Mark Johnson, ASURE Colonial Lodge Motel — Submission #50

2. 4.88% ($849,332) rate increase

Dear Council – briefly, we own and operate an accommodation business in Hawkes Bay.
As you are aware tourism in New Zealand is going through somewhat of a "boom" they say. This is a given for Auckland, Rotorua and Queenstown – however, it is not a given for Hawkes Bay. Therefore, I applaud the Regional Council for their vision a couple of years back to realistically fund our local Tourism RTO. They have made great progress for the region but I'm sure they are the first to admit there is still a lot of unfinished work to do.
I wish to support the proposal to continue the increase their budget for the coming financial year.
Kind Regards,
Mark Johnson
ASURE Colonial Lodge Motel

**** Submission 51**
Fred Robinson

8 May 2017

Please find attached my two (2) submissions for the Hawke's Bay Regional Council - Planning Ahead for 2017-18.

As previously discussed I would very much appreciate it if these submissions could be lodged separately in your system to avoid the possibility of Councillors looking at the first page of one submission and not realising a second submission existed.

My "Submission on reforestation to restore water quality and quantity/' is contained within eight (8) black and white pages (two pages being the submission and six pages of appendix).

My second "Submission on Infrastructure Funding through a Local Currency (rates voucher) system" is contained within 9 pages consisting of the following:

Submission (2 pages - black & white)
Appendix 1 (1 page - full-colour)
Appendix 2 (1 page - black & white)
Appendix 3 (4 pages - black & white)
Appendix 4 (1 page - with colour elements i.e. signature and logo)

It would be most helpful to everyone if the colour pages could be scanned as such. Your assistance with this matter is most appreciated.

Regards

Fred Robinson

Hawke's Bay Regional Council - Planning Ahead for 2017-18
Submission on reforestation to restore water quality and quantity
by Fred Robinson

Note: This is a **two (2) page submission** with an **optional** six (6) page Appendix

I have read the document "PLANNING AHEAD FOR 2017-18" and appreciate the invitation to make submissions on it.

Chairman Rex Graham makes the statement "*We need your help to fix our rivers, streams and lakes*".

I commend that initiative. **I fully support option 3** (a 9.88% rate increase to fast track environmental projects).

The future is not fixed, but conditional, and is influenced by the positive or negative actions of individuals living in the affected area.

We have reams of technical information, some of which is making the waters muddy so that they may appear to be deep. However the truth of our situation is very simple and the merit of reforestation has been proven.

On Tuesday March 21 Maori Television showed a documentary titled "*The Salt of the Earth*" which dealt with the life of the great Brazilian photographer, Sebastiao Salgado. Among the two hours of fairly gritty viewing it was revealed that Salgado's father had cut down the forest on the family farm many years prior and was paid for the timber. Subsequently the farm was racked with long-term drought, the bare dirt unable to supply feed for the animals. With the passing of his father Salgado took over the running of the family farm. **His wife suggested they plant trees, and reforest the land**. This they did over an eight year period and once again pasture returned and the land produced one more.

The documentary is described by one critic as: "*The Salt of the Earth rejects despair with a turnabout so fundamental is to be startling, but with evidence of rebirth too eloquent to ignore*".

We in Hawke's Bay can achieve a similar turnaround by planting trees. Not pine forests intended for harvest, but permanent forests containing a wide variety of flora and fauna. Our low-land areas need attention. We need to stop living on this planet as if we had another one to go to.

The recent report (12 April 2017) from the Office of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor titled "*New Zealand's fresh waters: Values, state, trends and human impacts*" should give emphasis to the concerns that have been voiced to HBRC by concerned citizens over recent years.

Professor Sir Peter Gluckman, KNZM FRSNZ FMedSci FRS, included in his report such statements as:

> "*Now, the need for more holistic and integrated practices of ecosystem management - something long-recognised by Maori - is more generally understood*" (Page v)
>
> "*Many of the services provided by freshwater systems, and the values they support, can only be maintained so long as the health of the ecosystem as a whole is maintained*". (Page ix)
>
> And further (on Page x) "..... *ecosystem health are strongly related to the catchment environment....*" And "*.... those with natural land cover (e.g. indigenous forest or tussock) typically have the best water quality*".

The removal of much of the forest cover turns the hydrological cycle into the half-hydrological cycle as explained by the Austrian naturalist, Viktor Schauberger. An explanation of Viktor's insights is contained in the book by Callum Coats titled "*Living Energies*" first published in 1996. Immediately below are the definitions from the book concerning the hydrological cycle, and **attached to this submission** are pages 118 to 123 of Living Energies explaining in more depth the hydrological cycle, for those wanting a deeper understanding.

> HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE: The full, balanced and regulated natural cycle of water from deep within the Earth to the upper regions of the atmosphere and back, in which rainwater is able to percolate into the ground and the amount of atmospheric water is more evenly distributed and maintained at a more or less constant level.
>
> HALF-HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE: A truncated version of the full hydrological cycle in which no rainwater infiltrates the ground, but either drains away over the ground surface or re-evaporates into the atmosphere with unnatural rapidity, leading to excessive agglomerations and the uneven distribution of water vapour.

I commend Hawke's Bay Regional Council for its commitment to clean up our waterways.

This concludes my written submission on reforestation to restore water quality and quantity

I wish to be heard (speak to) this submission. ☑ yes

9
THE HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE

As a precursor to the evolvement of other life-forms, water's most vital function is its ceaseless, life-giving cycle through, around and over the Earth. This is normally referred to as the 'Hydrological Cycle' or 'Water Cycle' and involves the movement of water from subterranean regions to the atmosphere and back again. In terms of Viktor's concepts, however, we have to differentiate between the full and the half hydrological cycles, the difference between which is presently unrecognised by science. This difference, however, is crucial to the understanding of what is presently happening worldwide climatically.

9.1 The Full Hydrological Cycle

Fig. 9.1 shows the full hydrological cycle. Here the series of upward, anti-clockwise spirals at the far left hand side depict the evaporation of water from the sea. This rises, condenses and falls as rain. Some sinks into the earth and some drains away over the ground-surface, depending on whether the ground is forested or not and what type of temperature gradient is active in a given situation. In forested areas where, under natural conditions a positive temperature gradient normally prevails, the retention of runoff is in the order of 85%, about 15% being absorbed by the vegetation and humus and about 70% going towards groundwater, aquifer and underground stream recharge.

In the full hydrological cycle the groundwater table is recharged, the water is drawn up by and through the trees, transpires via the leaves and rises to form clouds. In this diagram the evaporation from the ocean is differentiated from the transpiration from the vegetation, the former depicted as rising spirals rotating anticlockwise, the latter as clockwise gyrating spirals. This differentiation has been made because, in my view, the energies in the transpired water from the forest are qualitatively different from those in water evaporated from the sea.

When water rises from the trees, it is rising from a living thing, rather than from a body of water, such as the ocean. This is not to suggest that such a body of water is dead, but that it is inhabited by many creatures which consume almost all that it produces, both materially and in the way of energetic emanations, CO_2, O_2, etc. Therefore in terms of transpiration from the forest, we may be concerned with an energy form derived from a more dynamic living system which carries within it the imprint of the characteristics, traits, higher vibratory matrices of its mineral and trace-element content and the resonances of its living plant source. These additional qualities and energies are largely of immaterial nature and best explained in terms of homeopathic theory, in which the finer the dilution of a substance, the greater its efficacacy as a healing medium. We shall therefore digress for a moment to acquaint ourselves with them.

The publication of an article entitled "Human Basophil Degranulation Triggered by Very Dilute Antiserum Against IgE" on the 30th June 1988[1], startled the scienhfic world, because the discovery it described

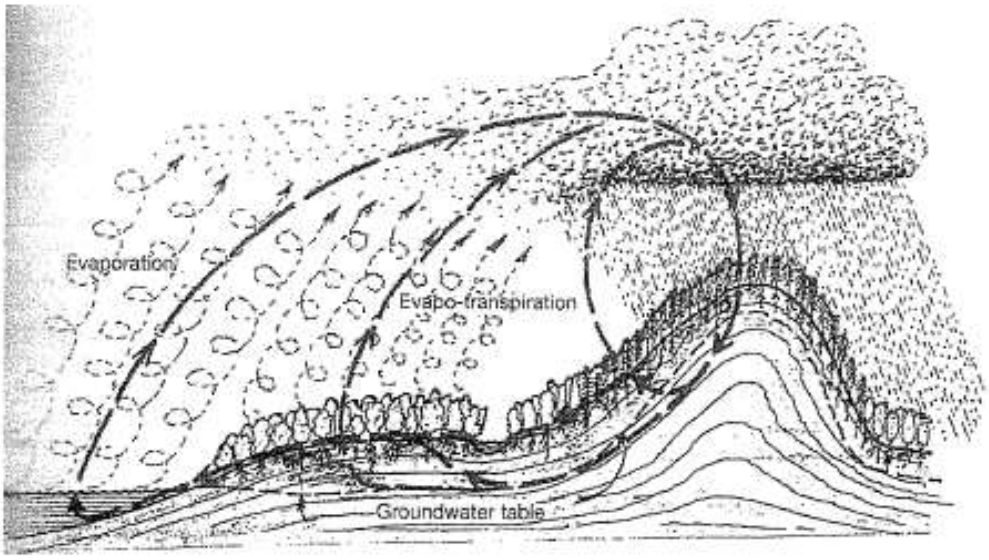


Fig. 9.1 The full hydrological cycle

The "FULL CYCLE" of water, the full hydrological cycle, is characterised by the following phases:

- Evaporation from oceans and evapo-transpiration from vegetation;
- Rising water-vapour;
- Cooling and condensing:
- Formation of clouds;
- Precipitation as rain;
- Infiltrates the ground under positive temperature gradient;
- Recharge of groundwater and aquifers;
- Maintenance and regulation of height of groundwater table;
- Formation of +4°C centre-stratum in groundwater;
- Creation of underground retention basins;
  Passage through the +4°C centre-layer of the groundwater;
- Purification at this temperature;
- Further sinking into the subterranean aquifers due to its own weight;
- Transition to a vaporous state due to the influence of the Earth's hot interior;
- Rising again towards the ground-surface with the simultaneous uptake of nutrients;
- Cooling of the water and deposition of nutrients;
- Draining away over the ground-surface;
- Evaporating and forming clouds;
- Falling again as rain, and so on.

could not be explained by the ordinary laws of physics. The article was the result of meticulous research began in 1983 by Professor Jacques Benveniste of the French National Institute for Health and Medical Research laboratory (INSERM) at the University of Paris-Sud, carried out at the instigation of Bernard Poitevin, a homeopathic researcher, this new avenue of scientific enquiry was aimed at testing the biological effects of homeopathic dilutions, and by extension, the efficacy of homeopathic medicines and the validity of homeopathic concepts.

The main ingredients of the experiment are basophils (a jelly-like white blood cell and anti-immunoglobin E - or algE), and a staining dye, toluene blue, whose application enables the otherwise invisible basophils to become visible. The effect of exposure of the cells thus stained to the antibody IgE, which Michel Schiff refers to as a "biological 'paint stripper'" or 'eraser'[2] is to render them partially or wholly invisible. This permitted the researchers to determine the extent to which a reaction had taken place in the basophils exposed to the antibody solution. According to Professor Benveniste, the reaction occurs even when the antibody dilutions amount to 1 part in 10^{120} parts of distilled water, that is to say, a dilution in the proportion of 1:1 +119 zeros. To give an idea of the vast magnitude of the above figure, it is estimated by astronomers that the number of stars in the Universe amount to about 10 to the power of 20, i.e. 1 + 19 zeros or 1,000,000,000,000,000,000.

In these experiments one drop of what is described homeopathically as the 'mother-tincture' (in this case algE) is added to 99 drops of distilled water. This mixture is then shaken up and down or 'succussed' for about 30 seconds. 1 drop of this new mixture is then added to a further 99 drops of distilled water. This process was repeated 120 times. However, when the basophils exposed to this extraordinarily dilute antibody were observed, the reaction, i.e. the change in their visibility, could still be detected in a very large number of them.

Statistically, according to classic physics and chemistry, after 23 dilutions in which 100 trillion-billion molecules of distilled water were added to every molecule of the anti-body IgE, there should have been no molecule of the antibody left. This relates to the so-called avogadro constant, 6.022 52 x 10^{23}, formulated by the Italian physicist Count Amadeo Avogadro di Quaregna (1776-1856), which determines the number of atoms or molecules in 1 mole of substance, 1 mole being the amount of matter containing the same number of elementary particles as there are atoms in 0.012kg of Carbon-12. This number is in the ratio of 1:1+23 zeros, so in consideration of the above dilution in the ratio of 1:1+119 zeros, it meant that there were effectively no material residues of the original substance left in the liquid.

Another experiment showed that, after the mother-tincture had been diluted 37 times, it was more than twice as effective as a solution that had been diluted thrice. It has been mooted by theoretical physicist Lynn Trainor of the University of Toronto, who carried out parallel experiments, that these reactions may be the result of a 'physical' memory left in the water[3].

What caused this effect? Why did the cells still react with such an over-astronomically dilute solution? Is it memory as Lynn Trainor suggests? In a certain sense memory could be construed as a phenomenon of resonance, of things once heard as it were, the immaterial energetic imprint of the image and qualities of the original preparation. Be that as it may, in my view it is for this reason that the transpirational material from the forest is endowed with a higher quality energetically than the water coming from the sea.

Just for the record, however, this discovery by Jacques Benveniste, like those of Stephan Riess and Viktor Schauberger before him, was evidently viewed as an unpardonable assault on the doctrines of established academe which tends to stray far from the principles of scientific integrity and impartiality enunciated by Sir William Grove in chapter 1. As a result Benveniste became both target and victim of much opprobrium from orthodox science and medicine. Indeed, in October 1993 it was reported that he was to be evicted as head of the immunopharmacology unit at INSERM. Moreover the research unit itself, U-200, was also supposed to be closed down by the end of

the year, Benveniste claiming that he was the victim of "ideological repression"[4].

Other forces have meanwhile been at work, however, for due to the subsequent verification of his findings at other independent institutions and the establishment of their apparent irrefutability, Benveniste has been accorded certain international recognition and 'notoriety' in the interim. Fearing that it would suffer the same scorn it had heaped on Benveniste, INSERM have continued to pay his and his secretary's alaries, although it has withheld all funding for further research and refused any allocation for other day-to-day expenses and the employment of laboratory staff, for which Beneviste himself must pay. On a happier note however, while INSERM continues to maintain its obdurate stance, other more enlightened individuals have deemed Benveniste's research on water to be so important that an organisation 'Science Innovative' was formed with the specific purpose of providing him with moral support and financing his currently on-going research.[5]

Returning now to the description of the full hydrological cycle, the water first evaporates from the oceans and the forest. The rising water vapour cools with altitude, condenses, forms clouds, aggregates into larger droplets and precipitates as rain. Precipitation occurs when two systems combine, which in their separated condition float within the ambient energy-field, be it of liquid or aeriform nature, thus creating a mass in excess of the volume of air or liquid they displace.

With full forest cover the ground temperature is cooler than the incident rainwater which infiltrates the ground under the influence of a positive temperature gradient, i.e. the temperature decreases from the air through the ground towards the +4°C anomaly point of water in the central stratum of the groundwater body. Falling on the cooler ground, the warmer rainwater is readily arsorbed, the groundwater is recharged and aquifers and subterranean waterways are developed. Rainwater can only infiltrate under a positive temperature gradient. A corollary of this is that the maintenance and the height of the groundwater table is wholly dependent amongst other things on the amount of infiltration and the presence of a positive temperature gradient.

Recalling that the temperature of absolute zero is -273.15°C and that the temperature spectrum in which we live lies roughly between -10°C and +40°C, any general change in a downward direction would have the direst consequences not only for our continuing existence on this planet, but for all other life-forms as well. It is therefore of vital importance to our survival that this bandwidth of temperatures, largely determined and regulated by the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere, should remain unaltered. Moreover, any activity of ours which reduces the naturally occurring water vapour content of the atmosphere should be prevented because it will inevitably lower the World's overall temperature. This is because there will no longer be sufficient water to retain the prescribed amount of heat.

Although all the evidence is there in the way of deserts, it seems that mankind has never learnt that to take away the trees is to take away the water. It is the forest cover that is responsible for fine-tuning the content of water vapour in the atmosphere and for the creation of fresh water itself. Through the continuous removal of forest, we will gradually approach the condition where what we might term the 'base quantity' of water provided by the oceans, which raises the atmospheric water level to a certain degree, is no longer tempered by the additional transpiration from the forest. It is this which augments the overall amount of water vapour both quantitatively and qualitatively, and at the same time raises the ambient temperatures sufficiently to enable us to exist.

Unfortunately this alarming disturbance of the natural cycles is already far advanced. The increasingly chaotic weather patterns we presently experience are merely the legitimate consequence of an ever more disorderly and fragmented distribution of water vapour. In some areas there is an excessive concentration, resulting in an over-accumulation of heat, a sharp rise in temperature, massive downpours and flooding, while in others there is virtually no water vapour at all, producing both severe drought conditions and premature, local cooling. The combined effect of both these

processes is to provoke increasingly frequent and violent storms as these two extremes of temperature clash together in the process of restoring Nature's equilibrium.

9.2 The Half Hydrological Cycle

In contrast, the half hydrological cycle is the condition that presently prevails almost worldwide. The half hydrological cycle shown in fig. 9.2 has the same basic format as the full cycle, but in this instance the trees shown in fig. 9.1 have been removed from the land surface; note that the heavy broken line, representing the sub-surface movement of groundwater is missing. The type of evaporation changes, since it is no longer sourced from living things, but from barren ground, and may well be the repository of destructive rather than creative energetic imprints.

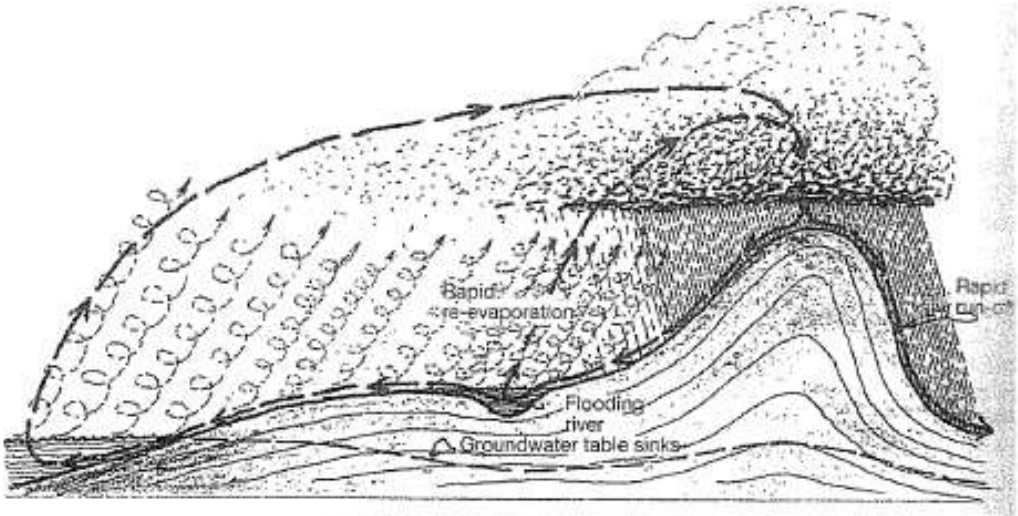


Fig. 9.2 **The half hydrological cycle**

The "HALF CYCLE", in contrast, has the following features:

- Evaporation from ocean;
- Rising water-vapour;
- Cooling and condensing;
- Formation of clouds;
- Precipitation as rain;
- No infiltration of rainwater due to negative temperature gradient;
- Rapid run-off over the ground surface;
- No groundwater recharge;
- Sinking water table;
- Cessation of natural supply of nutrients to vegetation;
- Under certain conditions, major flooding can occur;
- Excessively fast re-evaporation;
- Over-saturation of atmosphere with water-vapour;
- Rapid reprecipitation as storm-rain.

One flood therefore produces the next, or no rain falls at all and drought conditions prevail.

Once the forest has been removed, the exposed ground heats up rapidly, all the more so if dry, and to much higher temperatures. A negative temperature gradient now prevails, because the ground temperature in general is hotter than the incident rain; in other words the temperature increases from the clouds into the ground. If the rainfall is excessive, then flooding inevitably occurs. We have all seen how cold water sizzles and skitters rapidly sideways when it falls on a hot-plate. A hot, dry ground-surface, produces the same effect, making it impossible for the the rainwater to infiltrate and in many hot countries denuded of vegetation, dry valleys and creeks are suddenly engulfed by a wall of water as terrifying flash-floods sweep away everything in their path. With no longer any trees to absorb it, the surface water runs off immediately, spreading over wide areas, thereby increasing the rate of evaporation locally. This overloads the atmosphere with water vapour and flooding is either soon repeated or precipitation occurs elsewhere, sometimes far away from the original source of the water vapour, and devastating drought ensues regionally. One flood therefore begets the next, or precipitates drought conditions. Over the last few years we have all become aware of the increasingly disastrous flooding worldwide, a process that under the present conditions is self-perpetuating. In December 1993, for example, the record flooding of the Rhine caused inundations not seen since 1743. This was repeated in even more devastating measure in January 1995. Until a sufficient number of trees are replanted; not just a billion, but several hundred billions, we will be subjected to the unrelenting, merciless cycle of drought, flood, drought, flood, particularly in equatorial and warm temperate zones. There is only one solution and that is to reafforest this planet on a massive scale - now!

A further horrific consequence of the half cycle is that there is no groundwater recharge, the groundwater table sinks and the supply of nutrients to the vegetation from below ceases. This is what Viktor Schauberger called a 'biological short-circuit', for apart from the rapid transfer of substanceless water to the atmosphere, under a half hydrological cycle the nutrients present in the upper zones of the groundwater table, which are normally raised up by the trees to a level accessible to other lesser plants, are left below and sink with the sinking groundwater. It subsides to levels far beyond the reach of even deep-rooted trees, taking all soil moisture and trace-elements down with it. No water, no life and the desert reigns supreme. The groundwater is virtually lost forever, vanished into the bowels of the Earth from whence it originally came.

Not only is water lost in the depths, but it also begins to be lost at great heights. The initially greater intensity of thunderstorms and storm activity following the onset of the half-cycle, raises the water vapour to levels far higher than normal, even to as much as 40-80 kilometres. Here it reaches altitudes where it is exposed to much stronger ultra-violet and high-energy gamma-radiation, which dissociate the water-molecule, separating the oxygen from the hydrogen. Due to its lesser specific weight the hydrogen then rises, while the oxygen sinks. Worst of all, all that was once water has effectively been removed altogether. It has gone, and gone for good.

This initiates a process, in which the atmosphere is first forced to get warmer due to the overcharge of water vapour, but then, as the water rises higher, it is dissociated and disappears, and the atmosphere cools, because the amount of heat-retaining water vapour has diminished. What follows is a new ice age. All this was elaborated in detail in Viktor Schauberger's writings some 60 years ago.

Clearly, the hitherto unrecognised difference between the half and full hydrological cycles is extremely important. Only when this has become known and generally understood by the public at large and sufficient economic and political pressure applied, can appropriate remedial action be taken to counter the inevitable outcome. It is in our urgent interest to restore the full hydrological cycle as quickly as possible, for the full cycle means life and continuing existence, whereas the other signifies death and extinction.

Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) - Planning Ahead for 2017-18

Submission on Infrastructure Funding through a Local Currency (rates voucher) system

by Fred Robinson

Disclaimer

In the HBRC discussion document on Page 69, under the heading "*HBRC's Charges*" appears the statement: "*Applicants for the preparation of or change to the Regional Policy Statement or any regional plan will be subject to the following fixed charge payable in advance: $1000 (excl GST)*". Table 10, on the same page, details further charges mainly dealing with the provision of information. The following submission by Fred Robinson is made with the proviso that he will not be subject to any charges whatsoever in relation to his submission, owing to the fact that the initiative proposed is of direct financial benefit to Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) and the wider Hawke's Bay community.

I have read the document "PLANNING AHEAD FOR 2017-18" and appreciate the invitation to "*help to fix our rivers, streams and lakes*".

Note: This is a **two (2) page submission** with **optional** further information contained in Appendix 1, 2, 3, & 4 for those interested.

Rate increases, the sale of assets and **debt financing** are three (3) ways to fund the remedial work required by rivers, streams and lakes. **In fact, no matter what the problem, the solution invariably requires "more money".** However there is another and very viable option, that is **successfully being used** by other entities and councils, namely a rates voucher system, which is effectively a "Local Currency". In our case this would be a Local Hawke's Bay Currency. This would operate alongside the New Zealand dollar and be complimentary to it.

This is **not**, as some people may think, Social Credit.

HBRC would issue rates vouchers to pay for work done for it (e.g. planting, stream clearing, pest control, maintenance, etc) and would accept these vouchers as payment for rates (from any HBRC ratepayer). Thus the rates voucher would become a local currency and greatly diminish debt.

My Suggestion/Recommendation is that HBRC actively look at developing viable alternatives to the current debt-based system for undertaking capital works (and any other appropriate activities) and **in particular a local currency (rates voucher system).** Something similar to the highly successful "Bristol Pound" or " Worgl stamp script" for example.

Proven money innovations can engender Sustainable Abundance within one generation. **Complimentary currencies** have **already proved** that they can contribute to solving uncompromisingly tough situations.

The **Christchurch City Council** is currently considering the option of a local currency. Their Long Term Plan 2015-25 contains, under the heading Community Partnerships, the following:

> "*The Council has allocated funding for a feasibility study on a community currency, subject to reprioritisation from within the community planning budget*".

Rather than overwhelm this submission process here, I leave it to the worthy Councillors and competent staff of HBRC to explore this and other options.

A complimentary currency will enable HBRC to achieve Sustainable Abundance while solving problems, without taxation or regulation.

For your information you will find attached to this submission (as supporting evidence) the following:

Appendix 1-- Images of the Motor Trade Association (MTA) voucher currently in use in New Zealand and the Bristol Pound being used in the UK.

Appendix 2 - A flowchart comparing the conventional system to a rates voucher system.

Appendix 3 - Examples of local currencies successfully being used.

Appendix 4 - The Reserve Bank of New Zealand position.

I am happy to assist anyone wishing to research this issue.

"In a time of drastic change it is the learners [those who are ready to learn] *who inherit the future. The learned* [those who believe they know] *usually find themselves equipped to live in a world that no longer exists."*

Eric Hoffer - American Philosopher

This concludes my written submission on Infrastructure Funding through a Local Currency (rates voucher) system

I wish to be heard (speak to this submission).

My contact details are:

Fred Robinson,
46 Salisbury Avenue,
Tamatea,
Napier 4112

Phone: 843 4108

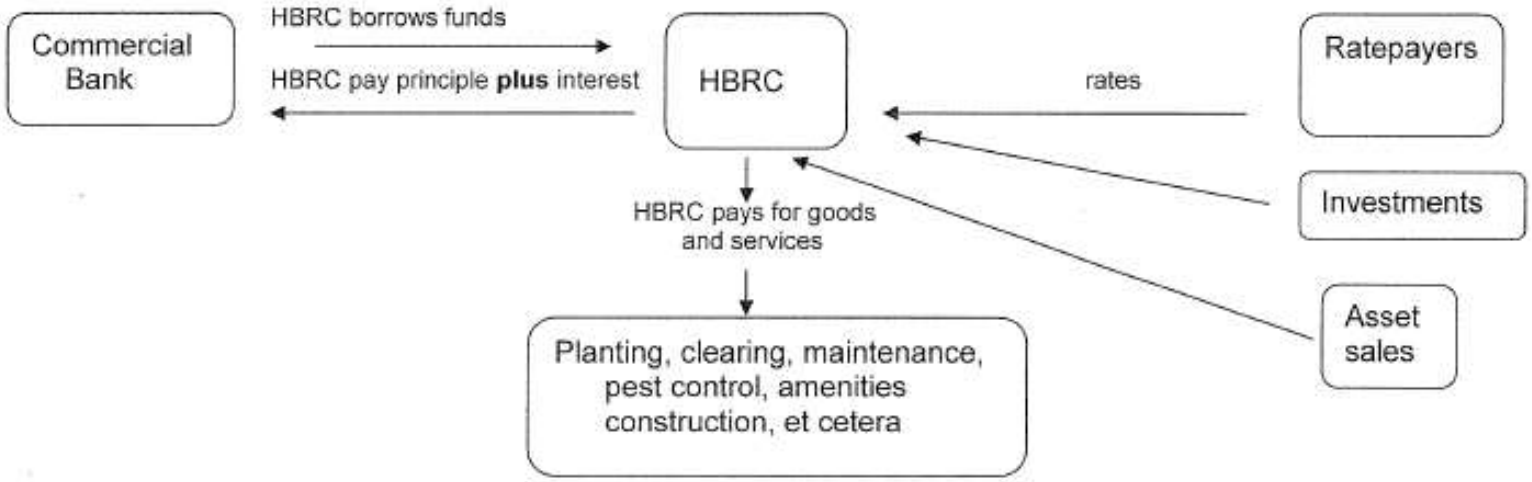
Examples of Vouchers currently in use

Motor Trade Association (MTA) voucher (front & back) - New Zealand

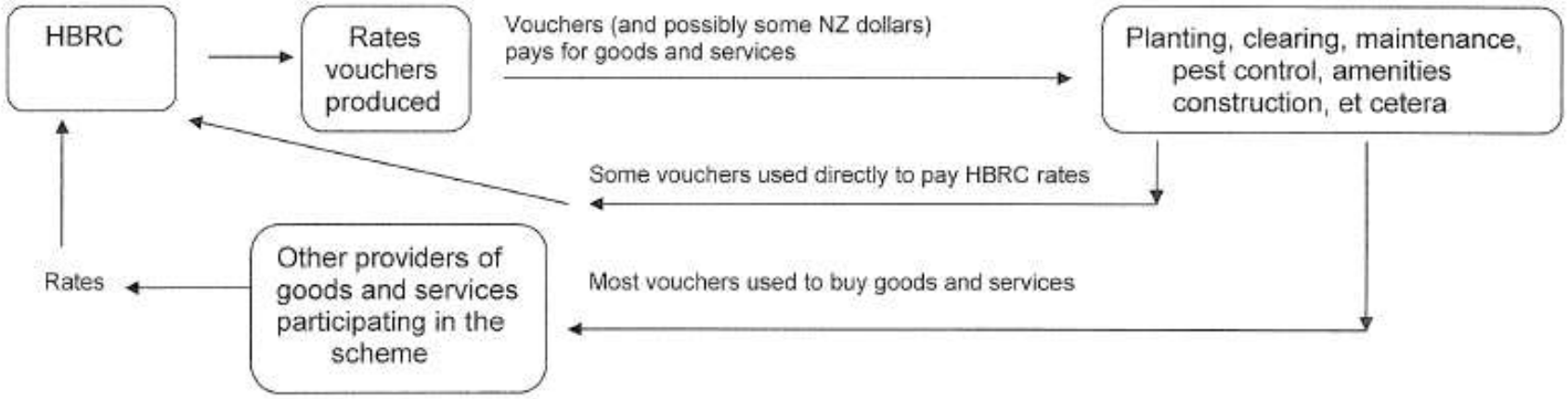
The Bristol Pound - United Kingdom

Appendix 1 - Fred Robinson submission on Infrastructure Funding

Conventional system



Voucher system



Appendix 2 - Fred Robinson submission on Infrastructure Funding

Successful Examples of Local Currency Initiatives

Current Example 1: The Bristol Pound

In Bristol, England, the City Council recognised the value of a local currency.

Bristol is the first city in the UK in which taxes and business rates can be paid in Bristol Pounds. Bristol Pound account holders can convert £Bs to and from pounds sterling and backed 1-1 by pound sterling. Bristol City Council, and other organisations in the city, offer their employees part of their salaries in Bristol Pounds. The former Mayor of Bristol, George Ferguson, accepted his entire salary (£51,000) in Bristol Pounds.

More information on this initiative can be found at https://bristolpound.org

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Current Example 2: The Guernsey Pound

There is a small booklet titled "***The GUERNSEY Experiment***" compiled by **Olive and Jan Grubiak**. Published by Omni Publications, Hawthorne, California. Briefly, the book explains that at the beginning of the 19th century the island of Guernsey was in dire straits. Then it's revenue was £600 per annum and they needed money urgently for dykes, a covered market and other infrastructure.

Finally, after grave deliberation, the Island Committee reported in 1816 with this historic recommendation - "*that property should be acquired and a covered market erected; the expenses to be met by the Issue of States Notes to the value of £6000.*"

This was a parallel currency to the British Pound already in use on the island, but in short supply.

States Notes to the value of £4000 were issued in 1816 and then £4500 in 1820. The States Notes in circulation increased to £10,000 in 1821.

Guernsey still successfully issues its own currency with it, and the Pound Sterling, complementing each other, in commerce, on the island.

Current Example 3: The MTA petrol voucher

Vouchers are currently in use throughout New Zealand, and are issued by a wide variety of enterprises. One of the most successful is the MTA petrol voucher which can be redeemed for goods and services at any participating outlet.

Regarding MTA vouchers their website states: "a huge range of products and services can be purchased; from fuel to groceries, vehicle servicing, repairs and WoF's, plus vehicle accessories and even a car if you have enough vouchers!"

Historic Example 4:

Bernard Lietaer wrote a book titled "***The Future of Money*** - *Creating new wealth, work and a wiser world*". Published by Century books, London 2001.

Lietaer had spent 25 years working in different areas of the money system. He worked on the creation of a single European currency and was named the world's top currency trader by Business Week in 1989. He was Professor of International Finance at the University of Louvain, Belgium and a Fellow at the Centre for Sustainable Resources at the University of California, Berkeley.

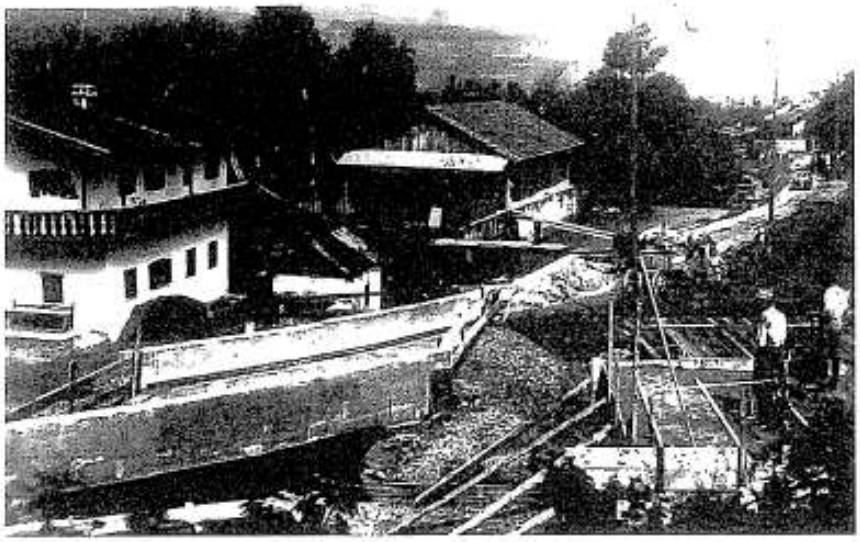
The book contains a wealth of information however I wish to draw your attention to the section on **Work-Enabling Currencies** on page(s) 153, 154 & 155. This is titled "**Worgl stamp script**". That section is reproduced below.

■ Wörgl stamp scrip

Meanwhile, elsewhere . . .

One of the best-known applications of the stamp scrip idea was applied in the small town of Wörgl, Austria, with a population of about 4,500 people at the time. When Michael Unterguggenberger (1884-1936) was elected mayor of Wörgl, the city had 500 jobless people and another 1,000 in the immediate vicinity. Furthermore, 200 families were absolutely penniless. The mayor-with-the-long-name (as Professor Irving Fisher from Yale would call him) was also familiar with Silvio Gesell's work and decided to put it to the test.

He had a long list of projects he wanted to accomplish (re-paving the streets, making the water distribution system available for the entire town, planting trees along the streets and other needed repairs). Many people were willing and able to do all of those things, but he had only 40,000 Austrian schillings in the bank, a pittance compared to what needed to be done.



Instead of spending the 40,000 schillings on starting the first of his long list of projects, he decided to put the money on deposit with a local savings bank as a guarantee for issuing Wörgl's own 40,000 schillings' worth of stamp scrip.

He then used the stamp scrip to pay for his first project. Because a stamp needed to be applied each month (at 1% of face value), everybody who was paid with the stamp scrip made sure he or she was spending it quickly, automatically providing work for others. When people had run out of ideas of what to spend their stamp scrip on, they even decided to pay their taxes, *early*.

Wörgl was the first town in Austria which effectively managed to redress the extreme levels of unemployment. They not only re-paved the streets and rebuilt the water system and all of the other projects on Mayor Unterguggenberger's long list, they even built new houses, a ski jump and a bridge with a plaque proudly reminding us that 'This bridge was built with our own Free Money' (see photographs). Six villages in the neighbourhood copied the system, one of which built the municipal swimming pool with the proceeds. Even the French Prime Minister, Édouard Dalladier, made a special visit to see first hand the 'miracle of Wörgl'.

It is essential to understand that the majority of this additional employment was not due directly to the mayor's projects as would be the case, for example, in Roosevelt's contract work programmes described below. The bulk of the work was provided by the circulation of the stamp scrip *after* the first people contracted by the mayor spent it. In fact, every one of the schillings in stamp scrip created between 12 and 14 times more employment than the normal schillings circulating in parallel (see sidebar)! The anti-hoarding device proved extremely effective as a spontaneous work-generating device.

Wörgl's demonstration was so successful that it was replicated, first in the neighbouring city of Kirchbichl in January 1933. In June of that year, Unterguggenberger addressed a meeting with representatives of 170 other towns and villages. Soon afterwards 200 townships in Austria wanted to copy it. It was at that point that the central bank panicked and decided to assert its monopoly rights. The people sued the central bank, but lost the case in November 1933. The case went all the way to the Austrian Supreme Court, but was lost again. After that it became a criminal offence in Austria to issue 'emergency currency'.

Wörgl's experiment: facts, figures, and fiction[37]

The experiment lasted from July 5, 1932 to November 21, 1933. The 'work notes' were issued in three denominations valued respectively at 1, 5 and 10 schillings. An average of only 5,500 schillings of the stamp scrip were outstanding, but they circulated 416 times over the 13.5 months that the experiment was allowed to develop, producing 2,547,360 schillings of economic activity (equivalent to approximately 64 million of today's schillings or US $7.5 million). As a result, the investment in productive assets in Wörgl jumped by 219% over the previous year.

In addition, the monthly demurrage fee was used for a soup kitchen that fed 220 families.

Mr Unterguggenberger's political programme would be considered today as middle-of-the-road social-democratic, as he vigorously campaigned '***against*** *both fascism and communism and their utopian economic theories, State capitalism, bureaucracy and lack of economic freedom; and for private initiative and economic freedom*'.[192]

Nevertheless, during the 1930s his experiment was branded by monetary authorities first as an '*unfug*' ('craziness'); then as a communist idea; and after the war as a fascist one...

So Wörgl had to go back to 30 per cent unemployment. In 1934, widespread social unrest exploded throughout Austria. During the crackdown against the civil disorder, all political parties to the left were outlawed. Michael Unterguggenberger's party was identified with that group, so he was removed from office at that point. He died in 1936, still much loved by the local population.

Does it sound familiar? Only a central authority saviour can help people who are not allowed to help themselves locally. And as all economists will point out, when there is enough demand, supply always manifests in some way. Even if you have to import it.

During the Anschluss of 1938, a large percentage of the population of Austria welcomed Adolf Hitler as their economic and political saviour.

The rest is well-known history . . .

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Grant Spencer
Deputy Governor
Head of Financial Stability

5 May 2017

Mr Fred Robinson
46 Salisbury Avenue
Tamatea
Napier 4112

Via email: gaynor.fred@xtra.co.nz

Dear Mr Robinson

Thank you for your letter concerning the possibility of Hawke's Bay Regional Council supporting or establishing a local Hawkes Bay currency and request for a statement of our position on that possibility.

Our position will depend on what you mean by a "local currency". New Zealand law (Sections 25-29 of the RBNZ Act) states that the Reserve Bank of New Zealand ('the Bank') has the sole power to issue bank notes and coin in New Zealand. These notes and coin have a special status as 'legal tender' which allows them to be used to make payments around the country (section 27). In theory, the Bank could issue notes identified as notes from the Hawkes Bay or another region, but they would have to meet our security standards. This would be expensive and the Bank does not have any plans of this nature. The identifying features would also not stop the notes being used elsewhere in New Zealand.

On the other hand, I understand that local exchange and trading schemes are sometimes set up in particular regions to facilitate local exchange. People are able to trade goods or services for exchange 'credits' or vouchers and exchange those vouchers with another willing participant for some other good or service. The exchange of goods and services for these vouchers is voluntary, and as long as it is clear that the vouchers are not New Zealand dollars or bank notes, the Bank would not have any objection in principle.

Yours faithfully

Grant Spencer
Deputy Governor and Head of Financial Stability

2 The Terrace, Wellington 6011
PO Box 2498, Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Telephone +64 4 472 2029 Fax +64 4 473 2250

Ref #6983426

Appendix 4 - Fred Robinson submission on Infrastructure Funding

Warwick Marshall

** Submission #52

3. 9.88% (1,719,821) rate increase

I am very concerned that one of the functions of the Ahuriri Estuary has been compromised in favor of wildlife.
A drainage channel once existed providing an outlet for storm-water from the Bay View area.

Phyllis Tichinin

Submission #53

3. 9.88% (1,719,821) rate increase

Thank you for moving pro-actively on these 6 HB Hot Spots. I support the approach of creating a 'business plan' outlining the problems to be solved in each of these environments and then working logically through a pre-determined process to a specified time table. I request that you explore the creation of metrics or enviornmental progress measurements, very simple ones like turbidity or N / P levels in the water, or presence of aquatic indicator species. That way we can all be aware of and uplifted by the progress being made. Clearly, there will be major 'up stream' contributors to the creation of these polluted areas and most of them involve the historic removal of bush or native plants and how we have been farming, particularly the types of fertilisers we apply and our grazing management.
While I strongly support this hot spots initiative, I encourage HBRC Council and staff to be courageous in tackling these core reasons which are why we are losing soils, our water purity, the value of our food. I look forward to a powerful 10 year plan that is a win-win for farming and the environment.
Appreciatively, Phyllis Tichinin

RICARDO CARROLL

Submission #54

1. No rate increase

Rae Walker

Submission #55

3. 9.88% (1,719,821) rate increase

We have to act now to try and fix the HB water quality issues, for our children. There is never going to be a better time or a more affordable time.
We HAVE to approve and move on the RWSS for our children and those who choose to farm our available land, to help feed the burgeoning world population. Agriculture and horticulture, along with technological innovation is what hallmarks NZ and brings us jobs and revenue and keeps our port fully operational and in the black. Just get on with it and stop looking for the negatives, think altruistically . You will still have your jobs next week, there's plenty in CHB who need one too.

Julie Redman

Submission #56

2. 4.88% ($849,332) rate increase

Murray Deakin

** Submission #57

2. 4.88% ($849,332) rate increase

I object to the way your planned 9.88% increase has been pitched as a one off increase, when in fact it is an ongoing rates hike to fund core business that has until now been neglected by council. I am already investing heavily in environmental protection work in the Wairoa catchment. I have found HBRC singularly uninterested in helping in this regard or even able to acknowledge their shortcomings in management and control of existing consents with regard to the lack of minimum flow requirements for the Waikaretaheke river. The picture I gained from attending one of your "Have Your Say" meetings was of a slush fund being created for more staff or consultants to do "same ole same ole" while the environment and the ratepayer end up getting screwed.

Paul O'Regan

Submission #58

1. No rate increase

I do not accept that the environment work can't be done on the existing budget. Less talking and passing the work on to someone else; just get on, state rules and monitor.

Julie O'Regan

Submission #59

1. No rate increase

I would like to see the HBRC monitor more closely the changing farm practises within HB. Whilst I can understand the need for local people to notify council when they see practices that they think are concerning for the environment, I believe the council should make it their duty to inspect, check and control the intensification of farming. HBRC should insist that mitigation requirements are in place before any such farming be allowed. All farms should be subject to routine checks. The council would then find that the need to clean up water ways would become less of an issue. Penalties should also be imposed on those who try to avoid detection. Council needs to be active at the scorce of pollution. Regulate & Monitor are the councils duties.