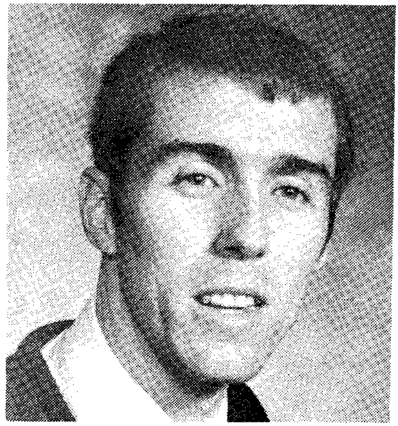
THOSE WHO PROMOTE ANYTHING BUT MONEY

by

BRUCE G. McCARTHY

Centralization
of credit in the
hands of the State, by
means of a national bank with
State capital and an exclusive monopoly.
5th Plank of the Communist Manifesto

Bruce G. McCarthy



Is a former executive pilot and independent businessman from Maine. Since 1982, he has lectured nationwide on America's credit system. Having abandoned credit in all forms, Bruce and his wife Jan began developing a trade network to serve as a conduit for lawful trade and to assist the Remnants' anticipated response to *Rev. 18:4, "Come out of her (Babylon) my people..."*

This book is dedicated to Isaac Turner McCarthy
(Papa's little *buoy*)
and the Remnant in search of the Promised Land.

Fourth Printing 1990

ECONOMIC SERIES

A) Pernicious Treadmill of Credit
B) Theocratic vs Democratic Money
C) Those Who Promote Anything But Money
D) The PIPELINE, an Economic Alternative

TIMELESS QUOTES TO PONDER...

- Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effective than that which deludes them with paper money. - **Daniel Webster**

- In addition to securities, the federal government issues noninterest-bearing debt - currency or paper money. Currency is so widely accepted as a medium of exchange that most people do not think of it as debt. - **Two Faces of Debt, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, p. 4 (4th rev., Aug. 1978)**

- The experience with the Assignats (paper "money" of 18th century France's Reign of Terror - BGM) gave rise to the French saying: "The guillotine follows the paper money press - the two machines are complementary one to the other." - **Money, by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, p. 196 (1935)**

- A wagonload of currency will hardly purchase a wagonload of provisions."- **George Washington (re. Continental Notes)**

- Germany saw the worst inflation of any modern industrial country only fifty years ago, when the value of its paper money fell so low that currency was a cheaper fuel than firewood. - **The Story of Money, Federal Reserve Bank of NY, p. 21 (3rd ed. 1981)**

...and he that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes.-*Haggai 1:6*

That thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun.- *Ecclesiastes 1:9*

Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.- *Galatians 6:7*

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THOSE WHO PROMOTE ANYTHING BUT MONEY!

The plea for "constitutional, honest and debt-free money" is a contemporary theme emanating from numerous pulpits and lecterns across America. Although the audiences tend to be quite small, the listeners are attentive, many of them personally acquainted with the frightful consequences of our nauseating romance with credit.

As usual, however, a crisis at one's own doorstep awakens an interest in the seemingly "dry" subjects of life. No wonder more people have "ears to hear" the truth about money, credit and banking - especially as it relates to the Federal Reserve System (the FED).

But alas! Amidst the clamor for "honest money" we find more advocates of credit, their brands of legal plunder concealed beneath more innocuous and palatable sounding names:

a.) Gold/Silver Certificates
b.) Interest-free, Debt-free Money
c.) United States Notes
d.) Tallies and Tax Credits

Mercy! An instant replay! And these, perhaps well-meaning, spokesman for "new and improved" debt instruments vastly outnumber the advocates of substantive money! In fact, so-called "hard money" proponents betray their own positions by advancing the notion of money "backed" by gold or silver, evidently unable to distinguish between money per se and mere promises to pay it.

Nevertheless, all concur that some type of "reformation" is needed, with abolition of the FED being a top priority. Admirable... except they mean NATIONALIZATION - not abolition.

While emphasizing that the usury-charging FED is a private corporation run by "N.Y. Jews," these reformers overlook the inherent theft by principal (funny money) creation itself! Hence they demand that Congress take control of the credit machine, in strict compliance with the *Communist Manifesto*. Whose side are they on?!?

> **"Centralization of credit in the hands of the state by means of a national bank with state capital and an exclusive monopoly." - 5th Plank, *Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.**

How does transferring an unlawful activity from the private sector to a public office correct the problem? Would nationalization of aborticide clinics end the murder of unborn children, for instance? If not, then why are government-issued credit instruments viewed as being superior to those of private origin?

ADOPTING NEW THIEVES

A privately owned bank is not the problem - unless private ownership is a crime. Nor is usury (interest) levied by NY bankers any guarantee that their proselytes will not do the same if given the opportunity. Have you noticed, for example, how many *reformers* advocate the lending of government "credit" - at interest?

Incidentally, how is intangible credit physically loaned or borrowed? Please notice: These spokesman seldom propose loans of tangible money (e.g. gold) on credit. **They advocate loans of intangible CREDIT on credit** - precisely the same system we have in the world today.

For the public, whose preference is to "suffer while evils are sufferable" - debt bondage will continue under nationalization. Adopting new taskmasters will not solve the problem - nor will "interest-free" credit instruments, erroneously called *money*.

Usury and interest are synonymous in Old English law and Scripture. Usury is not a prerequisite to debt bondage. Borrowers are servants to lenders - with or without interest.

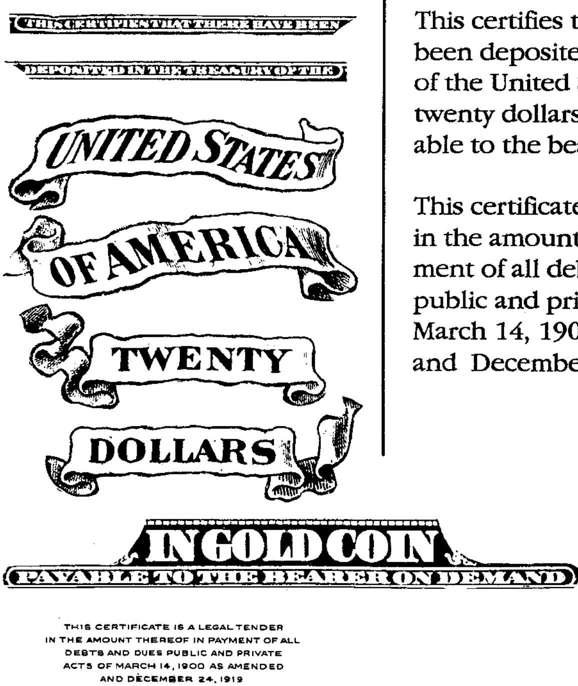
"The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is servant to the lender." - ***Proverbs 22:7***

GOLD/SILVER CERTIFICATES

Perhaps the most innocuous-sounding solution is that which promotes silver and gold certificates, a glamorous appellation for debt instruments. By their redemption in gold, these certificates infused confidence in FED notes which eventually replaced them.

> **"Through guarantees that 'paper money' could be exchanged for something of intrinsic value, gold served to inspire a measure of confidence in the system. Without the confidence factor, many believe a 'paper money' system is liable to collapse eventually."** *Gold*, **Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) of Phila., p. 10.**

The Gold Certificate: A Promise to Pay in Gold



The Promise:

This certifies that there have been deposited in the treasury of the United States of America twenty dollars in gold coin payable to the bearer on demand.

This certificate is a legal tender in the amount thereof in payment of all debts and dues public and private. Acts of March 14, 1900, as amended and December 24, 1919.

The gold certificate was, according to its most elusive contract, a "legal tender" instrument claiming that a sum of gold had been deposited in the Treasury. It was obviously not a $10.00 weight of gold per se, but simply an offer to pay it. Nor were they lawfully issued.

The power to "emit bills," which was formerly granted to Congress by the Articles of Confederation (Art. 9), was later revoked by the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

> **"Fresh from their experiences with continental paper currency, so disastrous to all, it would appear reasonable to assume that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was to prohibit all issues of legal tender paper by Congress."** *Contest For Sound Money,* **A. Barton Hepburn, p. 60/61 (1903).**

Mr. Hepburn (Ex-Comptroller of the Currency, etc.) went on to quote a few Convention delegates, followed by a summation of the proceedings:

> **"Ellsworth said it was a favorable moment to 'shut and bar the door against paper money.' Langdon preferred rejecting the whole plan rather than retain the three words 'and emit bills.' [Thus] "The words were stricken out by a vote of four to one."** **-** *ibid.*, **p. 60/61.**

The United States Constitution also required States to **Pay debts in Coin** (@ Article 1, Sec. 10, para. 1) thus serving as an injunction against mere **satisfaction** using IOU's. Perhaps the most obvious reason for this was the public's uncertainty as to how much gold or silver was on deposit to redeem all of the outstanding notes. Even gold certificates were not exempt from this uncertainty:

> **"...at first gold certificates were permitted to be issued in excess of the gold deposited (law of 1863)..."** **-** *Contest...*, **p. 418.**

Evidently the Biblical view of man's sinful nature is correct, as are its warnings about placing our trust in man, his institutions, or his "promises" to pay gold or silver.

> **"Thus saith the LORD; Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the LORD."** - *Jeremiah. 17:5*

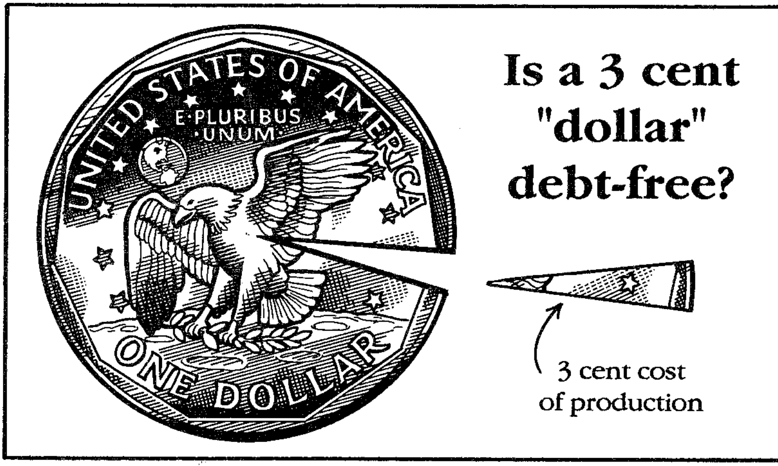
DEBT-FREE COINS

Another perplexing reform proposal is for "debt-free" Susan B. Anthony tokens of cheap copper-nickel composition, which fail miserably to conform to the Biblical law (Lev. 19:35, 36, etc.) of "just weights and measures." Are they truly debt-free?

> **"...the Anthony dollar coin costs 3 cents to produce..."** *Dollar Coin Points*, **Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.**

How many readers obtain Anthony "dollars" for only three cents? Alternatively, how many give up one hundred cents of their production to obtain what the FED and Treasury claim they get for only three cents? (*Thank you. Er, ah, you may put your hand down now Virginia.*)

Over 3,000 per cent profit! Not bad - assuming they pay three cents of anyTHING for Anthony tokens - which is rather doubtful. But even 97 per cent "undelivered money" suggests Anthonys are not debt-free. (*Because 97 per cent of the money is still due Virginia - and 'debt' is a sum of money due.*)



The base metals, like copper, were intended as tokens only, the large copper pieces originally used in one cent and half-cent denominations. Tokens cost far less to produce than their "face amount," therefore specific limits were imposed upon them by statute.

> **"The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment." -** *31 United States Code***, Sec. 460.**

This meant, for example, that $100,000 in redeemable FED notes, when converted into copper-nickel tokens, could not pay a debt in excess of twenty-five cents! Beyond this figure, payment was to be made in gold or silver - unless the parties to a transaction consented to *defer* the debt with a credit instrument (e.g. banknote).

As an aside, lesser denomination pre-1965 **silver** coins had a $10.00 limit *(31 USC, Sec. 459)*, imposed upon them due to an error introduced with the Act of Feb. 21, 1853. Subsequent to this act, a dollar of silver (known improperly as a "silver dollar") weighed more than two "halves" or four "quarters," etc., these smaller coins being debased ever so slightly.

U.S. NOTES

The most commonly proposed solution is the Lincoln Greenback, a name given to U.S. Notes first issued in 1862 during Lincoln's Administration. These initially bore a "promise to pay" so many dollars (of the money), prima facia evidence that they could not possibly have been the money.

This promise was quietly deleted in 1963...

Notes devoid of the promise to pay money openly testify to their fraudulent character. A people willing to tolerate this method of plunder, however, ought to realize that the "master-servant" relationship between themselves and government was, by this means, reversed. Government "grants" which contribute to increased public dependency and enslavement, are easily fabricated with an almost limitless supply of intangible credit.

There was a time when private property, including labor, could not be taken for public use without "just (monetary) compensation." At least the 5th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution suggests this was the case. And our First Congress identified the monetary substances when establishing the first Mint in Philadelphia.

> **"Be it enacted...That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States..."** - *Coinage Act of April 2,* **1792, Section 11.**

To **pay** a debt measured in "dollars" requires the delivery of some**thing** which exists in direct proportion to its dollar quantity. Debt instruments, such as U.S. and Federal Reserve Notes, **defer** payment - sometimes indefinitely. Redeemable IOU's acquire wealth and pay later. Non-redeemable notes obtain wealth and pay **never.**

> **"It is unextinguished credit which produces those terrible monetary cataclysms which scatter ruin and misery among nations. It is chiefly by the creation of excessive credit that overproduction is brought about; which causes those catastrophes called commercial crises; and it is the inability of credit shops to extinguish the credit they have created - commonly called the failure of banks - which is the cause of the most frightful social calamities of modern times." -** ***A History of Banking*****, Edited by Wm. Graham Summer, vol. 2, p. 323/4 (1896).**

To help avoid these calamities, the likes of which were visited upon our colonies more than once, the Treasury was authorized to coin silver and gold.

> **"The Congress shall...coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures..." -** *U.S. Constitution* **@ Art. 1, Sec. 8, para. 5.**

Coining money is not synonymous with printing promises (legal tender notes) to pay it!

> **"Coin. v.t. To stamp a metal, and convert it into money..." -** *American Dictionary of the English Language,* **Noah Webster (1828).**

Nor does Congress have the power to **issue** money, a power retained by the people, who, in response to normal free market forces, could **produce** more of it.

The Treasury was only to coin what was brought to them, just as a printer may be limited to printing a book, with the power to "issue" it being retained by the author. By this, non-producing government was made dependent upon (and servant of) the non-government producers.

The power to *create* printing press money, however, has long since reversed the master-servant relationship. The public is now dependent upon funny money which flows out of "malfunction junction" (Wash., D.C.).

POWER TO ISSUE

Another misconception (re. Art. 1, Sec. 8) concerns the Congressional power to "regulate the value" - which is erroneously construed as a grant of power to issue legal tender.

"Value,... in Art. 1, Sec. 8, U.S. Constitution, is the true, inherent, and essential value...determining and maintaining coinage...at a certain specific composition and weight." - ***Black's Law Dictionary*****, p. 1391, 5th ed.**

All coins were "regulated" - or made uniform as to their weight and purity. This was the primary advantage of coined metals over dust, flakes and other such forms which need to be weighed and assayed frequently.

Regulated coins are more handy as money and facilitate the making of small "change" better than 100 ounce bars of silver or gold plated spoons...

The power to "fix a Standard of Weights and Measures" pursuant to *Art. 1, Sec. 8,* meant just that - **fix it** - and then leave it alone! Units of measure (e.g. statute mile, gallon, ounce, or dollar), once defined, are unalterable. Would to God a "two by four" piece of framing lumber still measured two inches by four inches.

"Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment, in meteyard, in weight, or in measure." - Leviticus. 19:35

POWER TO BORROW

Confusion also resides in the Constitutional power allowing Congress to borrow.

"The Congress shall have Power...To borrow money on the credit of the United States." - Art. 1, Sec. 8, para. 2, ***U.S. Constitution*****.**

What was the "money" they could borrow? **Gold and Silver coin!** Borrowing money on credit does not transform intangible **credit** into money - nor was this power granted or implied.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, or to the people." - 10th Amendment, *Supra.*

Congress once possessed the power to emit bills of credit, but after giving in to the temptation of writing "bad checks" had its power revoked. To prevent further recurrence elsewhere, the U.S. Constitution expressly denied this power to the States:

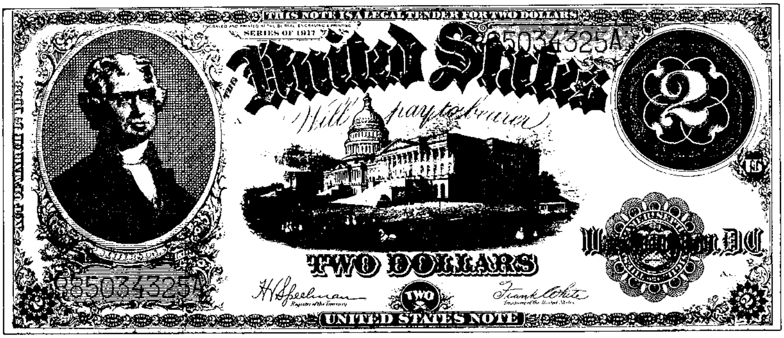
"No State shall...emit Bills of Credit..." - Art. 1 Sec. 10, para. 1, *supra.*

Unfortunately, an "emergency" arose which resulted in one part of the Union being armed against another. A costly War between the States created the "necessity" for legal tender with which to *fight now - and pay later.*

"The colonists were so angered *(by Continental notes - BGM)* that...Congress didn't issue paper money for over 70 years..." - *I Bet You Thought*, Federal Reserve Bank of NY, p. 11 (1980).

"The experience *(Continental notes of the 1700's - BGM)* was so disastrous that it engendered a deep distrust of paper money issued by the government - a distrust which was not overcome until the Civil War, when the federal government first issued paper money." - *History At Your Fingertips and Spirit of the Nation*, FRB of Boston, p. 2.

Constitutional stability thus yielded to "crisis management" orchestrated along the lines of the Hegelian dialect: create a problem (thesis), organize controlled opposition to the problem (anti-thesis), and "resolve" the conflict (synthesis).



U.S. Note authorized by Act of Mar. 3, 1863

Americans have endured the injurious effects of legal tender paper ever since Lincoln. His Greenbacks (a new 'thesis'), due to their ease of production, would thus need to be regulated (a new anti-thesis) - the conflict being resolved in a "managed currency" under the direction of a National Banking System - initiated under Lincoln.

> **"In the modern world of paper currency and bank credit there is no escape from a 'managed' currency." -** *Keynes on Inflation,* **1980 Annual Report of the FRB of Richmond, p. 10, quoting** *A Tract on Monetary Reform* **by John Maynard Keynes, p. 136 (1923).**

> **"The Federal Reserve System is the central bank of the United States. ... our Central bank is a manager of money, operating at the center of the nation's financial system." -** *'The FED in Brief,'* **FRB of San Francisco.**

Thus a paradox: U.S. Notes helped pave the way for a central bank which today's Greenback advocate wants to abolish! Even more peculiar - the original Greenbacks were opposed by their own Congressional advocates!

"Senator Charles Sumner said: 'Surely we must all be against paper money... except as a temporary expedient, rendered imperative by the exigency of the hour. Reluctantly, painfully, I consent that the process should issue. And yet I cannot give such a vote without warning the government against the danger from such an experiment.' This last statement of Sumner's is fairly typical of the position taken by most advocates of the bill both in the House and in the Senate." - *Money*, Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, p. 239 (1935).

Another anomalous set of circumstances saw Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase first endorsing (albeit reluctantly) the Legal Tender bill, then, later as Supreme Court Chief justice, opposing it!

"As Chief Justice he pronounced the legal tender notes he had issued unconstitutional - a most unique commentary upon his own administration, and one that is surely without parallel." - *Contest For Sound Money,* p. 202.

This was also consistent with the sheepish sentiments of a Congress about to get caught with its fingers in the cookie jar.

"Mr. Fessenden (Me.) intimated his willingness to vote for it (Legal Tender act of 1862) if it were demonstrated to be a necessity. On the constitutional question involved he did not touch. He preferred, he said, 'to have his own mind uninstructed upon that aspect of the case.'" - *Twenty Years of Congress,* Vol. 1, James G. Blain (Speaker of the House, 1861 - 1881), p. 422 (1884).

AUTHORITY SEIZED

Present day Greenback advocates demand the FED *return* its monetary power to a Congress which never had such authority - until they seized it in 1862.

"In the opinion of the (Congressional) majority, the one imperative duty was that the government <u>should take control</u> of the currency." - *ibid.*, p. 411 (1884).

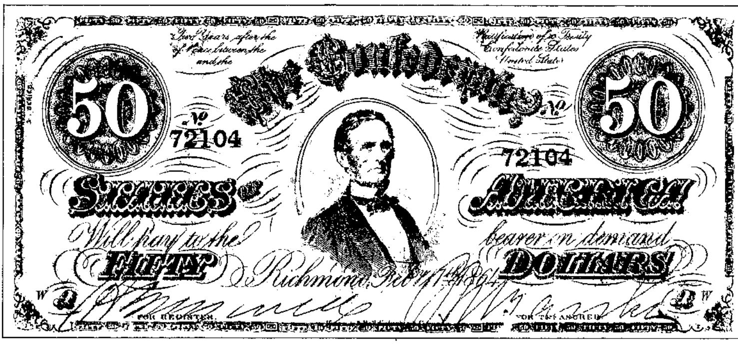
Echoing the cry of their 19th century predecessors, Greenback promoters assure us their **notes are money** and not promises to pay it - a definition the FED should welcome with great exultation. However:

> **"In his report for 1884 (Sec. of the Treasury) McCullouch asserted... 'Many persons regard legal tender notes as being money...this is a delusion... They are not money, but mere promises to pay it..." -** ***Contest...*****supra., p. 245.**

Pre-1963 U.S. Note

CONFEDERATE SCRIP: Another Loser

Likewise, the Confederacy sustained its war effort with credit. However, being the "loser" quickly reflected in the value of Confederate legal tender notes which became instantly worthless. Whoever was caught holding the notes sustained a loss equal to what had been given up to get them.



$50.00 Confederate Note of 1864

Two Years after the *ratification of a Treaty*
of Peace between the *Confederate States*
and the *United States*

The Confederate

STATES of AMERICA

Will pay to the *bearer on demand*

FIFTY *DOLLARS*

Two years after the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the Confederate States and the United States The Confederate States of America will pay to the bearer on demand fifty dollars

THE "BOTHER" FACTOR

The constant plea for "honest" notes would seem to suggest that virtue might reside in IOU's issued at par against deposits of silver and gold. Perhaps the following episode will demonstrate the folly of such a notion.

While attending a church supper one evening, a young lad approached me and asked for the donation of "a quarter" so that he and his classmates could go roller skating later on in the week. Being totally unprepared for this solicitation, I countered with an offer of my personal IOU.

The boy was perplexed, having never been confronted with a deadbeat such as I. After all, who on earth would be lacking the paltry sum of 25 cents that he should have to write a promissory note!? So then, to capture his interest, I promised to pay double the amount he asked - and in .900 fine U.S. silver.

"Do you have pen and paper?" I enquired of this bewildered chap. Within seconds he secured the necessary items and quickly became the dubious owner of an "honest note" - which now simply awaited redemption at his pleasure. Well, the days became weeks, months, then years. He never bothered to claim his money.

The situation just described points to an evil inherent in "legal tender" instruments of even the highest calibre; that is, the public will simply not bother to claim the money each and every IOU purportedly represents. By this, the issuer of debt instruments is tempted to put his gold or silver to other uses rather than leave this money in the vault to await presentment of promissory notes which may never come home to roost.

Obviously then, the more notes issued, the greater the number which never find their way back to the person ultimately responsible to pay for them. This is especially true when notes are issued in small denominations, there being little incentive to claim such "insignificant" sums of money supposedly on deposit.

Added to this was a clever practice employed by bankers, who, upon issuing small denomination notes at their branch banks - made them payable at their main office located a great distance away. By this trick it was possible to reduce even further the number of promissory notes likely to be presented for payment. Such a deal!

This cunning maneuver was uncovered in the early 1800's when it was found that the Bank of the United States, an institution despised by then President Andrew Jackson, had issued an "illegal and vicious currency" of this sort.

> **"In the first annual message, in the year 1829, President Jackson, besides calling in question the unconstitutionality and general expediency of the Bank, also stated that it had failed in furnishing a uniform currency. That declaration was greatly contested by the Bank and its advocates, and I felt myself bound to make an occasion to show it had been well founded, and to a greater extent than the President had intimated. It had in fact issued an illegal and vicious kind of paper - authorized it to be issued at all the branches-in the shape of drafts or orders payable in Philadelphia, but voluntarily paid where issued, and at all the branches; and so made into a local currency, and constituting the mass of all its paper seen in circulation: and as the greatest quantity was usually issued at the most remote and inaccessible branches, the payment of the drafts were well protected by distance and difficulty; and being of small denominations, loitered and lingered in the hands of the laboring people until the 'wear and tear' became a large item of gain to the Bank, and the difficulty of presenting them at Philadelphia an effectual bar to their payment there." -** *Thirty Years' View, Vol. 1, Senator Thomas Benton of Missouri, p. 220 (1854).*

Nor was this the only instance of such a practice, for as King Solomon reminds us in Ecclesiastes 1:9 ".....there is no new thing under the sun." Sin has been around for a long time and those who would "reform" the Federal Reserve System by issuing notes of an "improved" character would do well to contemplate the ramifications attending man's sin nature.

> **"The origin of this kind of currency was thus traced by me: It was invented by a Scotch banker of Aberdeen, who issued notes payable in London, always of small denominations, that nobody should take them up to London for redemption. The Bank of Ireland seeing what a pretty way it was to issue notes which they could not practically be compelled to pay, adopted the same trick. Then English country bankers followed the example."** *ibid, p. 220.*

Profiteers learn more quickly the means by which to plunder their neighbors than do their unwary victims, who, over 150 years after President Jackson's vehement objection to banking, remain oblivious to the "parasite and host" relationship existing between "creators" of imaginary money (i.e. credit) and those who must labor to earn it. Yet it somehow remains the duty of the latter to impart, by their labors, psychological "value" to dollars of nothing the former create by the mere stroke of a pen.

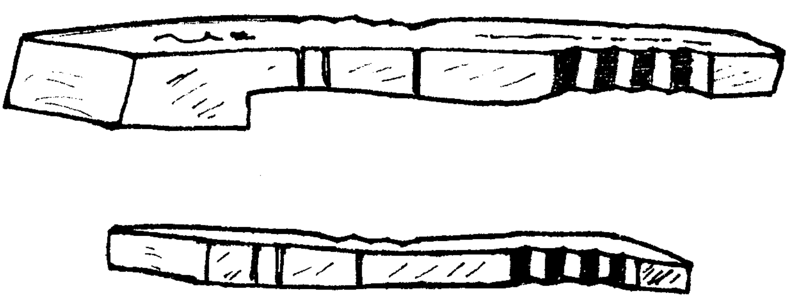
Let us also be mindful of another phenomena, one which is native to so-called "honest" notes and certificates; namely, the destruction or permanent loss of many such IOU's some time after the laboring class has exchanged its production for them. Every note thus lost or destroyed becomes the source of additional unearned profit for the issuer-and a hidden tax upon the producer.

Many a "fortune" in gold or silver certificates, U.S., Federal Reserve, or National Currency Notes has been lost to a house fire, drowning, or similar calamity. Some are simply lost following the death of he who stashed his loot in a can-buried GOD knows where! The greater the volume of issue and period of time since issued, the greater the issuer's profit potential.

To promote the use of legal tender, even the most secure, fully "backed" and "redeemable," is to advocate unearned economic gain for one party at the expense of another. Why not, among the awakening Remnant at least, restore the use of real (silver and gold) money? Or shall our children remember us as a people who didn't want to be bothered?

TALLY STICKS / TAX CREDITS

One last variation of the credit theme is what some writers claim Englishmen once entertained - notched pieces of wood. Well... for sake of argument... this would have allowed the king, whose tallies they were, to confiscate the wealth of his subjects. Split lengthwise, they became a matched set, one piece "spent" into circulation by the king, the matching half being retained as insurance against competition - er, ah, counterfeiting...



12th Century Tally Stick

The underlying premise of tallies was simple. All land belonged to the king. His people were *tenants* with a duty to serve him, not vice-versa.

Rent (the land/property tax) was apparently compelled in the *kindling* which he alone got for nothing. You might say they were "hard" FED notes. Sound familiar? This familiarity is what may make the idea acceptable to so many reformers.

Today's credit system is a carbon copy! The state-protected banking monopoly (king) steals the public's wealth with numbers on paper (notches in wood) - taxing some of them out of circulation to conceal the fraud and infusing psychological value in otherwise worthless pieces of rag/paper (or wood).

Tax "credits" have also been proposed for the victims who are robbed by modern tallies (FED Notes), permitting them to return a few "numbers" (or notches) to the thieves. This little confidence builder would help conceal and perpetuate the king's preeminence.

If government officials are to justly serve the people by **"...ruling in the fear of God..."** *(2 Samuel 23:3)*, they must be paid in the money which those people produce. This gives the "taxpayer" leverage over his public servants through withholding of payment when officials are in error. However, todays bureaucrats depend upon and serve government sanctioned bank credit, following the "fodder" so long as it arrives on time.

SUMMARY:

Of the many apparent solutions available, only two courses of action actually materialize:

1) Reformation of the credit system, or
2) Separation from it.

The mass of humanity, however, is apt to exercise a third option - *indifference.*

Placing the "private" Federal Reserve System under a government label does not abolish the evils of credit, nor does it restore sound money. It does, however, insure more strict compliance with the *Communist Manifesto's 5th Plank.* Is this what you want for your children?

If **separation** from credit is unacceptable, then perpetuation by its **reformation** becomes inevitable.

"Envy not the oppressor,
and choose none of his ways."
- Proverbs 3:31

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