[redacted]

$ $ $ [redacted] $ $ $

[redacted]
Chatfield, MN 55923
[redacted]

[redacted]
Austin, MN 55912
[redacted]

November 29, 1993

C-SPAN
Attn: Susan Kiley, Viewer Services Dept.
400 North Capitol Suite 650
Washington D.C. 20001

[redacted]

Susan,

Viewers often call in and say, "Thank God" for C-SPAN or make some other statement reflective of their appreciation for C-SPAN'S existence. You seem to deliver the ideas and information 'we' can't get anyplace else; a service which seems to be of vital importance to Americans.

I am hoping that C-SPAN might provide a forum to shed light on a subject representative of a little know concern that represents the greatest potential danger confronting our American way of life today.

Enclosed are some materials to familiarize the decision makers at C-SPAN.

As in my request of February 15, 1993, I am asking that C-SPAN consider providing the American people with the opportunity to hear about this problem and the potential solution. You informed me that ALL letters are reviewed. I never got an answer before. I hope I will get an answer this time one way or the other.

Although this may appear to be a problem of historical proportion, a solution is at hand in the MONEY REFORM ACT (enclosed) which was hand-delivered this year to every U.S. Congressman and Senator along with 1.8 million petition signatures gathered this year nationwide.

Awaiting your reply, I am

[redacted]

Austin,MN. 55912

* * * HUGE *'UNPAYABLE'* DEBT * * *

Federal Government Debt	4 Trillion
Off Budget & Contingent Liabilities of Fed. Govt.	11 Trillion
Business Debt	4 Trillion
Mortgage Debt	3.5 Trillion
Consumer Non Mortgage Debt	0.8 Trillion
Local Government Debt	0.8 Trillion
Estimated Total Public and Private Debt	24.21 Trillion

* * * TOO LITTLE MONEY * * *

America's Total Spendable Money
1 Trillion
America's Total Liquidity
5 Trillion

THE ROOT OF OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Rising debts and increasing bankruptcies are the result of Congress suspending the FREE coinage of metals-INTO MONEY-and switching us to bank credits as our medium of exchange. These acts converted Our nation from a wealth monetary system, where people created money for society's benefit through the fruits of their labor, to a monetary system, where now *ALL MONEY IS LOANED INTO CIRCULATION AS AN INTEREST-BEARING DEBT. SINCE THIS SYSTEM ONLY CREATES THE PRINCIPAL AND NEVER THE INTEREST, THE DEBT IS ALWAYS GREATER THAN THE MONEY SUPPLY.* This fraudulently created debt forces American citizens to borrow constantly so the system can function. Eventually, the process becomes unworkable as society, mortgaged to the hilt, can no longer afford to borrow. This debt creates extreme stress for us as we struggle to meet impossible money obligations. The results are: lay-offs, family breakdown, increased drug and alcohol use, an increase in crime and a general moral breakdown.

HOW COULD THIS BE ??

Russell L. Munk, Assistant General Counsel, U.S. Treasury explains it well. He wrote,

"New money is created by offering loans to customers. A private commercial bank. . .can make roughly six dollars in loans for every one dollar in reserve. . .It simply makes book entries for its loan customers saying "you have a deposit of six dollars with us." Since the bank owns the new money while the customer has merely borrowed the money the bank does indeed get the benefit of the new money. . . .money for paying interest on borrowed money comes from the same source as other money comes from. . ."

Bank credit money is only created as loan principal. The interest is never created. Money is extinguished when loans are repaid. This system of money creation forces Americans to borrow constantly so the system can function. The debt increases without limit for the Federal government (national debt) local, county, state governments, business and individuals! It is *mathematically impossible* to pay off *all* the debt, both *principal and interest*, because the *interest is never brought into existence*. The debt must constantly compound or the interest must be paid through bankruptcy with property.

THE SOLUTION TO OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

America can only return to a productive, prosperous, sound economy when we convert to a wealth monetary system whereby *all money is created as a wealth to the people through their labor combined with the raw resources of the earth.* This was the principle behind gold and silver, when individuals could take gold or silver bullion to the mint, have it weighed, assayed and stamped into coins (money) FREE. They SPENT that money into circulation DEBT FREE. The fastest way to convert to a wealth monetary system is *to mint or print a medium of exchange that only becomes legal tender when SPENT into circulation for building and maintaining infrastructure*, a benefit to every American. This medium of exchange, a symbol of our nation's WEALTH must be SPENT into circulation, DEBT FREE as payment for goods and services delivered.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS TO YOU?

- Your dollar would buy more
- Lower Prices
- Higher Employment
- Lower Taxes
- Excellent roads and bridges
- No Inflation
- Cleaner environment
- Healthier living
- Higher Standard of Living

A LEGISLATIVE PLAN!

"THE MONEY REFORM ACT"

The MRA *will not* effect your bank's check clearing functions or your bank's ability to hold your savings and loan that savings to its customers.

The MRA *will not* provide for an immediate return to gold and silver coin as set forth in Article 1 Section 10 and the Coinage Act of 1792. The known extracted gold and silver supply is not great enough to satisfy our economic needs at this time.

The MRA *will* provide a way to go back to gold and silver coin if desired after the present indebtedness is dealt with.

The MRA *will* fulfill the Constitution's spirit and intent by monetizing labor used to extract and refine natural resources and convert them into valuable assets (public infrastructure); *convert our medium of exchange from an interest bearing representation of* DEBT *to an interest free representation of* WEALTH; eliminate fractional reserve banking practices; build a foundation for real rather that imagined prosperity; *provide a way to repay all legitimate public and private debts*; prohibit anyone from receiving unearned and unjust windfall profits; resecure every American's right and ability to own property and control their destiny.

* Support the national political movement to **RESTRUCTURE** our **MONETARY SYSTEM**

1. Get a copy of the MONEY REFORM ACT.

Send $6.00 to:

[redacted]

Chatfield, MN 55923 — Austin, MN 55912

[redacted]

(Speaking engagements, books, videos, audios, available.)

2. Make copies and distribute.
3. Complete the Call to Action on the next panel. Mail it in an envelope to your U.S. Congressman.
4. Demand that he or she act immediately to restructure our money system. Tell them they have your support.
5. Demand written response detailing your Congressman's efforts & progress.
6. Get others to do the same.

You may mass produce and widely distribute this pamphlet.

* Sources – Debt and Money Supply
Presidents Economic Report to Congress, Jan. 1993
Congressional Budget Report to President, Jan. 1993
Economic Indicators, 1993

We, the people of the States united, hereby petition you, our U.S. Congressman, pursuant to the 1st Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, for redress of the following grievances:

- ever increasing national, public & private debt
- ever increasing tax burden
- alarming numbers of personal and corporate business failures and bankruptcies, which have caused unemployment, underemployment and extreme stress for We, the people, and have resulted in noticeable poverty and hopeless ness
- involuntary servitude of we the American people to the present monetary system

Wherefore, I respectfully demand for relief, that you,U.S.Congressman ______________________ work to restructure our national monetary system by supporting and passing the MONEY REFORM ACT or concepts thereof as proposed by the COALITION TO REFORM MONEY; said MONEY REFORM ACT having been hand delivered to every U.S. Congressman and Senator and mailed to the office of the President of the United States.

YOU HAVE MY SUPPORT !

Name (please print) ______________________

City, State ______________________

Signed ______________________

AMERICA!

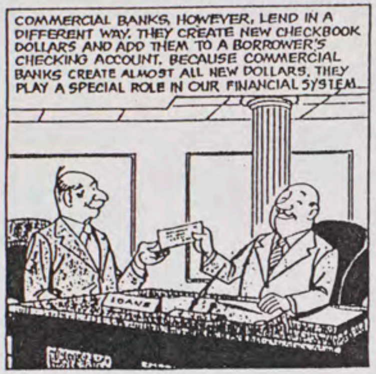
Let's Make Change

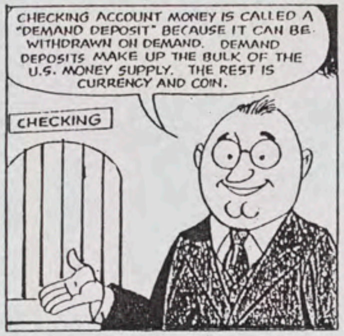
YOU

CAN MAKE IT HAPPEN!

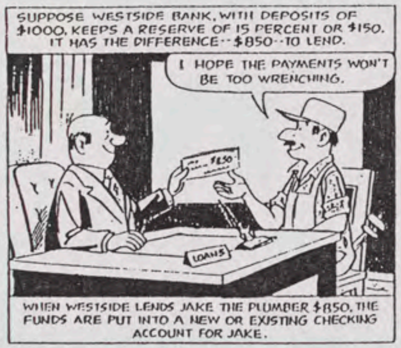
THIS IS A QUICK, SIMPLE 1ST AMENDMENT EDUCATIONAL TOOL TO INFORM AMERICANS AS TO THE ROOT CAUSE OF MOST OF OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND THE SOLUTION!

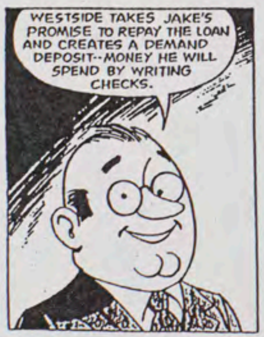
A. If the money supply is to be increased, money must be created. The Federal Reserve Board (or "the Fed" as it is often called) has several ways of allowing money to be created, but the actual creation of money always involves the extension of credit by private commercial banks

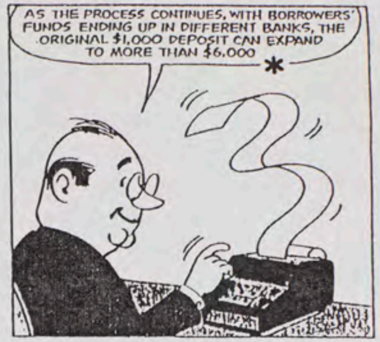




B. In both the goldsmith's practice and in modern banking, new money is created by offering loans to customers. A private commercial bank which has just received extra reserves from the Fed(by borrowing reserves for example) can make roughly six dollars in loans for every one dollar in reserves it obtains from the Fed. How does it get six dollars from one dollar? It simply makes book entries for its loan customers saying "you have a deposit of six dollars with us."







* at 10% A.P.R. TOTAL DEBT OF $6600.00!

* The DEBT is always greater than the money supply!

C. You may want to know whether the bank is the one getting the benefit of the new money, since the bank owns the new money while the customer has merely borrowed the money. The bank does indeed "get the benefit of the new money. (*The interest of the liened property.)

The CRITICAL MATHEMATICAL FLAW in this system which economists and bankers choose not to discuss is that IN THIS PROCESS, ONLY PRINCIPAL IS CREATED, NEVER THE INTEREST which must also be repaid for the system to work. The DEBT IS ALWAYS GREATER THAN THE MONEY SUPPLY! This 'SHORTFALL' or 'SPREAD' is the actual reason that prices, taxes and debt increase WITHOUT LIMIT for the Federal government (national debt), local, county, state governments, business and individuals! It is not a sign of bad management. The simple fact is that it is MATHEMATICALLY IMPOSSIBLE to pay off all the debt, BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, because the INTEREST IS NEVER BROUGHT INTO EXISTENCE! The INTEREST CAN ONLY BE PAID IN BANKRUPTCY WITH PROPERTY.

Department of the Treasury
Office of the General Counsel
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Munk,

Another point I need you to clarify is, if money is only created by extension of credit and a book entry, where does the money come from to pay interest on the borrowed money?

D.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON D.C. 20220 • JAN 6, 1983

Dear Mr. Dale:

This is in response to your letter of November 16, 1982

Money for paying interest on borrowed money comes from the same source as other money comes from.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald L. Munk

Assistant General Counsel
(International Affairs)

*This means you must borrow the INTEREST too!

WHAT CAN WE DO?

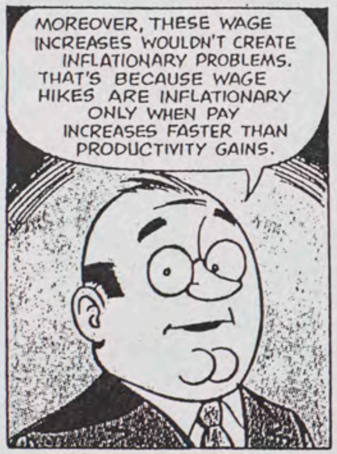
* THE *SOLUTION* TO OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEM

MONEY REFORM ACT

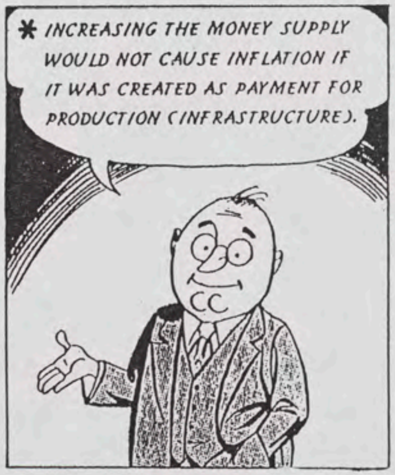
America can only return to a productive, prosperous, sound economy when we convert to a WEALTH monetary system whereby ALL money is created as a WEALTH to the people through their labor combined with the raw resources of the earth. This was the principle behind gold and silver, when Americans could take gold or silver bullion to the mint, have it weighed, assayed and stamped into coins (money) FREE. They SPENT that money into circulation DEBT FREE. The fastest way to convert to a WEALTH monetary system is to mint or print a medium of exchange that ONLY becomes legal tender when spent into circulation for building and maintaining infrastructure, a benefit to every American. This medium of exchange, a symbol of our nation's WEALTH must be SPENT into circulation, DEBT FREE as payment for goods and services delivered. What's the benefit to you?

* Higher standard of living.
* Lower Prices.
* Lower taxes.
* High employment
* Your dollar buys more.
* No Inflation.
* Affordable health care.
* Excellent roads & bridges

IF PRODUCTIVITY RISES, SO CAN WAGES.



* OR, said another way



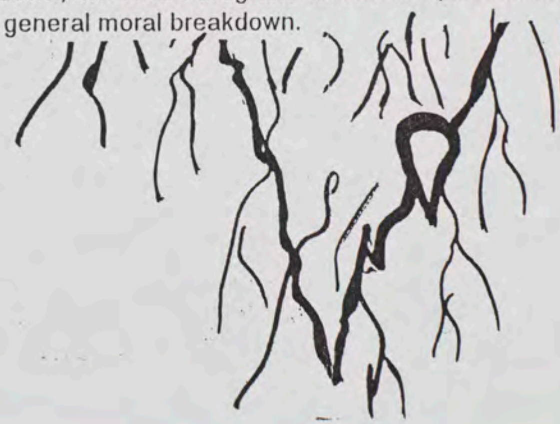
Lobby for passage of the MONEY REFORM ACT (MRA)

SOURCES:

1.A,B,C,D, Russell L. Munk, Dept. U.S. Treasury
2.CARTOONS, Fed.Reserve Bank N.Y. Story Banks/Inflation
3.ALL (*) CRM-Coalition to Reform Money

* THE *ROOT* OF OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Rising debts and increasing bankruptcies are the result of Congress suspending the free coinage of metals into money and switching us to bank credits as our medium of exchange. These acts converted Our nation from a wealth monetary system, where people created money for society's benefit through the fruits of their labor, to a monetary system, where ALL MONEY IS LOANED INTO CIRCULATION AS AN INTEREST BEARING DEBT. SINCE THIS SYSTEM ONLY CREATES THE PRINCIPAL AND NEVER THE INTEREST, THE DEBT IS ALWAYS GREATER THAN THE MONEY SUPPLY. This fraudulently created DEBT, when the interest is due, is always greater than the money supply. It forces Americans to borrow constantly so the system can function. Eventually, the process becomes unworkable as society, mortgaged to the hilt, can no longer afford to borrow. This debt creates extreme stress for people as they struggle to meet impossible money obligations, the results are layoffs, family breakdown, increased drug and alcohol use, an increase in crime and a general moral breakdown.



"There is no subtler, no surer means of overturning the existing basis of society than to DEBAUCH THE CURRENCY. The process engages all the hidden forces of economic law on the side of destruction, and it does it in a manner which only one in a million is able to diagnose." John Maynard Keynes: The Economic Consequences of Peace 1920

THIS MESSAGE REPRINTED FROM: **U.S. Senate document no. 23, page 102 1/24/39**
BY: **Mr. Robert Hemphill** For 8 years: Credit Manager of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

"If all the bank loans were paid no one would have a bank deposit and there would not be a dollar of coin or currency in circulation. This is a staggering thought. We are completely dependent on the commercial banks. **Someone has to borrow every dollar we have in circulation. If the banks create ample synthetic money we are prosperous;** if not, we starve. We are absolutely without a permanent money system. When one gets a complete grasp of the picture the tragic absurdity of our hopeless position is almost incredible, but there it is. It (the banking problem) is the most important subject intelligent persons can investigate and reflect upon. It is so important that **our present civilization may collapse unless it becomes widely understood and the defects remedied very soon."**

"Give me control over a nation's currency and I care not who makes its laws."
Baron M.A. Rothschild (1744-1812)

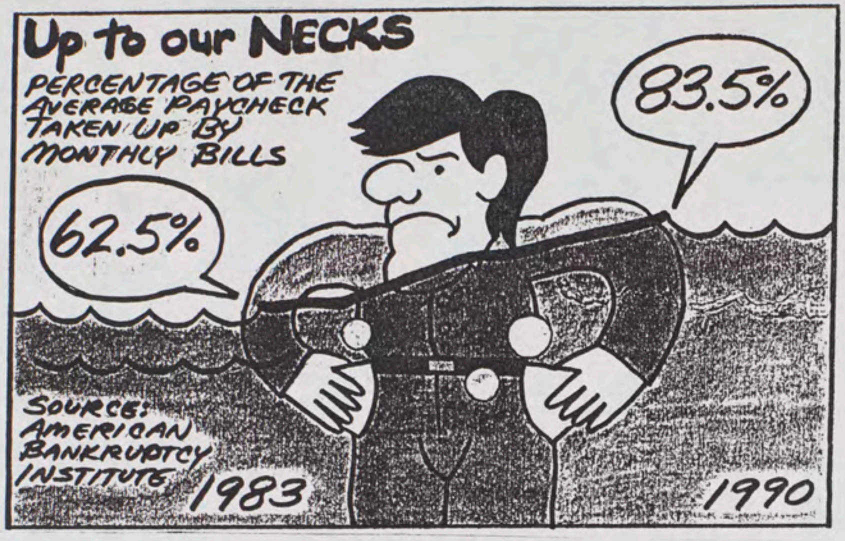
"Whoever controls the volume of money in any country is master of all its legislation and commerce."
President James Garfield (1831-1881)

THE

[redacted]

* INCLUDES: LETTER TO CONGRESS

* You may mass produce and widely distribute both



YOU CAN ESCAPE AMERICA'S BANKRUPTCY EARTHQUAKE
BY HELPING TO PREVENT IT! YOU MUST ACT NOW!

- GET A COPY AND MAKE COPIES OF *THE MONEY REFORM ACT*

Call or Write
($6.00 P/H inc.)
[redacted]
[redacted] Chatfield, MN 55923
[redacted] [redacted]

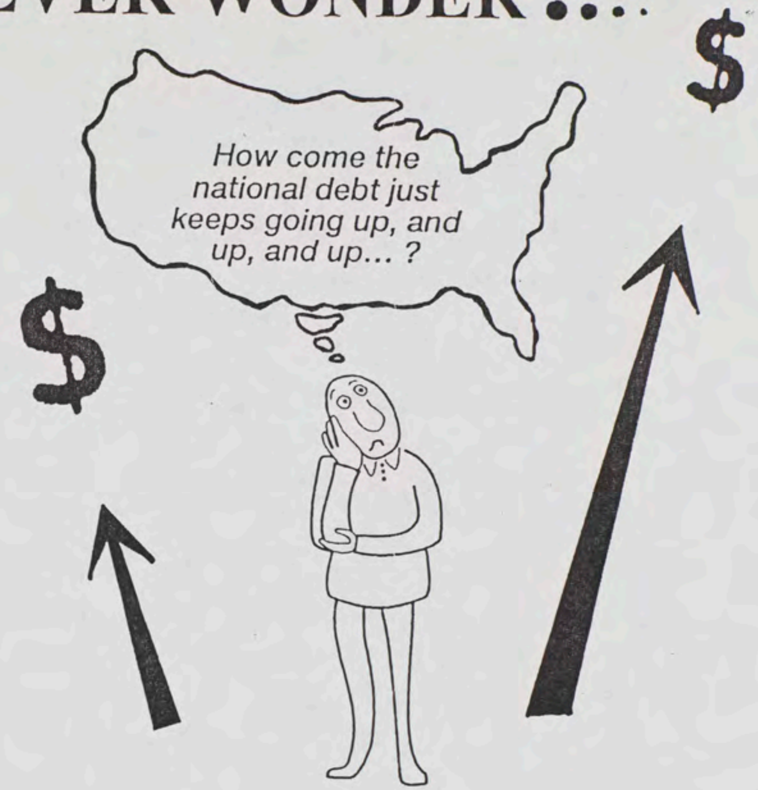
- CALL AND WRITE YOUR U.S. CONGRESSMAN, demand that Congress move immediately to restructure our nation's monetary system.
- SEND A CASH DONATION TO CRM so that we can get a team into WASHINGTON to explain the MONEY REFORM ACT face to face to our congressmen.

ACT NOW !! CALL AND WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

"To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards of men." Abraham Lincoln

Please copy and redistribute. PLEASE SEND A DONATION.

EVER WONDER . . . .



Have you ever really thought about:

1. *What do we actually use for money?*
2. *Who manufactures (creates) our money?*
3. *How does that money get into circulation so that you and I can use it?*

Is money really the same as wealth?

The Money Reform Act *

* Includes: Letter to Congress

$ $ $ [redacted] $ $ $

[redacted]
Chatfield, MN 55923
[redacted]

[redacted]
Austin, MN 55912
[redacted]

Dear Congressman:

Almost daily, we are informed by the news media of our nation's increasing debt, both public and private. Many Americans are becoming extremely alarmed over this enormous debt and the growing number of bankruptcies and business failures. Quite obviously, the dreadful reality of our nation's current economic debacle cannot be ignored.

In an effort to comprehend the spiralling growth of our nation's debt and the innumerable problems related to it, my associates and I conducted an extensive analysis of America's present monetary system. We commenced our investigation by seeking to answer three fundamental questions. They are as follows: (1) What is a "dollar"? (2) Where does a "dollar" come from? (3) How does a "dollar" get into circulation? We then compared the principles that undergird our nation's present monetary system with those found in the United States Constitution and other historically germane documents, such as the 1792 Coinage Act.

THE PRESENT MONEY PROBLEM

Economist John Maynard Keynes once said, "There is no subtler, no surer means of overturning the existing basis of society than to debauch the currency. The process engages all the hidden forces of economic law on the side of destruction, and does it in a manner which only one man in a million is able to diagnose."

Could it be that the basis of our once great American society has been overturned? This basis to which we allude centers around the most foundational right of private and real property ownership. It would appear that our current plight and predicament has been precipitated by a powerful fractional reserve banking establishment. Evidence would suggest, that under color of law these "Money Creators" and their advocates in government have succeeded in debauching our currency through a sequence of highly questionable maneuvers. The result of their collective efforts seems to have brought us to the very brink of economic disaster.

Thomas Jefferson once said, "If the American people ever allow private banks to control their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered." It appears as though our government schools have expunged from their curriculum such vital warnings made by many of our Founding Fathers. After several generations, the degree of ignorance has increased and we now find ourselves experiencing the painful reality of Jefferson's ominous words.

Since the passage of the Federal Reserve Act on December 23, 1913, we have suffered the debilitating effects of a debauched currency. This fateful act enabled our medium of exchange to be founded upon debt instead of real wealth.

A wealth-based money system is created through labor and available natural resources. It is possessed by individuals as a valuable commodity and exchanged or spent into circulation by its owner as a debt to no one. In contrast, a debt-based money system is of an artificial essence and nature. Simply stated, it is credit that has been created on paper and loaned into circulation as an interest bearing debt to the borrower.

If we are to understand the basic problems and flaws of the present monetary system, then we must compare it with a system of "just weights and measures". Just weights and measures once enabled our nation to experience unparalleled prosperity and individual liberty. The Federal Reserve fractional banking system, on the other hand, is the direct and indisputable cause of a massive unpayable debt, which presently threatens the very survival of our beloved country.

In Article I Section. 8 of the Constitution for the United States, Congress was given the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This constitutional provision resulted in the promulgation of the Coinage Act of April 2, 1792. Congress therein defines the dollar as consisting of 371.25 grains of pure silver. Defining the dollar was important but the manner in which that dollar was brought into circulation as a medium of exchange is often overlooked.

Under our former monetary system, anyone could take the gold or silver bullion they had labored for to a U.S. Mint and have it coined. It mattered not whether the individual owned a large mining company or if he had obtained the precious metal with a simple gold pan. This new money was then spent into circulation by the owner in exchange for goods and services, thereby placing into the economy a debt-free medium of exchange.

In contrast, under the present Federal Reserve system, there is no way to get money into circulation without borrowing it from a bank. This simply means that all money denominated in Federal Reserve Note "dollars" is a debt owed by someone to the Money Creators. The problem is then compounded when interest is added to the amount of money borrowed. Now the borrower, and economy in general, is faced with a real dilemma because only the principal was actually created and placed in circulation when the loan was made. This means that the money needed to pay the interest must come from one of two sources. It must be derived from money already in circulation prior to the implementation of this diabolical system, or it must be garnered through foreclosure on the personal property that was offered to the Money Creators as collateral. Unfortunately, the latter scenario becomes the only available option once interest payments have sufficiently depleted the supply of money that was in circulation before the advent of the Federal Reserve monetary system.

Incredibly, under the existing monetary system, the only way to get more money into circulation is through the mechanism of borrowing. Of course, simple mathematics will establish that when the total indebtedness equals the amount of money in circulation, it becomes impossible to pay any more interest without someone, somewhere, losing their property through foreclosure.

As a practical illustration of how this debt money works, let us consider the following scenario. A man goes to the bank and gets a loan for $15,000 at 10% interest for three years. He leaves the bank and writes checks to buy whatever the loan was intended for. When he writes these checks, new credit money enters the economy and circulates therein until the loan is repaid and the principal is extinguished. At the end of the first year he pays a principal payment of $5,000, plus interest in the amount of $1,500. The second year he pays $5,000 principal and $1,000 in interest. The third year he pays the balance of the principal ($5,000) plus $500.00 in interest.

Let's now analyze this hypothetical situation. Initially, this man put $15,000 into the economy. In order to repay the loan he took $18,000 out of the economy. His loan generated $3,000 of interest debt, which resulted in a currency shortfall of $3,000 for everyone except the Money Creators. And how was this interest debt paid? It had to be extracted from the economy at large by beating someone else out of it in the open marketplace. So much for the magic of compound interest and loving our neighbor as ourself!

Remember, this interest-induced currency shortfall results in a spread between the amount of money in circulation and the total outstanding debt. Each time more money is borrowed into circulation as an interest-bearing loan, this spread will continue to grow.

This spread, or shortfall in the money supply, can be observed by comparing the total amount of "L" money available (roughly 5 trillion) with the total amount of public and private debt (somewhere between 15 and 23 trillion). Common sense dictates that our total indebtedness will not be lessened by simply mortgaging more of our assets. In fact, to do so would only serve to magnify the problem by creating more of the same debt-based

Federal Reserve money.

In examining the evidence surrounding these facts, it becomes apparent that price inflation in our nation today is caused by the interest on Federal Reserve money. It is thought by many that price inflation is the result of an increase in the money supply, when in actuality there is far less money in circulation than what is necessary to retire the unpaid debt.

Consequently, prices in the marketplace must continually rise in a futile attempt to pay back the interest debt. As prices and taxes spiral upward, individuals often succumb to the pressure to mortgage their remaining assets in hope of avoiding foreclosure. A snowballing effect then ensues and the middle class is decimated by skyrocketing price inflation and foreclosure. All the while, of course, the Money Creators continue to amass greater amounts of power and wealth.

In 1991 the number of bankruptcies were almost 20% higher than they were during the previous year. Shockingly, this total has now surpassed the one million mark! This single statistic, in and of itself, serves as an undeniable indicator of the degree -of economic hardship which the American people are suffering because of the Federal Reserve fractional banking system.

The graduated and progressive Income Tax only adds fuel to this raging fire. The primary purpose for this tax is to support and maintain public confidence in the present monetary system. Last year nearly half of this undesirable tax was applied to interest on the national debt. In a few short years, if the present trend continues, 100% of the Income Tax collections will be required for the mere payment of interest on the national debt!

As we come to grips with these facts, it certainly doesn't require a degree in economics to conclude that the Money Creators are well on the way to making ownership of real and private property a thing of the past for the American people.

If you will recall, a grand patriarch of international banking by the name of Mayer Amschel Rothschild once stated, "permit me to issue and control the money of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." This pioneering Money Changer certainly summarized our present unfortunate circumstances in a succinct and unambiguous manner.

Thinking about our current financial predicament can be overwhelming. It is encouraging, however, to remember that one of America's greatest Presidents once faced and triumphed over a similar situation. In 1836, President Andrew Jackson put an end to the central banking practices of his day by revoking their Charter. When confronted by these Money Changers the President is said to have stated: "Gentlemen, I have had men watching you for a long time and I am convinced that you have used the funds of the bank to speculate in the breadstuffs of the country. When you won, you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost, you charged it to the bank. You tell me that if I take the deposits from the bank and annul its Charter, I shall ruin ten thousand families. That may be true, gentlemen, but that is your sin! Should I let you go on, you will ruin fifty thousand families, and that would be my sin! You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out, and by the Eternal God, I will rout you out!" What America needs today, is a few courageous statesmen like President Andrew Jackson!

TOWARDS A SOLUTION

Having conducted a comprehensive and detailed study into the money issue, my associates and I believe that we are prepared to offer viable and realistic recommendations for the purpose of solving the present monetary and economic nightmare that holds our nation in its strangulating death grip. The ultimate collapse of our contemporary national economy is both imminent and inevitable unless we resolve to work together for permanent solutions to the problem at hand. At the very root of this problem we find the institution known as the Federal Reserve, and the fractional reserve banking system that they administer.

We have proven through our research that there are only two basic types of money. On the one hand we have fiat money which is a medium of exchange created by legislation, or simply stated, money by decree. The other basic type of money is a medium of exchange that possesses intrinsic value. It is appropriately called commodity money and its intrinsic value is directly attributable to its inherent usefulness and utilitarian characteristics. Commodity money is of a substantive nature and it serves to facilitate an exchange between individuals of comparably valued property.

Throughout history, silver and gold have been used as commodity money. Such has been the case throughout the history of our own country, as well as from the very earliest of Biblical times. In Exodus 30:11-15 we find that silver is the commodity money which God Almighty required as a redemptive tax upon the children of Israel. The scripture also informs us in Exodus 21:32 and Deuteronomy 22:29 that God required payment in silver as a penalty for specific criminal acts.

The Coinage Act of 1792 was a quasi-commodity money act pursuant to Article 1, Section 8, Clause 5 of the Constitution for the United States. This constitutional clause has since been invoked as a license to create a debt money system, devoid of any substance, as we have already explained. If one will also refer to Article 1, Section 10, Clause I of the Constitution it becomes abundantly clear that our Founding Fathers never intended for the American people to use anything but silver or gold as money. Nevertheless, our Federal Government has brazenly breached this critical provision by authorizing private bankers to create debt money, and they have compelled the individual States to use it in violation of this most significant clause.

In the process of returning to commodity money, we are obligated to deal with the matter of our overwhelming national debt. If this outstanding debt is ever to be repaid, either the amount of currency in circulation must exceed the total due, or the American people must be willing to suffer massive foreclosure. In that the latter is not a desirable option, it becomes essential for the amount of currency in circulation to be increased. This increase of available currency must exceed the "spread" or "currency shortfall" that has been previously discussed. It must also be infused into the economy in such a manner as to prevent it from becoming an additional debt.

The quickest and most efficient way of injecting interest- and debt-free money into the economy would be for Congress to monetize labor and natural resources for the construction of public roads. By monetizing the building and maintenance of roads Congress could insure that this money would be spent rather than loaned into circulation. Such a process would provide necessary relief without any harmful disruption to our national economy and would also serve to facilitate a steady transition to a commodity money system.

Although the majority today no longer understands that a dollar was a weight and measure of silver, we still value personal property in terms of "dollars". A man's time and labor is commonly valued and expressed in "dollars". People also think in terms of how many hours of work it takes to purchase the commodities they desire.

Prior to the Federal Reserve Act, the Congress monetized the labor of the people by minting the gold and silver they had produced into coins. Under the present circumstances Congress could once again monetize the labor of the people as an interim means of helping to solve existing monetary problems. This monetization would involve the issuance of U.S. Treasury Bills in exchange for building and maintaining our nation's roads. Such a program would benefit everyone in equal measure and would afford special privileges to none.

Contracts to build and repair the nation's roads would be let on bids as is presently done. Healthy competition and fair trade would be a mandatory hallmark of such a program, and as the road projects were carried out, Congress would issue U.S. Treasury Bills to pay for the work completed. These payments would be issued through the appropriate local, county, and state entities.

The U.S. Treasury Bills in question would be printed in denominations ranging from \$1.00 to \$100,000.00 and would represent the wealth of our people and nation, similar to the way that gold and silver coins once did. The existing apparatus for deciding which roads need to be built and maintained would remain intact. City, township, county, and state governments, would contact the U.S. Treasury in writing and order the Bills needed to pay for the completed projects. These Bills would then be printed and disbursed accordingly. Additional money would then flow from person to person and business to business relative to the buying and selling of goods and services.

As is now the case, many individuals would probably spend all the monies that they would receive. Most people, however, could and would be inclined to save. With the inception of interest-and debt-free money the majority of Americans could and would pay off the loans that they now ‘ have. Obviously, for this scenario to become reality, the illicit practice of fractional reserve banking would simultaneously need to be declared unlawful.

In such a reformed system, no bank would be allowed to create any money or credit whatsoever. As a consequence, the number of new loans would be vastly reduced. This would be due to the fact that banks would then be limited by their own assets, instead of being able to create credit money out of thin air. Banks would be rightfully required to operate like any other legitimate business which charges a competitive fee for the service it renders. Banking institutions could no longer fleece the people by enticing them with the lure of "easy money". Reforms of this nature would result in a cessation of the increasing avalanche of property foreclosures throughout our country.

Once banks are forced to loan their own limited assets and are no longer able to issue permissive credit they would become highly selective and very careful in their lending habits. The effect of such a development would be that the American people would then have a strong incentive to forsake debt and instead to begin saving their own money.

Throughout the decades the Money Creators have stolen a great quantity of real and personal property from the American people. As much of this purloined property as possible must be returned to the victims of the legalized crime of fractional reserve banking. In order to accomplish such legitimate restitution, Congress would need to impose an excess profits tax directed at the present operations of the Federal Reserve banking system. This tax would be levied on the profits garnered from the loans they had previously created by making a simple bookkeeping entry. Congress would also need to abolish the Income Tax because of its inseparable connection with the debt-based money system.

All securities, notes, bonds, etc. of the United States, which are held by the Federal Reserve, would be promptly delivered to the United States Treasury. This action would be taken relative to all such monetary instruments held by the Federal Reserve regardless of their type and issue. At the time of their delivery, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury would proceed to cancel them out of existence. The accomplishment of this objective would serve to dramatically reduce the debts of the federal, state and local governments.

All government debt held by natural born inhabitants of this country would be honored and paid out of the treasury with U.S. Treasury Bills. Members of families that are stockholders in the Federal Reserve System would be excepted from this proposed action.

All foreign securities, obligations, notes, bonds, etc. owed to or by the United States, would be canceled, collected, or paid in such manner as would most likely promote peace, safety, and good will for and toward the American people.

Individuals holding any form of Federal Reserve money would be required to either apply it towards the repayment of existing loans or exchange it for U.S. Treasury Bills. In order to expedite this monetary transition a time period of specified duration would be established. At the conclusion of this interchange Federal Reserve notes will have been permanently removed from circulation.

It would remain permissible for persons to hold the U.S. Treasury Bills in banks and conduct their business with checks or debit cards. Checks and debit cards would be the appropriate means of withdrawing funds from these banking institutions. However, the banks would be required to hold the deposited U.S. Treasury Bills in their vaults and clear them between their respective institutions at face value.

Once the total face value of the U.S. Treasury Bills spent into circulation reaches a sufficient and necessary level, we can then return to a genuine commodity money system. The proper time would arrive when currency in circulation came to equal the amount of total debt extant when the proposed Monetary Reform Bill was implemented.

Upon reaching this predetermined point in time, U.S. Treasury Bills would then be exchanged for U.S. Treasury Certificates which would be redeemable in gold or silver. During the transition period of retiring the debt with U.S. Treasury Bills, the current gold and silver holdings in the U.S. Treasury would be prevented from being used or auctioned off for any reason whatsoever (262 million fine troy ounces of gold and 31.3

million fine troy ounces of silver are among the holdings of the U.S. Treasury as of 5/1/92). In addition, the excess profits tax on the operations of the Federal Reserve banking system would be made payable in gold or silver. Such a mandate would serve to replenish the supply of precious metals that have been stolen from the American people via the policies and procedures of the existing Federal Reserve banking system.

If America is ever to establish a true commodity monetary system, a dollar must be defined as a certain amount of weight and purity, period! There would be no deviations from this standard and it would be adhered to in accordance with the same principle on which any other unit of measure operates. For instance, a pound is a pound regardless of the value of the commodity being weighed. If a dollar is determined to be 1 ounce in weight and .999 in purity, then a dollar of silver in relation to a dollar of gold will fluctuate in value depending on supply and demand in the free market. It would be no different than a pound of wheat fluctuating in value relative to a pound of gunpowder.

Once a true commodity money system has been established, Congress should never again be permitted to interfere with such a lawful medium of exchange,

CONCLUSION

In 1913, Congress illegitimately authorized the creation of a private central bank whose purpose and function it would be to control and issue the currency of our nation. This private central bank has unlawfully been allowed to issue our currency as an interest bearing debt, and such action has resulted in the incomprehensible loss of private property. It is now the solemn responsibility of Congress to reverse their error and return our nation to a commodity-based money system.

The transition we are facing will not be easy due to the degree of economic corruption and slavery that has come to engulf and totally envelop us. What we must recognize, however, is the fact that our present suffering will only increase in its severity if we refuse to face our mistakes. By acknowledging these mistakes and by malting the appropriate changes, we have the promise and prospect of freedom and prosperity in the future.

Wherefore, in light of the case, argumentation, and facts herein presented, we respectfully request that you, our representatives in Congress assembled, grant prompt consideration and passage to the attached Monetary Reform Bill and/or the concepts specified therein.

Should you refuse to grant proper consideration to this proposed Monetary Reform Bill and the concepts enumerated therein, the impression will unavoidably be rendered that you are desirous of perpetuating a conspiracy to emasculate our nation's economy and maintain the people of this land in a state of involuntary servitude to the Federal Reserve System. Should we ultimately arrive at such an unfortunate conclusion, then we will be forced to seek other avenues of lawful recourse in this most urgent matter.

DOCUMENTATION

The reference sources that justify and substantiate our proposal for monetary reform are exceedingly numerous. In an effort to expedite any sincere research endeavor, we recommend the following reference materials:

Figuring Out The FED: Compiled for Public Officials and Taxpayers; By Margaret Thoren, Truth In Money Inc., P.O. Box 30, Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022 NOTE: The documentation on the FED is excellent; however, we do not believe Ms. Thoren provides a lasting solution.

Money: Symbol & Substance; By S.C. Mooney, Theopolis, P.O. Box 198, Warsaw, Ohio 43844

Tax Scam; By Alan Stang, Research Publications, P.O. Box 84902, Phoenix, AZ 95071

Sincerely,

[redacted]

103d CONGRESS

H.R. ______

To amend the Federal Reserve Act in order to secure for the American people their right to Life, Liberty, and Property, and to provide for them a Constitutionally accurate, sound, safe, and honest medium of exchange, that their endeavors in agriculture, industry and commerce may prosper.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

____________________(for himself,______________________,____________

______________________,_____________________,_____________________)

introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on

______________________________.

A Bill

To amend the Federal Reserve Act in order to secure for the American people their right to Life, Liberty, and Property, and to provide for them a constitutionally accurate, sound, safe, and honest medium of exchange, that their endeavors in agriculture, industry and commerce may prosper.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Money Reform Act".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that--

(1) the creating of a huge national debt and the causing of bankruptcies and foreclosures is unnecessary, cruel and inhuman;

(2) this nation's great indebtedness was caused by Congress when they stopped coining the people's gold and silver bullion, and enacted national laws which enabled the banking system to profitably create and issue money into circulation as interest-bearing loans;

(3) the creation and establishment of the present Federal Reserve money system changed this nation from a wealth/commodity monetary system into a debt/credit monetary system;

(4) the American people have incurred interest-bearing debts as the only means by which they may obtain money for conducting their business;

(5) Complete control of the money supply equals complete control. The Federal Reserve possesses complete control over this nation's economy; they cause price inflation by creating money [credit] in the form of interest-bearing loans, and they cause recessions [declining production and rising unemployment] by reducing the number of loans they allow to be issued;

(6) the Bureau of Printing and Engraving prints the currency bills and sells them to the Federal Reserve at no profit to the government, whereupon, the banking system issues them into circulation as interest-bearing loans back to the government, to businesses, and to the public in general;

(7) the American people have been deceived and defrauded by the Federal Reserve money system. This system compels them to perform labor, the fruit of which is taken from them through interest and taxation as an excuse for retiring the debt; a debt that would not even exist

if Congress had not passed laws that debauched our currency and eliminated our Constitutional wealth/commodity-based money system;

(8) the Income Tax is contrary to the spirit and intent of the original United States Constitution and Bill of Rights and is only necessary to support and maintain public confidence in the Federal Reserve money system. Sufficient capital for the legitimate function of government can easily be collected through Imposts, Duties, and Excises with an emphasis on foreign imports. A minimal head tax could also be levied in proportion to the census as further provided for in the Constitution.

(9) the American people have been forced into a peonage position prohibited by the 13th Amendment. They are being forced against their will into ever-increasing and unpayable debt, thus placing them in involuntary servitude to the Federal Reserve banking system;

(10) the mathematics of such a system of money creation clearly demonstrates that the debt must constantly increase, because with each loan only the principal is created. Money needed to pay the interest is never created; therefore, the money supply is increased only by the amount of the principal, while the indebtedness is increased by the principal plus the interest;

(11) this nation is having over a million bankruptcies a year and this number is steadily rising. The monetary system is collapsing and it is clear that Congress has acted irresponsibly;

(12) the reform of the monetary system as outlined in this Act is necessary to ensure the American people of their right to Life, Liberty, and Property, and to provide for them a Constitutionally accurate, sound, safe, and honest medium of exchange, that their endeavors in agriculture, industry and commerce may prosper.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS.

(a) Debt/Credit Money -- Money that is originally created as an interest-bearing debt by monetizing securities. All Federal Reserve notes and checkbook [credit] money.

(b) Wealth/Commodity money -- A medium of exchange having intrinsic value due to its usefulness for other purposes; i.e. substance; one commodity in exchange for another. The kind of money system established by the United States Constitution.

(c) Fractional Banking--The process of creating money through commercial lending institutions, based on bank reserves, through the monetization of securities.

SECTION 4. ABOLITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD AND THE OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE.

The Federal Reserve Board and the Open Market Committee are hereby abolished.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION OF FRACTIONAL BANKING, PRINTING, USE OF CERTAIN NOTES AND THE REGULATION OF RESERVES.

This Act does not change the clearinghouse function of the present banking system; however, upon enactment, Federal Reserve Notes, National Bank Notes, and/or State Bank Notes, shall not be printed or issued as a medium of exchange. Federal Reserve Notes which are in circulation at the time of the passage of this Act shall be permitted to remain in circulation for a transition period of six (6) months, during which time they shall be exchanged for United States Treasury Bills. After this transition period they shall not be used as legal tender for any debt, public or private. All fractional reserve banking practices are hereby declared unlawful, and shall forever be prohibited. No bank shall create any money, or medium of exchange, in any form whatsoever. All banks shall be required to hold in their vaults at all times the full of any deposit made in either bill or coin form. All banks shall be free to act as brokers between savers and borrowers.

SECTION 6. EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS DELIVERED TO UNITED STATES TREASURY.

All securities, notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the United States, now held by the Federal Reserve banking system and regardless of the type or issue, shall be delivered to the United States Treasury whereupon appropriate action shall be taken to cancel them out of existence.

SECTION 7. INDIVIDUAL EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS TO BE HONORED.

All government securities, notes, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness held by natural born individuals, their heirs, or assignees, who are not members of families holding stock in the Federal Reserve system, shall be honored and paid out of the United States Treasury.

SECTION 8. FOREIGN EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS DEALT WITH IN A MANNER MOST LIKELY TO PROMOTE PEACE, SAFETY, AND GOOD WILL FOR AMERICA.

All foreign held securities, notes, bonds and all other obligations owed by, or to, the United States, shall be canceled, collected or paid in a manner most likely to promote peace, safety, and good will for the people of the States united.

SECTION 9. ACCOUNT TAKEN OF REMAINING INDEBTEDNESS.

Having completed sections 6,7, and 8 of this Act, an account shall be taken of the total remaining debt, both public and private, for the purposes of fulfilling the provisions outlined in section 17 of this Act.

SECTION 10. AUDITS TO DETERMINE EXCESS PROFITS AND EXCESS PROFIT TAX LEVIED.

Within three years after this enactment, there shall have been completed an audit of all financial organizations that have practiced fractional banking at any time during the Seven (7) years prior to said enactment. An excess profits tax shall then be levied equal to the amount of excess profit received during the aforesaid time period, and afterward it shall continue in effect until the outstanding debt referred to in section 9 is paid. Excess profit shall be defined as any amount over and above the average national per capita income. Excess profits tax shall be payable, over a seven (7) year period following the audit, in gold or silver bullion at the opening spot market price on the day payment is due. Excess profits tax shall be payable to the U.S. Treasury in order that these commodity holdings should be replenished.

SECTION 11. GOLD AND SILVER HOLDINGS FROZEN.

The gold and silver holdings of the U.S. Treasury shall hereby remain frozen until the point in time outlined in section 17 is reached.

SECTION 12. THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE AND INCOME TAX ABOLISHED.

The Internal Revenue Service and the Income Tax are hereby abolished. All taxes shall be levied in accordance with the Constitution for the United States and Bill of Rights.

SECTION 13. THE UNITED STATES TREASURY UNDER THE CONTROL OF CONGRESS.

The United States Treasury shall be under the control of the Congress, and shall be administered by the member of the President's cabinet known as the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 14. ISSUANCE OF INTERIM COINS AND BILLS.

The government of the States united through the United States Treasury shall coin, print and issue a medium of exchange to the people for their use until a true commodity money is established. The coins and bills shall have engraved and printed upon their face the words: United States Treasury. Said coins and bills shall be legal tender at their face value for all public and private debts and shall be issued for, and secured by, labor and materials used in the construction of public roads and bridges. Together the coins and/or bills shall be denominated from one cent ($.01) to one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.00).

SECTION 15. INTERIM MONEY TO BE ISSUED INTEREST AND DEBT FREE.

Each City, Township, County and State through their elected officials and in coordination with each other, shall decide what roads need to be constructed, maintained, and repaired, as is now done. The unit of government making a request for funds shall prepare a detailed written description of the planned project(s). A copy of that document along with a formal written request for the needed funds shall be sent to The United States Treasury. The Treasury shall then coin or print said money and issue it directly to the unit of government which requested it.

SECTION 16. INTERIM MONEY SPENT INTO CIRCULATION.

The Cities, Townships, Counties, or States would then spend interim money into circulation to pay for the construction, maintenance and repair of their roads and bridges.

SECTION 17. FROM INTERIM TO COMMODITY MONEY.

When the amount of interim money issued equals the amount predetermined under section 9, the ratio between the gold and silver holdings of the U.S. Treasury shall then be determined and divided accordingly into the corresponding amount of interim money. All interim money shall then be redeemable for the determined amount of gold and silver held by the U.S. Treasury. Bills of Exchange may be accepted at the option of the person redeeming the U.S. Treasury bills or coins.

SECTION 18. THE DOLLAR DEFINED.

After the terms of section 17 have been met, Congress shall define by law a dollar as being a unit of measure, containing a certain amount of weight and purity, irrespective of the substance it consists of.

SECTION 19. CRIME DEFINED AND PUNISHMENT ESTABLISHED.

Any person violating any provision of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall make restitution. Any violation of this Act which results in the debasement of currency may be punishable by death.

SECTION 20. ALL INCONSISTENT ACTS REPEALED.

All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 21. IMPLEMENTATION.

Public hearings shall be held throughout the States in each Congressional district to allow the people to interact and work with their representatives on the particulars of implementing the provisions of this Act.

YES, WE AGREE THAT THERE NEEDS TO BE A MAJOR CHANGE IN OUR U.S. MONETARY SYSTEM.

I/WE PLEDGE TO SUPPORT THE 'COALITION FOR MONETARY REFORM' WITH A MONTHLY DONATION.

I/WE PLEDGE THE AMOUNT OF ____________
SO THAT THEY MAY MAINTAIN A REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON D.C.

NAME:______________________________

ADDRESS:______________________________

____

____

PHONE:____________________

Please fill in and return with your donation to:

[redacted]
Chatfield, MN 55923

Please keep bottom portion for your records and as a reminder of your pledge to the:

[redacted]
Chatfield, MN 55923 Pledge:__________

MAY 13

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

ONE HUNDRED SECOND CONGRESS

2129 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6050

May 6, 1992

The Honorable Byron Dorgan
U.S. House of Representatives
203 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. ~~Dorgan~~ Byron:

I have received your letter concerning your constituent [redacted] and his proposal pertaining to the national debt. I am taking the liberty of forwarding his correspondence to the Honorable Stephen Neal, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy. This Subcommittee has jurisdiction over monetary policy and I believe Chairman Neal would be interested in [redacted] remarks.

Once Again, thank you for your consideration. If I can be of assistance in the future, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Henry

Henry B. Gonzalez
Chairman

Copy to: The Honorable Stephen Neal

Timothy J. Penny
First Congressional District
Minnesota

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

[redacted] -

I very much enjoyed our recent discussion. I am intrigued by your analysis of our Nations Monetary policy. I intend to further review this Matter and hope to visit with you again. [redacted]

STATE OF MINNESOTA
OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR
SUITE 400
525 PARK STREET
SAINT PAUL 55103

MARK B. DAYTON
STATE AUDITOR

(612) 296-2551

March 23, 1993

[redacted]
Austin, Minnesota 55912

Dear [redacted]

Last month, I responded to your letter regarding our nation's monetary policy. Although the Office of the State Auditor has no impact on establishing our nation's monetary policy, I appreciated your willingness to share your concerns with me. In my response, I noted that I found the information you provided both interesting and informative. In response to your more recent request for a clarification of my letter, I am pleased to comment in greater detail on the information you provided.

Your initial letter demonstrated the amount of research you and your colleagues have undertaken. I appreciated your explanation of the history of our monetary policy and your concern about the apparent direction of our current monetary policy. The information you shared with me on increase in the number of bankruptcies in the United States was very informative, and your attempt to link the increase in bankruptcies to the problems with our nation's monetary policy was an interesting discussion. I found your proposed solution to the problems you identified with our nation's monetary policy also to be interesting. I hope our nation's policy makers who are able to impact our nation's monetary policy will take the time to consider your concerns and ideas.

Once again, I wish you the best of luck in your efforts to share your concerns with our elected representatives in Washington, D.C.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Mark B. Dayton
State Auditor

MBD:jg

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS

2129 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6050

April 30, 1993

The Honorable Jan Meyers
U.S. House of Representatives
2338 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Jan:

Thank you for forwarding Mr. Walter Myers' letter and attached proposed "Money Reform Act" concerning the overhaul of the Federal Reserve System.

Presently no legislative efforts to repeal the Federal Reserve Act are pending, but a number of legislative proposals have been introduced in Congress to make the Federal Reserve System more accountable and open in its formulation and implementation of monetary policy.

On January 5, 1993, House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Gonzalez introduced H.R. 28, the Federal Reserve Accountability Act of 1993. Included in this legislation are provisions to require that the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) presidents be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. H.R. 28 would also change the composition and the election of FRB boards of directors. It would require that Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meetings be videotaped and transcribed, and that both the videotape and the transcript be promptly released to the public. In addition, H.R. 28 would authorize the General Accounting Office (GAO), to audit the Federal Reserve's monetary policy operations, and it would require that an annual independent audit be conducted of the Federal Reserve Board and the 12 Federal Reserve Banks.

Mr. Myers' letter and proposed legislation, however, go far beyond the reach of H.R. 28. Mr. Myers argues that the nation's economic crisis has been "precipitated by the unconstitutional creation of our medium of exchange as a debt." He suggests that the creation and establishment of the present Federal Reserve money system changed this nation from a wealth/commodity monetary system into a debt/credit monetary system. Because a debt cannot be paid with more debt, the nation has reached a point where it can "no longer produce new wealth to use as collateral fast enough to avoid the financial collapse we are witnessing."

Accordingly, he proposes that the current medium of exchange based upon debt needs to be replaced with one representing wealth. Because the Federal Reserve System "possesses complete control" over the nation's economy with the power to cause price inflation by creating money in the form of interest-bearing loans, and the capability to cause recessions (declining production and rising unemployment) by reducing the number of loans issued, the Federal Reserve System should be abolished.

Mr. Myers has clearly raised a valid point. Public and personal debt has reached unforeseen levels. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has testified that one of the greatest concerns facing the nation's future is low personal savings. America needs to start saving more and spending less and at the same time provide incentives to increase such savings.

While some economists would agree that debt levels in this country are excessive, the Banking Committee must carefully consider proposals that could affect the formulation of our monetary policy. For that reason, the Banking Committee is reserving judgment on Mr. Myers' type of proposal and on H.R. 28 until the Committee has had an opportunity to fully address the ramifications of enacting these types of proposals into law.

I greatly appreciate your taking the time to inform me of Mr. Myers' proposals, and I will keep his views in mind for future Banking Committee consideration.

Sincerely,

James A. Leach
Ranking Member

JAL:mt