

Approved 2/4/87
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

The meeting was called to order by Senator Gordon at
Chairperson

1:30 ~~am~~ p.m. on Wednesday, January 28, 1987 in room 522-S of the Capitol.

All members were present ~~except~~

Committee staff present:

Myrta Anderson, Legislative Research Department
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes' Office
Phil Lowe, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Nancy Ryan - Secretary of State's Office
Douglas Merritt - Libertarian Party - Atchison
Warren Martin - Prohibition Party - Junction City
Frank Williams - Topeka
Mildred Lowry - Populist Party - ElDorado
Ray Hall - Conservative Party - Manhattan
B. H. Huber - State Chairman of Libertarian Party
Walter Meyer - State Chairman for the Populist Party

The Chairman called the meeting to order and welcomed a new member, Senator Bond, who took over former Senator Walker's place on the committee. Senator Bond responded by saying he would look forward to serving on the committee.

The first order of business was to hear from Nancy Ryan, Secretary of State's Office, explain proposed election legislation for 1987 which they would recommend for introduction by the committee.

The first request pertained to K.S.A. 25-312a that caused problems in their office last summer. The statute presently provides that when a vacancy occurs in the office of district judge, the vacancy will be filled at the next general election if the general election occurs more than 50 days after a vacancy. Last summer, a vacancy occurred in July. This meant that the vacancy was to be filled by an election but of course this occurred after the June 10 filing deadline. An Attorney General opinion was requested and provided that each party name a candidate to be placed on the ballot. This decision prevented independent candidates from filing for the office. We would like the legislature to amend K.S.A. 25-312a to allow the vacancy to be filled in the same manner as county officer vacancies.

The second request concerned committee people and would require precinct committeemen and committeewomen to serve 4-year terms.

The third request for legislation would grant district courts authority to order special elections when occurrences happen that render it impossible to determine the intent of the voters. The destruction of ballots in Barton County prompted this legislation.

The final request for legislation would mandate a uniform date of residency for all city officials.

Nancy Ryan also briefed members of the committee on legislation the Secretary of State's office requested for introduction by the House Elections Committee. The first request would require write-in candidates to declare their candidacy before the election and this was requested by the county election officers. The requirement

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MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

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for a write-in declaration would apply to national, state and county candidates but precinct committeemen and precinct committeewomen are to be excluded from this requirement.

The second request was for technical changes to K.S.A. 25-4609 which would change the word "envelope" to "ballot sleeve" and require the ballot stub to be placed in a separate envelope rather than in the ballot box.

The third request would amend K.S.A. 25-4326 because there have been many law suits filed in Kansas concerning recall. Specifically, a Butler county judge made the determination that it was the county clerks' responsibility to determine the sufficiency of a recall petition. County clerks should not bear the liability for such a decision. Therefore, the Secretary of State's office requests an amendment providing that the district attorney or county attorney make a determination of sufficiency on the grounds for recall.

The last request for legislation deals with the printing of ballots and the time requirement for delivery.

Senator Reilly made the motion that all four requests by the Secretary of State for legislation be drafted and introduced and referred back to the committee for discussion. Senator Martin seconded the motion and the motion carried.

Senate Bill 46. Senator Gordon said he introduced the bill relating to the recognition of political parties at the request of a member of the Libertarian Party who lives in his district.

Myrta Anderson from the Legislative Research Department summarized SB 46 and said that it provides that any political party seeking official recognition in this state shall at least 60 days before the deadline for filing nomination papers and declaration of candidates, file petitions signed by qualified electors equal in number to at least 1,000. The current law states that at least 2% of the total vote cast for all candidates for the office of governor in the state in the last preceding general election. The bill further allows the petitioner to circulate the petition statewide and requires petitions to be arranged by county of residence of the signers.

Mr. Douglas Merritt of the Libertarian Party, Atchison, supported SB 46 and said that the bill will make quite a few people happy and offend no one. He also stated that this bill will cost nothing and it will be a great help. Mr. Merritt further said that restrictions keeps small parties off the ballot because party members often do not live in counties with enough registered voter and for those reasons urged the committee to accept the will as written. (Attachment No. 1).

Mr. Warren Martin from the Prohibition party distributed testimony listing what the Prohibition Party has done and added that the Prohibition Party does have a purpose to serve and is the oldest third party since 1899. (Attachment No. 2).

Mr. Frank Williams, from Topeka, representing himself and no group in particular said he agreed with what Douglas Merritt said and added that rather than have lots of minority parties maybe it would be better to lower the number of signatures required by law. He hoped the committee would recommend the bill favorably for passage.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

room 522-S, Statehouse, at 1:30 ~~xx~~/p.m. on January 28, 1987

Mr. Walter Meyer, State Chairman for the Populist Party of Kansas, distributed copies of a prepared letter to the Governor and Senators and Representatives. (Attachment No. 3). He then yielded to Mrs. Mildred Lowry of ElDorado.

Mrs. Mildred Lowry, speaking for the Populist Party, said she believed easing of the ballot qualifications would help us all reserve the rights of minorities. Mrs. Lowry stated that in Douglas County out of 35,771 registered voters 25% were Democrats and 36% Republicans with 39% unaffiliated. In Butler County out of 21,771 voters 21.7% were registered Democrats and 37.7% Republican with 30.5% unaffiliated.

Mr. Ray Hall from Manhattan said we are now witnessing a violation of law and read his testimony from a prepared statement which is herewith attached. (Attachment No. 4).

Mr. Blake Huber, State Chairman of the Libertarian Party, urged the committee to allow the minority parties to ask voters to see how they feel towards minority parties, and added that they do not want the federal government to come in and run the show. He further said the minorities were asking to be able to come to the voters to explain their policies. He also stated that the current law tells the rest of the nation that Kansas only wants one kind of politics, and the minorities are telling the country that Kansas wants country club politics.

Nancy Ryan, Secretary of State's Office, spoke in opposition to SB 46 and said that their office was opposed to lowering the number of signatures required by law because easing the requirements would cost money and time. Mrs. Ryan also said that if the committee moved to recommend the bill for passage that their office would recommend a few technical changes. (Attachment No. 5).

The Chairman announced that if the proposed legislation as recommended by the Secretary of State is drafted and ready for introduction before next Wednesday, the committee would meet at their usual time February 4 in order to discuss and possibly have hearings on the proposed legislation.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Guest list appears as Attachment 6.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Elections

DATE: Jan. 28, 1987

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
Mildred Lowmy	El Dorado, Mo.	Populist Party
Mr & Mrs Warren Marten	Junction City	Prob.
Marjorie M. Merritt	Atchison, Kans.	Republicans
Earl Nehring	Lawrence, KS	Common Cause / K-5
F.H. Williams	Topoka, KS	SELF
Barbara P. Allen	Topoka	Attorney General
Bill D. Earnest	Wichita	Libertarian Party
B. H. Haber	Topoka	Libertarian Party
Douglas Merritt	Atchison	Libertarian Party
Patsy Jaine	Lawrence, Ks.	Douglas County
Ray Hall	Manhattan	Conservative Party
Walter L. Myers	212 Baldwin, Mo	Populist Party
Lynne Jackson	1024 W. Mulberry St.	Eureka Ks. 67045
John Davis	At 1 Seams Rd Ks	
MARIAN RUCK JACKSON	EUREKA, KS	AMERICAN PARTY
Diane Silver	Lawrence	wichita Eagle-Beacon
Leela Smith	Lawrence	Intern
March W. Stephenson	Topoka	Intern
For Thornburg	Topoka	SOS
Nancy Ryan	Topoka	SOS
Sally Greff	Lawrence	AP

1124 U Street Atchison, Kansas 66002

*Francis; This letter went to each committee person
Thanks again*

Sen. Francis Gordon
Room 128-S
Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas

66612

January 29, 1987

RE: Senate Bill 46

Dear Senator Gordon;

This is in response to the Chairman's request for a written summation of my remarks made at the hearing yesterday.

The only issue for discussion is "Do the Senators believe that the presence of small parties on the ballot, benefits Kansas?"

If the answer to that question is yes, then the next question is "Why are they not now on the ballot?" It is my belief and the belief of the others appearing that: "The statutory requirements are excessive".

There is no compelling state need to exclude small parties but rather there are philosophical and practical advantages to Kansas to have them on the ballot.

- 1) Their presence fulfills the basic democratic concept of equality and provides a marketplace of ideas.
- 2) They provide a 'lighting rod' to attract a measurable vote of no-confidence necessary to guide the parties in power.

The legislature can afford to let them on the ballot with minimal requirements (1,000, 500 even 100 signatures) because of the subsequent weeding out effect of KSA 25-203b which states that all parties must:

- 1) Post candidates in each of five state-wide contests.
- 2) Attain 1% of the vote cast in all of these contests.

It would be better for the legislature to err on the side of too few requirements even if it results of an occasional spurious entry onto the ballot, rather than too stringent requirements that destroys the small party organizations. Keep in mind, an error of too little can be later corrected, but an error of too much can permanently damage Kansas.

It is my position that the role for the legislature is to encourage political participation keeping only those minimal restrictions to ballot access necessary to avoid frivolous entries. It is for the people to decide which political philosophy should survive. KSA 25-203b will eliminate those parties that the voters ignore.

Douglas N. Merritt
Secretary, Kansas Libertarian Party

Attachment No. 1
Senate Elections 1/28/87

1124 U Street Atchison, Kansas 66002

Sen. Francis Gordon
Room 128-S
Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas

February 2, 1987

RE: SENATE BILL 46

Dear Senator Gordon;

Kindly allow me to set out a few numbers to better put the petition signing portion of Senate Bill 46 into perspective.

The Secretary of State has recommended to you that the present 2% requirement be retained in the bill. Please consider the following:

2% equals approximately-----17,000

Because some signatures will be invalid, (due to inadvertence by unregistered signers) a party must submit the minimum numbers plus a sizable safety factor----(20% should be safe). Perhaps-----20,000

Not every person will sign when asked, I do not know exactly what ratio is proper, but assuming that one person in ten will sign it is apparent that each political party must then approach----- 200,000 people to get 20,000 signatures.

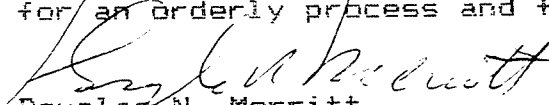
There were five small parties at the hearing, all intend to achieve ballot access, each party must accost 200,000 people for a total of-----1,000,000

For recognition of the five parties present law requires knocking on a million doors. 1,000,000 IS MORE THAN THE ENTIRE VOTING POPULATION OF KANSAS.

Even if one assumes that every second person asked would actually sign, the number of contacts necessary still would be 200,000 (equal to the voting population of a US congressional district).

Worse yet, after four years, because of the purging effect of KSA 25-203b, the whole thing could need be done again.

I submit that these are impossible requirements, not at all necessary for an orderly process and fatal to full democracy in Kansas.


Douglas N. Merritt
Secretary, Kansas Libertarian Party

Attachment 1
1/28/87

Some Prohibition Party Firsts

In addition to the tremendous campaigns of agitation and education on the liquor question, on which subject it furnished practically all of the available data and statistics up to 1916, the Prohibition party has taken an advanced stand on practically every other important reform. Many of the more important issues have been very tardily adopted by the old parties, and some not at all. The table presented below indicates the position of leadership in progressive politics maintained by the Prohibitionists. Many questions of lesser importance have also been advocated by the Prohibitionists, among which are Prison Reforms, Low Railroad Rates, Parcel Post, Modern Currency System, Guarantee of Bank Deposits, Separation of Church and State, Court Review of Post Office Department Decisions, Regulation of Inter-State Corporations, Six Day Week, Government Regulation of Stock Exchange and Boards of Trade, Public Utilities, etc.

What the Prohibition Party Has Done

The dates below indicate when the various parties declared for these reforms. This data is significant as showing the Prohibition party a leader in advocating these reforms, and also as showing that the other parties never have declared for some of the most important reform measures.

Universal Suffrage

The Prohibition party first demanded universal suffrage basing its claim under the Declaration of Independence, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Prohibition	1872
Republican	1916
Democratic	1916

Civil Service Reform

When the principle "to the victors belong the spoils" was the rule in American politics, it demanded the filling of appointive positions under the government on a basis of merit rather than political belief.

Prohibition	1872
Republican	1884
Democratic	1876

Direct Elections

It was the first to demand that U. S. Senators be elected by direct vote of the people and for years the only party to press this just and important reform upon the attention of the voters.

Prohibition	1872
Republican	....
Democratic	1900

Letter Postage

It first favored the reduction of letter postage to two cents, and the Congressman who introduced the two-cent bill was later a party Prohibitionist. It again pressed this demand.

Prohibition	1872
Republican	1888
Democratic	....

International Arbitration

It was the first, and for years the only party, to stand for International Arbitration as a means to gain Universal Peace, as a means of settling the disputes between nations

Prohibition	1876
Republican	1904
Democratic	1916

Lotteries and Gambling

In 1876 the Prohibition party declared against lotteries and gambling and favored excluding advertisements and tickets relating to lotteries and gambling from the United States mails.

Prohibition	1876
Republican	....
Democratic	....

Land Grabbers and Speculators

It was the first to demand that the free government lands should not be given to monopolies and speculators, but proposed that they be opened to actual settlers only.

Prohibition	1876
Republican	1884
Democratic	1876

The White Slave Traffic

has been denounced in every Prohibition platform since 1876, and up to this time the Prohibition party is the only party to give its recognition whatever to this great national shame.

Prohibition	1876
Republican	....
Democratic	....

Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws

At the present time each state makes its own laws on this subject, and as a result "divorce colonies" and their attendant evils have sprung up.

Prohibition	1888
Republican	....
Democratic	....

The Income Tax

and the Inheritance Tax laws, now an important part of our revenue system, were proposed by the Prohibitionists for equalizing the burdens of taxation.

Prohibition	1896
Republican	....
Democratic	1908

The Tariff Commission

Idea was taken bodily from an old Prohibition platform, and today is accepted by authorities as the only statesmanlike solution proposed for the tariff problem.

Prohibition	1804
Republican	1912
Democratic	1916

Postal Savings Banks

This very important branch of public service which has grown in popular favor and importance was first mentioned in a political platform by the Prohibition party.

Prohibition	1908
Republican	....
Democratic	....

Child Labor

Theodore Roosevelt tardily found his anti-child labor planks already framed up and in print years before they became part of his political capital.

Prohibition	1908
Republican	1912
Democratic	1916

Conservation of Resources

In like manner Theodore Roosevelt's doctrine of conservation had long been recognized as an important problem by the Prohibition party.

Prohibition	1908
Republican	1908
Democratic	1912

Employers Liability Acts

In demanding the enactment of such acts, the Prohibition party was again a pioneer, and this protection to the workman has been embodied in the laws of most of the states.

Prohibition	1908
Republican	1916
Democratic	1916

Old Age Pensions

It is interesting to observe that the first party declaration on this question was made by the Prohibition party.

Prohibition	1916
Republican	....
Democratic	1932

Unemployment Insurance

The forethought of Prohibition party leaders is shown in their declaration on this subject many years ago.

Prohibition	1916
Republican
Democratic	1928

...



THE PC IST PARTY KANSAS

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Topeka, Kansas 66601

Jan. 15, 1987

Gord
128-5

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TO: Governor Mike Hayden
State Senators and Representatives

I attended the December 5, 1986 seminar sponsored by the International Trade Institute of K. S. U. and the International Trade Council of Mid-America Inc. The subject of the seminar was "The Foreign Debt Crisis: Implication for the DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND WAYS TO DEAL WITH IT." The seminar leader was Dr. Sarkis Khoury of the University of California, Riverside. The subject parallels the May 10, 1986 staff study of the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress titled "The Latin American Debt Crisis and its Impact on the U. S. Economy" - a paper we have studied in some depth.

Several significant conclusions can be drawn from the two papers and the discussions of them. We think these are:

1. Many nations of the World are in irretrievable bankruptcy including the United States of America.
2. Past attempts to alleviate the situation have largely been a redistribution of International wealth and production capacity - primarily Americas - to other Nations. These were "Americas last" policies designed to permit the International Banks outstanding loans to be serviced at the expense of middle class and poor Americans.
3. By all reasonable standards, nine International Banks should have failed in 1982 and 1983. To prevent this, the Reagan Administration overtly intervened with a program to insure their solvency and their profitability. Though not in these studies, we also point out that Mr. Reagan, though portrayed as a frugal conservative and tough anti-communist, had engineered a taxpayer funded bailout of Polands debt to those International Banks during his first year in office.
4. These actions were and continue to be detrimental to the welfare of the United States of America. We feel they are in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Specifically they disrupt domestic tranquility, have weakened our defense, caused dislocations and destroyed the general welfare of many U. S. citizens. Unless swift and positive action is taken to remove the basic cause of the irretrievable bankruptcy entangling us, it can only result in the loss of "the Blessings of Liberty to Ourselves and our Posterity." Our conversion of a Government of by and for the people unto one of by and for the International bankers has caused serious financial problems to most everyone within this nation but to labor, farmers, small bankers, and manufacturing in particular.
5. All of the proposed and attempted "fixes" to this problem advocate "World free trade." Karl Marx wrote "The protective system is conservative, the system of free trade is destructive, and for that reason and that reason alone I am for free trade, because it will hasten the day of economic revolution."

Attachment No. 3
Senate Elections 1/28/87

We need fair trade. We cannot continue, should not try and have no need to sell \$6.00 wheat for \$2.00 or compete with \$35.00/month sweat shop labor. Surely, you understand this country cannot service its debt and survive under such a system.

6. The past actions have been band-aids. They have not solved the basic problem. The International financial situation is extremely fragile resulting in an instability in the Worlds political structures.

7. We agree with Dr. Khoury's statement that "A different approach, which is both realistic and bold is needed."

One conferee brought up the question of whether the Un-American, pro-International Banker actions are the result of a Conspiracy. While there is ample evidence affirming it is, and while understanding it and the history of World banking to the days proceeding Christ is important to a full understanding of how we arrived in irretrievable bankruptcy, we suggest it is of little importance to the solution of our dilemma.

Dr. Khoury continued by discussing several solutions proposed by others and the shortcomings of them. He concluded by offering "A New Approach" that "relies on some of the already proposed solutions" and that "must be realistic and fair to banks and to debtor countries." His proposal and conclusion are at Incl 1.

We think that his "New Approach" is flawed. At its heart is the sale by the International Bankers "to the World Bank or a subsidiary thereof" - at a discount of 30% "the difference between the current level of lending and the newly established maximum." Our interpretation of this is that the International Banks are overextended and that the sale of a big part of their non-performing loans to the World Bank or a subsidiary thereof would solve their problem not our problem. Undoubtedly, the U. S. would borrow more money to pick up a significant portion of this "sale" even though we are already the World's largest debtor and in irretrievable bankruptcy.

We do not agree with this proposed solution. This would aggravate our situation. It would only transfer the liability to the benefit of the International Bankers and not solve the basic problem creating the Worlds economic chaos.

The underlying, fundamental problem is the ill conceived, (unless you are an International Banker) unconstitutional system of money creation. It is a debt/usury system. It requires that society as a whole or any economic sub-set thereof, continuously increase their debt at an exponential rate. America did this! The rate of increase in our debt is now asymptotic to the ordinate! We are at a crossroad in Americas history.

We are broke and have no mathematically possible way out of our dilemma under our current system of money creation. We can, via hyper-inflation and legislation directing the inflationary money into stressed areas of the economy, or by our using more "smoke and mirror" techniques (Sen. Kassebaum's words from an October 5, 1986 Topeka Capitol-Journal article) such as those contained in Dr. Khoury's paper, postpone the day of reckoning for a few years.

must however, quickly decide which of the only two realistic choices we will pursue. We can proceed under our present ill-conceived, unconstitutional system and continue the process this system was designed to accomplish - that being the transfer of all the real wealth (i.e., any mortgaged property) of this nation into the hands of the International Bankers and thereby become economic slaves under a new form of Government or we can return to our Constitution and a Government of, by and for "we the people."

As our elected officials, we beg of you - please adhere to the oath or affirmation you were required to take under Article VI of the U. S. Constitution. Please work to restore this great country to the intent of the framers of this magnificent document. Please stop our insane drift into a totalitarian world wide government under the ownership and control of the monetary power created by the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. Article I, Sec. 8-5 of the U. S. Constitution states: "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, . . . "

It has been reported that this power was upheld by the Supreme Court (Ling See Fan vs U. S. of America, 218 U. S. 302-30 L.R.A. - U. S. - 1176). The court reportedly stated: "The power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin is a prerogative of sovereignty and a power exclusively vested in the Congress of the United States." Please show us that you have the courage, the capability and the willingness to warrant the trust of your constituents by restoring this provision of the Constitution.


Inclosure 2 are extracts from a letter date lined Paris, France, August 3, 1932. The letter is from an International Banker to his son. They may help you understand the mindset of the conspirators in addition to helping you understand the seriousness of Americas indebtedness.

Inclosures 3 and 4 are bulletins from the Committee to Restore the Constitution. We hope they shed additional light on Americas fundamental problem but more importantly, we hope they provide a guideline to help you address this vital and urgent matter. In addition to a resolution calling for the repeal of the Federal Reserve Act, of 1913, we suggest you repeal any and all previous actions and reject any new effort supporting a Constitutional Convention. A copy of PPKs bulletin #86-6 addressing this issue is at Incl 5.

We thank you for your time and interest. We will look forward to hearing from each of you on whether or not you will act on this matter in this session of the legislature and if so, how? If we can be of assistance in any way, please contact any one of us.

Yours in Understanding, Restoring and Preserving the Constitution for the United States and the legitimate Amendments thereto.

Sincerely,


WALTER L. MYERS
State Chairman

Concur: Prohibition Party of KS

Copy furnished:
Dr. Khoury
Col. Frank Nelson
CRC
Others

Attachment 3
Senate Elections
1/28/87

BULLETIN

COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION®

Founded 1965

Incorporated 1970

Registered 1984

Archibald E. Roberts,
Lt. Col., AUS, ret., Director CRC

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Monthly resource publication revealing hidden facts behind national crisis. Explains constitutional authority to halt economic/political exploitation. Incorporates model procedures for county & state action to restore interest-free money, defend/preserve freedoms of person and property.

MAY 1986
#287

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END OF THE MYSTERY FACTS BEHIND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS*

When it is found that Federal agents have exceeded delegated powers enumerated in the articles of the Constitution, the people, from whom flow all political powers, must bring their authority to bear at the point of local political decision to support State remedy.

**Minnesota House of Representatives, one of seventeen state legislatures involved in questioning constitutionality of the Federal Reserve Act, held public hearings on H. R. #276 calling for repeal of the Federal Reserve Act on 16 October 1985. Responding to public petition, Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee, Rep. Adolph A. Kvam, Chairman, heard revealing testimony by Senator Jack Metcalf, Washington State Legislature; Attorney T. David Horton, Counsel, Committee to Restore the Constitution, and Colonel Roberts, Director, CRC, plus two dozen irate Minnesota State citizens. "End of the Mystery" is based on an unclear tape recording of Roberts' testimony provided by Chairman Kvam.*

Chairman Kvam and members, Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee, my appearance before this body is sponsored by citizens of the State of Minnesota, some of whom are here today. I will speak on their behalf in support of House Resolution No. 276 calling for repeal of the Federal Reserve Act.

On the eighth of March 1984 I testified on this same issue and a similar resolution before the Minnesota Senate Committee on Economic Development and Commerce.

Mr. Chairman, the resolution before this body, HF #276, finds that the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and the power to coin money and regulate

the value thereof, is authorized by Article 1, Section 8, Constitution of the United States, which placed these powers in the Congress of the United States.

The resolution declares that these vast economic powers have been allegedly transferred into the hands of an international banking cartel, The Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve System, Mr. Chairman, is a bank of issue, a private corporation organized for private profit.

Mr. Chairman and members, resolution #276 states that there is no authority in the Constitution for the transfer of these economic powers to any other agency of government, or into private corporations.

And, finally, Mr. Chairman, resolution #276 directs the delegates from the State of Minnesota in Congress to introduce appropriate legislation to repeal the Federal Reserve Act, as they are authorized to do under Article 30 of the original Federal Reserve Act.

Mr. Chairman, during the past twenty years I've testified before some twenty-six state legislatures on violations of the Constitution. More importantly, Committee to Restore the Constitution has presented to state lawmakers proposals to rectify violations of the Constitution. The major issue is Federal Reserve System control over the lives and property of U.S. citizens.

I am the author of eight books on political/economic crisis, the latest work being, "The Most Secret Science". I will be delighted to provide a copy of "The Most Secret Science" to each member of this committee. The work covers in great detail the information I'll offer in brief format here today.

Beginning in 1982 members of Committee to Restore the Constitution circulated to state lawmakers a model resolution similar to the one being considered by this committee: A state resolution calling for repeal of the Federal Reserve Act.¹

First state legislature to adopt the resolution was the State of Arizona, in 1982. Since that initial action, Alabama, Indiana, Idaho, and Utah have adopted the same, or essentially the same, resolution.

Additionally, the following state legislatures are now in process of considering adoption, or have resolutions before committee: Oregon, Virginia, Arkansas, Ohio, Iowa, Alaska, Nevada, Wyoming, California, North Carolina, Nebraska and Washington State.

Chairman Kvam, my testimony will show that the Federal Reserve System was foisted upon the American people by guile and deceit.

My testimony will show that the Federal Reserve System, and the corporations which have grown up around the Federal Reserve System, have defrauded American farmers,

(continued page 2)

¹CRC launched a national campaign urging state legislative action for repeal of the Federal Reserve Act on 30 March 1971 with testimony by Col. Roberts before the State Affairs Committee, Wisconsin House of Representatives, in support of Assembly Joint Resolution A-34. Text of Roberts' address, "The Most Secret Science", was subsequently entered in the Congressional Record, 19 April 1971 (E3212-E3224) by the Hon John R. Rarick, Member of Congress from Louisiana, and reprinted in "The Most Secret Science", book by Roberts.

Attachment 3
1/28/87

ranchers, businessmen and other citizens of the freedoms of person and property guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

And, finally, Mr. Chairman, my testimony will show that confiscatory stratagems of the Federal Reserve System, a secret government of monetary power, is reducing the American people to the status of economic serfs on the land their ancestors conquered.

By way of illustration, Mr. Chairman, I point out that today the United States government is two trillion dollars in debt. On the third of last month the Congress declared that it would raise the debt ceiling so as to accommodate the rising costs of government, and increasing interest payments due the Federal Reserve System on money the Fed has "loaned" to the United States government.

No free society can long endure such a horrendous debt structure.

It has been dramatically illustrated that a two trillion dollar debt is unpayable. Being unpayable, imposition by the Federal Reserve of a two trillion dollar national debt on the American people must have a concealed objective. As we will illustrate in the latter part of this presentation, the real objective of the Federal Reserve is to seize property and resources of the people by foreclosure procedures and other techniques. Destruction of Minnesota's independent farmer is among Federal Reserve objectives.

Latest estimate of the National debt, announced 29 August, is one trillion, eight hundred and nineteen billion dollars. This figure was just five billion dollars under the ceiling placed on the national debt by Congress. The new ceiling will exceed a two trillion dollar national debt and forecasts a grim future for the citizens of this nation.

In regard to the parallel farm crisis, it should be noted that the governor of Iowa, just last week, placed a moratorium of farm loans. Governor Terry Branstead prohibited, by executive order, foreclosure proceedings on delinquent farm loans by lending agencies. First state to exercise such a moratorium was the State of Minnesota.

May I point out, Mr. Chairman, that 'moratoriums' are mere stop-gap measures. The action fails to consider the central problem: Unpayable national debt and the technique of land confiscation by the Federal Reserve System.

Chairman, the economic of the United States is no longer under command of Americans. Incident: At a New York City meeting of the "Big Five" economic ministers just a week ago, international money brokers declared that they would devalue, and did devalue, the American dollar. Finance ministers from France, England, Japan, West Germany and the United States, including representatives from the Federal Reserve System, thus substantially reduced the buying power of American taxpayers.

This action supports the claim that the Federal Reserve is an international banking cartel subject to no control by elected officials or the American people. Mr. Chairman, it is clear that the national economy is at the mercy of foreign and hostile interests and that this condition, unless a solution is found, will bankrupt the Nation and destroy the Republic.

It is important to know that there is a solution to the Federal Reserve problem. The solution will be found here, Mr. Chairman, by the Minnesota House Committee on Financial Institutions and Insurance. The concept is "Law of Principal": a Principal is not bound by actions of its agent, unless that act is approved by the Principal.²

The State of Minnesota Principal under the Constitutional Compact. The original thirteen nation states, following the War for Independence, created the Federal Government by the first three articles of the Constitution; Executive, Legislative and Judicial—all Agents of the sovereign states. Therefore, the Principal has the power to control actions by ITS agent which it deems to be in violation of the Constitution, the "Law of the Land".

On the twenty-third of December 1913 the Congress of the United States, the Legislative branch, an agent of the states, abdicated responsibilities enumerated in Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution and allegedly transferred powers to control the United States economy from Congress into the hands of an international banking cartel, the Federal Reserve System.

The State of Minnesota, a sovereign party to the Constitutional Contract, now has the duty and responsibility to correct the 1913 violation of the "Law" by its agent, the Congress of the United States.³

The Constitution is very specific about control of the national economy. Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution directs that only the Congress may borrow money on the credit of the

(continued page 3)

²The famous resolution of the Kentucky Legislature of 19 November 1799 declared:

Whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void and of no force; that to the contract (the Constitution) each State acceded as a State and is an integral party; that government created by this Contract was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution,

the measure of its powers. But, that as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well as of in fraction as of the mode and measure of redress.

³Each succeeding State entered the Union of the States, ". . . upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever", (Chapter XXXVI, 13 United Statutes at Large, 1864).

Representative K. J. McDonald, Minnesota State Legislature, sponsor, with Redalen, Battaglia & Sparby, of H.F. Resolution #276 calling upon the President and Congress to repeal the Federal Reserve Act of 23 December 1913 (38 Stat. 251; 12 United States Code section 221, et seq.) stated on 19 March that the House Agriculture Committee, of which he is Chairman, adopted the resolution and prepared for consideration by the full House. Because debate on the budget ran over adjournment, precluding presentation of HF #276, Mr. McDonald believes that Governor Rudy Perpich may recall the legislature to complete unfinished business, including a vote on the Federal Reserve measure. Confiscatory stratagems of the Federal Reserve System now better understood, particularly in the agriculture community, as a result of state legislative involvement in the repeal movement. Full text, HF #276, reprinted page 3.

United States, and only Congress may coin money and regulate the value thereof.⁴

It is these vast powers which have been illegally delegated by Congress to the Federal Reserve Corporation.

It is the right of the State of Minnesota to correct violation of the "Law", the U.S. Constitution. It is the responsibility of the State of Minnesota to challenge action by its congressional agent, which has allegedly transferred vast powers over the American people to an international banking syndicate.

Permit me to now bring into focus proper identification of the Federal Reserve System as a private banking corporation. Before you are three exhibits. I will refer to these exhibits in the order in which they appear on your table.

Exhibit A for the prosecution is a finding by the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court, San Francisco, in the case of Lewis vs the United States, Case #80-5905.⁵

We'll not review the entire brief, but we see that the Court found the Federal Reserve System to be a private corporation.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I quote from the document.

Under section 2 the Court declares, "Federal Reserve Banks are not Federal instrumentalities for purposes of a Federal tort claims act, but are

(continued page 4)

⁴Article 1, section 8, Constitution of the United States, provides that only the Congress of the United States shall have the power "... to borrow Money on the credit of the United States".

Article 1, section 8, Constitution of the United States, provides that only the Congress of the United States is permitted to "... coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin".

The Federal Reserve Act (Act of 23 December 1913; 38 Stat. 251; 12 United States Code section 221, et seq.) purported to transfer the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof to a consortium of private bankers, i.e.; the Federal Reserve System, in violation of the prohibitions of Article 1, section 8, Constitution of the United States.

⁵CRC bulletin #237, March 1983, "Arkansas Acts on Fed"

STATE OF MINNESOTA

H.R. NO. 276 CALLING FOR REPEAL OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT OF 1913

Introduced by McDonald, Redalen, Battaglia, Sparby

February 4th, 1985

Ref. to Com. on Financial Institutions & Insurance Committee

H. F. No. 276

A resolution

memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to repeal the Federal Reserve Act.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, provides that only the Congress of the United States shall have the power "to borrow money on the credit of the United States"; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Reserve Act, United States Code, title 12, section 221 and following sections, transferred the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States to a consortium of private bankers in violation of the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, directs that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives"; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Reserve Act transferred the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, to a consortium of private bankers in violation of the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 1, provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives"; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States is without authority to delegate any powers which it has received under the Constitution of the United States established by the people of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Reserve Act was imposed upon the people of the State of Minnesota in violation of the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 1; and

WHEREAS, members of the Federal Reserve System, a consortium of private bankers, have threatened the very integrity of our national government through their arbitrary and capricious control and management of the nation's money supply; and

WHEREAS, the United States is facing, in the current decade, an economic debacle of massive proportions due in large measure to a continued erosion of our national currency and the resultant high interest rates caused by the policies of the Federal Reserve Board; and

WHEREAS, a consortium of private bankers which is not subject to any official periodic review or oversight by Congress has unconstitutionally controlled the economy of the United States through the Federal Reserve Act since 1913; and

WHEREAS, since this nation faces an immediate economic crisis, it is extremely urgent that the Congress of the United States act before it is too late by repealing the Federal Reserve Act and restoring the economy of this nation to a sound basis through a withdrawal of all "fiat money" now in circulation—to so-called Federal Reserve Notes; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota that the Congress of the United States should enact such legislation as is necessary to repeal the Federal Reserve Act. The President of the United States should sign the necessary enabling legislation once it reaches his desk.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State of the State of Minnesota is directed to transmit copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each member of the Minnesota congressional delegation.

Attachment
1/28/87

In review, Mr. Chairman, we have presented in outline the structure of the Federal Reserve System and identified a plot to capture the U.S. economy and seize control of human and natural resources.

We have shown that the Federal Reserve System is a conspiracy to defraud the people and erect a centralized government upon the ruins of the Republic.

We have shown that the Federal Reserve System is an international banking syndicate foisted upon the American people without their knowledge or consent.

We have shown that the State of Minnesota, acting in its highest sovereign capacity, has the duty and authority to challenge the illegal Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Chairman, passage of the resolution before you calling for repeal of the Federal Reserve Act will place the State of Minnesota in the vanguard of states defining the Law, the Constitution of the United States. By finding that the Federal Reserve System is in violation of specific articles of the Constitution, the State of Minnesota, a Principal under the Constitutional Compact, will make clear its responsibility to the people of Minnesota.

Upon adoption of Resolution #276 the Minnesota Legislature will find it has several options in dealing with usurpation of constitutional powers:

1. The State may recall its delegation to Congress to give an accounting of their stewardship to determine if they have followed your instructions to introduce legislation to repeal the Federal Reserve Act.

2. The State may direct the State Treasurer to print State non-interest notes to replace usurious Federal Reserve Notes.

3. The State may instruct the Attorney General to initiate litigation against officers and directors of the Federal Reserve System operating in Minnesota on charges of criminal syndicalism to recover for the people of Minnesota illegal profits and personal property extracted from them by confiscatory stratagems of the Federal Reserve System, a private corporation.

Chairman Kvam and members of the Financial Institutions and Insurance Committee, I respectfully urge your favorable consideration and "yes" vote on HF#276 calling upon the President and Congress to repeal the Federal Reserve Act of 23 December 1913.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR MINNEAPOLIS DAILY AMERICAN

Re your oft-stated position that until a viable, workable replacement program to the present Federal Reserve System (FRS) is developed, you are unable to participate in asking that the FRS be abolished, I wish to make the following comments.

PREMISE 1: I believe you accept that the FRS is a private corporation governed by the larger banks of this country.

PREMISE 2: I believe you accept that these larger banks have financial ties with the international banks of Europe and Japan.

PREMISE 3: I believe you understand human nature well enough to know that these bankers will do only those things which are in their best financial interests.

STATEMENT OF FACT: The FRS is protected from government audit. It has never been audited. Minutes of its Board of Governors meetings are delayed from being published.

CONCLUSION: The FRS is well insulated from government intrusion. This further removes the FRS from being responsive to citizen opinion. When pressured, the Congressman can politically posture and point to the FRS as being the culprit and thereby evade responsibility or action.

STATEMENT OF FACT: The bankers of the U.S., Europe and Japan have joined to form the Trilateralists, who with the Council on Foreign Relations have a goal of One World Government. CONCLUSION: The FRS has no reason to put U.S. needs over those of the international bankers' desires; our continuing to tolerate them is contributing to our own destruction and demise.

STATEMENT OF FACT: Since the FRS's legislative birth December 24, 1913, the debt of the United States has grown to \$2+ trillion. The dollar of today has a purchasing power of about .13 percent of the 1940 dollar.

STATEMENT OF FACT: Hying media control, usurious interest rates, taxes and excessive government regulations are some of the causes responsible for destroying this country's farmers and smaller enterprises. Lack of tax credits for capital investment in this country, excessive EPA, OSHA, etc. regulations, media hyped labor needs and their costs, and banker investments abroad are contributing to the stripping of this country's larger industrial base with the at-


tendant loss of jobs, increase in unemployment, increased welfare roles, and lowered standard of living.

STATEMENT OF FACT: Restoring responsibility for this nation's money supply to the elected officials, Congress, removes money control of the money supply from the special interest groups. Allowing the bankers to control our money supply makes as much sense as letting Weyerhaeuser to regulate the lumber industry, Kraft to regulate and control the dairy industry, or Mobil Oil to regulate the oil industry. CONCLUSION: We tout Initiative, Referendum and Recall (IR&R) as a means of achieving electorate control of elected officials. Restoring government control of this nation's money supply is exactly the same procedure, for then at least we can "fire" the offenders through not re-electing the responsible officials should their money policies produce unacceptable results. We would then have someone responsible. Now we have no responsible elected official—only David Rockefeller, Kissinger, and company. Again under the new system, David could still buy off Tip, but right now we have no control at all. The fox is guarding the chicken coop, and we're not allowed in to count the chickens or the eggs.

* * * * *
There is an urgency to the situation which begs for immediate action. It's unknown how long we have until total financial collapse with its attendant chaos and total government controls are upon us.

Robert Dvorak, St. Paul

THE MOST SECRET SCIENCE



\$12.00

BIG (8 1/2 x 11) 200 pages
Softcover. Quality Book.
Illustrated — Documented
by Colonel Archibald Roberts

**OUTRAGED BY THE FEDERAL DEFICIT,
INEXTINGUISHABLE NATIONAL DEBT?**

You Don't Have To Take It Anymore!

THE MOST SECRET SCIENCE

- Rips the veil of secrecy from the men and the system behind America's economic crisis.
- Shows methods to harness powers of county and state governments to your financial survival.
- Explains how to restore a prosperous America for you and your children.

Act now while others, for lack of knowledge, watch in helpless despair, confiscation of their money and property by a 'secret government of monetary power.'

Y (continued)

independent, privately owned and locally controlled corporations in light of the fact that they are locally directed and supervised, and control of each bank is exercised by a Board of Directors. Federal Reserve Banks, though heavily regulated, are locally controlled by their member banks".

Two weeks ago, Mr. Chairman, I received from the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, D.C., copies of the papers of incorporation for each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks in the United States, verifying that the Federal Reserve System is a private corporation established for private profit.

Exhibit B for the prosecution, Mr. Chairman, has a bearing on the technique of seizing private property through foreclosure action by Federal Reserve member banks. Exhibit B, "Monetary Control Act of 1980", is reviewed by Dr. Ron Paul, Member of Congress.⁶

The Act, Public Law 96-221, brings all depository institutions in the United States under control of the Federal Reserve System. The Act imposes absolute and complete control over all lending and financial institutions. This is an inconceivable mechanism to be placed in the hands of an international banking syndicate . . . a small group of bankers operating as a private corporation.

This Act, Mr. Chairman, also expands the definition of collateral held by member banks of the Federal Reserve System. The Fed can now assist any member bank which experiences a serious shortage of funds by funneling credits into that bank. The Federal Reserve thus protects its own with funds guaranteed by the American taxpayer . . . who put up real property as collateral.

To break that statement down into fine print, the Fed can purchase such collateral as FHA and VA backed mortgages. In the case of farm foreclosure action, for example, mortgages placed on a farm by the local bank become assets of the Federal Reserve System. When a local bank forecloses on farm property the value of that farm accrues to the Federal Reserve System. Thousands of American farms are being transferred from private owners to corporate farms by such foreclosure technique.

By merging private farms into conglomerates, the Federal Reserve System will have the power to control food and fiber production in the United

States and can force the American people to their knees by Soviet-style preplanned hunger. Knowing that the central objective of the international banking cartel is to control resources and people, it is conceivable that hunger may be used as a weapon to coerce the American people into an Orwellian animal farm . . . a one world government.

The Fed can also bail out Chrysler, Ford or any other industry by buying up their corporate bonds. This means, Mr. Chairman, that the Federal Reserve can control the policy of corporate America.

A parallel goal of the banking syndicate is the dismantling of U.S. heavy industries. This goal is being accomplished under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). GATT authorizes transfer of heavy industry and technology to foreign, and cheaper, labor markets. Former U.S. factories, once relocated overseas, return their products to American markets.⁷

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Public Law 96-221 authorizes the Federal Reserve to purchase short term and long term obligations of states, counties and municipalities, and permits the Fed to purchase foreign bonds and obligations, that is, debt owed to the cartel by other nations. Evidence; \$500 billion foreign debt owed the International Monetary Fund. Guarantees for such foreign debts as may be purchased by the Federal Reserve System and its agents are borne by the U.S. taxpayer. In the final analysis, debts owed to the Chase Manhattan Bank, for example, or to the International Monetary Fund, are ultimately borne by the American people, whose property is held in hock.

Exhibit C for the prosecution, Mr. Chairman, is headed, "House Banking Committee: Elite Group Dominates Nation's Economy". I quote:⁸

"Evidence of how the Federal Reserve System works on behalf of the International banking system is graphically illustrated by a series of charts drawn up by the Staff, Committee on Banking, Currency, and Housing, United States House of Representatives, Ninety-fourth Con-

⁷CRC bulletin #265, October 1984, "Blueprint for Exporting American Jobs"

⁸CRC bulletin #249, January 1984, "Law of Agency".

gress, second Session, August
"Federal Reserve Directors: A Study of corporate and banking influence".

Mr. Chairman, this 120 page congressional study details the public policy and function of the Federal Reserve district banks and how the directors are selected, who is selected, and the public relations lobbying factor, bank nomination and bank examination, and the corporate interlocks with reserve banks. Included in the series of charts are all the main personages involved in the Jekyll Island conference, which spawned the Federal Reserve Act in 1913: National City Bank, J. P. Morgan and Co., Kuhn Loeb, Hanover National Bank and other related firms. Also listed are the Carnegie Corporation of New York, J. Henry Schroeder Trust Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society, and many others. Thus the House Committee names the cast of founders of the Federal Reserve System.

We have drawn this information from authoritative sources so there is no question as to reliability.

In chart number one, for example, is revealed lineage of the Federal Reserve, from the Bank of England and the Rothschild family, to the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Rockefeller family. In the U.S. portion of the chart are listed primary stockholders of the Federal Reserve System as of 1914. They were: National City Bank with 30 thousand shares; National Bank of Commerce, 20 thousand shares; First National Bank of New York, 15 thousand shares; Hanover National Bank of New York, 10,300 shares, and Chase National Bank, 6 thousand shares of Federal Reserve stock.

On page four of the exhibit, Mr. Chairman, are listed member banks currently holding Federal Reserve stock, including twenty-seven New York banks. All figures are as of July 1983.

Federal Reserve shares held by ten of these banks amounts to 66% of the total outstanding shares, namely over seven million shares: Bankers Trust Co., Bank of New York, Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank, Citybank, European American Bank and Trust, J. Henry Schroeder Bank, Manufacturers Hanover, Morgan Guarantee Trust, National Bank of North America.

Concluding my indictment of the Federal Reserve System, I invite your attention to page 31 of my book, "The Most Secret Science", in which I quote

⁶CRC bulletin #247, November 1983, "Facts About the Economic Crisis"

Congressman Wright Patman, House Banking and Currency Committee, who said on 14 April 1952:

The Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System is composed of the 7 members of the Board of Governors and 5 members who are presidents of the Federal Reserve banks and who are selected by private commercial banking interests. The Open Market Committee has the power to obtain, and does obtain, the printed money of the United States—Federal Reserve Notes—(free) from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and exchanges these printed notes, which of course are not interest bearing, for United States obligations that are interest bearing. After making the exchange, the interest bearing obligations are retained by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the interest collected annually on these Government obligations goes into the funds of the 12 Federal Reserve banks.

Exploding the myth that the Federal Reserve System is an instrumentality of the Federal Government Mr. Patman declared:

These funds (interest from Government obligations) are expended by the system without an adequate accounting to Congress. In fact there has never been an independent audit of either the 12 banks or the Federal Reserve Board that has been filed with the Congress where a Member would have an opportunity to inspect it. The General Accounting Office does not have jurisdiction over the Federal Reserve. For 40 years (1952) the system, while freely using the money (credit) of the Government, has not made a proper accounting.

Mr. Chairman, I submit that the monolithic Federal Reserve economic structure has been erected in violation of the Constitution, and in violation of U.S. statutes prohibiting criminal syndicates.

If we are to survive as a free people the Federal Reserve international banking syndicate, which controls the American economy and its political decision-making, must be exposed and neutralized. The power to initiate corrective action rests with the State of Minnesota.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Recent claim by an Ohio county commission attorney that he found "no statutory authority" for the commission to adopt a "Model County Ordinance" finding the Federal Reserve Act of 23 December 1913 to be unconstitutional, elicited rebuttal by Attorney T. David Horton, Counsel, Committee to Restore the Constitution. (Reference, "Model County Ordinance", page 19, THE MOST SECRET SCIENCE, by Col. Roberts)

Mr. Horton's legal opinion may be used as reference by CRC associates to refute similar impediments to county commission and/or state legislature adoption of petition, resolution or memorial calling for repeal of the Federal Reserve Act.

Quotation from Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, noted by Mr. Horton, follows rebuttal.

March 6, 1986

This letter is in response to your inquiry of February 11 to Colonel Roberts which he has forwarded to me which contains a copy of Gary A. Lickfelt's letter to you of January 9.

The letter states that there is "no statutory authority" to pass a resolution that the Federal Reserve Act violates the Constitution. There is ample authority. It does not need to be statutory authority, because it is Constitutional authority. Article 6 requires all state office holders to "be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution;" this duty to support is affirmative. It may not be discharged merely by promising to do so and then remaining mute in the face of violations, such as the unlawful Federal Reserve Act.

Nor is the determination of Constitutionality the exclusive province of federal courts. The obligation to support the Constitution and all its limitations rests in each office holder. You will see from the enclosed quotation from Lincoln's First Inaugural Address that any attempts to rely solely upon federal judges, rather than upon all state and federal office holders, to support the Constitution "resigns" the government into the hands of the judiciary, which is itself unconstitutional.

Any Constitutional infraction, such as the Federal Reserve Act, that impinges upon every facet of county and state government is a fit subject for a board of county commissioners to address.

Very truly yours,



David Horton, Attorney at Law
305 N. Carson St.
Carson City, NV 89702

DH:sg
Enclosures
cc: Colonel Roberts

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Abraham Lincoln analyzed some of the problems that are perplexing us to this day. He said in his First Inaugural Address:

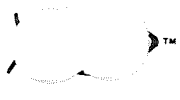
"I do not forget the position assumed by some, that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties of a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effects flowing from it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice.

"At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, then the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the judges, it is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decision to political purposes." (emphasis added)



BULLETIN

COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION™



#249

Archibald E. Roberts

Archibald E. Roberts.
Lt. Col., AUS, ret., Director CRC

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JANUARY 1984

LAW OF AGENCY . . .

UNAUTHORIZED ACTS BY AN AGENT ARE NOT BINDING ON THE PRINCIPAL

“Law of Agency” is central to resolving the constitutional crisis.

The original thirteen Nations, recognized as such by the Treaty of Peace which concluded the Revolutionary War, created the Federal government.

Following the War for Independence, the thirteen nation-states organized themselves as the United States under a mutual compact, The Constitution of the United States.

Every succeeding State entered the Union of States, “. . . upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever”, (Chapter XXXVI, 13 United Statutes at Large, 1864).

The constitutional contract established, in the first three Articles, three branches of government: Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The People, through their State deputies, delegated to these three agencies certain limited powers, retaining unto themselves all powers not so delegated.

Each sovereign State, as a Principal under the constitutional compact, is supreme over its Federal agencies. The State is empowered to correct acts by its Federal agents which it deems violate delegated powers enumerated in the Articles of the Constitution.

Each sovereign State has the authority and the responsibility to enforce provisions of the Constitution within its borders, and to provide criminal sanctions for violators.

The People, from whom flow all political powers, are responsible for instructing their State senators and representatives to challenge unconstitutional acts by Federal agents, as they are required to do by oath of office.

Each citizen is charged with the mission of defending and preserving freedoms of person and property guaranteed to the People by the Constitution of the United States.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT (Act of December 23, 1913; 38 Stat: 251; 12 United States Code section 221 et seq.) is an unauthorized act by Congress, an agency of the sovereign states.

Being illegal, it must be put down by appropriate corrective action by the sovereign states.

Violations of the Constitution inherent in the Federal Reserve Act are illustrated in the following citations:

The Constitution of the United States, Article 1, section 8, provides that only the Congress of the United States shall have the power “to borrow Money on the credit of the United States”.

The Federal Reserve Act illegally transferred the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States to a consortium of private bankers, the Federal Reserve Board, in violation of the prohibitions of Article 1, section 8, Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States, Article 1, section 8, directs that only the Congress of the United States is permitted “to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures”.

The Federal Reserve Act illegally transferred the power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, to a consortium of private bankers, the Federal Reserve Board, in violation of the prohibitions of Article 1, section 8, Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States, Article 1, section 1, provides that “all legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives”.

The Congress of the United States is without authority to delegate any powers which it has received under the Constitution of the United States, established by the People of the United States.

The Federal Reserve Act of 23 December 1913, purported to impose on the People of the United States, secret control over their lives and property in violation of the prohibitions of Article 1, section 1, Constitution of the United States.

Members of the Federal Reserve System, a consortium of private bankers, have imposed upon the People of the United States a deliberate system of inextinguishable national debt for the purpose of holding the People in perpetual bondage.

The Federal Reserve Act is a conspiracy against America.

*act. 3
1/28/87*

(continued page 2)

(continued)

The people of the United States are facing in the current decade an economic debacle of massive proportions due in large measure to a continued erosion of the national currency and resulting in high interest rates caused by policies of the Federal Reserve Board, a consortium of private bankers.

The Federal government spent a whopping one hundred eleven billion, eight-hundred million dollars paying interest on the national debt in the 1983 budget year ending 30 September.

Gannett News Service, "Interest Drains Budget as Federal Debt Grows", 16 November 1983, reported that interest on the national debt is taking an ever-larger share of federal funds, thirteen point eight percent of all spending in 1983.

Interest payments (tax money paid to the Federal Reserve System, a consortium of private bankers) are now the third-largest component of the federal budget, after Defense and Social Security, according to the Office of Management and Budget.

It should come as no surprise to exploited American taxpayers that foreign nationals in the United Nations have the deciding vote on expenditure of American tax dollars, funding projects outside American jurisdiction ("UNESCO Budget OK'd Despite US", Associated Press, 16 November 1983).

Members of the Federal Reserve System, a consortium of private bankers, many of them foreign nationals, threaten the integrity of the national government through their arbitrary and capricious control and management of the nation's money supply.

The Federal Reserve Board, governing agency of the Federal Reserve System, is not subject to any official periodic review or oversight by Congress. This illegal body of international bankers has unconstitutionally controlled the economy of the United States through usurped powers since 1913.

Force of immediate economic chaos the People demand that Congress dismantle the Federal Reserve System, and withdraw all Federal Reserve fiat money now in circulation.

The place to begin is the County, building block of the American political system.

The People, through their County officials, can demand of their respective state lawmakers adoption of corrective legislation, directing their State congressional delegation to enact statutes to repeal the unconstitutional Federal Reserve Act (as the Congress is authorized to do under provisions of Article 30 of the original Act), and to take whatever other action may be necessary to oust international bankers from the nation's pocketbook.

The People, from whom flow all political powers, are responsible for instructing their elected representatives at county and state levels of government to challenge unconstitutional acts by Federal agents, as they are required to do by oath of office.

Each citizen who enjoys the freedoms of person and property guaranteed to the People by the Constitution of the United States has the responsibility to defend and preserve it.

After providing for the needs of one's family, no other investment of time and money makes sense. Unless the individual citizen commits himself to restoring, preserving and defending the basic principles originally embodied in the Constitution of the United States the marvelous structures of the American civilization will crack and crumble.

Unless the retrogression of the American civilization is halted and then reversed, all attempts to provide for the future of one's descendants will be wasted.

Restoring the Constitution of the United States is the only solution that offers grounds for hope.

HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE ELITE GROUP DOMINATES NATION'S ECONOMY

Evidence of how the Federal Reserve System works on behalf of the international banking system is graphically illustrated by a series of charts drawn up by the staff, Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, United States House of Representatives, 94th Congress, 2d session, August, 1976, "Federal Reserve Directors: A Study of Corporate and Banking Influence".*

The 120-page Congressional study details public policy functions of the Federal Reserve District Banks, how directors are selected, who is selected, the public relations lobbying factor, bank domination and bank examination, and corporate interlocks with Reserve banks.

Charts illustrate Class A, Class B, and Class C directorships of each district bank. For each branch bank a chart was designed giving information regard-

ing bank appointed directors and those appointed by the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System.

Included in the series are all the main personages involved in the Jekyll Island conference which spawned the Federal Reserve Act: Citybank, J.P. Morgan and Company, Kuhn Loeb, and many related firms. Also included are the Carnegie Corporation of New York, J. Henry Schroder Trust Company, J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, Rockefeller Center, Inc., Equitable Life Assurance Society, and others. Thus, the House Committee names the main cast of founders functioning in the Federal Reserve System today as they did in 1914.

EXAMPLES:

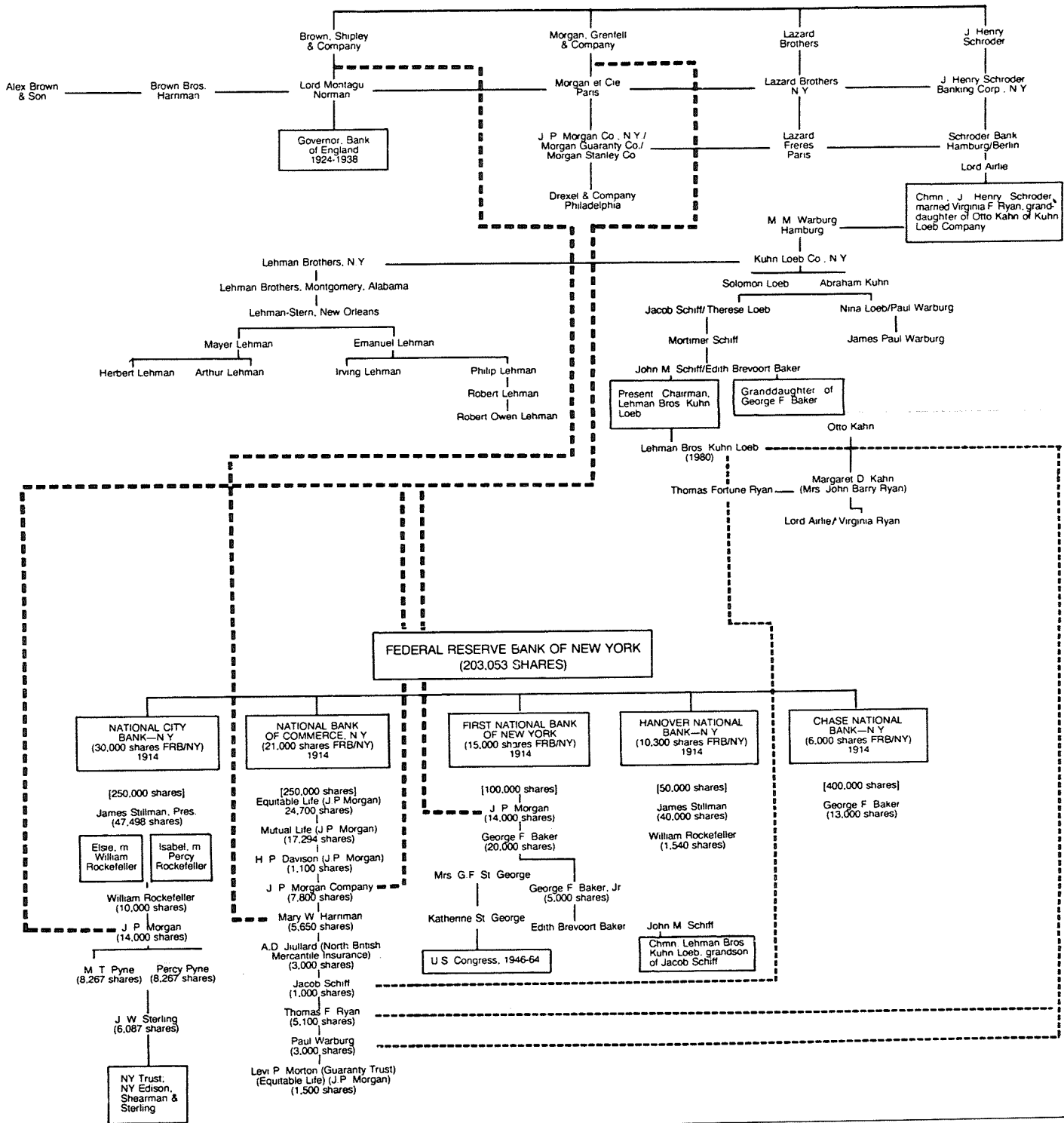
CHART I reveals the linear connection between the Rothschilds and the Bank of England, and the London banking houses which ultimately control the Federal Reserve Banks through their stockholdings of bank stock and their subsidiary firms in New York. The two principal Rothschild representatives in New York, J.P. Morgan Co., and Kuhn,

*Reference: *THE SECRETS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE*, by Eustace Mullins, 200 pages, paperback; \$9.95, Bankers Research Institute, P.O. Box 1105, Staunton, VA 24401

CHART I

N.M. ROTHSCHILD, London

BANK OF ENGLAND



Loeb Co. were the firms which set up the Jekyll Island Conference at which the Federal Reserve Act was drafted, who directed the subsequent successful campaign to have the plan enacted into law by Congress, and who purchased the controlling amounts of stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1914. These firms had their principal officers appointed to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and the Federal Advisory Council in 1914.

In 1914 a few families (blood and business related) owning controlling stock in existing banks (such as in New York City) caused those banks to pur-

chase controlling shares in the Federal Reserve regional banks.

Examination of the charts and text in the House Banking Committee Staff Report of August, 1976 and the current stockholders list of the twelve regional Federal Reserve Banks shows this same family control.

CHART II shows the interlocking banking directorates which were revealed by the backgrounds of officials selected to be the original members, Federal Advisory Council, in 1914. The principals were the same bankers who had been present or represented at the Jekyll Island Conference in 1910, and

att 3 1/28/87

Corruption of mass-communication and the creation of a fractured, rudderless society which would serve their purposes.

Achieving political authority was an obvious prerequisite to success. The cartel therefore, in 1912, forced a major penetration of the United States political structure by elevating Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency.

Quick to capitalize on this advantage, the cabala, in the closing days of the 1913 Congress, affected passage of three legislative acts which emasculated the Constitution and established a political power base for their operations. These acts were:

- a. the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution
- b. the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution
- c. the Federal Reserve Act

At one blow the cabala thus attained: a. Unlimited financing via unlimited taxation, b. Control of the Congress by eliminating State supervision of legislation, and c. Transfer of coinage from the Congress to their private bank, the Federal Reserve System . . .

* * * * *

The practical deduction to be made from this research study, "The Anatomy of a Revolution", is that an informed and indignant citizenry can still excise the malignancy of international cartelism; can excrete cabalistic, interlocking subversion, and can thus restore the American society to health and vigor—providing, of course, that the genetic will to survive has not been bred out of our people during the past four-hundred years of nation-building on the North American continent.

From THE ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION, by Archibald E. Roberts, LtCol, AUS, ret. Published in THE WOMAN CONSTITUTIONALIST, 3 August 1968. Entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Hon John R. Farick, MC, 9 October 1968.

Educate and motivate prospective participants public and private, by circulating this CRC bul. other material available from the COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION, Inc., P.O. Box 986, Ft. Collins, CO 80522 (303) 484-2575.

CHART IV

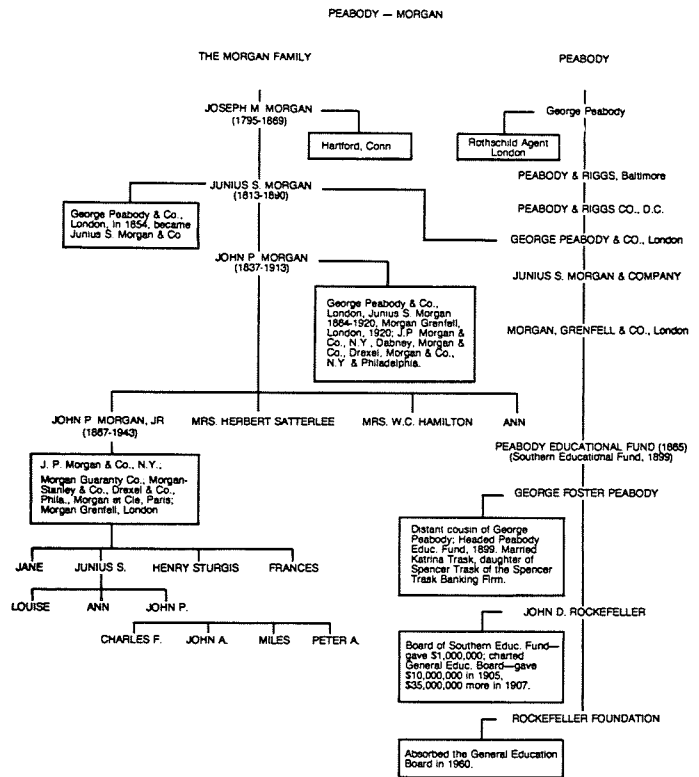
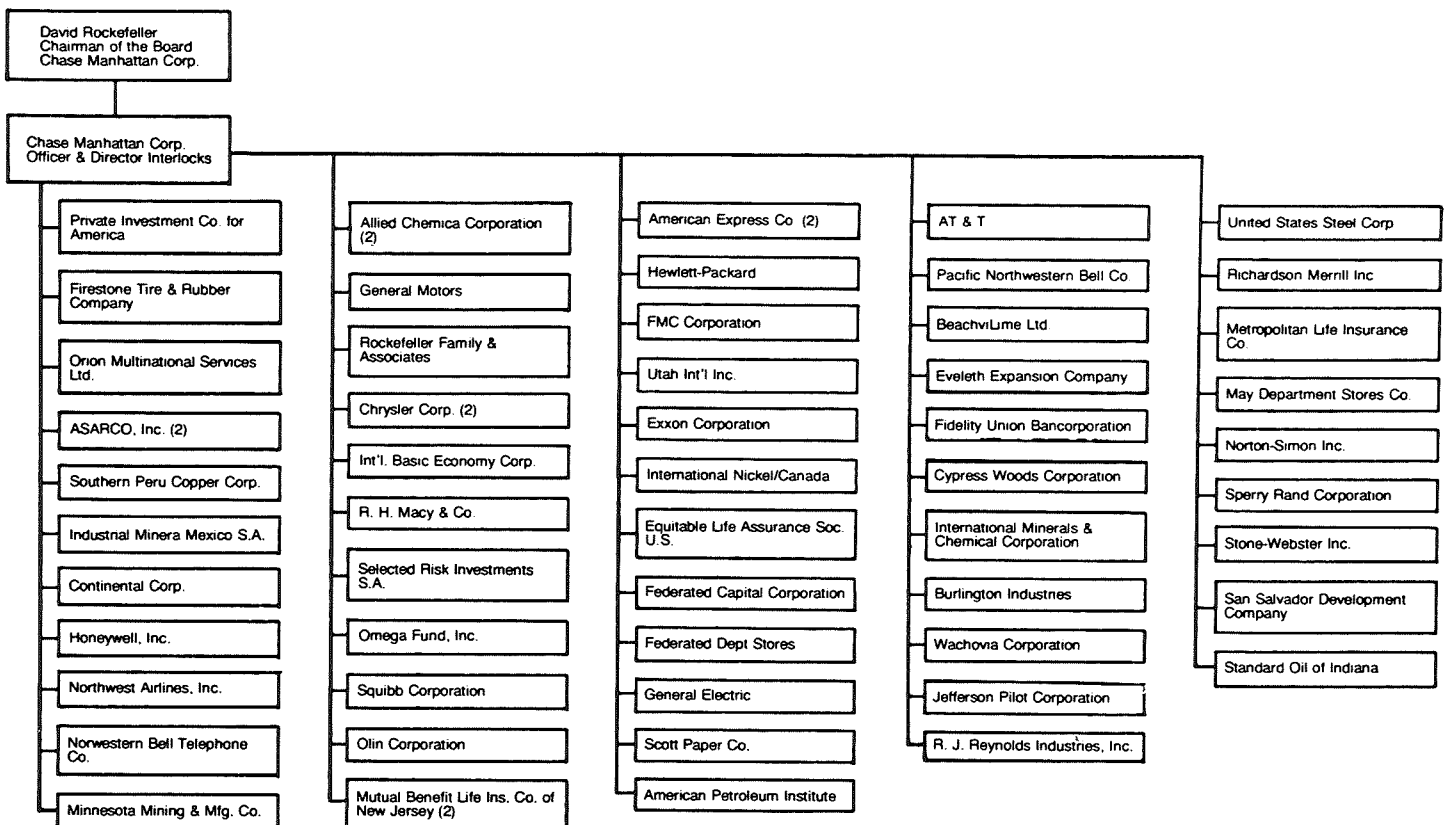


CHART V

*Published 1976

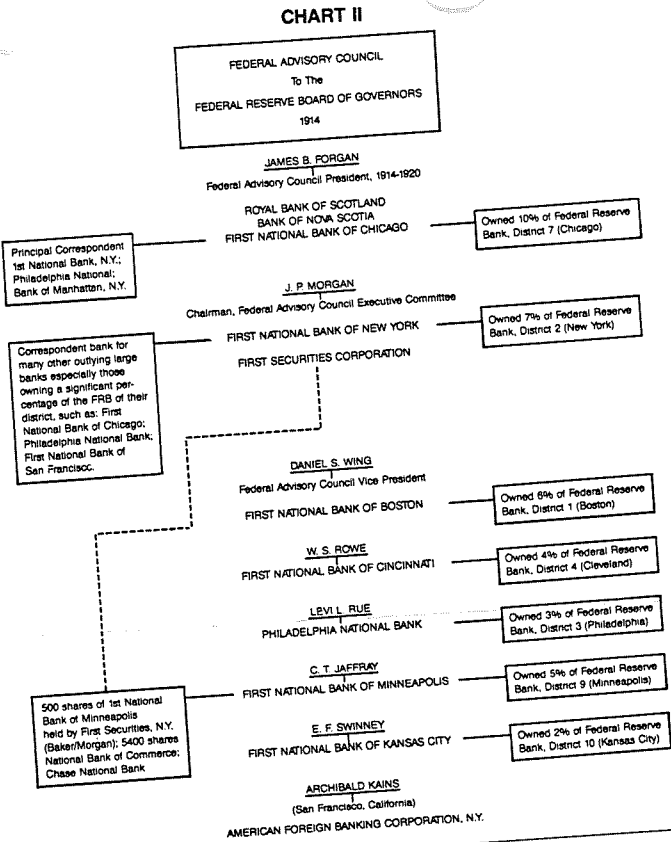


THE ANATOMY OF A REVOLUTION

At the turn of the century an ambitious and morally degenerate group of financiers and industrialists in America fixed upon a long-range plan which would ultimately deliver control of the world's people and resources into their hands.

The basic objective was to dismantle the Constitution of the United States and erect in its place a world government covenant which the Financial/Industrial cartel would command.

The F/I cabala, to achieve this objective, adopted an operational procedure of Infiltration, Subversion, and Rebellion aimed at the religious, economic and social disciplines of the existing order. By massing their wealth and influence to secretly sponsor nihilistic doctrine, it was thought that they might capture the intellectual leadership of church and college. Domination of pulpit and professorial chair, they reasoned, would lead to mastery of the entire spiritual-educational pro-



In his Forward to the congressional study, Representative Henry S. Reuss, Chairman, Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, "Federal Reserve Directors: A Study of Corporate and Banking Influence", United States House of Representatives, wrote:

As the study makes clear, it is difficult to imagine a more narrowly-based board of directors for a public agency than has been gathered together for the twelve banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Only two segments of American society—banking and big business—have any substantial representation on the boards, and often even these become merged through interlocking directorates.

In a section of the text entitled, "The Club System", the Committee report noted:

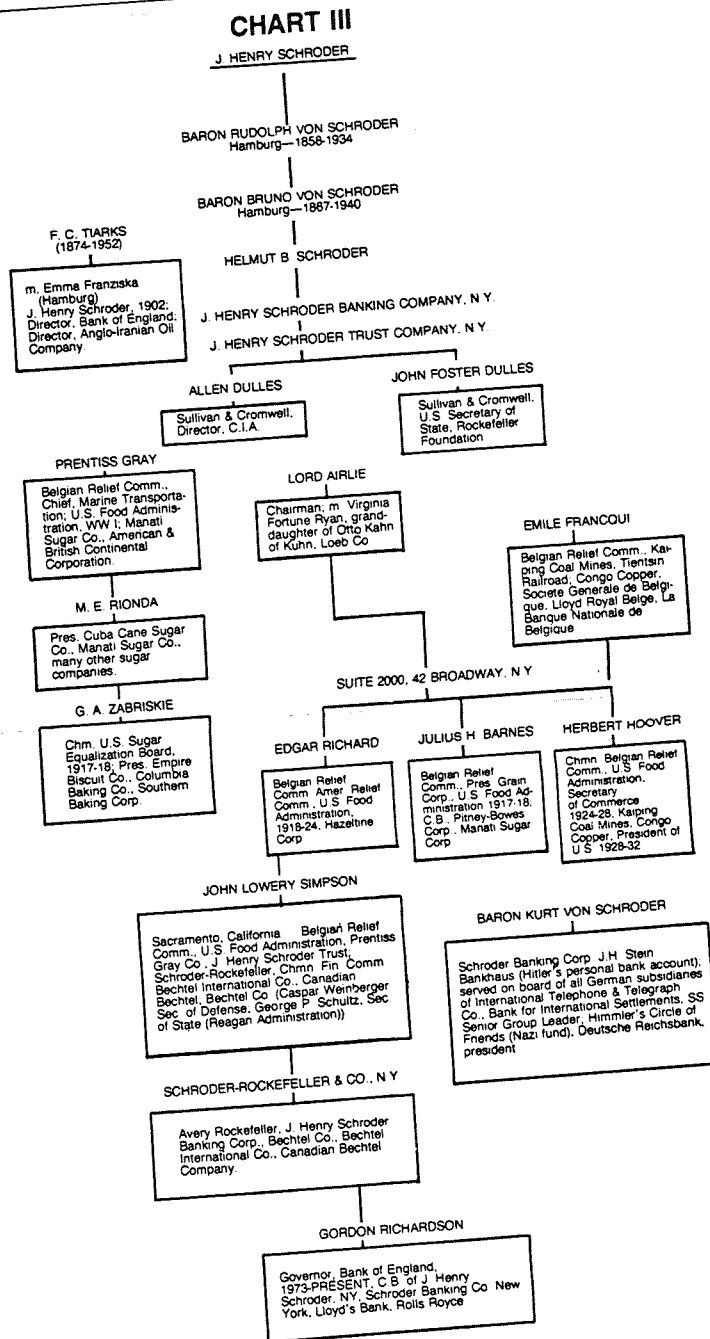
This "club" approach leads the Federal Reserve to consistently dip into the same pools—the same companies, the same universities, the same bank holding companies—to fill directorships.

The Congressional study concludes as follows:

Many of the companies on these tables, as mentioned earlier, have multiple interlocks to the Federal Reserve System. First Bank Systems; Southeast Banking Corporation; Federated Department Stores; Westinghouse Electric Corporation; Proctor and Gamble; Alcoa; Honeywell Inc.; Kennecott Copper; Owens Corning Fiberglas; all have two or more director ties to district or branch banks (of the Federal Reserve System).

In Summary, the Federal Reserve directors are apparently representative of a small elite group which dominates much of the economic life of this nation.

END OF CONGRESSIONAL REPORT



d. campaign to have the Federal Reserve Act enacted into law by the Congress in 1913. These officials represented the largest stock holdings in the New York Banks which bought the controlling stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and also were the principal correspondent banks of the banks in other Federal Reserve districts who, in turn, selected their officials to represent them on the Federal Reserve Advisory Council.

CHART III, the J. Henry Schroder Banking Company chart, encompasses the entire history of the twentieth century, embracing as it does the program (Belgian Relief Commission) which provisioned Germany from 1915-1918 and dissuaded Germany from seeking peace in 1916; financing Hitler in 1933 so as to make a Second World War possible; backing the Presidential campaign of Herbert Hoover, and even at the present time, having two of its major executives of its subsidiary firm, Bechtel Corporation, serving as Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State in the Reagan Administration.

The head of the Bank of England since 1973, Sir Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England (controlled by the House of Rothschild), was chairman of the J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Company of London from 1963-1972, and director of J. Henry Schroder, New York, and Schroder Banking Corporation, New York, as well as Lloyd's Bank of London, and Rolls Royce. He maintains a residence on Sutton Place in New York City, and as head of "The London Connection", can be said to be the single most influential banker in the world.

CHART IV, the Peabody-Morgan chart shows the London Connection of these prominent banking firms which have been headquartered in London since their inception. The Peabody fortune set up an Educational Fund in 1865, which was later absorbed by John D. Rockefeller into the General Educational Board in 1905, and was, in turn, absorbed by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1960.

CHART V, the David Rockefeller chart, shows the link between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Standard Oil of Indiana, General Motors, and Allied Chemical Corporation (Eugene Meyer Family) and Equitable Life (J.P. Morgan).

CHART VI, shows the interlocks between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, J. Henry Schroder Trust Company, Rockefeller Center, Incorporated, Equitable Life Assurance Society (J.P. Morgan), and the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

CHART VII, shows the interlocks of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with Citybank, Guaranty Bank and Trust Company (J.P. Morgan Company), Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, Alex Brown & Sons (Brown Brothers Harriman), Kuhn Loeb & Company, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad (controlled by Kuhn Loeb Co.), and Westinghouse (controlled by Kuhn Loeb Co.).

CHART VIII, shows the link between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Brown Brothers Harriman, Sun Life Assurance Company (N.M. Rothschild and Sons), and the Rockefeller Foundation.

CHART IX, shows the interlocks between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and J.P. Morgan Company, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, and the Rothschild affiliates of Royal Bank of Canada, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Sun Alliance, and London Assurance Group.

NOTE: Due to space limitations only five of the seventy-five charts in the study, all of which show the connections between prominent, powerful individuals with control of the Federal Reserve System, have been selected to illustrate the connection between officers and directors of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks in 1976.

As of 11:05 Tuesday, 26 July 1983, the list of member banks holding Federal Reserve Bank of New York stock includes twenty-seven New York City banks. Listed below are the number of shares held by ten of these banks, amounting to 66% of the total outstanding number of shares, namely 7,005,700:

	Shares	Percent
Bankers Trust Company	438,831	(6%)
Bank of New York	141,482	(2%)
Chase Manhattan Bank	1,011,862	(14%)
Chemical Bank	544,962	(8%)
Citybank	1,090,813	(15%)
European American Bank and Trust	127,800	(2%)
J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust	37,493	(.5%)
Manufacturers Hanover	509,852	(7%)
Morgan Guaranty Trust	655,443	(9%)
National Bank of North America	105,600	(2%)

The tremendous number of shares held today as against the original purchases in 1914 is brought about by Section 5 of the original Federal Reserve Act which called for a member bank to buy and hold stock in the district Federal Reserve Bank equal to 6% of its capital and surplus.

Currently, shares held by five of the above named banks comprise 53% of the total Federal Reserve Bank of New York stock. An examination of the major stockholders of the New York City banks shows clearly that a few families, related by blood, marriage, or business interests, still control the New York City banks which, in turn, hold the controlling stock of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

It is notable that three of the banks holding Federal Reserve Bank of New York stock, in the amount of 270,893 shares, are subsidiaries of foreign banks. J. Henry Schroder Bank and Trust is listed by Standard and Poors as a subsidiary of Schroders Limited of London. The National Bank of North America is a subsidiary of the National Westminster Bank, one of London's "Big Five". European American Bank is a subsidiary of the European American Bank, Bahamas, LTD. It is interesting to note that the directors of the European American Bank & Trust include Milton F. Rosenthal, President and Chief Operating Officer of the international gold company, Englehard Minerals and Chemical; Hamilton F. Potter, a partner in Sullivan and Cromwell (J. Henry Schroder Bank & Trust attorneys); Edward H. Tuck, partner of Shearman and Sterling (Citybank attorneys); F.H. Ulrich and Hans Liebkutsch, managing directors of the Deutsche Bank (Germany); E.J.W. Helmuth and Jack Lendley, directors of the giant Midland Bank of London, one of the "Big Five", and Maurice Laure of the Societe Generale deBanque (Brussels, Belgium).

This information derived from the latest issue (at time of writing) of the tabulation available from the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, is cited as current evidence which indicates that the controlling stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which sets the rate and scale of operations for the entire Federal Reserve System is heavily influenced by banks directly controlled by "The London Connection", that is, the Rothschild-controlled Bank of England.

(continued)

ditional lending will be by the World Bank market rates or at concessionary rates depending on the financial standing of the borrower country and on its economic policy, actual or prospective.

This lending will be intended to deal with structural changes in the economy of the debtor country. Any lending for balance of payments purposes will have to come from the IMF, as it has in the past, subject to reasonable conditionalities.

The lender of last resort is no longer the banks. It is the World Bank for structural loans (for private or public entities) and the IMF for BOP loans. The implied guarantee (the safety net) becomes a direct one given by the member countries of the World Bank and the IMF and would not fall only on the shoulders of the governments of the lending banks.

This proposal reduces significantly the burden on debtor countries, protects the longterm interests of bank stockholders and depositors, and allows for an orderly and efficient operation of the international financial markets. The banks will no longer have to play the role of transfer agent of what is effectively turning out to be a form of foreign aid. They will be forced to limit their exposure and to be fully and immediately accountable for all loans booked within the limits. The game of performing/nonperforming loans will thus end. The gimmekry used by bankers as witnessed in the case of Argentina will be abolished by regulators. Stiff and immediate measures taken by regulators under the ILS Act of 1983 will keep the banks in line without threatening their very existence. The banks will lose the leverage over regulators derived from the sheer size of the sovereign debt portfolio; and lastly, our proposal will force banks to shoulder their share of the blame for the consequences of bad loans.

V. Conclusion

A permanent solution to the sovereign debt problem is necessary and in the interest of all the parties involved. The patches to the international financial system are bound to come apart as the debt difficulties compound themselves over time.

RHcl.1

Attachment 3
Senate Elections
1/28/87

Our proposal consists of the following steps: "OUR" being Dr. Khoury

1. Set a maximum limit (not per county) as a percent of capital that a bank ^{etal.} could book to all developing countries combined. This limit must be consistent with the ability of the Federal Reserve System to rescue the system in the event of a massive default and can be changed if conditions warrant.

2. The difference between the current level of lending and the newly established maximum must be sold at a discount of, say, 30 percent or a percentage consistent with aggregate bank profits, to the World Bank or a subsidiary thereof which has a considerable information base about debtor countries, a considerable experience in dealing with them, and the necessary administrative infrastructure to raise funds in the open market (as it does for other forms of lending) to buy the loans. The World Bank can follow the GNMA pattern by structuring pass-through certificates and sell the obligations directly to the public.

The discount on the loans will be passed on to debtor countries in the form of reduced debt burden and, therefore, debt payments. The loans will be restructured at fixed rates (concessionary) and for longer maturities, not exceeding 30 years.

Banks will be given between five and ten years to write off the discount on the loans sold.

3. The debt still held by banks would have precedence over that held by the World Bank.

4. Net new lending by banks will be permitted as long as it does not cause total lending to exceed the set limit.

Incl 1

[Faint handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom left of the page]

The conclusion is incontestable that a chain of borrowing has been instituted on a scale sufficiently extensive to absorb all the money in circulation, the debtors are from that moment hopelessly and irretrievably in the hands and at the mercy of the creditors.

The only way possible for them to ever pay interest is to borrow it from their creditors or pay them in goods or merchandise. This makes me laugh, Speerpoint. . . It hurts my face. And besides, I don't want to break my sanctimonious expression.

But let us continue the discussion of interest to its logical end, if there ever is an end.

It may be safely stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that every dollar of borrowed money in the world is a debt passed along to the ultimate consumer. This is unavoidable. You may refuse to borrow directly; others are always industriously doing so for you, and you, so long as you are a consumer, will pay the debt and all the interest.

To escape it, you must refuse to consume. . . starve, go naked, use no conveniences of life whatever; and even then you do not escape it. Your Governments, (National, State, County, and City) are borrowing for you and pledging your labor in payment. To escape payment, you must leave your native land and seek a desert isle. . . you must renounce the civilized world and all its ways. . . you must become an outcast. . . a hermit, a recluse, and you must do so in a land wherein there is no organized form of Government capable of creating debt.

What, then, is to be said of a great country like the United States, that not only borrows the money for new improvements but borrows the money to pay interest on borrowed debts, and then permits those very debts to become the basis of its money, the control of which it so accommodatingly places in the hands of private interests who make billions by its manipulation?

Really, Speerpoint, what can be the ultimate end of a Government that elects the brainiest men of the land to Congress and empowers them to make just and equitable laws for their Government, and then permits them to pass legislation that makes such conditions not only possible, but lauds them to the skies and deifies them for so doing?

There is but one answer to such a question . . . there is but one logical outcome for such a condition. . . there is but one logical end for a nation so dumb. . . and that is the loss of its National Sovereignty.

In spite of the warnings issued by such an eminent and patriotic statesman as Jefferson, who, in reference to a similar bill then pending before Congress for a charter to be issued to the Bank of the United States, charged that national banks were "unconstitutional and more dangerous to the liberties of the people than standing armies;" and Hon. P. B. Porter, who declared: "Let the principle of constructive and implied powers be once established, in the extent to which it must be carried in order to pass the bill, and you will have planted in the bosom of the Constitution a viper, which, one day or another, will sting the liberties of this Country to the heart;"

and the liberal press (not then controlled by the money powers, who refer to the bank "as a great swindle"; the scheme adopted by Congress has been extended, systematized and perfected until today the public debt approaches the staggering sum of two-hundred-billions of dollars for such securities outstanding, most of which is held, for the most part tax-free in the vaults of banks, trust companies, insurance companies, trust estates, and similar organizations owned or controlled by a comparative handful of wealthy families of Americans whose names are identified with the International Bankers.

At an average rate of five per cent per annum, the interest on this tremendous sum equals ten billions of dollars annually, nearly twice the total volume of visible money in circulation in the United States. Not a snug little sum in itself, Speerpoint, for us whom God has given the talents to glean from the dear public, as a penalty for the crass ignorance which they display in public financing.

But this is only that tribute which we extract from them by direct taxation. To this must be added perhaps another two hundred billions of dollars in corporation, industrial, bank loans, farm mortgages, home loans, and similar obligations which draw a relatively higher rate of interest which, as I have explained to you in a previous letter, is passed on to the ultimate consumer and included in the price of commodities, the production, manufacture, and distribution of which such financing makes possible. . . and without which financing (under our present system) there would be no production, manufacturing, or distribution. This system we completely control through the manipulation of the volume of money which we place in circulation.

It's a great game, Speerpoint, a great game. In this great game of dollars, we ride the dear public like the jockeys ride their horses, now letting one industrial horse win, then another, depending upon which horse we have, for the moment, laid the greatest stakes.

Let us see for a moment, just how we groom one of these municipal horses for the race. Let us take, for a moment, the City of Los Angeles which is, perhaps, as representative as any other live American city.

To begin with, we will enumerate the bonds that are blanket mortgage on every parcel of real estate in Los Angeles, and, in those instances where other municipalities have joined with Los Angeles, form a lien of the properties owned by these outside municipalities as well as those of the City of Los Angeles.

We will classify these bonds as follows:

City bonds: (1) water bonds, (2) power bonds, (3) harbor bonds, (4) bridge bonds, (5) major highway bonds, (6) sewer bonds, (7) school bonds, (8) playground bonds, (9) fire department bonds, (10) police department bonds, (11) city storm sewer bonds, (12) library bonds, (13) branch library bonds, (14) sewage disposal bonds, (15) incinerator plant bonds, (16) detention hospital bonds, (17) traffic tunnel bonds, (18) pedestrian tunnel bonds, (19) university site bonds, (20) receiving hospital bonds, (21) city hall bonds, etc., etc.

Attachment 3

1/28/87

It has been estimated that under 22 legislative acts affecting taxpayers in Los Angeles County alone, we have 1,832 tax-levying agencies in 45 incorporated cities industriously levying and collecting taxes from the dear public who sit up nights trying to figure out how they can earn the money which we have withdrawn from circulation, with which to keep this enormous current of interest flowing in an uninterupted stream into our boundless coffers.

And if they fail in this, then what? Why a Federal Receiver, of course.

We have a number of communities throughout the United States who are already in the hands of a Federal Receiver who collects the taxes and other income which he pays over to the holders of bonds against these communities where they have defaulted in interest because the taxes were insufficient to meet, over and above the cost of operating these communities, the aggregate interest and principal payments on their bonds.

There are millions of people in the United States today who are fooled into the belief that they have their homes all paid for when, in reality, we are holding liens on those homes in the form of improvement bonds of anywhere from two to twenty in number.

The practice of appointing a Federal Receiver for defaulting municipalities is paving the way for the larger operations which are just "around the corner," by which I allude to the appointment of a Receiver for the United States.

Through that most accommodating servant, The Federal Reserve Bank, and the law which allows that institution to get money redeemable at the Treasury in 100% gold by depositing, in the first instance, "not to exceed 5% in gold," we are already in control of all the necessary guns and ammunition to carry this program into immediate effect.

With only about one billion dollars in gold in the United States Treasury and this in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank earmarked for the account of the United States Trasury, and with upwards of three and one half billions of this kind of paper outstanding, which may be presented for payment at a moment's notice, it only remains for our much (AP)preciated Press to pave the way for public acquiescence of such a move, and the rest will be easy.

Once in control of the Government of the United States through a friendly Dictator of our own selection, we can then boldly proclaim the cancellation of the war debts and the transfer of the United States Government to our hands.

Cont - Artcl. 2



COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM
WHY WAS IT CREATED?
SHOULD IT EXIST?

Information Bulletin #86-6

The Committee on the Constitutional System (CCS), according to the April 1986 issue of "The Constitution" magazine, was established for what the CCS calls "a candid assessment" of our Constitutional system. According to Sen. Kassebaum (Rep-KS), the CCS "was formed to study our Constitutional system of Government, to analyze its strong and weak points and to debate possible changes."

Senator Kassebaum, Mr. Lloyd Cutler (CFR and T.C.) and Mr. C. Douglas Dillon (CFR) are co-chairpersons of the CCS. The stated purpose of the Council for Foreign Relations (CFR) is to "plan for and condition Americans to accept their role in a one-World government." The Tri-lateral Commission (T.C.), in its May 1986 meeting in Madrid, reportedly discussed its plan for a World Economic Super-Government.

A study of the creation, history and plans of both the CFR and the T.C. show them to be subversive, un-American organizations who openly advocate "New World Orders." Their goals can only be met through the destruction of our Constitutional Republic. Why these organizations have not been investigated is a good question. An equally cogent question is: Why would any elected official agree to "debate possible changes" to a document they swore to uphold?

The CCS has selected the Bicentennial as the time to call for a Constitutional Convention to ratify a "new" Constitution containing some of the following objectives:

1. Increase the terms of House of Representatives members from two years to four years, and hold their election in the Presidential election year.
2. Prevent voters from voting split tickets and force them to cast a single vote for a package slate consisting of the President, Vice-President, and the voter's own House and Senate candidates.
3. Change a large number of House seats from "election by district" to "election at large" in order to increase the possibility that the political party which wins the White House will also control both houses of Congress, and that the "at large" members of the house would take a "nationwide" or "global" view of issues, rather than the so-called "provincial" view of members elected directly by congressional district.
4. Permit the President to dissolve Congress whenever he thinks it necessary, and call for new Congressional elections.
5. Make Senate ratification of treaties possible by a simple majority vote, rather than the present two-thirds vote.
6. Eliminate the 22nd Amendment which limits Presidents to two terms.
7. Eliminate the Electoral College.
8. Eliminate the requirement that all appropriations bills must originate in the House.
9. Give the federal government, instead of the state governments, the power to supervise and regulate cities.

Attachment 3
1/28/87

14015

The intent of the proposed changes appears to be to destroy the checks and balances of our existing Constitution, a distancing of our U. S. Representatives from the people and the conversion of our Republic into a Parliamentary form of government. This would ease the CFR and T.C.'s task of integrating the U. S. into a "New World Order."

The "proposed Constitution for the Newstates of America" is also a possible outcome of any Constitutional Convention. The "Newstates" already exist in our ten "Federal Regions." This document would change us into a dictatorship. Copies of it are available for \$3.00 thru P.O. Box 557, Topeka, KS 66601.

In fairness to Senator Kassebaum, she has stated that the only change she might support would be "an amendment to try to limit the amount of time and money spent in political campaigns" and that she doesn't support a Constitutional Convention. This being true, the CCS has no reason to exist.

The question we must address is what must we do to restore and preserve the Constitution - not how do we repair or replace it! We must all stay abreast of this potential disaster that could rob us of our Constitution and the freedoms it provides. We must insure there is not a Constitutional Convention! Minor changes have always been and should continue to be accomplished by Amendments. Only the Establishment has reasons for major changes!

THE POPULIST PARTY OF KANSAS

P. O. Box 557
Topeka, Kansas 66601

Jan. 15, 1987



TO: Kansas Congressional Delegation

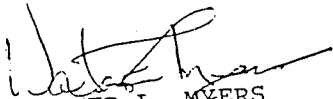
Many "economists" are proposing "solutions" to the World's debt crisis. Very few address the crux of the problem. Please study the enclosed paper carefully as Congress must quickly accept that America is near a long planned crossroads in its history. It appears a decision will be made on one of two choices. Please don't let the decision be an act of omission rather than commission or through ignorance rather than an informed Congress and citizenry.

The World's monetary power - those to whom we now owe some 5 to 12 times the nation's gross worth - those to whom Government chose to unfairly and unconstitutionally reward with the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 - those who hold America and her citizens in irretrievable bankruptcy and perpetual economic bondage, and to whom all of the nation's real wealth must eventually be transferred under the FED concept of banking, must be permitted to legitimize their total ownership of the nation at the expense of our Constitutional Republic OR Congress must accept the indisputable mathematical facts, stop perpetuating this ill conceived system of economic plunder, and act responsibly to restore the Constitution. The first step is the repeal of the Federal Reserve Act of 1913. Only then can America set out to rebuild her production base and economic system.

If you feel there are other realistic and honest choices, please provide us enough definition of any alternative(s) you propose to permit us to mathematically model its (their) eventual outcome. If there are no others and since you took an oath to support the Constitution, please advise us of your planned actions.

Also, the May 10, 1986 Congressional staff study on "The Latin American debt Crisis and its Impact on the U.S. Economy" clearly outlines actions favoring the International Bankers but at the expense of American agricultural and manufacturing. Why was this permitted? What have you done about it to date? What do you intend to do about this and the FED during the 100th Congress? What help do you propose to offer those directly injured by the Baker plan - a plan that clearly discriminated against selected sectors of American society.

Sincerely,


WALTER L. MYERS
State Chairman

Copy furnished:
PPKs Executive Committee
Governor Hayden
State Senators & Reps
Prohibition Party of KS
Independent Party of KS
American Party
Others

Attachment 3
1/28/87

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4
Before the Hearing - Bill #4 - 1:30 P.M. 28 Jan
Room 5225 - Capitol - Topeka
by Ray Hall - 2101 Browning, Manhattan - 539 7143

You are now witnessing a violation of law.
I am plagiarizing works of another and
am presenting them as my own.

The wisdom of a small political group
as it continues to struggle in the face
of overwhelming financial and organizational
strength and power of the major parties is
a nagging concern.

Over the years a frequent visitor to our State
Fair booth has been a lady whom I
have grown to respect and with whom
many fruitful discussions have developed.

Should we stop our efforts, I ask?

Her response: a forceful NO! She
explained that the small parties are
the leaven of politics. Major parties
tend to stagnate; to suffocate within
their own bureaucracies. In their
obsession with winning (regardless of
the costs) they concentrate on emotional
and popular issues. Essentials are
ignored or are lost!

The smaller parties are needed, she asserted,
because they are the source of newness,
of clarification, of innovation. For
substantiation she pointed out that,
historically, smaller groups have
initiated and nurtured concepts until they
have been recognized by the more
influential parties.

I am plagiarizing her thoughts. She knows more on these subjects than I. She teaches History and Political Science in public schools. I am presenting her thoughts as my own.

The existing law needs to be changed. In its present form it smother's democratic contributions to our constitutional Republic.

It is an affront to

"WE THE PEOPLE"

Attachment 4

1/28/87

Before the "ring - Bill #4" 1:30 P.M. 28 Jan '87
Room 5 - 5 - Capitol - aka

by Jay Hall - 2101 Broadway, Manhattan - 539 7143

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Attachment 4

1/28/87

TO: Senate Elections Committee

FROM: Nancy Ryan, Office of the Secretary of State

RE: Senate Bill 46 - Testimony from the hearing held January 28

Our office respects and supports the great diversity and choice minor parties offer Kansans and we believe minor parties should play a major role in the electoral process.

However, a balance must be struck between ballot access and the ease and cost of administering an election.

A modicum of support must be shown to justify ballot access. If this support is not shown, county election officers are burdened with:

- 1) additional time, and
- 2) costs

to administer an election. The voting public also becomes confused when a myriad of political parties are on the ballot.

Our office has no problem with relaxing the petition circulation requirements as long as the petitions contain the names of registered voters of a single county.

However, we are opposed to lowering the percentage of signatures required. Signatures of at least 2% of the total vote cast for all candidates for the office of governor shows a modicum of support for a political party. Especially in view of the fact that it takes at least 1% of the votes cast for an office elected from the state as a whole to maintain ballot status.

Additionally, if the committee is inclined to move SB 46 out of committee, we ask that you wait to do so until several technical changes have been made.

Attachment No. 5
January 28, 1987