

Public Policy HJR-192  
JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND THE GOLD  
STANDARD AND ABROGATE THE GOLD CLAUSE,  
JUNE 5, 1933

H.J. Res. 192, 73rd Cong., 1st Session

Joint resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States.

Whereas the holding of or dealing in gold affects the public interest, and therefore subject to proper regulation and restriction; and

Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount of money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

(a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee **a right to require payment** in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, **is declared to be against Public Policy**; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. **Every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred**, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, **shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar**, in any such coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts. Any such provision contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States, is hereby repealed, but the repeal of any such provision shall not invalidate any other provision or authority contained in such law.

(b) As used in this resolution, the term "obligation" means an obligation (including every obligation of and to the United States, excepting currency) payable in money of the United States; and the term "coin or currency" means coin or currency of the United States, including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations.

SEC. 2. The last sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of section 43 of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes", approved May 12, 1933, is amended to read as follows:

"All coins and currencies of the United States (including Federal Reserve notes and circulating notes of Federal Reserve banks and national banking associations) heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, for public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, except that gold coins, when below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, shall be legal tender only at valuation in proportion to their actual weight."

Approved June 5, 1933, 4:40 p.m.

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"Now, therefore, be it resolved that (a) every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a [ ] to \_\_\_\_\_ in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency or an amount in dollars of the United States measured thereby, is declared to be \_\_\_\_\_; and no such provision shall be contained in or made with respect to any obligation hereafter incurred. \_\_\_\_\_, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto shall be \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_ coin or currency which at the time of \_\_\_\_\_ is legal tender for public and private debts."

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NOTE: On June 5, 1933, the Congress passed joint resolution HJR 192 (Public Law 73-10, 48 Stat. 112). Notice in the highlighted excerpt above that **payment** is still possible, even though not required, and that only "**payment**" can "**discharge**" a debt - a **charge**. All other "postponements" (Ex: promissory notes, FRNs, checks) of **payment** only **displace** the debt onto another party, delaying the **discharge**. Of course, this "payment" is only possible by "**performance**", with said "performance" being our signature on the AFV/RFV, since there is no money in circulation for us to "pay" with.

Notice also why they cannot provide "proof of **claim**" [right] - because such a **right/claim** is "declared to be **against public policy**"!

Black's Dictionary, 6<sup>th</sup> edition, defines "**claim**" as "To demand as one's own or as one's **right**". So now we can see the connection between "claim", "right", and public policy, and how no one since 1933 can provide a "proof of claim" (right) to demand **payment** for any obligation.