Money & Democracy

OPUS #2

Debt Based Monetary Systems

By Adrian Douglas

Introduction

It is more than a year since I wrote the first article "Money & Democracy - OPUS #1 The Myths and Mysteries of Money Made Simple". I had intended to follow that first work fairly quickly with a second work evolving the study of money in to the realms of credit and explaining the flaws of our current fiat currency system. As I started to ponder this work I realized that the current system is a lot more complex than its detractors would have us believe. The current system is often referred to as "creating money out of thin air which is backed by nothing". What troubled me was that if this statement were true it would truly be surprising if such a monetary system could still be functioning more than thirty years after the last vestiges of any mechanism of gold convertibility had been removed. History is full of examples of governments who have recklessly printed vast quantities of pretty paper that by decree they have forced the populace to accept as payment in exchange for goods and services. Such monetary systems rarely lasted more than a few years before the buying power of the currency found its free market equilibrium value…ZERO!

The men who met in secret on Jekyll Island in 1910 to draft the basic plan of the Federal Reserve banking law were the shrewdest, smartest and richest men on the planet. They were not despotic dictators of a Banana Republic who needed a quick fix for their financial problems. Their motivation was not to save themselves from financial crisis; it was quite the contrary, they wished to build upon their enormous wealth and power to become even wealthier and more powerful. The scam they laid out as their model for the future monetary system was, therefore, a much more intricate and complex heist than what had been previously wrought upon the public. The monetary fraud that was engineered by these men intertwined for the first time the notion of money and debt. Alan Greenspan has often referred to the Federal Reserve as the "lender of last resort" and we will see that this is for a very critical reason. This work will study the interaction of credit and money to develop an understanding of our debt based fiat currency system, why it is doomed to collapse like many other fiat systems, but above all why it is taking so long for it to do so.

Friends, Romans, Countrymen Lend Me Your Money!

In Opus #1 we established that we don't need "money", all we need is "wealth". We defined wealth as being comprised of the assets that are essential to living or making the quality of living higher. So wealth is having a loaf of bread, a bottle of water, a car, a house, a TV, a computer etc. I do not distinguish between a consumable asset, such as a loaf of bread, and a durable asset such as a car. You can call them all "goods" because they all make your life "good". You could trade your assets with other people in a barter system. However, money evolved to facilitate commerce because the main drawback of bartering was that most assets were not easily portable; it wasn't easy to get a camel to fit into a purse when going down to the market, and if something cost only half a camel you were obliged to buy two of them!

Money is the medium for exchange of assets. It is a temporary store of wealth that can be easily carried around and sub-divided into smaller units.

To store wealth money must have intrinsic value that it retains over a long period of time. Over 6000 years gold and silver became the preferred money because they were always in scarce supply with respect to the growth in economic activity and so they were able to store wealth with out loss of purchasing power. A man could sell a camel for a gold coin and twenty years later find someone who would sell him another camel for one gold coin.

Commerce doesn't have to involve the sale of an asset. It could be temporarily loaned to someone whereby it can generate more wealth for both the borrower and the lender.

Thought Experiment #1

Imagine Bob has a piece of land. The land is very dry and he can barely raise enough cattle to barter in exchange for food to feed him and his family. If only he could drill some water wells he could become an extremely rich farmer raising over a 1000 head of cattle which would be enough cattle to provide for the whole town. But he doesn't have a drill to be able to drill water-wells. His friend Harry has a drill. Bob asks Harry to make him a loan of his drill. He promises to return the drill after drilling the wells and he promises to pay "interest" to Harry equal to one cow per year until he returns the drill. Who benefits from this arrangement?

Results:

Both men become wealthier. Bob is able to develop his cattle ranching from barely subsistence level to having surplus cattle that he can barter for other 'goods" that he and his family desire. Harry has also benefited. Instead of his drill

lying idle, by loaning it to Bob he has been able to generate an income and have his drill returned to him.

If Harry didn't have a drill but had 10 gold coins instead he could have loaned these gold coins to Bob to enable him to buy a drill of his own with an agreement that Bob would pay the gold coins back later but he would also pay one extra gold coin as interest. Bob can use the gold to buy a drill. He can sell the drill back after drilling the wells for his initial expenditure of 10 gold coins and barter some of his surplus cattle to get one extra gold coin. He can then give 11 gold coins back to Harry. Again both men become wealthier through this arrangement.

The fundamental basis of a capitalist system is that surplus capital from one individual can be loaned to someone who is in need of capital to develop commerce. Through a payment known as "interest" for the use of the capital both parties can benefit. The money that Harry loaned was previously in "storage". By loaning it to Bob he put this gold into circulation and this had the effect of stimulating economic activity because Bob was able to develop his ranch and perhaps create jobs for ranch hands. But the money acts as a catalyst for economic activity because as Bob's ranch develops he is able to pay back the principle of the loan and so the 10 gold coins are withdrawn from circulation and are again stored at Harry's house.

Imagine that the 10 gold coins that Bob borrowed were the only gold coins that exist. How would Bob be able to pay back 11 gold coins? Bob could go out and pan for gold, or find someone who mines for gold and arrange for an additional gold coin to be fabricated.

Thought Experiment #2

Peter wants to buy a house from Fred, but Peter has no money or assets to exchange for the house. Peter is a skilled gardener. He promises to work for Fred for 10 years in exchange for the house. They decided that the working days that Peter must fulfill are 3000 days in the 10 year period. This will be hard to keep track of so they decide to print 3000 'tokens" as a way to count the work days. At the end of each day Fred gives Peter one token. After 10 years Peter has 3000 tokens and so he has completed his obligation of work for Fred and so the house belongs to him. What is the value of the tokens?

Results
At the end of the 10 years the tokens are definitely worthless because they are not needed. The house belongs to Peter and Fred has had 10 years of gardening work in exchange. Did the tokens ever have an intrinsic value? The strict answer is "no". There are only two things that have value…the house and the work that Peter renders to Fred. Three thousand days of work are equal to the value of the house. The tokens are only used to keep track of the exchange of these two

things of value. Each token "represents" one day of work or one three thousandth of the house but they are intrinsically worthless. This is because it does not take one day of work to manufacture the token, but it is "representing" one day of work. A gold coin would probably take a miner panning in a river a least a day to find enough gold for a gold coin. It has intrinsic value because of the work required to make another one.

If during the 10 years Peter had died the remaining tokens would have been of no redeemable value.

Imagine that Fred agrees with a friend, Tom, to give him the 3000 tokens in exchange for a car. Now Peter will have to provide gardening services to Tom for 10 years to extinguish his debt for the house, and Tom will give him a token for each day worked.

The Thieves in the Pin-Stripe Suits

In Thought Experiment #2 imagine now that Fred and Peter do not want to print the tokens themselves but instead get some bankers to create the Federal Reserve. The newly formed Federal Reserve prints 3000 tokens called "dollars". Peter "borrows" the 3000 dollar tokens and gives them to Fred and he gets Fred's house. For each day of work Peter receives a dollar token which he then gives back to the Federal Reserve until he has paid back his obligation. There are now two major differences. First of all the Bank asks for the house to be pledged to them as collateral in case the worthless tokens are not returned to them! Secondly, they ask for interest to be paid. The Bank loans 3000 worthless dollar counting tokens but asks for 5% interest rate so that Peter has to return 3150 dollar tokens! How is this possible because only 3000 were printed?! If this transaction is the only transaction performed by the bank then Peter has agreed to pay back 3150 dollar counting tokens when only 3000 have been created, and he has pledged his house if he is unable to return 3150 dollar counting tokens! A trip to the psychiatrist might be in order! Understanding this is the key to seeing what a fraud the current fiat currency system really is. When ever a loan of the dollar counting tokens is created there are never enough dollar counting tokens to pay back the loan plus the interest. This allows the bankers to print 150 extra dollar counting tokens and have Peter do 150 days of gardening work for them.

The value that is imparted to these intrinsically worthless counting tokens is that the debtors, whether they be individuals or companies, pledge a part of their future productive capacity in order to earn back the dollar counting tokens. The dollar counting tokens in our example should just be confined to determining when Peter has done enough work for Fred to be equivalent to the value of Fred's house. However, the dollar counting tokens have been declared as "legal tender" meaning that anyone in the economy must accept them in exchange for goods and services. If Fred "spends" the 3000 dollar counting tokens in return for

goods then Peter must do work in the economy for anyone who now holds these tokens in order to give them back to the Bank.

Because the Bank has an exclusive monopoly on producing the dollar counting tokens only they can produce the extra dollar counting tokens that are required to provide the system with enough to pay the “interest”. They can spend these extra tokens and buy goods and services for themselves. This is why the Central banks are determined to maintain the current fiat currency system. What maintains the demand for the dollar counting tokens is that the debtor individuals must work to earn them to pay back to the bank or in the case of debtor companies; they must produce goods and services to earn them in order to pay back to the bank.

Dollars are not “money created out of thin air backed by nothing”. They are in fact counting tokens that represent a claim to future productive capacity of individuals or companies. If individuals or companies do not feel confident about the future they will not want to pledge collateral for the tokens in case they can not earn them back. To encourage them to do so the bankers lower the interest rate and so the bankers have less profit. If the economy is doing well they will increase interest rates to temper the desire of the individuals and companies to take out loans despite them feeling confident about being able to repay.

It seems like a perfect scam. The counting tokens are used to exchange actual current goods or services against future productive capacity. The bankers take a share in all the transactions in the economy by being able to spend the equivalent of the interest rate in the economy. If they do not spend the equivalent of the interest rate the system would lock up with a shortage of tokens because more would be owed than have been created.

New dollar counting tokens are loaned into existence each day but old ones are repaid. The fact that these tokens change hands for goods and services before being retired back to the bank is what allows the economy to function.

Inflation? We Can’t Live Without it!

This debt based monetary system is intrinsically inflationary. Dollars are loaned into existence backed by a pledge to earn them back in the *future* with *future* productive capacity. Notice the emphasis on “future”. The currency is created but the goods and services to spend it on have not been. So there must ALWAYS be relatively more money chasing relatively fewer goods which is the definition of inflation. In fact it is IMPOSSIBLE to have true deflation in such a system because currency creation ALWAYS runs ahead of goods and services creation.

What actually causes inflation is how much currency IN CIRCULATION is chasing how many goods and services that are AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE. If there are 300 million homes in the US why does the price of houses not plummet to zero? The answer is because there is perhaps only 1% of them on the market

for sale. On the other hand not all the currency borrowed into existence is being used to buy things. Some gets salted away under the mattress or in a family safe, some is deposited in banks (although banks will loan up to 90% of your deposit there is still 10% being taken out of circulation through the deposit), some leaves the country and is held by foreigners, some is held by retail outlet as a minimum float for their cashiers, etc. So the price of goods and services depends on how much currency is being spent (currency in circulation) against the quantity of goods and services available to buy.

The Inflation Watch

This is why the Federal Reserve monitors prices to be able to tweak the system. If prices start to rise interest rates need to be increased. This has the effect of increasing savings (better return on deposit) and reducing new loans. The reduction in currency in circulation should then moderate inflation. If prices start to go down then interest rates need to be decreased to encourage new loans and discourage saving such that the currency in circulation can be increased to prevent prices from falling.

Falling prices should not be confused with deflation. Just like in a bull market for stocks prices can periodically fall, but the overall trend is up. Prices may temporarily fall due to less currency being in circulation compared to available goods and services BUT the system is fundamentally capable of ONLY producing inflation in the long term. I haven't come across a single economist who has stated this categorically, but you can see it has to be true because currency is created yet the productive capacity to earn the currency is only realized later, and when lending standards are dropped, as we have seen recently, the productive capacity never materializes.

If another country will manufacture goods for less dollars per unit this means that for the same quantity of dollars more goods can be produced. This will tend to moderate inflation or even create disinflation (falling prices) but it can never create true deflation.

Doomed to Fail

In a debt based monetary system currency and productive capacity (which ultimately leads to the production of goods and services) are linked together. In a gold based monetary system they are entirely INDEPENDENT. There could be a world wide strike of all miners and no gold would be produced. There would be relatively less gold in circulation than goods and services to spend it on, which would be deflationary.

If the debt based monetary system is well managed it can survive for many years, as the current dollar system has. This does not mean that I condone the system. I do not. It is fraudulent and eventually destined to fail. The reason that it will eventually fail is that the system will never be properly managed over time

because bankers and politicians are greedy and do not have the discipline to avoid the inherent flaws of the system. The flaws in the system are:

1) The system can ONLY produce inflation. The bankers must manage this to be gradual so that the general public does not complain about loss of purchasing power. To properly manage interest rates to control the currency in circulation the bankers must accurately measure price variations. In recent years the government has chosen to hedonically adjust price variation monitors such as PPI and CPI in order to hoodwink the people. In doing so they have deprived the central bank of the requisite data to appropriately adjust interest rates
2) There must be very tightly controlled lending standards. If borrowing entities are pledging future productive capacity then banks must verify very carefully that there is a low risk that the entity can not deliver productive capacity to the economy in order to earn back the currency. We have seen in recent years that loans have been made to anybody. The slogan "bad credit, no credit, no problem" should ring in the bankers' ears for many years to come! Rating agencies have over-rated the credit rating of companies. These companies are not as low risk as previously thought. They do not have a good chance of generating enough profit dollars in the future to pay back the currency they have borrowed. Home owners have second, third, fourth mortgages etc which they have acquired based on the inflationary effects on home prices which are consequence of already slack lending standards.
3) Governments want to get free money from the system. Under a debt-based monetary system Governments should not be allowed to borrow. Period. Why? Because the borrower needs to pledge future productive capacity against the loan. A government has ZERO productive capacity. They do not produce wealth. A farmer takes seed, water and sun light and produces a highly valuable food source, a car manufacturer takes raw materials a makes a highly valuable means of transport. A government produces nothing. It has no collateral to offer for a loan. A government might perform some highly useful services such as paying for building roads, schools and hospitals; however, their only source of revenue is from taxes which have come from the people's productive capacity. All the government does is collect it and spend it on behalf of the people. That is NOT wealth creation. If a government intends to repay a loan from future taxes it means it will have to either raise taxes or default on the loan at sometime in the future. So the government should be forced to raise taxes and not be allowed to borrow currency. But a privately owned central bank needs a friendly government to allow it to continue to defraud the people, so it would never tell the government it has zero credit rating due to it having zero future productive capacity to borrow against! The government will always be the biggest borrower and as excessive tax increases will never be welcome their borrowing will in some way be defaulted upon. The government is always the largest destructive element for the

monetary system. Their borrowing is essentially introducing “counterfeit” currency into the economy but they are perfect forgeries!

4) The major flaw in the system is its vulnerability to default. If individuals and companies are allowed to borrow more dollar counting tokens than they can possibly earn back from future work or productive output then at some stage they will default. The situation that produces this comes from the flaws of (1), (2) & (3) above.

The system is intrinsically inflationary. As demonstrated above true deflation is impossible. If entities default on a massive scale on their repayments, then otherwise viable entities who are expecting payments will fail and defaults will domino through the economy. Imagine a company who was rated AAA but should really have been rated “junk” borrows currency to buy new plant. But the business outlook for the company is poor. It will not be able to earn back the dollars borrowed. It defaults. The loan company is then in trouble. The perhaps one thousand employees do not receive pay checks, they default on their house payments, putting their mortgage company in trouble. Before the employees default on their mortgages they go to their bank to withdraw all their cash. The bank only holds 10% of their currency (the rest has been loaned out). Now the bank is in trouble. And so the daisy chain of defaults continues. In this environment banks will not and cannot make new loans so less currency is entering the system. As the currency in circulation dries up the system goes into catastrophic seizure. If no currency circulates then there is no economic activity. This is NOT deflation; this is system lock-up and system failure. Innocent people who are owed money, owed pay checks would be forced to default through no fault of their own. The result would be revolt and perhaps civil war.

Once widespread default sets in the debt-based monetary system can no longer be “tweaked”. The result of the flaws of (1), (2) & (3) are that massive amounts of currency are created that will never be earned back. Just because there is a credit crisis doesn’t mean that suddenly these entities will be any more able to pay back. Once a significant amount of currency has been introduced into the system that is unbacked by future productive capacity it is equivalent to having circulated counterfeit notes. The damage is already done because the system is no longer purely a debt based monetary system as it is infiltrated with counterfeit notes unbacked by productive capacity, but they are indistinguishable from any other note. When this gets to the stage of massive default the only way forward is to continue to pump more “counterfeit notes” into the system. Allowing the system to lock-up and collapse would be instantly catastrophic. Pumping counterfeit notes into the system will lead to system failure but only at sometime in the future. It is a way to delay the day of reckoning.

Inflate or Die

In the week of August 13, 2007 the central banks of the world sensed that the default daisy chain was starting to propagate. The dollars in circulation were

drying up. System seizure was close at hand. Collectively the banks injected 300 billion dollars into the financial system. This new currency is not backed by new future productive capacity. This is more counterfeit currency that no one is going to earn back. The FED on Friday August 17 reduced its discount rate. This is a prelude to lowering the FED funds rate. Lowering interest rates will encourage more borrowing and bring dollars into circulation from savings. As major institutions get close to bankruptcy more new currency will be issued to bail them out. This is inflationary and on a large scale, hyper-inflationary. As the currency loses purchasing power consumers are obliged to spend it quickly or risk getting less in exchange for their currency in the future. This increased impetus to spend has the perverse effect of giving the impression that the economy is doing well because "economic activity" (the exchange of goods and services for currency) goes at a faster and faster pace. As prices increase the people will demand more currency to be able to maintain their lifestyle. The bankers will lower rates further and more cash injections will be made and this will be "welcomed" by the general public as helping to relieve their perception that there is not enough currency in circulation to pay for the goods they need when in fact the opposite is what they need…lower prices, which can only be achieved by supplying less currency. Once started the spiraling out of control is almost impossible to stop. The most extreme hyper-inflation was in Hungary after World War II when prices doubled every 15 hours equating to 4000,000,000,000,000% per month (that is 4 quadrillion percent per month)! As recently as 1994 Yugoslavia saw prices double every 16 hours.

Damn the Torpedoes, Full Steam Ahead!

Bernanke is aware of the possible catastrophic effects of seizure of a debt based monetary system. He famously spoke of avoiding deflation (which is not technically possible, he means system failure, but that is not an expression he would want to use!!) by dropping dollars from helicopters. He was serious because when the system is on the verge of collapse this is the only viable course of action, while still trying to maintain a fiat monetary system. The Federal Reserve calls itself the "lender of last resort". As Bernanke has mooted that "last resort" is not lending at all, but purely handing out fiat paper.

Under a gold backed monetary system the money has intrinsic value so the money has equal stature to real assets. The majority of the money in circulation is not related to anyone's obligation to deliver future productive capacity. Credit can be extended in a gold backed system. For example a company could borrow gold to build additional plant. The expected future profits of the company are expected to be able to pay back the money. The intrinsic value of gold would prevent all but the insane from lending gold under a slogan of "Bad credit, no credit, no problem"! The risk of not getting valuable gold paid back makes lenders ultra conservative. The possibility of widespread defaults that could lead to systemic failure of the economy is eliminated.

Some Currencies May Survive?
A debt-based money system can work despite it being usurious. Debt-counting tokens are issued at almost zero cost of production to the bank as a way to account for the extinguishment of a promise to perform productive work in the economy in the future for the privilege of spending today. The debt counting tokens must continually enter the system as new credit as old credit is retired. Interest rates are the mechanism by which this is achieved. The fact that any loan does not create enough debt counting tokens to pay for the interest on the loan means that the bankers can spend the equivalent of the interest rate into the economy. As interest rates have averaged around 5% over the years the bankers earn approximately 5% of the entire currency creation for themselves! An exorbitant privilege indeed. The fact that all currency is created in advance of the corresponding future productive capacity means that the system is inherently inflationary, but it can be managed by attracting surplus currency into savings and reserves to reduce the amount circulating.

As the dollar system collapses it is not a foregone conclusion that all fiat currencies will collapse. If other countries have been more prudent in their currency creation such that creditors are capable of continuing to make repayments it is possible that their currency survives.

Symptoms of a Terminally-ill Patient
Massive debt default can not be swept under the carpet or spun by the media as irrelevant. It is symptomatic of a debt-based monetary system close to collapse. The current conditions in the US of more than 110 mortgage companies having gone bankrupt, the highest foreclosure rates in history, even the largest mortgage company in the US (Countrywide) in trouble, many hedge fund collapses, funds refusing redemptions etc is proof of the crisis. Observers who say this will not spill over into the general economy are either lying or have no clue about the subject. The fact that so many entities were extended fiat currency that they would never be able to repay is undoubtedly due to the lax standards set under the tenure of Chairman Greenspan. The Maestro is responsible for the near systemic failure, but was heralded as a guru!

The ultimate protection from the inevitable inflation that will be instigated to keep something circulating in the economy is gold. Other precious metals will offer safe havens as well as the companies that dig it out of the ground because those companies are the producers of “real money”. If real money is highly valuable then entities that generate it must become valuable too compared to a depreciating fiat currency.

Gold Price Suppression – A No Brainer!
We have concluded that a debt-based monetary system can only be inflationary, or seize up and collapse. Deflation is not possible.

How can the inflationary side-effects be hidden from the general public? The classic indicator of inflation is gold. The suppression of the price of gold is a necessary function of Central Banks. Central Banks are the architects of an inherently inflationary monetary system that nets them 5% of the entire money supply in profits. They also have legacy stashes of gold. Anyone who thinks that the Central Banks would not use their gold to prolong their monetary scam should not go out in public on their own! Selling something that is intrinsically valuable in return for something that is intrinsically worthless (which they themselves can print at any time!) MUST have an ulterior motive!! Sherlock Holmes would conclude that this is "elementary, my dear Watson!".

Fear-mongers will maintain that the CB's and the Cartel of Bullion Banks can suppress the price of gold forever because they have unlimited supplies of fiat currency with which to short the futures market. This is just not true because typically at least 10% of the futures contracts stand for delivery. The CB's must be able to back their bear raids with at least 10% in physical gold. Do you recognize the structure of the futures market?...issuing a contract today for delivery of something of value in the future? This is a variation on the theme of the debt based monetary system. Just like the debt based monetary system the thing it can not tolerate is default. If a futures market defaults the game is over. The CB's suppression of the gold price is limited by how much real gold they can supply, and not unlimited by the unlimited amount of fiat they can produce, as is commonly postulated.

Democracy and the Control of the Monetary System

Over the last fifty years we have seen electricity generation and distribution, water supplies and distribution, garbage collection amongst other services move from being government owned and run to being owned and run by the private sector. The monetary system should NOT be run by the government. They have ALWAYS throughout history demonstrated that by their very nature such institutions can not be trusted to run a monetary system because they have ALWAYS resorted to putting their fingers in the till. It is a conflict of interest. It is putting the fox in-charge of the hen-house. The wealth of the people belongs to the people. The system which is created and maintained to allow wealth to be stored or traded between people should be the responsibility of the people.

People have mistakenly come to believe that "democracy" is a system where the people choose someone to run the country from typically a choice of only two candidates! A true democracy is where society is run by the people, for the people. Essential services are now provided by the private sector. What most people have missed is that to truly effect democracy the people MUST control the monetary system. Elected officials would then have the power to facilitate the running of society but not to misappropriate the wealth of its citizens. The embodiment of this revolutionary empowerment of the people is goldmoney.com. If the monetary system is controlled by the people and not by the government a new era of peace and prosperity will be ushered in. True freedom will be enjoyed by all.

The definition of insanity is doing the same thing over again and expecting a different outcome. Time and time again monetary systems have collapsed. The government has been changed and/or a new fiat money has been introduced. The result has always been the same. The system fails again! The framers of the Constitution worried about the separation of Church and State. They should also have made provisions for the separation of the monetary system and the State. The framers were brilliant men and they came up with a brilliant document. However, they underestimated the ingenuity of men to undermine a system if it is their interest to do so. They thought that by insisting on an honest money system based on gold or silver that even in the hands of dishonest men it would endure.

The time is ripe for a change. Governments in EVERY country in the world are now derelict in their duty to run a monetary system. Goldmoney.com is a proven system that can effect this change. Governments would be required to manage the affairs of government keeping a balanced account. The governments' accounts would be no different from the accounts of any corporation or individual. Spending beyond its means would simply not be possible.

Wars have usually had their roots in economic failure which can always be traced in one way or another to a failed monetary system. A sound monetary system that is run by the people for the people could significantly reduce the inducement for making war and the ability to fund it.

It has always been recognized that "he who has the money has the power". But peoples in history have always been ready to delegate the monetary system and, therefore, the absolute power to their elected representatives. By retaining the monetary system in private hands the people retain the absolute power; they remain free, they become prosperous and they remain peaceful.

Delegation of the monetary system has in the past been necessary due to a lack of technology to do otherwise. Communications technology now enables the people to no longer have to delegate the control of the monetary system to their elected representatives.

Rapid Dollar Debasement is Here

This visionary thinking is for sometime in the future. Today, as the clear signs of systemic failure of the dollar debt based monetary system manifest themselves, precious metals and quality mining equities are the way to protect from the ravages of inflation, because inflation is the only option left to the Central Banks who, through greed, have allowed the system to be pushed to the limit of default driven seizure.

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