



**HISTORY**  
**OF**  
**ST. LOUIS COUNTY**  
**MUNICIPAL LEAGUE**

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OF THE  
ST. LOUIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Founded: July 17, 1918

By Charles W. Sisler

St. Louis County Municipal League  
7900 Forsyth Clayton, Missouri 63105

May, 1986

## PREFACE

This is the first time that a history of the St. Louis County Municipal League has been compiled. We are indebted to the author, Charles W. (Bill) Sisler, for his energy and his enthusiasm in preparing this record of activities of the St. Louis County Municipal League. Mr. Sisler, an Alderman in the City of Crestwood, spent many hours going through old minute books, newsletters and files of the St. Louis County Municipal League as well as newspaper files and interviews with persons previously associated with the organization.

We hope that this booklet will be useful to interested citizens, municipal officials, and historical researchers in developing an understanding of the history and growth of the St. Louis County Municipal League

Natalie Rullkoetter  
Executive Director

## Prologue

The St. Louis County Municipal League was organized on July 17, 1918, and functioned for thirteen years under a vaguely worded constitution, a document that might be termed a blunderbuss mandate for a large variety of League activities.

Officials representing seven municipalities in a large, mostly rural county formed the League at a time when conditions were somewhat unsettled. In July, 1918, the nation was at war. Four million seven hundred twenty-five thousand citizens had been mobilized into the armed forces, and 2,500,000 of this number were in Europe. At the moment, five American divisions were facing Von Hindenburg's Imperial German Army which was engaged in a mighty offensive campaign to break through the allied lines and capture Paris.

In Jefferson City, the Governor had recently appointed a commission to study the need for revisions to the existing state constitution, or if revision would not suffice, to recommend that a new constitution be drafted for submission to the voters. County and city officials all across the state were concerned over recommendations that the Constitutional Commission might offer. Would the power of city governments be enhanced or lessened? How might the relationship between municipal and county government be changed?

Officials of cities in St. Louis County for a number of years had suffered frustration over the fact that the state legislature met and created statutes affecting municipalities without substantive input from the municipal level. Several of these officials had begun to think that cities must begin to work together if more favorable results were to be attained in this area.

There was another area where concerted action might work. The State Public Service Commission regulated rates charged by the gas, electric, and water utility companies. Rates so determined, affected alike all municipalities served by these companies. The Commission seemed to give little credence to testimony by a few municipal officials on rate matters when the majority of cities were not represented at the hearings. A stronger voice was needed.

Three judges elected to the county court administered the affairs of all unincorporated county areas (about 92 percent of the total area in 1918). The court had no planning or zoning powers, provided minimal police protection (a sheriff and his deputies), and no fire protection. Criminal justice was administered by a prosecutor and a circuit court. There was a county engineer responsible to the county court for building and maintaining roads in unincorporated areas, but county roads extending through municipalities were built and maintained by the cities. In 1918, there were approximately four hundred and fifty miles of dirt roads, and about one hundred miles of macadamized, rock, or gravel roads in existence.

About a dozen cities had been incorporated in the County by 1918. There were a few villages as well (which in time would grow and acquire city status). Cities had the power to tax without the power to zone, power to provide both police and fire protection, and power to build and maintain streets.

Problems existed at all levels of government. City officials were beginning to see that most of these problems might be solved by frank discussion and cooperative effort. These officials had met informally from time to time to discuss such an effort, for they realized that only the state legislature at this time could provide solutions to county and local problems.

### The Beginning

On a July morning in 1918, John H. Kinealy, the Mayor of Ferguson, sat in his law office and read the morning paper with satisfaction. The news was good. American divisions supported by French Moroccan troops, had stopped the German advance at a town called Chateau Thierry, mounted a counter attack, and were driving the enemy back onto their own soil. The war would end soon, and our boys would be coming home. So, thought John H. Kinealy, the mayors must get together and find some answers to problems that are coming.

Then the mayor turned to the inside pages and read a story that revealed an audit of the St. Louis County Gas Company which surely would wring approval of a rate hike from the Public Service Commission. He reached for his telephone. The first entry of many minute books compiled by the St. Louis County Municipal League, recorded the result of the conversations:

"A group of gentlemen, composed of the mayors and city attorneys of the municipalities of Kirkwood, Webster Groves, Maplewood, Clayton, Richmond Heights, University City, and Ferguson, met socially on July 17, 1918, in the City of St. Louis, and on this occasion, other matters were discussed, and a municipal league was organized, to be composed of the mayors, city attorneys, and city engineers of all cities in the county, and also the county judges, prosecuting attorney, and county engineer."

Mayor Kinealy was elected first president of the newly founded League of St. Louis County Municipalities. Clayton City Attorney, C.C. Wolff, was elected secretary. The final entry of these first minutes of the League records the first action assignment:

"Upon motion, made and carried, the city attorneys and city engineer (shall) meet on Friday, July 19, 1918, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Mayor Kinealy's office in the Granite Building, City of St. Louis, for the purpose of discussing the audit recently made by the St. Louis County Gas Company, and the secretary is instructed to notify the prosecuting attorney and county engineer to be present at the meeting."

We list here the names and titles of those who attended that first League meeting because they are, in a sense, the League's founding fathers.

C.C. Wolff, City Attorney, Clayton; John H. Kinealy, Mayor, and John A. Dowdell, City Attorney, Ferguson; Robert C. Powell, City Attorney, Kirkwood; M.G. Fink, Mayor, and M.F. O'Brien, City Attorney, Maplewood; J.N. Jenson, Mayor, and Mr. Hamilton (no other identification given), City Attorney, Richmond Heights; August Heman, Mayor, and Walter Heimbuecher, City Engineer, University City; and John A. Nolan, City Attorney, Webster Groves.

From this seemingly inauspicious beginning would grow the strong and effective St. Louis County Municipal League that we know today.

The first permanent committee was a legislative committee appointed to draft, submit, and monitor bills affecting municipal problems and needs before the state legislature. Thus was fashioned the tool that has become so vital to municipal progress through the years.

Another standing committee was the utilities committee composed of city engineers which would address utility rates for many years.

The first assessment of dues was Twenty-five dollars per city.

The League constitution of 1920 restricted individual membership to mayors, city attorneys, and city engineers of member cities and villages.

### Monitoring Utility Rates

In a manner of speaking, the League got into the business of consumer advocacy at its very first meeting. The St. Louis County Gas Company had begun lobbying for increases in customer rates before the Public Service Commission in 1918 and the newly formed League took umbrage whenever the question of a new rate hike was mentioned. During the first eight years of the League's existence, the gas company's strategy seemed to emulate that of the fabled Duke of York by marching its army of lawyers and accountants up a very high hill of rate increases, and marching them down again under pressure that resulted in favorable action by the Public Service Commission.

After a time, gas company officials became conciliatory, and offered to cooperate directly with the League on rate adjustments. A compromise satisfactory to both sides was reached in 1926 that lasted through the depression years. In later years, the League would fight fare increases sought by the United Railroad and oppose rate increases sought by the County Water Company and Union Electric Company.

### Legislative Oversight

During its formative years, the League took on the task of preparing bills of importance to municipal governments, seeing that they were endorsed and introduced by the St. Louis County delegation to the legislature, monitoring their progress through the calendar, and lobbying legislators for their passage. Two instances will serve to illustrate the importance of this League activity:

1920 The League endorsed the concept of "Home Rule in Taxation," and lobbied mayors across the state to

secure signatures on a petition for a constitutional amendment which incorporated that concept.

1924 The League requested the legislature to pass a general zoning act, operative for the entire State of Missouri, permitting "each city, town or village, if it so desires to avail itself of the benefit of all provisions." This enabling act was eventually passed by the end of the decade, and zoning powers so indispensable to the operation of the city government today were thereby granted.

### Clashes with the County Court over Road Taxes

In 1911, the legislature had assessed on all properties in the county, incorporated as well as unincorporated, a tax of twenty five cents per \$100 of assessed valuation for building and maintaining roads and bridges.

The county court, custodian and disbursing officer to the cities of their share of the road tax fund, often considered that good intentions could set aside the letter of the law. The law specifically stipulated that the court must disburse annually to the cities sixty five percent of the tax on property collected within their boundaries. And the county court always intended to follow the mandate, or so it reported each time the League, at the request of short-changed cities, formally would request prompt payment. When these requests were made and publicized, the court would disburse from ten to forty percent of the amount due, but seldom the full amount.

During the depression years, the administration in Washington had established a Civil Works Administration to tackle the serious problem of unemployment. At the time, cities of the nation were required to provide a portion of funding for CWA programs of local benefit, and many of the League cities were short of cash. On April 12, 1934, the League adopted a resolution that showed in detail the road fund money due each city from St. Louis County for the year 1933, cited once more the legality of the debt, and demanded payment in full. Payment was made in full that year.

Argument over disbursement to cities of their portion of the road tax fund would continue for years. Attempts would be made by the county to have funding provisions

declared unconstitutional. Later on, the county would agree to placing the funds in a separate account from all other tax revenues, and this provided some measure of relief to the cities. But by September 1934, the League was convinced that the problem had no permanent solution under present county management. At this meeting, the League president appointed a committee to consider the question of reorganization of the government of St. Louis County. The issue was not resolved until the county's form of government changed in 1950.

Figures contained in April 12, 1934, Resolution

CITY	TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION	25¢--1933 ROAD AND BRIDGE TAX	65% REFUND TO CITIES
Kirkwood	\$ 8,178,158	\$ 20,445.39	\$ 13,289.50
Glendale	2,068,860	5,172.15	3,361.90
Oakland	881,426	2,203.56	1,432.32
Webster Groves	16,685,115	41,712.78	27,113.31
Shrewsbury	1,646,202	4,115.50	2,675.08
Maplewood	10,031,670	25,079.17	16,301.46
Richmond Heights	11,005,239	27,513.09	17,883.51
Clayton	22,577,116	56,442.79	36,687.81
University City	39,263,894	98,159.73	63,803.82
Ferguson	3,162,174	7,905.43	5,138.53
Valley Park	800.373	2,000.00	1,300.60
Brentwood	3,137,314	7,843.28	5,098.13
St. Ferdinand	448.773	1,121.93	729.25
Deer Creek	2,254,735	5,636.84	3,663.94
Ladue	4,320,449	10,801.12	7,020.73
McKnight	8,870,005	4,675.01	3,038.76
Rock Hill	1,076,407	2,691.02	1,749.16
Huntleigh	535,880	1,339.70	870.80
Olivette	1,319,205	3,298.01	2,143.71
Bridgeton	63,365	158.41	102.97
	<b>\$131,326,360</b>	<b>\$ 328,314.91</b>	<b>\$213,405.29</b>

## Reorganization

When Edwin F. Stockho, Mayor of Clayton, became President of The League in 1930, one of his first acts was appointment of a committee of city attorneys to study the need for revision of the league bylaws. Within a matter of months, the committee reported that the constitution under which the League had functioned for thirteen years was vague and non-explicit as to League powers, authority, and scope of activity. A new constitution and bylaws should be drawn up. Also the League had never been registered, with the State of Missouri, as a corporation.

On October 22, 1931, the constitution and bylaws were adopted, and with court approval, the St. Louis County League of Municipalities was incorporated as a non-profit, non-partisan, non-political organization. The Articles of Association and accompanying bylaws thus adopted contained explicitly-stated League functions, and agreed upon channels for League activity.

League membership had increased from the original seven municipalities in 1918 to eighteen municipalities in 1931.

Annual League dues for each affiliated municipality were assessed at two cents for each one thousand dollars of assessed valuation, with a fifty dollar minimum fee. The League was empowered to buy, lease, or engage land, buildings, or rooms for organizational purposes. The term of the League President was limited to one year.

The League's first (part time) Executive Secretary, Glen Mohler, was elected and awarded a salary of fifty dollars per month.

## The Depression

An early instance in which the League recognized the existence of the depression occurred on January 13, 1933, when the League president announced that the purpose of the meeting was to consider and act upon the situation created by the failure of certain banks in St. Louis County. Action that followed consisted of adoption of a resolution that began:

"WHEREAS, the League of Municipalities of St. Louis County recognizes the emergency now facing the

the banking institutions of our County due entirely to an unwarranted lack of public confidence...."

and continues with the THEREFORE:

"Be it resolved that the League of Municipalities of St. Louis County endorses the resolution adopted by the banking institutions of St. Louis County on January 12, 1933, reading as follows: "Resolved, that the withdrawals of savings accounts be subject to and in accordance with the contracts of the various banks as set forth in their savings pass books, which generally provide that the banks demand a thirty day notice in writing of intention to withdraw sums amounting to \$100.00 or less and a sixty day like notice of intent to withdraw sums exceeding \$100."

For a number of years after March 4, 1933, the League would become intimately involved in the execution of massive public works and relief programs that would provide jobs for people of its cities.

On June 5, 1933, the League President appointed a five person public works committee to act in an advisory capacity to the municipalities in obtaining federal aid and to represent the League in negotiations with federal and state authorities. An Industrial Rehabilitation and Public Works law was being enacted by the congress, and funds would be available from the federal government to assist in the construction of streets, sewers, buildings, parks, and other improvements. Federal funds would be channeled to the cities through the state public works committee and cities must make a survey of their needs, fill out applications for funds and forward them to Jefferson City for processing. The League committee coordinated local effort and expedited the process.

In October 1933, the chairman of the subcommittee of the St. Louis County Committee for Business Recovery appeared before the League to discuss a bill being drafted for presentation to the Legislature enabling county sewer districts to be organized. The first such district would comprise all county territory east of Lindbergh Boulevard, and in that district would be constructed a sanitary sewer trunk system costing about five million dollars. Thirty percent of the cost would be financed by the federal government, the balance by a bond issue to be retired over a twenty year period by revenue from

a sewer tax on property lying within the district. Many jobs would be provided. The League voted to appropriate two thousand dollars of its funds to defray expenses of the County Sewer Committee, i.e., draftsmen and lawyers preparing a federal grant application. Although the bond issue was turned down by the voters, smaller sewer districts were formed later.

League minutes from 1933 through 1939 record actions such as petitioning the legislature to permit the payment of taxes in installments and to permit cities to buy up delinquent tax bills.

### The League and the War Effort

League action during the war years seems mundane and almost meaningless when compared with the heroics at Anzio and of D-Day in Europe, and the great smoking battles between fleets on the Coral Sea and Midway in the Pacific. But League activities with the world at war are typical of civilian activities across the nation, activities dealing with problems of civil defense and problems with regulations and dislocations brought to cities in a nation under siege.

On May 29, 1941, the League was informed that Mayor LaGuardia of New York had been appointed Chairman of the National Defense Committee and that Governor Donnell would likely appoint a similar committee in the state. The League President was authorized to communicate with Mayor LaGuardia and Governor Donnell to offer services of the League in this respect. A Civilian Defense Organization of St. Louis County was formed with League assistance later that year, and this volunteer group would cooperate with other groups formed for such specific assignments as scrap drives, black out procedures, air raid warnings and mobilization of police and fire departments in the event of war disaster.

The main thrust of League wartime activity was to help with problems where help was needed and to boost civilian morale by sponsoring participation in civil defense programs.

### The League Arbitrates a Labor Dispute

In the month of March, 1948, employees of the St. Louis Water Company threatened to strike if demands for a wage increase were not met. These employees were members of the American Federation of Labor Local 148, and although the union promised that water supplies would not be cut

off in the event of a strike, municipal officials were worried and asked the League to intervene.

The League responded by inviting both sides in the dispute to appear at a public hearing on the matter to present arguments. Both sides agreed, and on March 22, 1948, following a thorough and at times heated discussion of the issues as presented, the League offered its services to arbitrate the matter, and the offer was accepted.

Findings were presented to the governor and the State Board of Mediation in April, 1948, and the matter was settled with acceptance by the union of a five cents per hour across the board wage increase for all employees.

### Uniform Ordinances

A concern of League founders was the wide disparity in ordinances enacted by municipalities. Since the early years there have been calls for all cities to bring their ordinances into compliance with model ordinances. While uniformity among municipalities has yet to be achieved, the League's first success was agreement to a uniform tax on gasoline among the cities.

Another early concern was the purity and quality of milk being sold by dairies within the various municipalities. The League proposed uniform ordinances across the county that would prohibit the watering of milk and require conformance to standards of bacterial levels.

The League continued its quest for uniformity in city law by proposing adoption of uniform ordinances covering traffic, dog catchers, mosquito control, smoke abatement, undertaker licensing, taxicabs, taverns, and others that crop up unexpectedly in the League's minutes through the years.

In 1940, the Master Plumbers Association requested League help in compiling a master plumbing code that might be adopted by the various county municipalities in conformity with standard installation practices and inspection procedures. The League Plumbing Code Committee, composed of city engineers, worked for a number of years and produced a masterpiece. The codes were offered for sale to the cities at a dollar and fifty cents per copy. During the early and middle 1940's, similar committees produced a Master Building Code, and a Master Electrical Code.

## Garbage and Trash Disposal

The average family of four generates nearly two tons of trash a year. In simpler times, all of this waste accumulation could be hauled to the town or city dump or deposited on the nearest vacant lot. Garbage disposal was another matter controlled by ordinance. Housewives collected their egg shells, pan drippings, potato peelings, bones and table scraps, coffee grounds, and other kinds of garbage in a metal can with a lid. The man of the house then hauled the can to the city hog lot where a garbage contractor emptied the garbage into containers where it was mixed with bran and water as needed, and fed to the pigs. When the pigs were fattened enough by such epicurean delights he hauled them off to the stockyards, bringing back a truckload of lean shoats to continue the process. The city paid him for his services. But the simple life gave way to progress. The League meeting of February 26, 1953, was devoted to a discussion of an impending crisis in the matter of garbage disposal. Officials of the county health department informed the members assembled that a "hog disease had developed and that the stock yards and health departments had placed an embargo on garbage fed hogs; the probabilities are that the garbage dump situation will become acute before the summer months are past, since the feeding of garbage to hogs may be prohibited."

The cities were cautioned that they should begin to take some action to secure some other means of garbage disposal immediately. The City of Jennings had experimented successfully with collection of trash and garbage in the city at periodic intervals, hauling it to an area outside the city limits, depositing it in excavations, and covering it with soil. This news caused the League officials to order the League Health Committee to meet with the County Council to draft and expedite legislation adopting the Jennings method of disposal.

Scavenging of garbage, a method of disposal that had existed in America since colonial days became a thing of the past.

To this day, the St. Louis County Municipal League continues to contend with the problem of solid waste disposal as the landfills in turn, become obsolete.

## Viability of Local Government is Challenged

In the 1950's urbanization of the county was moving along rapidly. In St. Louis County, there were people with a theory for better government, a plan for change, who were itching to tinker with the machinery of local government. Their feeling was that ninety-seven municipalities, each protective of its own turf, and each with taxing powers, could not possibly deal with county-wide problems, and that the county government was hampered in its attempts to coordinate its programs because of municipal boundaries.

Two attempts were made to reform the government structure of St. Louis City and County. In 1959 the League appointed a special committee on City/County Cooperation to work with a board of freeholders. They were to study and recommend a plan which would be beneficial to St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and the municipalities in the County. Initial plans for a merger of the city and the county had met with considerable resistance, so a "District Plan" was developed which would retain municipal boundaries along with most services provided by the municipalities. The new district government would have authority over area-wide services such as traffic regulations, mass transportation, sewer and drainage services, and coordination service for police information and communication.

At a special meeting on October 15, 1959, the League unanimously opposed the District Plan. Voters in the city and county rejected the plan a few weeks later.

A new attempt to reorganize area government was discussed in 1961. The "Borough Plan" was a proposed state constitutional amendment to consolidate St. Louis City and County. It would do away with all municipalities to form a new urban county, which would be divided into twenty-two boroughs and would be governed by an elected mayor and forty-four legislators.

In November 1961, the League voted unanimously to oppose the Borough Plan. Municipal leaders volunteered their time to speak to various groups, both local and outstate, urging opposition to the plan. Donations were solicited to place ads with the media urging the public to vote against the proposal. A County League resolution

opposing the Borough Plan was submitted at the Missouri Municipal League's 1962 Conference where it was approved by a two hundred to one vote. Statewide voters overwhelmingly defeated the issue in November, 1962.

#### Modern History - 70's and 80's

By the early 1970's the St. Louis County Municipal League was actively involved in a number of major activities. As government became more complex, the scope of the League necessarily broadened.

In the 1970's the League began lobbying for state funding for storm water control projects in St. Louis County. State funds combined with funds available from the St. Louis Metropolitan Sewer District and county municipalities were vital in solving many storm water problems over a number of years. That effort continues today.

In the late 1970's the League organized a Building Code Advisory Committee to establish building codes for adoption by St. Louis County and the municipalities in the county. The recommendations of that committee were accepted by a majority of the municipalities in the county.

Also in the late 70's, the Municipal League formed a committee to evaluate the potential of a trash to energy program, which would have been operated by Bi-State Development Agency, in cooperation with Union Electric, who developed the program. No such program for St. Louis County has yet been instituted. Landfills are filling up rapidly and these and other alternatives are still being investigated.

In the last several years, the items on the League's agenda have been many and varied - retention of Lambert Airport as a site of the St. Louis regions's major airport, institution of the St. Louis County area wide emergency 911 system, enactment of federal revenue sharing and its continuation, handicapped parking regulations and designation and enforcement of special handicapped areas, cable television franchising, distribution of sales tax revenue in St. Louis County and various proposals for changes in the annexation and incorporation laws as they apply in St. Louis County.

Some activities seem to have changed little since the early years of the League. The Municipal League is still proposing uniform ordinances and seeking methods of solving the problem of solid waste disposal.

A continuing major objective of the League is presenting the needs of municipalities to county and state governing bodies and agencies. After the membership formulates its legislative policies, the League represents municipalities before the General Assembly and assures that municipal concerns are communicated to legislators.

The unified efforts of municipal officials have resulted in numerous statutory and constitutional revisions of continuing benefit to municipalities.

#### Leading the League

##### League Presidents

1918 John H. Kinealy, Mayor of Ferguson  
1919 John H. Kinealy, Mayor of Ferguson  
1920 August Heman, Mayor of University City  
1921 John H. Kinealy, Mayor of Ferguson  
1922 John H. Kinealy, Mayor of Ferguson  
1923 John H. Kinealy, Mayor of Ferguson  
1924 Warren C. Flynn, Mayor of University City  
1925 Warren C. Flynn, Mayor of University City  
1926 Eugene Burks, Mayor of Maplewood  
1927 Eugene D. Ruth, Mayor of University City  
1928 Eugene D. Ruth, Mayor of University City  
1929 William O. Reeder, Mayor of Deer Creek  
1930 Edwin F. Stockho, Mayor of Clayton  
1931 Edwin F. Stockho, Mayor of Clayton  
1932 Edwin F. Stockho, Mayor of Clayton  
1933 J.B. Chipman, Mayor of Webster Groves  
1934 B.W. LaTourette, Mayor of Richmond Heights  
1935 Charles A. Shaw, Mayor of Clayton  
1936 David L. Millar, Mayor of University City  
1937 Walter R. Douglas, Mayor of Brentwood  
1938 Boyle O. Rodes, Mayor of Ladue  
1939 Edwin F. Chapman, Mayor of Webster Groves  
1940 Frank Martini, Mayor of Maplewood  
1941 Matt C. Fogerty, Mayor of University City  
1942 Arthur F. Bangert, Mayor of Florissant  
1943 Alfred H. Kerth, Mayor of Clayton  
1944 Fred B. Jeske, Mayor of Ferguson  
1945 Boyle O. Rodes, Mayor of Ladue  
1945 A. J. Kinkel, Mayor of Shrewsbury

### League Presidents

1946 John D. Coffman, Mayor of Overland  
1947 Oscar Tuckett, Mayor of Brentwood  
1948 C. Kenneth Thies, Mayor of Clayton  
1949 H.A. Brockland, Mayor of Shrewsbury  
1950 Clarence H. Appel, Mayor of Webster Groves  
1951 Charles G. Duggan, Chairman of Trustees, Bel-Nor  
1952 Norman A. Myers, Mayor of Overland  
1953 Harold W. Cook, Mayor of Rock Hill  
1953 Lee M. Duggan, Mayor of Richmond Heights  
1954 A. Ray Parker, Mayor of Brentwood  
1955 Sterling P. Davidson, Jr., Mayor of Maplewood  
1956 Jule A. Schweig, Mayor of Clayton  
1957 Clement E. Helmsing, Mayor of Ferguson  
1958 Henry J. Deeken, Mayor of Olivette  
1959 Nathan B. Kaufman, Mayor of University City  
1960 Vincent A. Bayer, Mayor of Greendale  
1961 F. William Human, Mayor of Clayton  
1962 Walter A. Lundholm, Chairman of Trustees, Normandy  
1963 Gus O. Nations, Mayor of Webster Groves  
1964 Harry B. Wells, Mayor of Moline Acres  
1965 Paul T. Koenig, Mayor of Crestwood  
1966 William J. Hedley, Mayor of Clayton  
1967 Norman A. Myers, Mayor of Overland  
1968 Edwin T. Wright, Mayor of Brentwood  
1969 Raymond S. Zielinski, Mayor of Bellefontaine Neighbors  
1970 Robert Wehner, Mayor of Shrewsbury  
1971 John Brawley, Mayor of Ferguson  
1972 Harold L. Dielmann, Mayor of Creve Coeur  
1973 John W. Cooper, Jr., Mayor of Webster Groves  
1974 James C. Laflin, Mayor of Clayton  
1975 Howard L. George, Mayor of Manchester  
1976 Vernon L. Meckfessel, Mayor of Northwoods  
1976 Ronald D. Taylor, Mayor of Berkeley  
1977 Robert A. Heimsch, Mayor of Des Peres  
1978 Jo Curran, Councilwoman, Florissant  
1979 Charles Klamon, Mayor of Warson Woods  
1980 William Tharp, Mayor of Jennings  
1981 James J. Eagan, Mayor of Florissant  
1982 Lawrence Lieberman, Councilmember, University City  
1983 Patricia A. Killoren, Mayor of Crestwood  
1984 Roger C. Zimmermann, Mayor of Glendale  
1985 Mollie C. Rickey, Councilwoman, Hazelwood  
1986 Karl G. Odenwald, Alderman, Shrewsbury

### Executive Secretaries

1918 - 1922	C.C. Wolff, City Attorney, Clayton
1923 - 1926	Robert C. Powell, City Attorney, Kirkwood
1927 - 1931	Joseph H. Grand, City Attorney, University City
1932 - 1934	Glen Mohler, City Attorney, Clayton
1935	Alva C. Trueblood, City Attorney, Webster Groves
1936	J.C. Hoester, Jr., City Attorney, Kirkwood
1937	Marvin Boisseau, City Attorney, University City
1938	R. Bruce Snow, City Attorney, St. Ferdinand
1939	Clarence A. Peterson, City Attorney, Arbor Terrace
1940	John A. Nolan, City Attorney, Webster Groves
1941	Fred M. Switzer, Jr., City Attorney, Ladue
1942	Malcolm L. Bartley, City Attorney, Brentwood
1943	Richard K. Nalley, City Attorney, Rock Hill
1944	Glen Mohler, City Attorney, Clayton
1945	Marvin Boisseau, City Attorney, University City
1946	Louis H. Robertson, City Attorney, Richmond Heights
1947	John Torrey Berger, City Attorney, Kirkwood
1948	John W. Giesecke, City Attorney, Glendale
1949	Louis H. Robertson, City Attorney, Richmond Heights
1950	Clarence A. Peterson, City Attorney, Pine Lawn
1951	Gerald L. Seegers, City Attorney, Rock Hill
1952	David J. Tompkins, City Attorney, Webster Groves
1953	Orlie F. Underwood, City Attorney, Shrewsbury
1954	Floyd D. Stewart, City Attorney, St. John
1955	John F. Nangle, City Attorney, Brentwood
1956	F. William Human, City Attorney, Clayton
1957 - 1969	Norman J. Ulbright (Full Time Position)

### Executive Directors

1970	A.J. Wilson
1971 - 1976	Donald E. Clark
1977 - 1983	Don P. Moschenross
1984 - 1990	Natalie Rullkoetter