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To Those interested in Economic Justice for All:

Over the last 60 years it has been the mission of the National Organization for Raw Materials (NORM), and its preceding body the Raw Materials National Council, to study the entire economic record of the united States of America. Using this apparently unique analysis of the record, NORM has, at historic intervals, formulated federal legislative proposals for the explicit purpose of realizing the economic mandate of our nation's founders.

The opportunity for economic justice within our borders, among the inhabitants of this land, was envisioned by those who wrote "We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity." That idea was offered up in Article I, Section 8, clause 5, which states the Congress shall have power "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." In this single provision they coupled two ideas: the value of money and the measure of production. Three quarters of a century later, Lincoln pointed Congress' attention to the danger of "the effort to place *capital* on an equal footing with, if not above *labor*, in the structure of government."

He was pointing out that capital is the *result* of labor. The "effort" which Lincoln identified has achieved supremacy today. Our public policy now grants inordinate privilege to capital. We promise the future labor of our inhabitants and unborn posterity to pay the capital debt we steal today. We, as the government, bail out gamblers' hedge funds, banks and savings and loans while insisting it is "FAIR" that farmers' labor is rewarded with the same prices we received in 1951. This economic shattering of our primary producers, the farmers, miners, loggers and fishers; those whose labor is invested in providing raw materials for our needs, has been proceeding apace for the last 58 years with few pauses to assess the carnage.

We must eat to work and we must work to eat. This circle of life in which each and every one of us performs our "job," has been savagely distorted into a "buy now, pay later" gambling scheme in the hope of a "free lunch." The ethic of the day is to make "investments" of borrowed money so that we can live on the interest income in the style to which we are accustomed without further labor. To even the most inexperienced observer, this road is leading us downward. We must make a turn.

Are people in debt a liberated people? Can an indebted "government of the People" be a free government? Particularly, when government "by the People" is in debt, is that government "for the People?" If the answer to each of these questions is "No," economic bondage is our condition and our legacy. In such a condition, how can we "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity?"

We can begin by re-establishing our path toward economic justice. The methods used to recover our economy from 12 damaging years of the 1930's Great Depression, to fight and win this century's second global conflict and to avoid an economic depression following that war were developed by the Raw Materials National Council 70 years ago. They were presented to, adopted and implemented by Congress and they worked. The same methods have been written into this legislative proposal titled the "National Economic Stability Act."

This nation's agro-industrial foundation had been its greatest power until the economics of exploitation took permanent control of our government's pocketbook and policy around 1952. Those schemers desired to possess and control that fabulous power to their own ends. They are now gripping that control. The public debt in this nation is only half as large as the private debt. When most are in debt, none are free. That is their control. Instead of Congress regulating the value of our money according to our real production of wealth, gamblers, speculators and financiers determine the value of our money through their manipulation of stock "markets" and "exchange rates" where money borrowed on borrowed money ad infinitum has more "value" than a single bushel of wheat on any farm in the nation.

The policy struggle for control of our own economy, to the benefit of our inhabitants and, by effect, to the people of this planet, in the hope of building some measure of progress toward liberty and self-development, needs your effort. Economic justice demands that we alter our course. Economic policies based on the facts learned from analyzing the record of our performance across history can move us toward that new course. Those policies are available in the "National Economic Stability Act."

Understanding the basis of this policy is not hard. Perhaps it is too easy. There are books you can read. There are pamphlets you can examine. There are people you can talk with. There is a web page you can investigate. There is a video to view. Above all, be curious, and prove the information to yourself. Test it in your life. When it passes all tests to your benefit and that of your neighbors, you will know its truth. Please, begin now. Make sure that your Congressional representative and your Senators receive copies of this proposal.

Randy Cook
President, NORM

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___th CONGRESS
___ SESSION

H. R. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(DATE)

Mr/s. (NAME OF REPRESENTATIVE) of (name of state) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, International Relations, Commerce, Small Business, and Banking and Financial Services

A BILL

To provide for the reestablishment and administration of agricultural production marketing programs, and for related purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of*
2 *America in Congress assembled,*

3 SHORT TITLE

4 SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "NATIONAL ECONOMIC STABILITY ACT OF
5 (year)."

6 GENERAL FINDINGS

7 SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that the honest and accurate record of the
8 progress of the nation since its founding, as reported in recent times
9 through the annual *Economic Report of the President* and other sources, and
10 as evaluated by a comprehensive audit of the national economy from the
11 nation's founding to the present day, mandates economic goals and
12 policies designed to obtain gross farm income and other raw materials

1 producers' gross incomes at a rate not less than 100 per cent of equal
2 exchange value at the marketplace. Private enterprise is the engine of our
3 peoples' progress and our economic record shows that raw materials
4 production governs that engine and raw materials prices govern its
5 profitability.

6 (b) Congress further finds that our recent failure to understand and
7 implement Article I, Section 8, clause 5 of the Constitution, namely, "To
8 coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," has distorted
9 our economy with a dangerous accumulation of public and private debt
10 threatening a collapse of our economic system. Avoidance of such collapse
11 can be accomplished through pricing our raw materials production at
12 equal exchange value at the marketplace which will rebalance our
13 economy's income with its costs and make depression impossible.

14 (c) Congress further finds that to keep faith with our Constitutional
15 obligation to "establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the
16 common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings
17 of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity," we must mandate national
18 priority policies and programs aimed at eliminating the income disparity
19 of farm families at the marketplace by maintaining gross raw material
20 income at equal exchange value at the marketplace after cost/income
21 balance has been reestablished.

22 (d) Congress further finds that in order to implement economic
23 goals and policies aimed at the improvement of farm and other raw
24 materials producer's incomes, this National Economic Stability Act should
25 be enacted.

26 TITLE I - PRODUCTION AND SALE OF AGRICULTURAL
27 COMMODITIES

1 PARITY PRICES

2 SEC. 101. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States
3 Department of Agriculture shall establish a parity price on a monthly
4 basis for each agricultural commodity. Such parity price shall be
5 established within the range between the parity price for such agricultural
6 commodity as determined under the Agricultural Act of 1938 as in effect
7 on February 17, 1938, and as determined under such Act as in effect on
8 January 1, 2010, using a 1946-50 base period reference.

9 (b) Any parity price established by the Department under
10 subsection (a) shall be based upon such grade, type, staple, or quality
11 standards as the Department considers necessary for achieving the highest
12 quality product at the price which results in the highest national
13 employment.

14 COMPREHENSIVE COST OF PRODUCTION PRICES

15 SEC. 102. (a) The Department shall establish a comprehensive cost of
16 production price on a monthly basis for each agricultural commodity. In
17 determining such comprehensive cost of production price, the Department
18 shall include-

- 19 (1) variable costs;
- 20 (2) costs for labor based upon the equivalence of minimum
21 industrial hourly wage and a standard bushel of wheat;
- 22 (3) farm machinery and equipment ownership costs including
23 current replacement costs of such farm machinery and equipment;
- 24 (4) farm overhead costs attributable to the production of the
25 agricultural commodity involved;
- 26 (5) a value for the management services provided by the producer
27 of such agricultural commodity;

1 (6) a value for farmland utilized in the production of such
2 agricultural commodity, except that such value may not be greater
3 than the value of such farmland as valued for estate tax valuation
4 purposes under section 2032 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of
5 1954; and

6 (7) such other factors as the Department determines should be
7 included to accurately reflect the cost of producing such
8 agricultural commodity and delivering it to the first point of sale.

9 (b) The Department shall conduct public hearings prior to the
10 beginning of the planting period of such agricultural commodity to
11 provide individual producers and other interested parties an opportunity
12 to present testimony regarding the establishment under subsection (a) of
13 the comprehensive cost of production price for the agricultural
14 commodity involved.

15 (c) Any comprehensive cost of production price established under
16 subsection (a) shall be based upon the efficient production of the
17 agricultural commodity involved.

18 ESTABLISHED PRICE

19 SEC. 103. (a) The Department shall determine an established price for each
20 agricultural commodity not less than one hundred and eighty days before
21 the beginning of the planting period for the agricultural commodity
22 involved, or not less than one hundred and eighty days before the
23 beginning of the calendar year, whichever is appropriate. The established
24 price for such agricultural commodity shall be equal to the parity price
25 established for such agricultural commodity under section 101, or to the
26 comprehensive cost of production price established under section 102,
27 whichever is greater.

1 (b) The established price for each agricultural commodity may be
2 adjusted by the Department on the first day of each three-month period
3 occurring after the beginning of the planting period involved. Any such
4 adjustment shall be determined in the same manner in which an
5 established price is determined under subsection (a). Any such adjustment
6 shall be published by the Department in the Federal Register not later than
7 thirty days before such adjustment becomes effective.

8 NATIONAL PRODUCTION GOALS

9 SEC. 104. (a) In regard to each calendar year, the Department shall establish
10 a national production goal for each agricultural commodity. Any such
11 national production goal shall be based upon-

12 (1) the estimated domestic consumption requirements for the
13 agricultural commodity involved, including any requirements
14 under section 106 regarding reserve stocks or under any other
15 program which is established by any Federal law and which
16 requires the acquisition of any agricultural commodity;

17 (2) the estimated export obligations for such agricultural
18 commodity; and

19 (3) levels of production of such agricultural commodity which are
20 consistent with any agricultural conservation or soil management
21 program established by the Federal Government.

22 (b) In order to determine whether national production goals have
23 been met, the amount of all agricultural commodities sold and delivered
24 into commerce by any producer shall be recorded with the appropriate
25 office of the Farm Services Agency at the completion of the harvest
26 involved.

27 COMMODITY LOANS

1 SEC. 105. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary
2 is hereby authorized and directed to make non-recourse loans in non-
3 interest bearing United States Notes available at no more than 4% interest
4 per annum, to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, oats, barley, rye, flax,
5 soybeans, rice, beef cattle, milk, market hogs, market lambs, and for other
6 agricultural commodities selected by the Department. Such loans shall be
7 made under such terms and conditions as the Department may
8 recommend to the Secretary and as the Secretary considers appropriate,
9 *provided* all such loans bear no due date but rather are callable when
10 either:

11 (A) the market price shows a 100% relationship to the parity
12 price as determined in section 101(a); or

13 (B) when the reserve stocks as determined in section 106 are
14 filled.

15 (b) (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), no commodity loan
16 shall be made available under this section-

17 (A) to a, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity
18 composed of more than one person if a majority interest in such legal
19 entity is held by stockholders, partners, or persons, who themselves are
20 not engaged in farming operations as a sole proprietorship; or

21 (B) to a trust or similar arrangement established by a person
22 who would not otherwise have been eligible for participation under this
23 section.

24 (2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to
25 the following:

26 (A) Any farmer-owned or farmer-controlled cooperative,
27 corporation, or association which meets the requirements of the Act

1 (2) The Department shall purchase such reserve stocks from
2 domestic producers of the agricultural commodity involved at the
3 prevailing established price. The Department may enter into an
4 agreement with any domestic producer to have that agricultural
5 commodity stored by that producer at rates equal to commercial
6 storage rates for such agricultural commodity, or under such other
7 terms and conditions the Department considers necessary. In
8 establishing such terms and conditions the Department shall
9 consider transportation costs and the normal pattern of marketing
10 agricultural commodities. Such reserve stocks shall be rotated, first
11 in-first out, to facilitate maintenance of quality of the reserve stocks.

12 (3) Agricultural commodities owned and stored by any producer on
13 the date of the enactment of this Act shall be purchased by the
14 Department at the prevailing established price if such producer
15 elects to sell such agricultural commodities to the Department.
16 Such commodities shall be purchased by the Department in
17 accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2).

18 (b) Reserve stocks may be -

19 (1) in any calendar year, sold only in an amount equal to the
20 amount by which the national production goal established under
21 section 104 for any agricultural commodity for such calendar year
22 exceeds the actual production of the agricultural commodity
23 involved for such calendar year;

24 (2) used only in any case in which the President determines that use
25 of such reserve stocks may relieve the effects of any disaster in any
26 foreign country; or

27 (3) used only by the Department for use in relieving distress in any

1 State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin
2 Islands -

3 (A) with regard to any major disaster or emergency
4 determined by the President to warrant assistance by the Federal
5 Government under the Disaster Relief Act, of 1974; or

6 (B) With regard to a state of civil defense emergency as
7 proclaimed by the President or by both Houses of the Congress in
8 accordance with the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of
9 1950.

10 (4) rotated out of reserve when age and condition mandate
11 replenishment. Such spent reserves may be offered to new
12 industries at the price of storage.

13 (c) (1) The Department shall establish by regulation the amount of
14 any reserve stock under subsection (a) (1). Any such regulation shall be
15 transmitted to both Houses of the Congress and shall become effective as
16 provided in paragraph (2).

17 (2) (A) Any regulation issued by the Department under paragraph
18 (1) shall become effective on the first day following the first period
19 of 30 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress after the
20 date on which copies of such regulation are transmitted to each
21 House of the Congress unless, within such period, the two Houses
22 of the Congress adopt, by an affirmative vote of a majority of those
23 present and voting in each House, a concurrent resolution stating in
24 substance that the two Houses do not favor such regulation.

25 (B) For purposes of this subsection-

26 (i) continuity of session is broken only by an adjournment of
27 the Congress *sine die*; and

1 (ii) the days on which either House is not in session because
2 of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain
3 are excluded in the computation of any period of time in
4 which the Congress is in continuous session.

5 IMPORTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

6 SEC. 107. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department
7 shall establish quotas for each agricultural commodity, industrial or
8 manufactured product, or raw material imported into the United States.
9 No such quota shall be in an amount which is greater than the amount by
10 which the domestic consumption of the agricultural commodity, industrial
11 or manufactured product, or raw material involved for the preceding
12 calendar month exceeds the domestic production of such agricultural
13 commodity, industrial or manufactured product, or raw material, for the
14 preceding calendar month.

15 (b) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any entity
16 importing any agricultural commodity, industrial or manufactured
17 product, or raw material into the United States shall be subject to a license
18 fee in an amount which is equal to the difference between the price paid
19 for such agricultural commodity, industrial or manufactured product, or
20 raw material by any entity who imports such agricultural commodity,
21 industrial or manufactured product, or raw material, and the greater of-

22 (A) 110 per cent of the established price for such agricultural
23 commodity, industrial or manufactured product, or raw material;

24 (B) 10 per cent more than the average monthly market price,
25 as determined by the Department, for such agricultural commodity,
26 industrial or manufactured product, or raw material for the month
27 preceding the month in which such agricultural commodity,

1 industrial or manufactured product, or raw material is sold; or

2 (C) the price, as determined by the Department, at which
3 such agricultural commodity, industrial or manufactured product,
4 or raw material is supported in the country in which it was
5 produced.

6 (2) There is hereby established in the Treasury a fund to be known
7 as the National Export Fund. The National Export Fund shall be
8 administered by the Department. Any import license fee revenue
9 received under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the National
10 Export Fund and credited to the foreign country in which the
11 commodity, industrial or manufactured product, or raw material
12 was produced. Credits in the National Export Fund may be used
13 only by such foreign country, within the ensuing 12 month period
14 from date of deposit, to purchase any product produced in the
15 United States. Any National Export Fund deposit older than 12
16 months shall become general fund deposits in the Treasury.

17 (c) No agricultural commodity, industrial or manufactured product,
18 or raw material produced in the United States may be sold at a price
19 which is less than 100 per cent of the established price for such
20 agricultural commodity, industrial or manufactured product, or raw
21 material.

22 (d) (1) Any person who sells for export or executes any agreement
23 to sell for export any agricultural commodity, industrial or manufactured
24 product, or raw material produced in the United States shall submit to the
25 Department the following information:

26 (A) the price at which such agricultural commodity,
27 industrial or manufactured product, or raw material is sold; and

1 (B) the terms and conditions of such sale.

2 (2) Any such information shall be submitted in such form, and in
3 accordance with such procedures, as the Department may require.

4 Any such information shall be submitted to the Department not
5 later than five days after the date of such sale or the execution of
6 such agreement to sell.

7 (3) Any such information shall be available for public inspection
8 and copying at the office of the Department not later than fifteen
9 days after the date of such sale or the execution of such agreement
10 to sell.

11 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agricultural
12 commodity, industrial or manufactured product, or raw material may be
13 imported into the United States if such agricultural commodity, industrial
14 or manufactured product, or raw material does not meet any applicable
15 inspection standard imposed by any Federal law with respect to any
16 agricultural commodity, industrial or manufactured product, or raw
17 material produced in the United States.

18 CONSUMER INFORMATION

19 SEC. 109. The Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41-58) is amended-

20 (a) by redesignating sections 20 and 21 as sections 22 and 23,
21 respectively; and

22 (b) by inserting after Section 19 the following new sections: "SEC. 20.
23 It shall be an unfair or deceptive act or practice in or affecting commerce
24 within the meaning of section 5 (a) (1) for any person, partnership, or
25 corporation engaged in the retail sale of any food product in commerce to
26 sell any such food product in any case in which such person, partnership,
27 or corporation does, not display a sign at the point of sale-

1 respect to such person shall be in an amount which is equal to twice
2 the difference between such price and 100 per cent of such
3 established price.

4 (3) With regard to any person who buys, sells, or trades any
5 agricultural commodity at a price which is greater than 110 per cent
6 of the established price for such agricultural commodity as
7 determined under section 103, any civil penalty assessed by the
8 Department under paragraph (1) with respect to such person shall
9 be in an amount which is equal to twice the difference between
10 such price and 110 per cent of such established price.

11 (b) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to-

12 (1) any person who buys any agricultural commodity for his own
13 consumption;

14 (2) any agricultural commodity which does not meet any grade,
15 type, staple, or quality standard established by the Department
16 under section 101 (b); and

17 (3) seeds and breeding stock.

18 (c) In any case in which a civil penalty is assessed against any
19 person under subsection (a) for a second or subsequent violation of
20 subsection (a), such person shall be ineligible to receive any commodity
21 loan under section 105 during the five calendar years following the date on
22 which the Department assessed a civil penalty for the most recent
23 violation.

24 TITLE II - INTERIM CREDIT LIMITATIONS

25 SECTION 201. (a) In order that derangement of the nation's currency be
26 avoided, credit limitations shall be implemented during the life of this Act.
27 These limitations shall be of the following form, any other provision of law

1 notwithstanding:

2 (1) Non-interest bearing United States Notes shall be issued in
3 payment of public debt held by foreign interests.

4 (2) Reserve requirements in the Federal Reserve banks shall be held
5 in Federal Reserve Notes and increased in direct proportion to the
6 amount of United States Notes issued. This action shall be in lieu of
7 the Federal Reserve raising interest rates at the "Fed Window,"
8 which shall be limited to the inflation rate or less.

9 (3) All lenders other than Federal Reserve banks shall increase
10 down-payment requirements and lower installment credit
11 limitations in direct proportion to the increase in reserve
12 requirements of the Federal Reserve.

13 (4) The Federal Reserve shall make interest free loans using United
14 States Notes available at the "Fed Window" up to a pre-calculated
15 cap established for each region. Institutions borrowing at the "Fed
16 Window" shall charge no more than 4 per cent per annum interest
17 when re-lending this money. Loans using these funds must be
18 made only in the local domestic trade area, to private sector
19 borrowers and may not be used to purchase government debt.

20 (b) Should inflation become evident during the life of this Act, the
21 inflation causing sector of the economy shall be sufficiently taxed to
22 redeem the excess currency from circulation.

23 (c) Total annual Federal transfer payments in United States Notes in
24 any region shall be made equal to and capped equivalent to the total
25 annual interest accrued through private sector borrowing. In the
26 succeeding year, the region's Federal Reserve bank reserve requirements
27 shall be increased by an equivalent amount.

1 TITLE III - GENERAL PROVISIONS

2 SECTION 301. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all Federal
3 programs which directly or indirectly result in subsidized income to
4 producers, brokers, dealers, processors, storage handlers, shippers,
5 exporters or importers are hereby revoked and made null and void.

6 SECTION 302. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the minimum
7 industrial hourly wage is hereby set equal to the par value of a standard
8 bushel of wheat at first point of sale.

9 DEFINITIONS

10 SECTION 303. For purposes of this Act-

11 (a) the term "Department" means the United States Department of
12 Agriculture;

13 (b) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Agriculture;

14 (c) the term "concurrent resolution" means a concurrent resolution
15 of the two Houses of the Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of
16 which is as follows:

17 "That the Congress does not favor the proposed regulation
18 transmitted to the Congress by the United States Department of
19 Agriculture on _____, regarding reserve stocks of agricultural
20 commodities under section 106 (c) of the National Economic Stability
21 Act.", the blank space being filled with the appropriate date;

22 (d) the term "established price" means the established price
23 determined under section 103;

24 (e) the term "planting period" means the period during each year,
25 as determined by the Department, in which an agricultural commodity is
26 normally planted.

27 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

1 SECTION 304. As this Act restores balance in the economy, through which
2 self-sustaining prosperity is achieved, no funds need be nor shall be
3 appropriated to carry out its provisions.

4 EFFECTIVE DATE

5 SECTION 305. The provisions of this Act shall become effective on the date of the
6 enactment of this Act, except that the amendments made by section 109 shall
7 become effective one hundred and eighty days after such date.