PRECIOUS METALS AS AN INVESTMENT FOR THE FUTURE

The financial authorities always have a kind of privilege to "cheat money" from the people. For many centuries they did this with the simple trick of making the coins contain less precious metal than what was written on them. In the 18th and 19th centuries, with the expansion of credit and paper money, insidious expropriation was carried out more and more cunningly. About 35 years ago, they completely removed the gold backing and started a world experiment with unbacked paper money.

A look at history shows that the money behind governments and large institutions has always been based on misleading ordinary citizens. Since the country can only make a profit by creating large amounts of paper money without collateral, it is quite clear that it wants the precious metals, which are the only ones that retain real value, to be devalued as soon as possible and withdrawn from the monetary economy.

Most currencies today are actually unbacked money and who really makes a profit by printing worthless paper money. Since the outbreak of the financial crisis, more and more investors have questioned the paper money system. The unknown debts, as well as the small, skyrocketing increase in the quantity of money, will end in hyperinflation and thus destroy our monetary wealth. Which values are still reliable? What form of investment is a "safe bank"? Anyone who wants to secure a secure financial future is advised to invest in precious metals, especially silver. Silver is probably the best way to save your assets right now. Many investors do not realize the enormous potential hidden in silver. Precisely because silver as a form of investment is not yet so well known, this precious metal opens up great opportunities. Silver is used in the real economy and in medicine - and is indispensable for many technologies of the future.

Our monetary system today is based solely on fiat money. Banks and central banks create fiat money and issue it to the country or citizens. This money is generated virtually at the push of a button, and is mostly issued in exchange for a flag. Some people claim that the money is covered by the gross domestic product, but this is an illusion. The actual claim that should be associated with the created money is not defined, the commitment of money producers to exchange for real goods no longer exists. For the triumph of fiat money, it was absolutely necessary to deprive gold and silver of the function of money. Gold and silver were not to be in competition with fiat money. Only in this way was it possible to introduce unbacked money, for which the object of the debt is no longer defined and which is only cashed in with new, undefined promises for the future.

Even the fortunes of gold and silver make it clear that we don't need a central bank to regulate the money supply. Silver as money in particular adapted admirably to the great changes in the quantity of money in the 14th and 15th centuries brought about by extraordinary circumstances, and then maintained price stability at a new level for almost 200 years. So we can be pretty sure that gold and silver as money will maintain a stable price level in the long run until central banks come into play to regulate the money supply.

Today's system of unsecured money is still quite new. This monetary system carries within it a mechanism for self-destruction, because money is created only by borrowing and must always pay interest, unlike gold and silver, which, as money, are not a liability. Thus, there is a need to produce ever-faster and ever-larger amounts of money without collateral. But now people finally have a real chance to plot the opposite. Everyone simply has to trust their own judgment and act in their own self-interest by simply exchanging fiat money for gold and silver, building their pension primarily on gold and silver, and keeping their assets mostly in gold and silver. So we can trust with great certainty that this system will work, if of course the state does not ban it again. But I do not believe that in this connected world, the state would again dare to ban the possession of gold and silver. Gold and silver prices would skyrocket, and the trade would be even harder to suppress than the drug trade because no one would feel guilty. During the process of devaluing money, people will once again remember what money really is and rediscover gold and silver as means of payment. There is a gradual re-monetization of gold and silver all over the world.

People are finding more and more that they can give each other credit, for which they do not need either the state or banks. This process is further accelerated by the Internet, where more and more exchange and credit communities are emerging. Even large international companies are realizing that it is possible to use the Internet to create covered private money in the same way as in the past, and that for this they do not need the state or banks, which in any case only issue bad money or money without cover in exchange for interest. The state and the banks will naturally defend their system and try to prevent gold and silver prices from rising for as long as possible, which would herald the end of fiat money. If silver is rediscovered and valued as money, its purchasing power could certainly return to the average level it maintained for 150 years, from 1600 to 1750, before the conspiracy began to work and the crash occurred. We would get a silver constant that would be around $200, just as we have a gold constant that hovers around $400. Considering that today's world gold reserves are about five times the remaining silver reserves, we can easily imagine a 1:1 ratio with a price of around $400 per ounce of silver, or even a 2:1 ratio in favor of silver, with which would take silver to the old high of $800. We did not take into account the possibility that the price of gold may also rise or, of course, fall compared to silver.

The concept of gold currency is defined in economic doctrine as a direct link between the value of money and gold, provided that the means of payment of a country are always in a firm value ratio and in unlimited quantities, interchangeable with gold or gold bars. The gold currency system ensures convertibility, as the supply of means of payment of other countries with gold currency is completely elastic, as these other means of payment can be exchanged in terms of quantity and price. Gold is a raw material that serves as a medium of exchange, accepted by all participants of the exchange society as payment for their goods and services, and since then serves as a standard of market value and for storing value, i.e. saving. The existence of such a raw material is a prerequisite for an economy with the division of labor. If people did not have a raw material that could be objectively valued and generally accepted as money, they would be driven to primitive commodity exchange or forced into an autarkic life on farms and would have to give up the invaluable benefits of the division of labor. If people did not have a means of storing value, i.e. saving, neither long-term planning nor exchange would be possible.

f all goods and services had to be paid for in gold, it would be difficult to make large payments, which would limit the extent of division of labor and the specialization of society to a certain extent. The logical continuation of the development of the medium of exchange is therefore the development of banking systems and credit instruments (banknotes and deposits), which act as a substitute for gold, but can be exchanged for it. A free, gold-based banking system allows credit to be granted according to the needs of the economy, thus creating banknotes (currency) and balances. If gold is accepted as a medium of exchange by most or all nations, the gold standard throughout the world supports and promotes the division of labor and extensive international trade. Although the units of exchange (dollar, pound, franc, etc.) are different in countries around the world, the economies of individual countries nevertheless function as a single economy if the values of all units are determined in relation to gold. A completely free banking system and a consistent gold standard have not yet been realized.

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Today, gold, as the world's money, does not perform this function in coined form, since there is no specific monetary authority that would authentically confirm the weight and purity of gold, but in the form of gold bars. The main means of payment in international traffic today are foreign currencies, as the amount of gold is too small to perform the functions of a means of payment by itself. In addition, gold is significantly more expensive than foreign exchange payments, as it is associated with many costs. Therefore, gold

is used as a means of payment only when the state has exhausted all other forms of means of payment.