of the State. (2) He must have a fixed tenure of office. (3) He must receive compensation for the performance of his duties. If the council has adopted an ordinance establishing a salary or remuneration for their members, then the councilman holds an office of profit and is subject to the same prohibitions as the mayor with regard to holding two offices of profit at the same time. No employee in the classified service under the Merit System of the State shall be a candidate for nomination or election to any public office.

Some examples of Offices of Profit are: A member of the Legislature; member of the County Board of Education; member of County Board of Equalization; any elective county office; member of the County Board of Registrars. Examples of public offices which have been held not to be offices of profit are: Member of Planning Boards; Superintendent of School Bus Transportation; Member of Municipal Water Board; School teacher or principal.

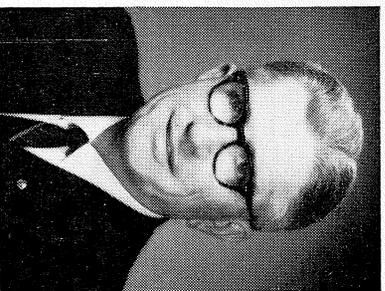
A very recent survey of women in public office in the cities and towns of Alabama made by the Alabama League of Municipalities reveals that we have a total of 36 elected women officials . . . 4 Mayors and 32 Councilwomen. According to Mr. John Watkins, Executive Director of the ALM, this is the largest number of women serving in these capacities in the history of Alabama.

Anburn — Mrs. Kenneth B. Roy, President of Council

*Continued on page 41*

# Municipal News Summary

By JOHN F. WATKINS  
Executive Director



SINE DIE, SINE DIE. This latin phrase is worth repeating and pleasant when sung to any tune for members of our Alabama Legislature, the people of Alabama, and all who have followed the last eight months of legislative activity on Capitol Hill in Montgomery. While it might be observed that the Special and Regular Sessions of the Legislature this year have been filled with the unexpected, and constantly on a tenuous balance, it is difficult to reason how a newly reapportioned Legislature could be otherwise. Much criticism has been directed at the Legislature in editorial form for the amount of time devoted to relatively inconsequential subjects, and for waiting until the last days of the session to get down to the business of attending to matters of importance. Actually, this session was no different from any that have preceded it in the last few years on this score. In fact, the inconsequential matters are merely time consumers which allow opposing factions to work out their differences on the consequential issues for final adoption. Whether we like this system or not depends often on the stand we have taken on an issue — the old saying still holds true, "it depends on whose ox is being gored." There is a saying familiar to most golfers, especially where a poor tee shot has been executed, "It's not how you drive that counts, it's how you arrive." This same quotation might be applied to our Legislature, for it is the final accomplishment that really counts, not the procedure followed to bring it about.

Looking back on matters of municipal interest we have fared far better than in any sessions of the Legislature during the last fifteen or twenty years. True, it has not been without extreme effort on the part of municipal officials and Legislators understanding of the urban needs, but we seriously doubt whether the time will ever come when municipal *wishes will make it true*. What has been done in recognition of municipal needs?

First, in the special session our cities and towns received the first realistic apportionment of State gasoline taxes in the history of Alabama. During the Regular Session a further assist was given the munici-

palities of several metropolitan counties by local legislation. At the same time, the Legislature preserved the municipal share of automobile license taxes in an amount approximately equal to that which they received prior to the amendment of the tag tax law, possibly a small increase will result. Secondly, the Legislature has approved the proposal of a Constitutional Amendment which would amend our municipal debt limit to 20% of assessed property valuation — presently it is 5% for municipalities under 6,000 population and 7% for cities over 6,000. This much needed legislation has been under consideration by our League Legislative Committee for the last 15 years. Next, the Legislature has given us new salary brackets for Mayors of Mayor-Council cities and towns for the first time in twelve years, approved a measure to allow municipal governing bodies as well as Municipal Housing Authorities to engage in urban renewal projects, authorized City Commissions in cities under the regular form of commission government to appoint their Mayor as superintendent of utilities and compensate him for such additional services, amended our bond statutes and utility incorporation statutes to make them more effective, and passed our regular house-keeping validation bills. While we did miss on a number of our proposals which died for lack of time, this was the greatest success we have scored in the last decade and we have reason to be grateful to the Legislature for it.

But this is not all. The Legislature refused to adopt many legislative proposals which might have had a terrifically bad effect on municipal administration and the State at large. Among such issues were: the constitutional amendment to provide for classification of properties of ad valorem tax assessment purposes — the bill to take away from our cities and towns their authority to levy gasoline taxes — the bill to prohibit municipalities from adopting penal ordinances regulating trains blocking street crossings — a constitutional amendment to prohibit the assignment of additional duties to municipal officers for additional compensation — a bill to require municipalities to provide participation of law enforcement personnel in the State Employee Retirement system — a bill to provide for the reform of our judicial system which did not make adequate provision for our municipal courts — a bill to put municipal utility boards under the Alabama Public Service Commission's regulation — a bill to establish a State Building Code with state enforcement that would have wrested control from cities and towns — a bill to prohibit municipal utility boards and district utility boards from selling appliances and equipment — a bill to abolish governmental immunity from liability suits brought against hospital boards — and, many special interest tax exemption bills were refused. We cannot by any

reasoning fail to recognize the wisdom exercised by the Legislature in refusing such legislation.

### *Special Thanks*

In behalf of the League and municipal officials all over Alabama a special word of thanks is extended Senator William McDermott, Senator Jack Giles, and Representatives Gene McLain, Ed Tuck, James Cameron, Curtis Springer, Hubert Kilgore, and Grover Lamar Agee, who sponsored and strived so hard to push our League program through both Houses of the Legislature during the Regular Session.

### *NUMBER ONE OBJECTIVE*

Our number one objective for the next two months is clear cut. Every municipal official must endeavor to secure ratification of our constitutional amendment to increase the municipal debt limit. The people depend on information from responsible sources to make their decisions on constitutional amendments. Certainly no amendment has ever been more meritorious or more needed, and we need to convey this message to every voter in Alabama.

When our constitution was adopted in 1901 the property tax was the principal source of revenue of our cities and towns and assessments were supposed to be made at 100% of fair market value. At that time the 5% and 7% of assessed valuation limits were realistic. Since that time it has developed that properties are assessed at a figure in the neighborhood of 20% of fair market value and the property tax produces on the average only 18% of the total revenues of our cities and towns. The property tax is no longer a realistic measure of the ability of a city or town to repay its debts for this reason. Because of the present stringent debt limit our cities and towns have been forced to resort to special corporations and special revenue bond and warrant issues which are considerably more expensive than general obligation financing. If our cities and towns are to meet the critical demands of the next two decades it is in the best interest of the public that our constitutional amendment be ratified when it comes to a vote in December. Won't you make a special effort to convey this message and keep it alive? Start now and preach it. Seek the support of every Chamber of Commerce, every Civic Club and every editor. It's in their best interest too.

### *An Emblem Of Pride*

Mayor Claud Dear and his fellow Commissioners at Anniston have given their official approval of a new city flag which will fly at the City hall and at all civic and school functions. The motif is an eagle holding a shield backed by field of red, white and blue. Certainly this beautiful new flag will fly high

and speak to the world the pride which the citizens of Anniston have in their city.

At the present time the Anniston City Commission is working closely with their county governing body in the planning of a new \$2.5 million court house.

### *Careful Examination*

Who pays in the long run? The Town Council of Ashland has publicly urged every citizen to make a careful examination of himself or herself to determine whether he or she might be contributing in any way, either through an attitude of disinterest, or otherwise, to a society which tolerates or permits the vandalistic destruction and defacement of public properties. The basis of good citizenship goes back to parental guidance. In the final analysis each citizen and taxpayer is sharing in the financial expense resulting from irresponsible vandalism.

### *Plans For 150th*

Ten civic clubs in the City of Athens are already making plans for their City's 150th anniversary. They are focusing attention to the future of Athens and the surrounding region, lighting a new civic awareness among their citizens, stimulating their local economy, and honoring their heritage. Many other Alabama cities and towns were created during the first session of the Alabama Legislature in 1819 and might well take note of this lead which is taking place in Athens.

Meanwhile, the Athens City Council has been busy making their city the place where their citizens want to live. To do this they have found it necessary to increase their cigarette tax 2¢ per package and to establish their first gasoline tax of 1¢ per gallon. They have directed their Street Superintendent to prepare a two year street improvement program for the city, and they are striving for the establishment of a training school for heavy equipment operators at their new John C. Calhoun State Technical Junior College. A quote from "*The Alabama Courier*" is appropriate to all cities and towns as well as Athens: "If the people want more in public services, they must be willing to foot the bill. . . an increase in local taxes may very well be expected unless local government is to become a stalemate operation. With rapidly increasing costs of living, more government spending particularly at the federal level and higher taxes, the individual is pushing the cart. It seems to be the consensus of most persons that the local governments should assume a more responsible and active role in improvements. But this is difficult to achieve when the taxpayer's money is going to Washington and Montgomery." Then, Mayor Robert Timon succinctly sums it up, "People get more out of the local tax dollar than any other tax dollar."

### *Open Invitation*

"After all the City of Attalla belongs to the people. You have only hired your Mayor and Councilmen to represent you and we are your public servants and we must have your cooperation and know your needs and take this opportunity to invite you to attend your city council meetings, to take part in city affairs. So lets all work together for the betterment of our city. . . ." These were the words of Attalla's Councilman Hunt in an open letter to his people. As a matter of fact, it must be working, for Mayor Burke and his Council are making fast strides — they have just dedicated a modern new fire station and a new public library which cost \$110,000.

### *"Needs Great—Revenues Inadequate"*

These words from *Lee County Bulletin* supporting the City of Auburn's quest for more funds could well be applied to any number of cities and towns in Alabama. In their stark brevity they convey the message. The *Bulletin* upon reviewing the City's proposed budget which requires an additional quarter of a million dollars for next year observes that it is *not padded*.

### *Big City—Big Plans*

"We must continue to be ambitious if Birmingham is to become the city of our dreams by 1971." This is the prevailing view in our largest city, especially with Mayor Boutwell and Council President Wiggins and his Councilmen. Their overall city improvement plan for the next 5 years amounts to \$101 million, of which \$52 million will be provided by the City and \$49 million in matching grants. During 1967-68 their airport expansion program will amount to \$4.7 million, and during the next 5 years it will amount to \$17 million. They estimate that \$30 million is needed to cure storm water drainage systems. It has been noted that more than \$22 million in new construction will be put underway next year on the medical center alone. Meanwhile they are considering an administrative reorganization which will create a Department of Public Works that will include divisions of engineering, streets and sanitation and traffic engineering. Great strides have been made by our largest city during the last four years and certainly no small part is due to the excellent leadership provided by the City's governing officials.

### *The Answer To Litter Problems*

Briefly Mayor B. B. Sanford has the answer to litter problems: "I realize that it would be ideal if all persons would voluntarily refrain from throwing litter on the streets and other public areas. But, if it takes a ticket to get the attention and cooperation

of those few who have not learned to use receptacles and litterbags to dispose of litter, then I believe the vast majority of the citizens want enforcement." The City of Birmingham must have read his statement, for they have recently adopted a stringent ordinance against littering.

### *City That's Different*

Most of the advantages of larger cities without the disadvantages are found there. It's good to know your neighbors, too. Shopping is easy and no one is a stranger for long. Possibly that's why Mayor Phil Maye's city of Brewton has been tagged the "City That's Different," muses the *Brewton Standard*. With all of this, however, we do not mean to give the impression that Brewton is a sleepy city — nothing could be further from that. They have recently built a \$200,000 football stadium, and now have plans for a new fire station, a new industrial park, an addition to their public library, and extensions to their airport runway.

### *Enviably Position*

The City of Chickasaw is probably in an unchallengeable position relating to public improvement assessment collections. Recently, the Council decided to get tough and announced that past due assessments would result in the sale of properties involved, and all three delinquents paid up forthwith. In other action by Mayor J. C. Davis and his Council the City's recreation program has been extended through Thanksgiving Day with night football games in their City Park in order that parents who work in the day may watch their future grid stars crack leather. Also, they have advertised for bids on new police and firemen's uniforms.

### *On The Ball*

No grass grows under the feet of Mayors Robert Limbaugh, Earl James and W. J. Nesmith of Childersburg, Montgomery and Cullman, respectively. In Childersburg the final touches are being put to plans for a waterfront park on Lay Lake that will include boat ramps, marina, observation decks, beach and swimming area, camping area, tennis and badminton courts, glass enclosed restaurant and play area for small children. Also, it will include a concourse, amphitheatre and bath houses. The Montgomery City Commission has recently negotiated the purchase of some 640 acres on the Tallapoosa River for a City Park and Zoo, and the Cullman City Council is making plans for a mammoth recreational development at Smith Lake that will involve a cost in excess of \$1 million. These plans are being made in anticipation of grant assistance from the Outdoor Recreation Program and the Appalachian program.

### *Young Mayor Honored*

The Citronelle Jaycees have honored their young Mayor Clay Bassett as Jaycee of the Month. Mayor Bassett is the youngest mayor ever to serve as head of Citronelle's governing body, and from all indications he is probably the most energetic. Aside from performing his many duties as mayor he finds time to serve as chairman of many Jaycee activities which keep things alive and moving in his city.

### *Annexations*

Some tremendous annexations have been taking place over the state during the past month. The City of Decatur recently annexed territory which increased the area of the City to 27 square miles, and the City of Prichard as the results of an election took in an additional 15 square miles of territory, making their total area 25 square miles. While these are large areas, they have a long way to go to reach Mobile's 138.6 square miles and Huntsville (?).

### *Going Modern*

Mayor Earle Moody and his fellow Commissioners are going modern with computer utility billing on a continuous basis, dividing the city of Dothan into billing districts for efficiency and speed of administration. Within the next two months they will have installed mercury vapor lights at every intersection in the city, and they are working toward a complete system of mercury vapor lighting. Worthy of note also, is their program of establishing flashing warning lights over stop signs at railroad crossings in the city—railroad companies are providing the equipment and the city is making the installations.

### *Daphne's New Man*

Mayor Glen Jordan recently welcomed businessman Leonard Trione to the Daphne City Council, filling a vacancy in their ranks. Councilman Trione has been a leader in the development of Daphne's volunteer fire department, and has been outstanding in civic work in his community. Mayor Jordan expressed his pleasure over the appointment and observed that they were sure to continue the wonderful progress they have made during the last four years—doubled their street lighting system, paved 4 miles of street, increased their police force to two regular officers and three part time officers, and their utility board has increased its operations with a constant increase in new customers.

### *20 Years Hence*

What is your reaction to a genuine comprehensive planning program looking 20 years to the future? This is the question posed by Mayor Hamp Graves

to his Eufaula citizens. Certainly it is vital that this question be put and even more vital that it be understood and acted upon. While his citizens are studying their answer he has not rested—they have adopted the 271st Aviation Company stationed at Fort Benning, hired a dog catcher, built a canine shelter, met with HUD representatives, erected a new equipment storage garage completely enclosed with fencing, and presently contemplate a new truck route ordinance.

### *An Excellent Place*

"Gadsden has always been an excellent place for industrial development" observed Winton Bount before the Gadsden Kiwanis Club recently. Going further he pointed out that new and expanded industry in Alabama during the last 4 years has been \$1.6 billion, equal to the preceding 10 years development. Further he observed that problems facing government have become more complex on all levels and often we are called upon to solve jet age problems with horse and buggy methods. He expressed fear that the Great Society goals and procedures "are threatening to transform people into parasites." At this meeting Mayor Les Gilliland listed the ten principal industries of his great city and recognized them with certificates of appreciation. They employ some 11,000 employees.

### *Treasure Island Coast*

The newly formed Gulf Shores Water Works Board, with Mayor Claude O'Connor its vice-chairman, has recently purchased the Summerdale water system and made plans for many new capital improvements involving a total investment of \$390,000. Immediately following this development plans are already laid for the construction of a companion sewage system. This move has been hailed by the people of the area as another "Giant stride in the current development of the Treasure Island Gulf Coast."

### *4 Point Program*

Mayor Lawrence Harris and his Council at Slocomb have accepted a four point program to upgrade housing in their city, recommended by their Citizens Advisory Committee. It includes private construction, FHA loans, Federal low rent housing units, and federal assistance in clearing blighted areas. They meet with their Advisory Committee monthly and it is a good bet that transformations will soon take place in Slocomb.

### *Big Step Forward*

At a recent meeting of Mayor John Reynolds and his Hartselle Council with Urban Renewal Authorities from Atlanta it was stated that everything con-

cerning their urban renewal project was favorable, feasible and ready to go. The biggest hurdle was cleared when the State Highway Department agreed to construct a new connecting link with overpass that will involve a cost of approximately \$1 million.

### *Pleasant Meeting*

It was indeed a pleasant meeting of the Guntersvill Council when Mayor T. E. Martin proclaimed Thomas Harvey Wright Day in Guntersville and presented the key to the City to their former mayor who served from 1924 through 1928. No doubt Mayor Wright could recount many interesting stories from the history of his city during the most exciting era in our nation's life. The roaring twenties, the frightful and depressing '30's, the warring 40's and the post WWII revolution. There has been no other age to witness such a tremendous change, and very few of the witnesses realize the extent of the transformations.

### *Hearn On Riot Control*

"Just enforce the law," was Mayor Glenn Hearn's answer to newsmen seeking his solution to riot control. Also, he added, "Follow the Boy Scout Motto, 'Be Prepared.'" Among our laws are those which authorize the mayor to close liquor stores, close places which sell arms and ammunition, establish a curfew, direct full enforcement of all laws, and if necessary to call the National Guard. Also, not to be overlooked is the readiness of the State Department of Public Safety and County law enforcement agencies to assist.

Other activities in Huntsville include the Council's commitment of land for the establishment of a \$1.2 million mental health center, their provision for free parking in the City's new off-street parking facility until financing costs can be determined, and their adoption of an ordinance prohibiting piggy back riding on motorcycles. Oh, they also have dogs and roosters too. The Council recently refused to take action that might regulate the hours when a pet rooster might give forth with a morning serenade.

### *Good News*

We are certainly happy to pass the word that Mayor Willie Gray Little is recovering on schedule at Druid City Hospital in Tuscaloosa after suffering a heart attack. Knowing his strong tendency to be overly active and energetic his doctors must insist that he get the rest he so surely needs and deserves. Meanwhile, under the chairmanship of Council President Nathan Levy, his city governing body has divided his chores five ways pending his return. We all wish "Willie Gray" a speedy recovery and at the

same time urge him to follow directions of his doctors to the letter.

### *Mobile's Mims*

Commissioner Lambert Mims at 35 is the youngest man ever elected to the Mobile City Commission. He has been voted Mobile's most outstanding young man in 1965, is Vice President of the Alabama Baptist Brotherhood and serves as a Trustee of Judson College. In addition to his civic and business duties he finds time to travel the State in the service of his church. Recently, he spoke to a group in Mayor William Radney's Alexander City.

Commissioner Mims shares with Mayor Arthur Outlaw and Commissioner Joe Langan the responsibility for probably the greatest public improvement program that has ever been undertaken in Mobile. They have under way a huge \$7½ million water and sewer project, a \$1 million street improvement program, and another \$4½ million joint venture with the State and county.

### *Miscellaneous Items*

Congratulations are in order for "Big Ed" Robertson, Northport Councilman, who won the Democratic nomination to fill the Legislative seat made vacant by the untimely death of Representative Hugh Thomas. We are indeed glad to see a man knowledgeable in municipal problems and a friend of city government elected to this vacancy, and we look forward to working with him.

Talladega county has joined the ranks of counties where legal sales of alcoholic beverages can be made. *Talladega, Sylacauga, Childersburg* and *Lincaln* are presently studying the necessary ordinances to meet this new experience. . . . *Ozark's* City Council has adopted an ordinance authorizing Mayor Douglas Brown, or the Police Chief in his absence, to establish a curfew in an emergency. . . . *Sylacauga's* City Council is now 100% in favor of their proposed urban renewal plans. . . . *Sheffield's* City Commission has taken action to employ their first Negro policeman. . . . *Tuscaloosa* has been named recipient of Alabama Petroleum Council's safest city award.

*Mayor Charles Keever* and his Council at Tuskegee have authorized the establishment of a reserve police unit, a community relations committee, and they have employed two new patrolmen. . . . *Troy's* Mayor Corley Chapman and fellow Commissioners James Ray and Sam Murphree have appointed a Citizens Advisory Committee, adopted standard building codes, and are presently making a detailed study of the City's recreation needs.

In *Foley*, Mayor Henry Carson and his Council are adopting a new zoning ordinance. . . . Under the

*Continued on page 41*

# General Comments On Ordinances

By HORACE PERRY

Ordinances should begin with the words: "BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_." Ordinances have been held valid when they began only with the words: "BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_," but this is not recommended.

## Recording Ordinances

All ordinances must be recorded in a permanent volume. All resolutions which award contracts, hire permanent employees, order the advertising of assessment hearings or do anything else having continuing consequences must be recorded by the Clerk in a bound volume in the same manner as ordinances. Also it is mandatory that the City Clerk keep a minute book and record in it the names of those council members present at each meeting and how each voted on matters brought before the council. If *any* question is raised in court about the correct wording of an ordinance or about the procedure by which it was passed, the permanent books of ordinances, resolutions, and minutes are the *only* evidence that may be introduced. For practical reasons the writer recommends that resolutions, ordinances and minutes be kept in the minute book.

## Entitling Ordinances

Unlike acts of the Legislature, ordinances do not require a title. The writer avoids the use of the traditional titles because they are necessarily too brief. If an ordinance is challenged in court, the too brief wording can be embarrassing to explain. If a title is used, it should be explained only in general terms and should *never* be specific. When so used, it may express the general purposes of the ordinance if the ordinance is very long.

## Introduction and Adoption

Ordinances may be introduced only at meetings and only in writing. This is a wise statutory provision, for the result of orally introducing an ordinance often is that the City Clerk actually composes the

### Editor's Note

This article was prepared especially for the *Journal* by Mr. Perry, who is Assistant City Attorney of Montgomery.

ordinance in his record book after it is passed, with the result that the ordinance officially adopted is not exactly what its sponsor had in mind.

Ordinances are adopted or defeated by simple majority vote; of course no vote may be taken unless a quorum is present. In cities and towns having a population of less than 12,000 the Mayor is a voting member of the council, and in most cities the mayor may veto ordinances altogether or partly. Ordinarily ordinances may not be introduced and voted upon at the same meeting. However, that rule may be suspended, and the ordinance may be adopted immediately upon its introduction if there is a motion to suspend the rules and if that motion receives the *unanimous* vote of all the members present. Ordinances go into effect after they are passed and published. Codes are adopted by ordinance. An ordinance adopting a code may not be passed unless a notice has been published at least fifteen days prior to that particular council meeting stating that a public hearing will be held on whether or not to adopt the code and further stating that three bound or pamphlet copies of the proposed code are available for inspection in the office of the City Clerk. Before any such publication of notice, the City Clerk should be authorized and directed by resolution to publish the necessary notice.

## Amendment or Repeal

Ordinances and codes are amended or repealed by ordinance. When an amendment is made, it is not sufficient simply to state that a particular word is added or deleted. Instead, the new, resulting wording must be set out at length. One section of a code or ordinance may be amended at a time by setting out the new wording of only that section.

## Public Notice, Public Hearings

Enactment of ordinances awarding franchises must be preceded by three advertisements (one per week) over a twenty-one day period, and the franchise may not take effect until thirty days after the enactment of the ordinance.

Zoning ordinances and amendments may not be enacted except after a public hearing which must be advertised fifteen days in advance. There must be two such advertisements one week apart.

Ordinances and resolutions concerning the bor-

# \* Municipal PROGRAMS \*

# \* and Personalities \*

By  
JOYCE  
RODGERS

Administrative  
Assistant



News from around the country on the subject of riots, their control and/or prevention, continues to bring out interesting and constructive information. Boston is turning its entire municipal government into a vast on-the-job training unit that is expected to accommodate up to 1,500 persons at a time who want to learn new skills. After trainees have acquired a marketable skill through their work in city agencies, they will move on to employment in private industry. Those being trained will be paid \$1.50 an hour, and funds for the effort will be dispensed through a community-action group that operates on Ford Foundation and Federal funds. The theory is that businesses that are unable to provide time to train new employees will be interested in hiring graduates of this program.

### *Chetto Children Given Useful Jobs*

In two widely separated projects — Washington, D.C. and Camp Roberts, California — youngsters were put to work in cleanup campaigns as a means of helping relieve tension during the hot summer. About 2,500 Negro youths, aged 7 to 21, from the Watts district of Los Angeles have been sharing the Army camp with the National Guard unit which put down riots in their ghetto two years ago. Because the Guard was using the surrounding hills for maneuvers, the youngsters could not go on hikes, so the older ones drilled the younger ones, marching them to and from "chow" and "getting them into shape." The barracks, rifle ranges and hand-to-hand combat fields received a thorough cleaning, work worth a total of \$85,000, according to an Army spokesman.

Some teen-age boys were appointed military policemen and were provided with fatigues, crash helmets and ascot ties. They proudly state that they are being prepared for the military.

The idea for the ten-day program came to the director of the Watts Labor Community Action Council after the Newark riots. He decided it would be wise to get the children out of the ghetto and into the country. Federal poverty fighters sanctioned the project and 550 adult volunteers from Watts served as counselors, cooks and administrators. This may mark the beginning of a national program to use military posts as facilities to give slum children a chance

to get away from the city for part of the summer. The entire program cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000, but the vast majority of this was donated in goods, services and cash from unions, companies and civic groups.

In Washington, D.C. a \$300,000 grant from the Labor Department financed a five week project of Pride, Inc. This provided for uniforms and pay for 1,000 slum area teenagers, who have been cleaning up Washington alleys and parks. Noting that the organization's grant will be used up shortly, the chairman of Pride, Inc., testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee, criticized the temporary nature of these summer projects. He said they are "dynamite in the springtime" for potentially troubled urban areas, set up when summer approaches but "snatched right back after the hot summer is over." People say, he went on, that Negroes do not like to riot in winter when it is cold, and so nothing more is done until another summer comes along.

### *Insurance Rates for Cities SkYROCKET*

Twelve companies have agreed to provide comprehensive coverage for the property owned by the Philadelphia Housing Authority, including riot damage, for a one-year period. The cost — \$108,000. Formerly the policy was written for a three-year period at a yearly rate of \$53,333. The company canceled the old policy following the riots in Newark and Detroit, but continued as one of the firms combining to provide coverage under the new policy.

### *Interesting Study From Wisconsin*

The Administrative Assistant to the Mayor of Madison, Wisconsin, recently reported to the chairman of a Systems and Procedures Task Force in his city on his survey to determine the feasibility of establishing the position of alderman or councilman on a full-time basis.

Questionnaires were sent to all cities in the country which pay their aldermen or councilmen \$6,000 or more per annum. Two cities in Alabama — Montgomery and Mobile — replied to the questionnaire. These cities are, of course, commission governed rather than having mayor-council governments. We

are indebted to the City of Montgomery for providing us with a copy of the study.

It was interesting to note that in several large cities councilmen are on a full-time basis, earn in the neighborhood of \$15,000 per year, and the council meets every day. In the nation's largest city the council is not full time, there are 37 councilmen, and each receives \$10,000 per year plus \$3,000 expense allowance. Mayor Lindsay reports that the council meets three or four times a month in full session and seldom at all during the summer months.

Several attitudes on the commission form of government were expressed. One of the most interesting came from the Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas: "It is the best system I know of as long as the three (commissioners) work hard and work together. If one should drag his feet, it throws everything off balance. Our salaries are about half what they should be, and we need more professional city-manager type help, but we need lots of things."

#### *More About City Rats*

Rat control interest grows. States and cities are adopting programs of their own or expanding existing ones. New York State is launching a \$4.5 million drive to destroy the rodents. Rat-control measures are being considered in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Florida and other states. Chicago this year will spend \$2.3 million to get rid of rats, up from only \$300,000 in 1964; much of the new money is coming from Federal poverty program funds. Sales of sanitation products are increasing—sales of steel garbage cans are expected to top last year by about 15%. A manufacturer of rodent poisons reports its sales in August were 25% ahead of July, and inquiries from governmental units have soared since the Federal bill was defeated. An exterminating firm in Atlanta says it is "being consulted like never before."

#### *Beautification Conference*

More than 300 delegates to the third annual Kentucky Clean-Up and Beautification Conference in Lexington recently heard Christopher Gilson, director of the Citizens' Committee to Keep New York City Clean, Inc. warn: "Unless Americans get serious about cleaning up the country, we will go down in history as the crazy people who buried ourselves alive under our own debris."

Mr. Gilson included these four factors in a successful clean-up campaign:

- **Addition of color.** Color has the unique power of being a dramatic catalyst, and the addition of color to one part of the city will show up the other parts of the city, with the final result being 'painting leads to planting.'

- **Desire for greater cleanliness.** A few applications of color can trigger a chain reaction resulting in

a climate for an honest-to-goodness citywide clean-up program.

- **Deletion of a town's "barbarisms."** A part of the chain reaction will be a public becoming increasingly revolted by open town dumps, roadside junkyards and other eyesores.

- **Development of good town planning.** Out of the desire to do away with ugliness will come codes and ordinances that place emphasis on appearance tomorrow rather than on expediency today.

#### **COMMENTS ON ORDINANCES**

*Continued from page 17*

rowing of money and the adoption of codes by referenes should follow the printed instructions available from the League of Municipalities. If bonds are to be issued, each step should be set out by the bond attorneys.

#### **Assessment of Improvements**

Ordinances and resolutions concerning sanitary sewer or street improvements which will be assessed as improvements against the improved property should include the following steps and be according to the statutes cited:

1. Grade ordinance (Engineering), Title 37, §§516 and 520.
2. Street ordinance, Title 37, §517.
3. Hearing of objections, Title 37, §518. (Can be overruled by a 2/3 vote)
4. Resolutions stating the votes of the property owners and resolving for or against ordering the work to be done. Title 37, §518.
5. Notice to contractors, Title 37, §521.
6. Opening of bids, Title 37, §521.
7. Award of Contract, Title 37, §521.
8. Resolution ordering the advertising of hearings on assessments, Title 37, §§532 through 537.
9. Making assessments final, Title 37, §538.

To comply with the new State Competitive Bid Law, resolutions or ordinances for the purchase of goods or services costing over \$500.00 should follow the outline in Alabama League of Municipalities' bulletin number 226 dated May, 1967.

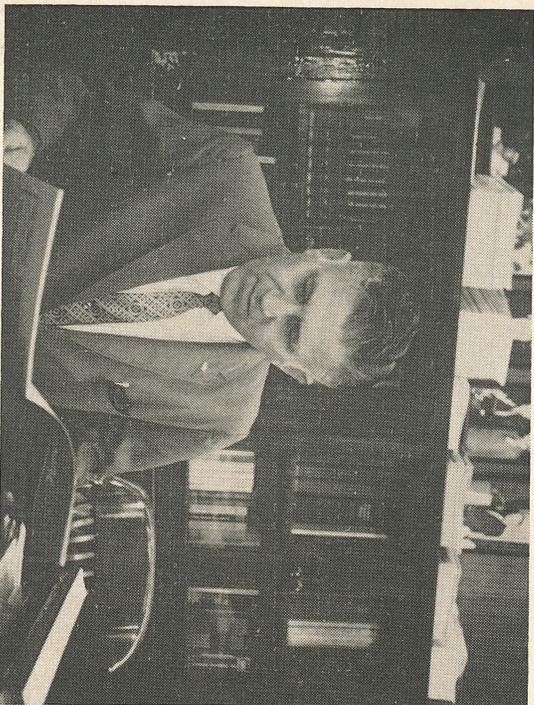
Ordinances or resolutions concerning public works costing over \$500.00 should follow the following outline whether they involve the expenditure of bond money or not:

1. Resolution ordering that there be advertising for bids.
2. Advertising once a week for three weeks.
3. Public opening of sealed bids at a council meeting.
4. Resolution awarding the contract or rejecting all bids. (Title 50, §§15(1) through 15(19)).

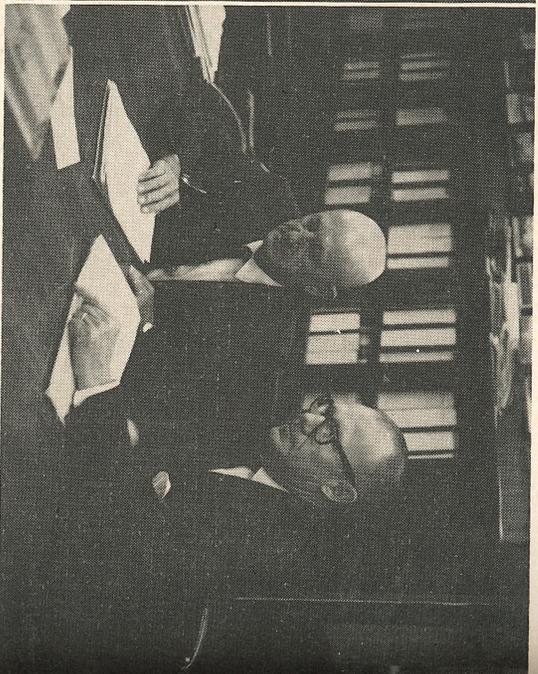
# Municipal Journal



MAYOR B. B. Sanford of Boaz is one of North Alabama's most effective boosters.



PHENIX CITY'S City Clerk, William H. Nevels, views a recent issue of the Journal.



MESSERS. F. D. Kuznicki and A. W. (Gus) Kuhn of the Bessemer utilizes board pause in the League library between appointments in Montgomery.



MAYOR Ollis G. Jones of Trafford and Public Accountant Hol-land Rogers of Morris are shown during a recent visit to the League offices.



WITH THE empty Speaker's chair in the background, Mayor Richard Macon of Fairhope and State Representative Dick Owen review the final calendar of the just-adjourned Legislature.

# Picture Pages



MAYOR V. C. Wilkinson of Thomasville is the oldest mayor (in years of service) in the state. He is shown with a Distinguished Service Award recently presented to him by the League.



SEEKING how the magazine is addressed and mailed is Fayette's City Clerk George Y. Shirley. Ann Lewis, center, and Sara Rogers are the pretty "demonstrators."



FUTURE son-in-law Kenneth Cantton, right, accompanied Mayor J. D. (Josh) Sellars of Robertsdale on a recent visit to the League.



LEAGUE Counsel Drayton Hamilton, standing, Mayors George Roy, Calera; Claud Smithson, Fairfield; Jess Lanier, Bessemer; Robert Timmon, Athens; C. C. Vickrey, Abbeville; Howard Ham, Andalusia; Lesley Gilliland, Gadsden; and (foreground) Albert Boutwell, Birmingham. . . .



. . . (with hand raised) H. E. Swearingen, Pine Hill; Glenn Hearn, Huntsville; George Van Tassel, Tuscaloosa; and President W. L. Radney, Alexander City.

## *From League Headquarters*

# An Open Letter to the Mayor of a New Municipality

DEAR MAYOR:

*Congratulations!*

*There is no word in the English language which precisely conveys the sentiment we would like to express to a municipal official who is just now embarking upon service in a newly-formed municipal government. So—CONGRATULATIONS will have to do.*

*You have received from the people in your community the honor of leading and guiding them as they assume the responsibility of governing themselves at the local level. On this you are certainly to be congratulated. But with this honor will come many unforeseen demands upon your time, your patience, your very faith in human nature. You will be called upon to display the wisdom of Solomon, you will be the recipient of more free advice than you can handle, you will be subjected to criticisms that seem unfair. Then again, you will be heartened by unexpected demonstrations of support as well as by bolstering reassurance from friends on whom you have always relied.*

*Perhaps only at the local government level is it still possible for the American dream of true self-government to be demonstrated. Here we can take pride in and responsibility for our accomplishments, both tangible and intangible. We can work together as individuals toward a common goal and thus give meaning and dimension to our citizenship. Our participation in local government heightens our awareness of our own identity, sharpens our appreciation of the rights of others, deepens our sense of responsibility for the welfare of our neighbor.*

*You have been afforded a rare opportunity along with the honor and responsibilities we have mentioned. To take office in a town which has been in existence for many years is to build upon a foundation—strong or weak—which was laid by others. But you, as the first mayor of your municipality, have the privilege of choice—what kind of foundation will you build for those who come after you? You may choose to “graciously begin,” as the poet said. Your people will stretch to match their*

*stride to yours if you lead them toward goals which they can see but have to work together to reach. Your schemes will not be grandiose or pie-in-the-sky. You will not want to over-reach your financial or human resources, but you will discourage timidity and negativism. Above all, you will remember that you are the mayor of ALL the people in your town, that what is good for the individual citizen is good for your town; that what is good for your town is good for our state; and that what is good for our state is good for our country. Good local citizens make good state and national citizens. This is the essence of true patriotism, which is loyalty to each level of government in its proper place in the grand scheme. There is no town too small to demonstrate to the state, the nation and the world the constructive force for good which radiates from a community that is governed well.*

★ ★ ★

*If you don't mind a little free advice right off, we would like to offer some guide-lines which may be of help to you at this point, when you are in the process of getting your new municipal government organized and in working order. Now is the time for you to establish lines of communication with every sector of your population—leaders in your churches, schools, the business community. You will need lines of communication also with other towns, with your county officials, state and national government agencies. The time is long past when each town could pursue its own goals regardless of the outside world. So, one of your most important duties is to get acquainted with the people with whom you will be working during your term in office. We will list for you the names, addresses and key people of state and federal agencies which deal with municipal governments.*

*This getting-acquainted process will take time. Don't become discouraged by the intergovernmental maze. You can always find guidance when you need it, simply by asking the Alabama League of Municipalities to help you.*

### **What Is The League?**

*One of our prime objectives is the assistance of municipal officials in all phases of municipal activity, to make their tasks less burdensome and more pleasant. To assist you and the members of your Council in the*

### **Editor's Note**

While older municipalities have probably complied with most of the recommendations contained in this “open letter,” some of the information therein might be beneficial for review.

performance of your duties the League has prepared manuals, listed below, which are available to you:

#### HANDBOOK FOR MAYORS AND COUNCILMEN

THE MAYOR'S COURT OR RECORDER'S COURT (The Mayor serves as municipal judge unless the Council elects a Recorder)

#### A MANUAL FOR MUNICIPAL CLERKS

#### MUNICIPAL REVENUE REVIEW

#### WHAT THE LEAGUE IS AND DOES

In addition to this material, your League has voluminous files of sample ordinances on practically every subject. Sample ordinances are available to each member of the League on request. Your League has been called a clearinghouse of useful municipal information. In fact, it is more than that. Legal opinions are available through the League's General Counsel—newsletters are sent out monthly to officials of member cities and towns—our very fine ALABAMA MUNICIPAL JOURNAL is published monthly and sent to officials of member cities and towns—annual conventions and conferences are arranged and sponsored to provide an opportunity for municipal officials to gather and share experiences—liaison is provided between cities and towns and our State and Federal agencies—municipal research is a constant League activity—and, probably foremost is the fact that the League provides through its committees, conferences and officers a medium for the expression of unified municipal policies with regard to State and Federal legislation that now vitally affect the well-being of local government.

### Check-Off List

While this is by no means intended to be a comprehensive list of matters which you and your Council will be called upon to consider and act upon, here are a few essentials which should be attended to by you and your Clerk as soon as possible:

1. Provide the Secretary of State with a certified copy of your Certificate of Incorporation, together with census figures and map. In so doing, request that the Secretary of State provide you with a set of the Code of Alabama with latest pocket parts. Each municipality is entitled to one set of the Code, which it keeps as custodian for the State. Address Mrs. Mabel Amos, Secretary of State, State Capitol, Montgomery.
2. Provide your County Tax Assessor and Tax Collector with a copy of your Certificate of Incorporation, together with a map of the boundaries of your town, for future use in the administration of municipal ad valorem taxes.
3. Provide your Probate Judge with a copy of your Certificate of Incorporation or refer him to the book and page in his records, and request that he remit automobile tag revenues to your municipality according to requirements of the law.

4. Provide same to Gen. Walter E. Todd, Director, ABC Board, State Administrative Building, Montgomery, requesting that your municipality be placed on the list of municipalities eligible to share in the distribution of profits of the State ABC Board.

5. Provide same to the Franchise Tax Division, State Department of Revenue, attention Mr. Winton McNair, requesting that your municipality be placed on their list for assessment of public utility properties.

6. Provide same to the Financial Institutions Exercise Tax Division, State Department of Revenue, State Capitol, attention Mr. Ben Gay, requesting your municipality be put on the list to share in distribution of excise taxes from financial institutions within your corporate limits. If there are no banks or other financial institutions within your corporate limits, your municipality would receive no share from this source.

7. Provide same to Mr. Herman Nelson, Director, State Highway Department, Highway Building, Montgomery, asking that your municipality be added to the list to share in distribution of state-shared gasoline tax revenues. Also, the Gasoline Tax Division of the State Department of Revenue should be similarly notified.

8. The State Treasurer's office and the State Comptroller should be supplied with the same information. Address Mrs. Agnes Baggett, State Treasurer, State Capitol, Montgomery, and Mr. John Graves, State Comptroller, State Capitol.

In addition to the foregoing, there is a strong need for cooperation between local governing units. In particular there are many ways in which our municipalities and our counties may enter into cooperative projects. The citizens of our cities and towns are also citizens of the county in which they reside, and pay the bulk of taxes which go to support county government. Among the areas in which there is room for cooperation are streets and highways, airports, the establishment of armories, joint building authorities, civil defense projects, industrial promotion, hospitals, public libraries, public parks and recreation programs, the keeping of prisoners, improvement of schools, the establishment of sewer and drainage projects, the establishment of OEO programs, coordination of public welfare and assistance programs, handling of surplus food programs, and joint planning for future development. It is most desirable for municipal officials and county officials to understand the problems facing each in order that they may prevent the overlapping of services and provide for their people adequately and economically.

As we have mentioned above, this is by no means a complete roster of the activities in which the municipal official will be called upon to take part, but we hope that it will serve as a good starting point for the newly elected municipal official.

Good luck! And call on us whenever we can assist.

Sincerely,  
JOHN F. WATKINS  
Executive Director

# State-Local Contacts

## Assistance with municipal airport programs.

State Department of Aeronautics  
Mr. Richard Arthur, Director  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

## Shared revenues from alcoholic beverage taxes.

State ABC Board  
Gen. Walter E. Todd, Director  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

## Emergency training, equipment, and local CD organization.

State Department of Civil Defense  
Mr. Frank Manderson, Director  
VFW Building—304 Dexter Avenue  
Montgomery, Alabama

Specialized instruction for law enforcement officers, firemen, other municipal employees in skilled trades or highly technical occupations such as waterworks operators, sewer plant operators, electricians, etc.

State Department of Education  
Trade and Industrial Education Service  
J. F. Ingram, Coordinator  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

## Participation by municipal employees in a sound retirement system which Mr. Fowler has administered for many years.

Alabama Employees' Retirement System  
Mr. Raymond Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Consultation services on setting up accounting systems or in solving problems in municipal accounting. Municipal audits are conducted by this department, to the extent personnel is available, upon request.

State Department of Examiners of Public Accounts  
Mr. Ralph Eagerton, Chief Examiner  
State Capitol  
Montgomery, Alabama

Consultation and inspection services on Water Supply, General Sanitation, Vector Control. Administration of the overall program of the State Health Department is done through the county health departments.

State Department of Public Health  
Dr. Ira L. Myers, State Health Officer  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama  
Bureau of Sanitation  
Mr. Arthur Beck, Director  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Statewide survey of hospitals and medical facilities each year; assistance through the Hill-Burton Act for financing local hospitals if found necessary and feasible.

Hospital Planning Division  
Mr. Clay Dean, Director  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Legal opinions on any municipal problem, upon written request of the governing body of the municipality.

Attorney General's Office  
Hon. MacDonald Callion, Attorney General  
Hon. Paul Gish, Assistant Attorney General  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Technical advice, actual construction and maintenance of certain municipal streets. Note: The municipal official should also contact and cultivate the assistance of the Division Engineer of the State Highway Department assigned to the Division in which the municipality is located. This is especially important with respect to connecting link highways and highway safety on highways within the corporate limits and police jurisdiction of the municipality.

State Highway Department  
Mr. Herman Nelson, Director  
Highway Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Voluntary participation by the municipality in protection for its employees under the Alabama Workmen's Compensation Law.

Department of Industrial Relations  
Workmen's Compensation Division  
Mr. Edward Laseter, Jr., Director  
Industrial Relations Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Aid in setting up local Fire Prevention Bureau, or advice to local officials on fire prevention problems. In each incorporated municipality at least one official is designated, by state law, as assistant to the fire marshal. If no fire department exists, the mayor is that designated assistant. In other municipalities this may be the fire chief, the police chief or marshal.

State Fire Marshal J. V. Kitchens  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Assistance in armory program for the locality. Municipal officials should make the acquaintance of the commander of the National Guard unit in their area for call in the event of emergency.

Adj. Gen. Alfred Harrison  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Assistance in making contacts for new industry location, community surveys and planning, land use recommendations, etc. Planning is done under contract with the municipality, and the cost is borne in great measure by federally allocated funds for city planning.

State Planning and Industrial Development Board  
Mr. Leonard Beard, Director  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Assistance in distribution of brochures and special publicity on locally sponsored events of statewide and nationwide interest.

Bureau of Publicity and Information  
Mr. Ed Ewing, Director  
Governor's Office—State Capitol  
Montgomery, Alabama

Allocation of books for local public libraries, cooperation with local leaders in local and regional public library development, expanding and strengthening existing library programs.

State Public Library Service  
Mrs. Elizabeth Beangnard, Director  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Assistance in all types of emergencies to deal with situations not feasible to be controlled by local law enforcement officers. On call at any time.

Department of Public Safety  
Col. C. W. Russell, Director  
Public Safety Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Consultation on utility rates and other problems connected with public utility operation. While municipally owned utilities do not come under jurisdiction of the Commission, their advice and cooperation are valuable to the municipal official. The field representatives of the Commission are always available for consultation at the local level.

Public Service Commission  
Hon. Eugene Connor, President  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Administration of Social Security program for municipal employees.

State Agency for Social Security Administration  
Miss Edna Reeves, Director  
Public Safety Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Assistance in criminal laboratory work for all law enforcement officers in the state. There is no charge for the work. Regional offices are maintained in Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery and Huntsville, in addition to the main office in Auburn.

Dr. C. J. Rehling  
State Toxicologist  
Auburn University  
Auburn, Alabama

Assistance with administration of parks and with the Outdoor Recreation Program.

State Department of Conservation  
Mr. Claude Kelley, Director  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Information on application for Federal aids, expediting pending applicants, etc.

Coordinator of Federal Programs for Alabama  
(including Appalachian Program)  
Mr. Claude Kirk  
Aronov Building — 474 South Court Street  
Montgomery, Alabama

Coordinator for OEO Program in Alabama.

Gen. Ralph Swofford, Jr.  
Public Safety Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

Training programs for municipal employees, both at the local level through individually planned programs, and in workshops conducted by the University in cooperation with the League.

University of Alabama  
Dr. J. R. Morton, Dean, Extension Division  
P.O. Box 2987  
University, Alabama

Training programs as above, both through Title I of the Higher Education Act.

Auburn University  
Dr. Fred Robertson, Vice President  
Auburn, Alabama

## Federal-Local Contacts

Information and assistance on water and sewer programs administered by the Farmers' Home Administration.

Mr. R. C. (Red) Bamberg  
Aronov Building — 474 S. Court Street  
Montgomery, Alabama

Assistance on grants and loans for projects in economically depressed areas in the state.

Mr. John Bagwell  
Coordinator for Alabama  
Economic Development Administration  
Aronov Building — 474 S. Court Street  
Montgomery, Alabama

Solid Waste Disposal.

Division of Environmental Engineering and Food Protection  
Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C.

Information and assistance on the following Federal programs: Urban Renewal, Code Enforcement Grants, Demolition of Unsound Structures, Grants for Neighborhood Facilities, Open Space Land Program, Urban Beautification Program, Low Rent Public Housing, Loans for Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped, College Housing Loans, Urban Planning Assistance Program (Municipalities under \$50,000 apply to State Planning & Industrial Development Board), Advances for Public Works Planning, Grants for Basic Public Water and Sewer Facilities, Public Facility Loans, Grants for Advance Acquisition of Land, Workable Program for Community Improvement, Relocation Assistance for Displaced Families, Rehabilitation Aids for Homeowners & Businesses, Model Neighborhoods in Demonstration Cities, Historic Preservation Assistance.

Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Hon. Charles Adams, Deputy Director — Regional Office  
Room 645 Peachtree — Seventh Building  
Atlanta, Georgia

**Environmental Engineering and Food Protection Research.**

Division of Environmental Engineering and Food Protection  
Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C.

and

State Health Department  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction Grants and Loans.**

Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities  
Bureau of State Service, U.S. Public Health Service  
7915 Eastern Avenue  
Silver Spring, Maryland

and

State Department of Public Health,  
Hospital Planning Division  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Community Health Services Grants.**

Division of Community Health Services  
Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20301

**Community Mental Health Center Construction and Services.**

National Institute of Mental Health  
Dept. of HEW  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

and

State Department of Public Health,  
Hospital Planning Division  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Community Mental Health Programs.**

National Institute of Mental Health  
Dept. of HEW  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

and

State Department of Mental Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Hospital Improvement Projects for the Mentally Disabled.**

National Institute of Mental Health  
Dept. of HEW  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

and

State Department of Mental Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Maternal and Child Health.**

Children's Bureau  
U.S. Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health  
Dept. of Public Health  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Research and Demonstrations: Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services.**

Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration  
U.S. Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

**Accident Prevention Project Grants.**

Div. of Accident Prevention  
Public Health Service, U.S. Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

**Health of School and Preschool Children.**

Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration  
U.S. Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

Dept. of Public Health  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Intensive Community Vaccination Programs.**

Communicable Disease Center  
U.S. Public Health Service  
Chamblee, Georgia

and

State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Community Health Services for the Chronically Ill and Aged.**

Office of the Surgeon General  
U.S. Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Migrant Family Services.**

Migrant Health Branch  
Div. of Community Health Service  
Public Welfare Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

**Occupational Health Projects.**

Div. of Occupational Health  
Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Veneral Disease Control Grants.**

Div. of Community Health Services  
Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Heart Disease Control Grants.**

National Center for Chronic Disease Control  
U.S. Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Cancer Demonstration and Control Grants.**

Advisory Committee to the Cancer Control Program  
U.S. Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Radiological Health Research.**

Div. of Radiological Health  
U.S. Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and  
State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Tuberculosis Control Grants.**

Div. of Community Health Services  
Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and  
State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Dental Health Grants.**

Div. of Dental Public Health and Resources  
Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and  
State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Health Profession Education Facilities.**

National Advisory Council on Education for Health  
Professions  
Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

**Public Health Traineeships.**

Div. of Community Health Services  
U.S. Public Health Service  
Washington, D.C. 20201

**Professional Personnel for the Physically Handicapped and Mentally Retarded.**

Children's Bureau  
Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C.

**Medical Staff.**

Nursing Division  
Public Health Service, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

**Environmental Sciences & Health.**

Director, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center  
4676 Columbia Parkway  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45226

**Library Services & Construction Program.**

Alabama Public Library Service  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Higher Education Facilities Construction Grants & Loans.**

U.S. Commissioner of Education  
Office of Education, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C.

and

State Department of Education  
Montgomery, Alabama

**School Aid for Federally Impacted Areas**

Div. of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas  
Office of Education  
Washington, D.C. 20202

and

State Department of Education  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Public Assistance.**

Bureau of Family Services  
Welfare Administration, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

or  
State Department of Pensions and Security  
64 N. Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Public Assistance Medical Care.**

Bureau of Family Services  
Welfare Administration, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Department of Pensions and Security  
64 N. Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Work Experience Program.**

Office of Special Services, Bureau of Family Services  
Welfare Administration, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Department of Pensions and Security  
64 N. Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Child Welfare Services.**

Children's Bureau  
Welfare Administration, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Department of Pensions and Security  
64 N. Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Juvenile Delinquency Projects**

Div. of Juvenile Delinquency Service  
Welfare Administration, Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

**Research and Demonstration Projects — Social Welfare and**

**Social Security**

Welfare Administration  
Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

**Assistance to the Aging.**

Administration on Aging  
Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Commission on Aging  
Administrative Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Surplus Federal Property for Health & Education Purposes.**

Dept. of HEW  
Washington, D.C. 20201

and

State Agency for Surplus Property  
P.O. Box 1100  
Cadsden, Alabama 35902

**Community Action Programs.**

Office of Economic Opportunity  
Washington, D.C. 20506

or

OEO Regional Office  
1001 Marietta St., 2nd Floor  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

and

Ala. Advisory Commission for E.O.  
Public Safety Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Employment Projects for Chronically Unemployed.**

OEO Regional Office  
1001 Marietta St., 2nd Floor  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

**Job Corps Centers.**

Office of Economic Opportunity  
Washington, D.C. 20506

or

OEO Regional Office  
1001 Marietta St., 2nd Floor  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

and

Ala. Advisory Commission for E.O.  
Public Safety Building  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Volunteers in Service to America.**

VISTA, Office of Economic Opportunity  
Washington, D.C. 20506

**Neighborhood Youth Corps.**

Neighborhood Youth Corps  
Department of Labor  
Washington, D.C. 20036

**Manpower Development and Training.**

Office of Manpower, Planning, Research and Evaluation  
Department of Labor  
Washington, D.C.

or

Department of Industrial Relations  
Industrial Relations Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Economic Development Administration.**

EDA Area Office  
Acuff Building, 904 Bob Wallace Avenue  
Huntsville, Alabama

**Appalachian Regional Development.**

Appalachian Regional Commission  
1666 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20235

or

Mr. Claude Kirk  
Aronov Building - 474 S. Court Street  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Landscaping and Scenic Development of Highways.**

State Highway Department  
State Highway Building, 11 Union Street  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Airports.**

FAA Regional Office  
P.O. Box 20636  
Atlanta, Georgia 30320

**Highway Safety Program.**

Governor's Office  
State Capitol  
Montgomery, Alabama

**Outdoor Recreation.**

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
810 New Walton Building  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

and

Mr. Claude Kelley, Director  
Department of Conservation, Administrative Bldg.  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Sale of Public Land for Urban Development.**

Bureau of Land Management  
Department of Interior  
Washington, D.C.

**Water Pollution Control.**

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration  
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20242

or

Mr. Arthur Beck, Tech., Sec.  
Water Improvement Commission, State Office Bldg.  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**Historic Preservation Assistance.**

Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service  
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation  
Washington, D.C. 20240

**Grants for Rural Water and Sewer Facilities.**

Office of F.H.A.  
Room 717, Aronov Bldg.  
Montgomery, Alabama 36104

**FBI Courses for Local Police Officers.**

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

**Law Enforcement Assistance.**

Director, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance  
Office of the Attorney General  
Dept. of Justice, Home Loan Bank Board Bldg.  
First & Indiana Avenues, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

**Federal Disaster Assistance.**

State Emergency Planning Director  
State of Alabama, 304 Dexter Avenue  
Montgomery, Alabama

and

Regional Director, Office of Emergency Planning  
P.O. Box 108  
Thomasville, Georgia 31792

**Civil Defense.**

Office of Civil Defense  
Department of Defense, Pentagon  
Washington, D.C.

or

State Emergency Planning Director  
State of Alabama, 304 Dexter Avenue  
Montgomery, Alabama

**National Guard Armory Construction.**

National Guard Bureau  
Department of Defense  
Washington, D.C. 20301

**Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Projects.**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Department of Defense  
Washington, D.C.

**Beach Erosion Control.**

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Department of Defense  
Washington, D.C.

**Atomic Energy Training Courses.**

AEC - State Relations Branch  
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D.C.



BY  
DRAYTON N. HAMILTON  
General Counsel

## Application Of Rules Of Parliamentary Procedure

IN A RECENT article on Parliamentary law we discussed, in general, the importance of adhering to the established rules as a means of insuring a fair hearing to all members and pointed out that the business of a meeting was better understood and expedited if the rules were followed. Mentioned briefly were the basic rules of procedure, namely, that when a particular motion was being considered any motion of higher precedence was in order but that motions of lower precedence may not be proposed and secondly, that motions are voted upon in reverse order of proposal. Strict application of these rules of precedence is essential to orderly progress of a meeting and avoids delay and frustration.

### Basic Rules Of Motions

Rules governing motions are definite and logical. If a member understands the purpose of a motion he can usually reason out the rules governing it. You should ask yourself the following questions about each motion: What is its precedence? Can the motion interrupt the speaker? Is a second required? Is it a debatable motion? Can it be amended? What are the requirements of votes for this particular motion? To what other (usually previous or pending) motion does this motion apply? What other motions (which could be proposed) can be applied to the motion?

### Precedence

To avoid confusion each motion is assigned a definite rank. Each assembly may, and many do, establish a permanent and definite series of rules of precedence or rank to all types of motions. The customary ranks are as follows: (1) Adjourn, (2) Recess, (3) Question of privilege, (4) Postpone temporarily, (5) Vote immediately, (6) Limit debate, (7) Postpone definitely, (8) Refer to Committee, (9) Amend, (10) Postpone indefinitely, (11) Main motions. It is noted that the first three, in the above are privileged, from 4 to 10 are subsidiary and that eleven treats with the main motion. In the latter case, there are a group of motions known as specific

main motions which include reconsider, rescind and resume consideration.

### Interruption Of Speaker

Two types of motions, because of their urgency, permit the speaker to be interrupted. The first type is those motions that must be proposed and decided within a specific time limit: reconsider, object to consideration, appeal, and division of the assembly. Reconsider must be made during the same meeting at which the vote to be reconsidered was taken (Special rules of a continuing assembly may slightly alter this procedure). An objection to consideration must be made before progress in considering the main motion and before any other motion has been applied to it. An appeal and a call for division of the assembly must be made before other business intervenes.

The second type relates to immediate rights and privileges of a member of the body: Question (or point of) privilege, point of order, and parliamentary inquiry. To justify interrupting a speaker a parliamentary inquiry must relate to the speaker, his speech, or some other matter that cannot be delayed until the completion of the speech. A point of privilege to justify interruption must involve the immediate comfort, convenience or rights of the assembly and points of order must relate to mistakes, errors or a failure to comply with the rules or if it relates to the speaker or his speech to some error that cannot wait to completion of the speech for its determination.

### Seconds

All motions require seconds except in meetings of committees, boards or governmental bodies. For a motion to be worthy of consideration by an assembly at least two members must be in support. Requests of the presiding officer do not require seconds, for example: Point of order, inquiry, withdrawal of a motion or question of privilege. Seconds of motions may be required by local agreement or customs notwithstanding the general rule.

## Debates

Some motions are open to full debate, others to restricted debate and some are undebatable. Main motions and procedures relating thereto (such as, amendments, reconsideration, postponement, appeals) are fully debatable. These motions require the consideration and decision of the organization and, therefore, are entitled to a full discussion and explanation by the membership.

Three motions are open to restricted debate: "recess," "postpone definitely," and "refer to a committee." Such debates must deal with specific points, i.e., on motion to recess, a discussion of the desirability and duration of the recess; motion of postponement as to the advisability and the time of postponement, and motion to refer to committee as to the advisability, selection, duty and instructions to the committee.

All other motions are undebatable, for example, motion to adjourn, postpone temporarily, vote immediately, and certain incidental motions, such as suspension of rules and requests to the chair. It is noted that these motions deal with simple procedural issues.

The presiding officer must enforce the rules on debating since to deny or curtail debate on debatable motions tends to deprive the members of their rights and could well result in unsound decisions. Permission to debate undebatable issues is likewise unfair and discriminatory and could well bog down a meeting unnecessarily.

## Amendments

Oftentimes it quickly becomes apparent that a motion nearly approaches the consensus of thinking of an assembly but lacks the "finishing touch" to make it entirely acceptable to a majority of the members. An amendment may add just what is required to enable the members to vote approval of the idea or proposal.

A simple test determines whether a motion can be amended. If it can be stated in different words, it can be amended. The motion "I move we recess for ten minutes" could as well be stated "I move we recess for fifteen minutes." Clearly, the latter is a valid amendment and may actually express the will of the majority, whereas ten minutes might be considered a sheer waste of time.

A motion that cannot be stated in different words cannot be amended. The motion to postpone indefinitely, for example, can be stated in only one way and, therefore, cannot be amended.

Some motions can be amended freely, some can be amended with restrictions and some cannot be amended, as cited above. Main motions and amendments can be amended freely. The motions to re-

cess, limit debate, postpone definitely can only be amended as to time. A motion to refer to committee can only be amended as to details referable to the committee, i.e., selection, duties, instructions, etc.

## Votes

Basically, all motions require a majority vote to pass. Four motions modify the rights of members to propose, discuss, and decide proposals and therefore require a two-thirds vote. They are vote immediately, limit debate, suspend rules and object to consideration. It is noticed at once that all of these motions curb the basic right of free debate and full discussion hence the requirement of more than a simple majority.

Municipal governing bodies operate under statutory requirements in passing certain types of legislation and such statutes must be followed to validate the action taken.

## Applications

Application of motions to other motions apply to another motion (pending) when it is used to alter or dispose of or in some manner to affect the original motion. An instance of such motion is "to postpone action until the next regular meeting"; this motion to postpone definitely "applies to" the main motion. Specific main motions (reconsider, rescind or resume consideration) apply only to the main motion; subsidiary motions (postpone temporarily, vote immediately, limit debate, etc.) apply to main motions. A motion to amend applies to any motion that may be stated in different words. Privileged motions (adjourn, recess, privilege) relate to the organization and its members and, therefore, do not apply to any other motion. Ordinarily, incidental motions, such as appeal, suspend rules, points of order, and the like, do not apply to other motions except that a motion to withdraw a motion applies to any motion to which it is addressed and objection to consideration and division of a question apply to main motions.

When a motion is being considered it is important to know what other motions can be applied to it.

1. Every motion can have the motion to "withdraw" applied to it. Such a motion is often used to save the embarrassment of defeat or actually to "save face"; you can interrupt the speaker to propose it, no second is required and it is not amendable or debatable.

2. All debatable motions can have the motions to "vote immediately" and "limit debate" applied to them. These motions require a second but are not debatable although "limit debate" is subject to restrictive amendments.

3. All motions that may be worded or stated in more than one way can have the motion to amend applied to them.

4. The main motion can have all the subsidiary and specific main motions applied to it, as well as, "object to consideration." Specific main motions can have no other motions applied to them except that "reconsider" and "rescind" may have "vote immediately" and "limit debate" applied to them.

5. Privileged motions and incidental motions can have no other motion applied to them, except that "recess" may be amended and an "appeal" may have "vote immediately" and "limit debate" applied to it.

#### **When Can A Motion Be Renewed?**

To renew a motion means to propose again the same or substantially the same motion that has been voted on and lost. When a "main" motion has been voted upon and lost, the same or substantially the same motion, though worded somewhat differently, cannot be renewed at the same meeting. It can, however, be reconsidered at the same meeting or proposed as a new main motion at a later meeting. All other motions may be renewed whenever in the judgment of the presiding officer the members might reasonably be expected to act or vote differently on the subject matter or issue.

The problem is for the presiding officer to make a reasonable judgment. He is aided in arriving at this decision by action taken on intervening business, progress in debate or change in the parliamentary situation. It would be futile to permit renewal unless there is reason to believe that a different result will obtain on the second consideration. In any event, his decision can be appealed and thus the members will have opportunity to express themselves a second time.

#### **Changing Main Motions Already Voted Upon**

Usually, when an assembly decides a main motion by taking a vote on it, the decision is final. An assembly, like an individual, may change its mind and, therefore, motions have been developed to permit the change—such motions are "reconsider," "rescind," and "amend," by a new main motion.

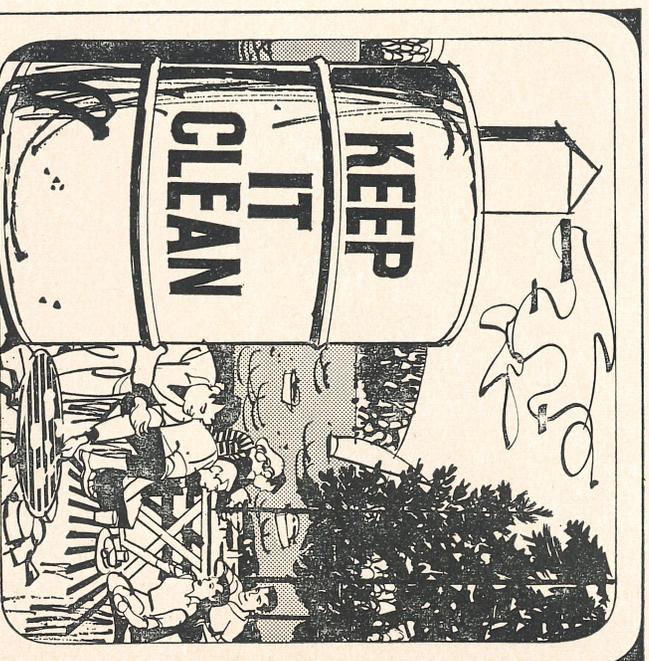
The motion to reconsider the vote on a main motion that either carried or lost can be proposed during the same meeting at which the main motion was voted on. Action to renew a main motion that was "lost" cannot be taken at the same meeting but may be taken at a later meeting. The motion to rescind and amend by a new main motion and the motion to repeal apply to motions that have been carried.

It is noted that before new motions are proposed the minutes should be checked to ascertain if the new motion conflicts with previous action of the assembly since the effect of the new motion may conflict with prior actions and positions.

#### **Conclusion**

We conclude as we began by recommending that every member of an assembly, regardless of its function or purpose, study and master the rules of parliamentary procedure; the assembly will operate more smoothly and every member will be aware of his own rights as well as the rights of other members. The rights and privileges of every member will be better protected and promoted if this is done. Essentially, the rules are based on logic which everyone can learn and apply with a little bit of homework. The effort put on homework will be most rewarding to the individual as well as to his associates.

Municipal officials should likewise be aware of statutory requirements in order that their actions shall be valid. Always keep in mind that certain actions taken by municipal governing bodies are legal only upon compliance with such statutory provisions.



#### **America the Beautiful... Is Everybody's Job**

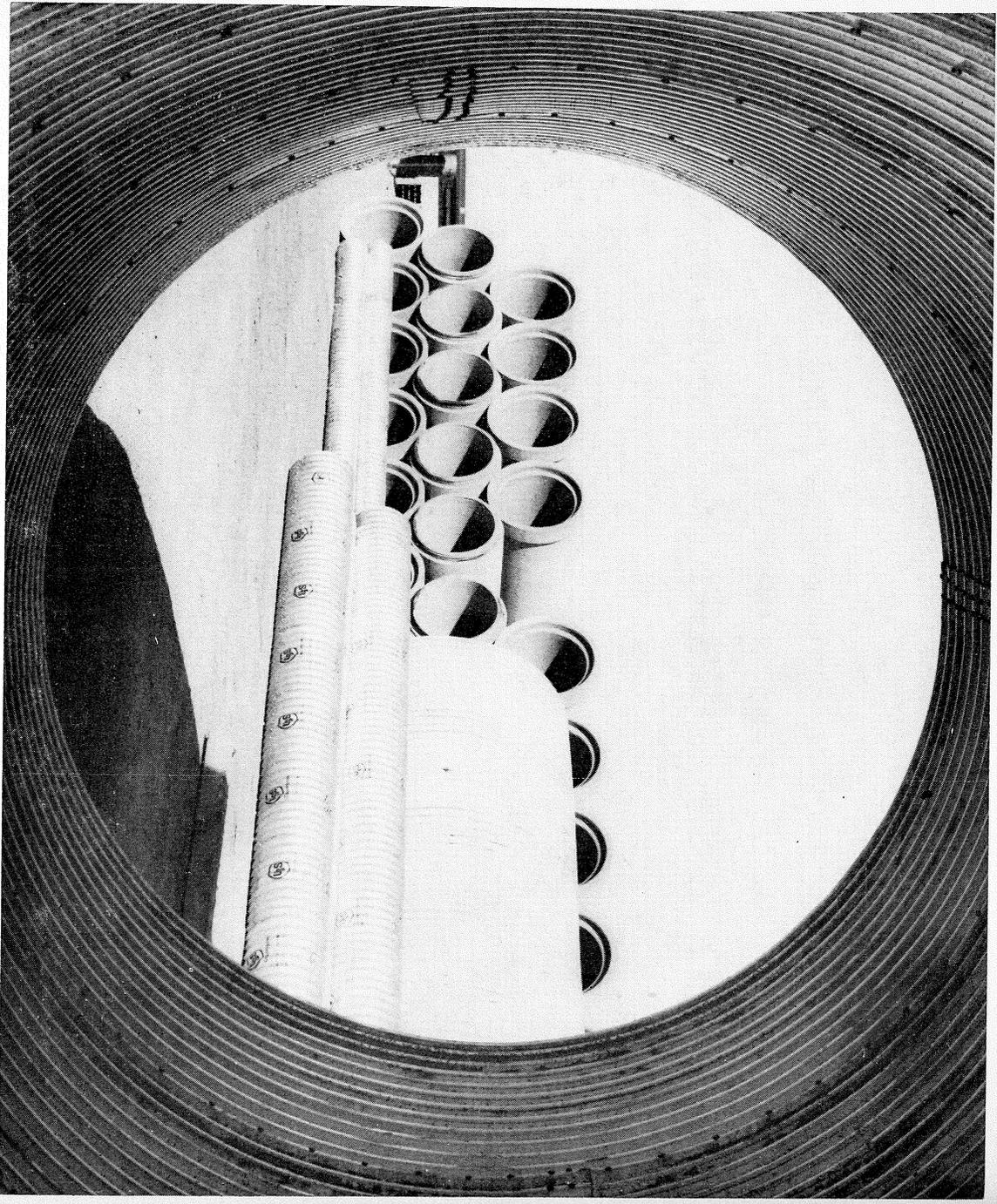
It's the job of every family that spreads a picnic on a roadside table.  
It's the job of every boatman who cruises the lakes and waterways.

Every driver, every walker, every flier.  
That's why our Association throws its wholehearted support each year into the *Keep America Beautiful* campaign.

*Lovely country we have here. Let's keep it that way.*

UNITED STATES BREWERS ASSOCIATION, INC.,  
P. O. Box 6160, Montgomery, Alabama 36106

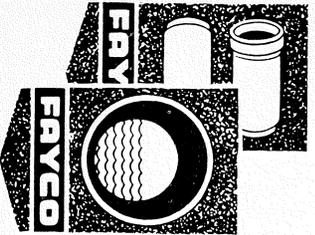




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**MONTGOMERY**  
CALL DON KIMBRELL  
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Official Publication: ALABAMA LEAGUE OF MUNICIPALITIES

# Committee Scrapbook

*This section is devoted to subjects of municipal interest which have been assigned to standing committees of the League. It is hoped that, through the gathering and passing along of information, interest will be stimulated throughout the municipal community. We will welcome suggestions and comments. Space limitations will prevent our including a section on each committee assignment each month. However, over the long haul we expect to cover each category several times a year.*

and appropriation of supplemental funds for the Vietnam war.

## Mixed Feelings

Civil unrest around the country has brought the plight of cities to the attention of more members of Congress, but in some instances has hardened resistance to providing massive Federal assistance. Cities still are not receiving a high priority on the national scale, but local officials can be most effective by taking a positive approach with their Representatives and Senators: stressing local needs (HUD appropriations, in particular), and emphasizing other programs we favor, instead of concentrating on opposition to proposals such as a surtax.

## Quick Summary

Here is a quick summary of where we stand on a number of issues:

### HUD 1968 Appropriations

Senate Appropriations Committee issued report the first week in September in which rent supplement funds were restored and Model City spending was increased by \$300 million over the figure approved by the House. \$15 million was approved for Urban Research and Technology, but no funds for Metropolitan Development Incentive Grants. (See chart for complete analysis.)

### Safe Streets Act (H.R. 5037 — S. 917)

House passed the bill August 8 with amendments, opposed by NLG, which would channel all program and planning funds through the states and require all improvements made under the program to be in accordance with a state criminal justice plan. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures (McClellan, D-Ark., Chairman) is considering bill, and there seems to be significant support in the Senate for the House approach.

*Action Needed:* Support amendments to the House-passed bill to: (1) establish a formula to en-

## Federal Legislation

GILMER BLACKBURN  
Mayor of Decatur  
Chairman  
Committee on Federal Legislation



## Major City Legislation Held As Congress Recesses

Congress took off Labor Day week for its second "official" recess of the summer. Many members, especially in the House, left for home early, with the result that no legislation action was taken in that body the last week in August.

The first session of the 90th Congress is now eight months old, but much of the year's work will have to be done in the next two months. The only major legislation of direct interest to local government which has achieved final enactment is an extension of the Teacher Corps. Several measures have passed either the House or Senate. The House has passed bills dealing with civil rights, crime control, elementary education, and Social Security. The Senate has approved the air pollution control measure. The House also passed the fiscal 1968 HUD appropriations bill (eliminating funds for Rent Supplements and cutting Model City figures to a bare minimum) but refused to grant Federal aid for rat control.

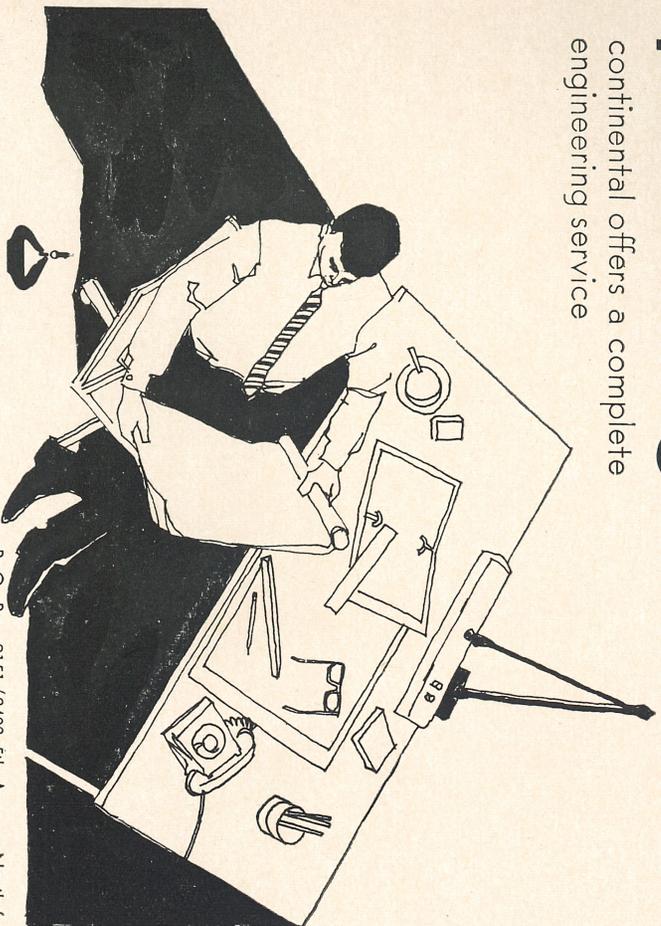
## Laws So Far

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Montana) exhibited the Congress' primary emphasis to date as he listed this week the major measures which have been signed into law: an extension of the draft law, a liberalization of veterans' benefits,

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courage states to buy in to local programs; (2) permit local governments to receive funds directly where states do not participate financially in local programs or establish comprehensive plans; (3) insure that a set share of funds will be distributed to urban areas; (4) insure that local governments are adequately represented on state planning agencies.

#### *Intergovernmental Personnel Act (S. 699)*

Provides assistance for improvement of state and local personnel administration, admittance of local personnel to federally sponsored training programs, support of state and locally sponsored in-service training and interchange of federal, state and local personnel. Senate Committee markup is expected to incorporate features of Intergovernmental Manpower Act (S. 1485) and may be reported by end of September. There are strong indications that state and local dissatisfaction with the blanket merit standard extension to all Federal grant programs will result in removal of this provision.

#### *National Bank Underwriting of Municipal Bonds (S. 1306)*

Would broaden the market for and lower interest rates on municipal revenue bonds through increased competition expected to result from permitting na-

#### STATUS OF HUD APPROPRIATIONS\*

Program	1968 Request	Approved by House, 5/17	Recommended by Senate
Rent Supplements Model Cities Planning Grants Supplemental Grants Additional Urban Renewal Metropolitan Incentives Urban Planning Grants Urban Research Urban Information & Technical Assistance Community Development Training Water and Sewer Urban Renewal Grants FY 69	\$ 40 million	none	\$ 40 million
	\$ 12 million	\$ 12 million	\$ 12 million
	\$ 400 million	\$ 150 million	\$ 400 million
	\$ 250 million	\$ 75 million	\$ 125 million
	\$ 30 million	none	none
	\$ 50 million	\$ 40 million	\$ 50 million
	\$ 20 million	\$ 5 million	\$ 15 million
	\$ 6 million	\$ 2 million	\$ 3 million
	\$ 5 million	\$ 2.5 million	\$ 5 million†
	\$ 165 million	\$ 165 million	\$ 165 million
	\$ 750 million	\$ 750 million	\$ 750 million

\* As of August 29, 1967.

† Of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for fellowships.

Note: Senate floor action scheduled for mid-September.

tional banks to underwrite and deal in revenue bonds. NLC testified in support of bill August 30 before Senate Financial Institutions Subcommittee. Federal Reserve Board and U.S. Comptroller of the Currency also support measure. Bill could clear Senate by end of September.

#### *Housing Legislation*

Senate Banking and Currency Subcommittee on Housing has approved several features of comprehensive housing bill: rat extermination provision, extension of Urban Planning Assistance funds to multi-county planning units, new program of interim assistance for blighted areas in which urban renewal or code enforcement programs are contemplated, but not expected to reach for several years.

#### *OEO Amendments and Extension*

Senate Labor and Education Committee has approved \$2.2 billion extension of war on poverty, with additional \$3 billion emergency slum job and riot damage program. Administration is opposed to \$3 billion proposal. Antipoverty amendments follow lines supported by NLC. House Committee has taken no action since completion of hearings.

## Aviation

**JACK FENDLEY**  
Mayor of Ontario  
Chairman  
Committee on Airports

The future of air travel is taken for granted by most people. It is becoming more and more the only way to go, to quote from the lingo of the younger generation. However, a crisis is rapidly approaching on airport facilities to handle the ever-increasing volume of passengers and freight transported by air.

The following is a statement by Hon. Sam Maswell, Jr., Vice Mayor of Atlanta, before the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Commerce on August 30.

★ ★ ★

It has been my honor to appear before your committee as a witness in previous years on three separate occasions, and I appreciate this opportunity of meeting with you again this time in the search for new solutions to the money gap in funding the needs of the ensuing decades of growth for our national airport system. I agree with your chairman that airport construction generally has kept pace with avia-

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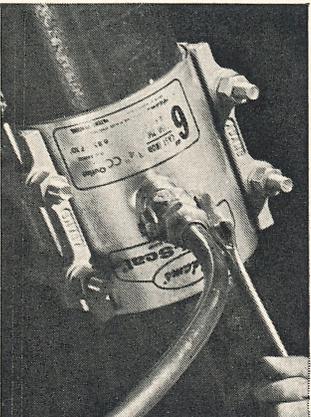
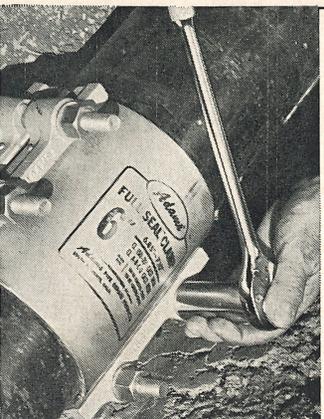
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tion growth until recently but that past programs "are not necessarily the solutions for a vastly different future." For a long time the Federal government in some states and certainly the Mayor and Council of Atlanta have given special attention to the airlines and their passengers and properly so for only with this public assistance would it have been possible to develop this transportation system so important to the economy, defense and general well being of the country. Yet all of us in elected office know the mounting resentment to increased taxes and the equally strong demand for further expenditures in many areas. The cities of America cannot relate their respective airports without a federal partnership, and it should now be apparent to all that today's federal funding of \$75 million per year maximum is not adequate for the aviation needs of tomorrow.

### **Atlanta's Number One Industry**

Mr. Monroney has placed in the *Congressional Record* the astounding statistics of predicted growth in the overall field of aviation, domestic and international, general and commercial, cargo and passenger, so it is not necessary that I repeat these national figures here. I would tell you Atlanta's story and my involvement, however, to illustrate the coming of age of Atlanta's number one industry and to substantiate my credentials as a witness. Atlanta was one of the first to establish an airport. It spent approximately \$300,000 in 1930 to purchase an automobile race track of less than 300 acres and add a few improvements. Mayor I. N. Ragsdale told his council that year "just as she is the foremost rail terminus of the Southeast, Atlanta aims to be the leading mail and passenger terminus of the skies." That same year my city airport manager assisted in the organization of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the forerunner of the present Federal Aviation Agency. In the years that followed our airport grew in size and cost, and we continued a cooperative relationship with the Federal government. The expansion explosion, however, has come in the last 10 or 12 years, during 5 1/2 of which I have held my present public office. In 1956 enplaning and deplaning passengers in Atlanta totaled approximately 2 1/2 million as compared to almost 8 million in 1965. Mail, express and freight totaled over 27,000 tons in 1956 and over 137,000 in 1965. As a realtor in private life the most dramatic statistic to me, however, is the increase in rentals received by the city from the parking lot lessee which went from \$4,800 in 1955 to \$653,726 in 1966, an increase of 13,519%.

Mayor Ragsdale's challenge is being met and Atlanta finds itself today operating the fourth busiest airport in the country. Added to this is the report by every reliable source that the future will be nothing

less than phenomenal. Experiencing this prosperity has also subjected us to equally impressive problems.

Within two months following the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the *Criggs* case some 130 suits totalling over \$5 million were filed against Atlanta for noise damage. So we know the importance of this problem and the attention it must be given in the manufacture of new, more powerful engines.

In the Paris air crash of 1962 the lives of over 100 of Atlanta's civic and cultural leaders were lost, so we know the importance of safety and the care it dictates in runway facilities for present planes and the new larger aircraft.

Though only in fourth place overall, because of our geographical importance as an inter-change airport, Atlanta Municipal is the busiest in the nation at mid-day with planes stacked several high, so we know the importance of schedule controls and the necessity of Federal involvement.

### **Ground Transit Also Vital**

It takes 82 minutes to fly from Atlanta to Washington National Airport, but during certain periods of the day it can take at least half that much time to get from downtown Atlanta to our airport only 8 1/2 miles away. We know the importance of related rapid transit and other means of adequate access to complement the speed value in air transportation.

Only 6 years ago Atlanta dedicated a new \$20 million terminal and in 1964 and 1965 construction was completed on some \$12 million in runways and other ground improvements, yet our Atlanta region metropolitan planning commission has now recommended an overall expansion program encompassing 3,000 acres estimated to eventually cost close to \$200 million, so we know the importance of seeking sources of increased revenue without imposing impossible burdens on the local taxpayer.

With all of the success we have enjoyed with our airport and the benefits derived therefrom, we readily recognize its best use might be a car drag strip again if adequate airports are not also maintained at Washington, New York, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, New Orleans, Miami and indeed every city of any importance. And this, gentlemen, is something only the Federal government can insure.

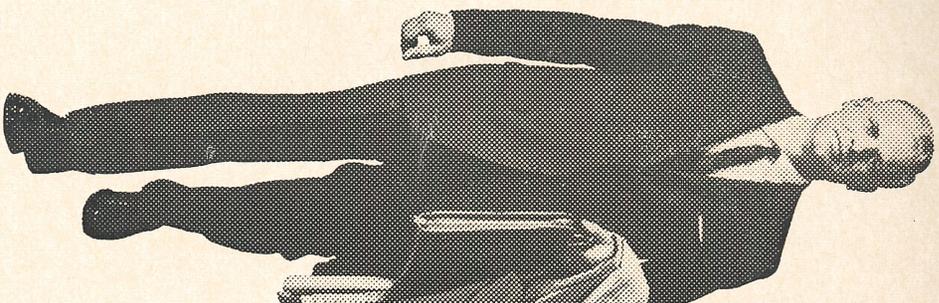
In 1963 and again in 1966 I testified before your Committee in behalf of the cities in America and their mayors in support of legislation to extend the Federal aid to airports program. On both occasions we asked that the renewal term be longer than the projected three years in order to encourage more sophisticated planning and that the appropriation authority be greater than the proposed \$75 million per year to more adequately meet the proven and pressing national needs. If your present hearings and

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ones that may follow are not successful in producing sufficient alternative financing, I will respectfully request permission to come back in 1969 when the present Act will be up for renewal to again plead for more realistic funding with longer term stability.

### **We Must Think In New Horizons**

The growth in the field of aviation is so fantastic we must think in new horizons and have sympathy for the timid. It is in this vein that I come before you to endorse in principle a combination of (1) the user service charge program proposed by the Airport Operators Council International, (2) the corporate loan program suggested by the Air Transport Association of America and (3) the existing Federal Grants-In-Aid program. I think each has merit and each should be utilized for a separate function.

In order to avoid demands for greater appropriations from the general fund to insure continuing support for airport improvements such as in the successful development of the Interstate Highway System, we support the user service charge idea which at the suggested rate of approximately 1¢ per gallon on fuel and 75¢ per passenger on flights would produce an estimated \$1,710,000,000 over the period from 1968 to 1975. We do not agree, however, with the Operators Council that the passenger funds should be distributed only to the originating airports as the facilities of each airport used are equally as important to the passenger as the one from which he departed. A great interchange airport such as Atlanta Municipal serves as a Southeastern air transfer point to the nation, and in order to maintain the facilities demanded of it would, of necessity, be entitled to a proportionate share of such service charge.

### **Eliminate Free Food Service**

I would like to suggest further that this surcharge be offset by a reduction in air fare. Although I have not researched the actual figures it would be my thought that this may be accomplished by elimination of free food service on airlines. It isn't necessary that we consider the quality of food or method of service but only the inequity of a non food flight passenger subsidizing part of the meal cost for the food flight passenger. You can take a Delta DC 6 nonstop from Atlanta to Columbia, South Carolina, at 4:45 p.m. on which no meal is served at a ticket price of \$14.85, or you can take a Delta DC 6 nonstop at 5:55 p.m. to the same destination on which dinner is served at the same ticket price. Elimination of this practice is overdue in my opinion and should be welcomed by all airlines and most passengers.

The low cost government loan program could supplement the user service charge financing program to provide funds for improvements at the smaller and newer airports which lack adequate revenue

## *Coordination In Planning*

A leader in community development in Georgia recently called for national coordination in planning efforts to combat "a confusion caused by lack of communication."

Frank Hood of Atlanta, manager of the Community Development Division of the Georgia Power Company and a leader in early planning for development in Georgia, said "How are we going to accomplish anything if we planners don't sit down and plan together."

"It's time we all start together to get the maximum benefit out of the dollars we spend."

Mr. Hood, speaking to a group of community experts in a seminar at the University of Georgia, said conflicting federal legislation and involved, often varied, requirements of various federal agencies greatly complicate the problems of planning.

"The problem has gotten so big we don't know yet how to handle it," he said, "but when a community looking for development aid from federal sources finds a different set of rules everywhere it turns, it is time for coordination."

"I suggest we start at the bottom and work up. Start with the cities, then the counties, the states and finally the federal government. Maybe this way we can establish communication and end this confusion in community development."

Amen!

histories for self support through the use of service charges. We would also suggest that the low cost loans be made available for the indirect or related airport needs not now authorized under FAA. This would include automobile parking facilities, access roads, terminal to town transit right-of-way, long range future use land acquisition, and other airport operation support facilities.

With the adoption of these two plans, the user service charge and the loan corporation, it is our opinion this should relieve up to two thirds of the present grants-in-aid appropriations, and it is my plea that the remaining \$25 million per year be used by FAA exclusively for safety research.

In closing Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you again for accepting my testimony and for your attention. To provide a more complete record of the general position of the National League of Cities on aviation I submit with this report a copy of our new national policy on airports adopted at the League's annual Congress in Boston earlier this month.

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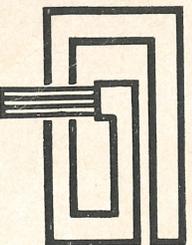
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## MUNICIPAL NEWS SUMMARY

*Continued from page 16*

direction of Chairman, Councilman Irby Harris, the Fort Payne Airport Board is making a \$23,000 improvement to their City Airport. . . . *Mayor Hugh Herring* and his City Attorney Ralph Paul have been assured that money will be available in the amount of \$250,000 for a loan from HUD to construct their new municipal building on the old Geneva County Court Square. . . . It was a red letter day for *Mayor Dan Mobley* and members of his Guin Council when delivery was made of a brand new, fully equipped fire truck, recently. . . . *Mayor L. P. Mullins* and his Council at Elba have established a house numbering system and given city residents 60 days within which to comply.

*Evergreen's* annexation by local act in the Regular Session increases their corporate limits from 6.5 square miles to 16 square miles and will increase their population by 500. . . . *Mayor James Bailey* and his Council at Leeds are busily engaged in a street widening, beautification and Christmas decoration program. . . . *Mayor Claude Denson* and his Council at Lineville recently adopted a curfew ordinance. . . . *Mayor W. D. Moore* was a happy man when delivery of a new fire truck was recently made to Livingston. . . . The City of *Marion* has adopted a 1¢ sales tax to be effective October 1. . . . *Dadeville* has increased its cigarette tax to 3¢ per package.

*Demopolis* has adopted an ordinance to prohibit the transporting of loaded rifles, shotguns, carbines or other firearms in automobiles. . . . *Bessemer* has adopted an ordinance designating persons authorized to approve appearance bonds for persons arrested, providing the amount and circumstances under which persons arrested shall be entitled to bond. . . . *Atmore* has strengthened its ordinance regulating crop dusting and other low flying airplanes over city limits. . . . *Bayou La Batre* has adopted an ordinance making it an offense to litter the waters of Bayou La Batre. . . . Parking continues to be a problem everywhere.

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### *League Services*

During the past month our League staff has answered some 145 special inquiries over and above Legislative and routine, recurring activities.

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL JOURNAL • September, 1967

## JUST THE FACTS MA'AM

*Continued from page 11*

Banks — Mrs. Elizabeth Derrill, Councilwoman  
Birmingham — Miss Nina Miglionico, Councilwoman  
Brighton — Mrs. Christine Green, Councilwoman  
Brownville — Miss Sarah E. Asbury, Miss Comer Mae Stone and Mrs. Evie Walden, Councilwomen  
Brundidge — Mrs. Lillian M. Johnston, Commissioner and October 2, 1967 will become Mayor  
Cardiff — Mrs. Sybil E. English, Councilwoman  
Carrville — Mrs. Mary C. Haynes, Councilwoman  
Centre — Mrs. Lilian White, Councilwoman  
Cherokee — Mrs. Frances DeGraw, Councilwoman  
Cordova — Mrs. Exminer Fine, Councilwoman  
Emola — Mrs. Sennie T. Capshaw, Councilwoman  
Fairfield — Mrs. Helen M. Jenkins, Councilwoman  
Gordon — Mrs. Lois M. Lee and Mrs. Betty Tomlinson, Councilwomen  
Greenville — Mrs. Kitty Reid, Councilwoman  
Gulf Shores — Mrs. Vada Baldwin, Councilwoman  
Hammondville — Mrs. Brownie A. Tuttle, Mayor; Mrs. Vesta Hawkins and Mrs. Essie Downer, Councilwomen  
Leeds — Miss Jane Culbreth, Councilwoman  
Linden — Mrs. Dorothy Aydelott, Councilwoman  
Lowndesboro — Mrs. Ernest Browder, Councilwoman  
Maplesville — Mrs. Martha Alice Cowan, Councilwoman  
Moulton — Mrs. Emogene Stephenson, Councilwoman  
Ozark — Mrs. Etta C. Novak, Councilwoman  
Pickensville — Mrs. Virginia Ezelle, Councilwoman  
Slocomb — Mrs. Betty Childress, Councilwoman  
Thomaston — Mrs. Mabel W. Newton, Councilwoman  
Triana — Mrs. Jesse J. Bennett, Councilwoman  
Vincent — Mrs. Virginia Sharbutt, Mayor  
Waverly — Mrs. J. L. Slocomb, Mayor; Mrs. W. M. Mayberry and Mrs. M. H. Branner, Councilwomen

It is my hope to stimulate thought concerning women in policy-making positions and to assist you in achieving this goal. If we are to fulfill our obligations as citizens, then we must accept the responsibility of service in these positions. If BPW is to provide for leadership, growth of members and attainment of our basic objectives as a Federation, then we must aim for the policy-making positions.

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