

james rickards death of money

James Rickards Death of Money: Understanding the Implications of a Financial Collapse

james rickards death of money is a phrase that has captured the imagination of investors, economists, and financial enthusiasts alike. It refers to the provocative theory and analysis presented by James Rickards, a renowned economist and author, about the potential collapse of the global monetary system. In his book, "The Death of Money: The Coming Collapse of the International Monetary System," Rickards offers a compelling narrative about how current economic policies and financial practices could lead to a catastrophic breakdown of fiat currencies and worldwide financial stability.

If you've ever wondered what might happen if the dollar, euro, or other major currencies lose their value, Rickards' insights provide a fascinating, albeit sobering, perspective. Let's delve into the core ideas behind James Rickards death of money, explore the causes he outlines, and discuss what this might mean for individuals and economies around the world.

The Premise Behind James Rickards Death of Money

At the heart of Rickards' thesis is the idea that the global monetary system is vulnerable to collapse due to excessive debt, reckless monetary policies, and the inherent weaknesses of fiat currency. Unlike commodity-backed money, fiat currencies are not tied to physical assets like gold, making them susceptible to inflation and loss of confidence.

Rickards argues that since the abandonment of the gold standard in the 1970s, central banks have relied heavily on printing money to manage economies, resulting in massive increases in the money supply. This expansion, while supporting short-term growth, ultimately erodes the purchasing power of money and sows the seeds for a financial crisis.

Fiat Currency and Its Fragility

One of the key points Rickards emphasizes is the fragile nature of fiat currencies. Unlike gold or silver, fiat money has no intrinsic value; its worth depends entirely on the trust and confidence of those who use it. When trust diminishes—due to inflation, government debt, or geopolitical instability—the value of money can decline rapidly, leading to economic turmoil.

Rickards highlights several historical examples where fiat currencies have collapsed, such as the Weimar Republic in Germany and Zimbabwe in the early 2000s. These cases illustrate how hyperinflation and loss of monetary confidence can devastate economies and people's livelihoods.

Factors Leading to the “Death of Money” Scenario

James Rickards death of money theory identifies several contributing factors that could trigger a

collapse of the current monetary system. Understanding these elements can help grasp why he views the situation as precarious.

1. Unsustainable National Debt Levels

Governments around the world have accumulated record levels of debt. The pressure to service this debt often leads to central banks printing more money, which dilutes the value of existing currency. Rickards warns that this debt spiral is unsustainable and could culminate in default or devaluation.

2. Central Bank Policies and Quantitative Easing

The use of quantitative easing (QE) and low-interest-rate policies have flooded markets with liquidity. While these measures were designed to stabilize economies after the 2008 financial crisis, Rickards argues they have instead created asset bubbles and increased the risk of a systemic collapse.

3. Currency Wars and Global Competition

The competition between nations to devalue their currencies to gain trade advantages, often referred to as "currency wars," adds another layer of instability. As countries attempt to weaken their currencies, it undermines global trust in the monetary system and can accelerate its breakdown.

4. Technological Disruptions and Financial Innovation

While not always highlighted, Rickards acknowledges that rapid technological changes, including the rise of cryptocurrencies and digital payments, challenge traditional monetary frameworks. These innovations could either be part of the solution or contribute to instability if not managed carefully.

What Happens When Money Dies? The Economic and Social Impact

The concept of the "death of money" isn't just theoretical—it carries profound implications for everyday people, businesses, and governments. Rickards paints a vivid picture of what might unfold if the global monetary system fails.

Hyperinflation and Loss of Purchasing Power

One of the most immediate consequences is hyperinflation, where prices skyrocket as the currency loses value. This situation erodes savings, wages, and fixed incomes, making it difficult for families to afford basic necessities.

Collapse of Financial Institutions

Banks and financial markets rely on trust and stability. A monetary collapse could lead to bank runs, credit freezes, and stock market crashes, amplifying the economic pain and uncertainty.

Political and Social Unrest

Economic hardship often leads to political instability. History shows that monetary crises can fuel social unrest, protests, and changes in government, sometimes resulting in authoritarian measures or radical policy shifts.

How to Prepare: Lessons from James Rickards Death of Money

While the warnings are sobering, Rickards also offers practical advice for individuals and institutions seeking to protect themselves from potential monetary collapse.

Diversifying Assets

Rickards advocates for diversification, especially including assets like gold and other precious metals, which historically retain value during currency crises. Diversifying across different asset classes and geographies can also reduce risk.

Staying Informed and Vigilant

Understanding economic indicators, central bank policies, and geopolitical developments can help individuals anticipate changes and adjust their strategies accordingly.

Considering Alternative Investments

With the rise of cryptocurrencies and other financial innovations, some view these as potential hedges against fiat currency collapse. However, Rickards advises caution, emphasizing the need for careful evaluation and understanding of risks.

Maintaining Liquidity and Flexibility

In times of financial uncertainty, having access to liquid assets ensures that individuals can meet immediate needs and take advantage of opportunities without being locked into illiquid investments.

The Broader Debate: Criticism and Support for Rickards' Views

James Rickards death of money scenario has sparked debate among economists and financial analysts. While many praise his detailed analysis and warnings, others criticize the inevitability implied in his predictions.

Supporters argue that Rickards highlights crucial vulnerabilities ignored by mainstream economics, especially the dangers of unchecked monetary expansion and debt. Critics, however, suggest that central banks have more tools and flexibility than Rickards credits and that outright collapse is avoidable through coordinated policy responses.

This debate underscores the complexity of global finance and the difficulty of forecasting systemic crises. Whether or not the exact scenario Rickards predicts unfolds, his work serves as a valuable reminder to remain cautious and informed.

Why James Rickards Death of Money Resonates Today

In an era marked by unprecedented fiscal stimulus, rising inflation in many parts of the world, and shifting geopolitical alliances, the themes explored in James Rickards death of money remain highly relevant. Investors and policymakers alike grapple with questions about the sustainability of current economic models and the future role of currencies.

Moreover, the increasing interest in alternative monetary systems, such as cryptocurrencies and digital central bank currencies, reflects a broader search for stability and trust in money. Rickards' analysis helps frame these discussions by highlighting the risks inherent in our current system and the need for preparedness.

Whether you are an investor, a student of economics, or simply curious about the forces shaping the world's financial future, exploring James Rickards death of money offers critical insights. It challenges us to think deeply about what money truly represents and how fragile the systems underpinning our economies can be. Engaging with these ideas can help build resilience amid uncertainty and inspire more informed decisions in an ever-changing financial landscape.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main thesis of James Rickards' book 'The Death of Money'?

The main thesis of James Rickards' 'The Death of Money' is that the global monetary system, particularly the U.S. dollar's dominance, is vulnerable to collapse due to excessive debt, currency wars, and central bank policies, which could lead to a severe financial crisis.

When was 'The Death of Money' by James Rickards published?

'The Death of Money' was published in 2014.

How does James Rickards explain the concept of currency wars in 'The Death of Money'?

James Rickards explains currency wars as competitive devaluations by countries aiming to boost exports and reduce debt burdens, which ultimately destabilize the global economy and undermine trust in fiat currencies.

What solutions or safeguards does James Rickards propose in 'The Death of Money' to protect against monetary collapse?

Rickards suggests diversifying assets, including holding gold and other hard assets, preparing for systemic risk, and advocating for reforms in the international monetary system to reduce the dominance of any single currency.

Why is 'The Death of Money' considered relevant in today's economic climate?

The book remains relevant due to ongoing concerns about inflation, central bank policies, rising global debt, and geopolitical tensions that could trigger currency instability and financial crises as predicted by Rickards.

Has James Rickards' prediction in 'The Death of Money' about the collapse of fiat currencies come true?

While there hasn't been a complete collapse of fiat currencies, many of Rickards' warnings about currency devaluation, inflation, and financial instability have gained attention, especially during recent economic uncertainties and market volatility.

Additional Resources

James Rickards Death of Money: An Analytical Review of Economic Predictions and Realities

james rickards death of money is a phrase that has garnered significant attention in financial and economic circles, especially among those concerned with the stability of global currencies and the future of the monetary system. James Rickards, a well-known economist, lawyer, and investment banker, authored the influential book "The Death of Money: The Coming Collapse of the International Monetary System," which explores the fragility of the modern financial architecture and warns of systemic risks that could lead to a dramatic transformation or collapse of the current monetary order.

This article aims to provide a comprehensive and professional review of James Rickards' thesis in "Death of Money," analyzing the key themes, underlying assumptions, and the implications of his predictions. By integrating relevant economic concepts and current data, this discussion will shed light on the continuing relevance of Rickards' warnings and the debates they provoke among

economists, policymakers, and investors.

Understanding "The Death of Money": Core Concepts and Premises

James Rickards' central argument revolves around the idea that the international monetary system, primarily based on fiat currencies and complex financial instruments, is inherently unstable. He posits that decades of monetary policy decisions, including quantitative easing and expansive debt accumulation, have inflated asset bubbles and eroded the purchasing power of currencies, setting the stage for a potential systemic crisis.

At the heart of his analysis is the concept of the "death" of money—not in a literal sense, but as a metaphor for the collapse or radical restructuring of the current fiat currency system. According to Rickards, such a collapse could be triggered by hyperinflation, currency wars, or loss of confidence in the US dollar, which remains the world's primary reserve currency.

Currency Wars and Global Financial Instability

One of the prominent themes Rickards explores is the notion of currency wars, where nations competitively devalue their currencies to gain trade advantages. This practice, while beneficial in the short term for exporters, can lead to retaliatory measures and increased volatility in foreign exchange markets. Rickards argues that ongoing currency competition undermines global economic stability and accelerates the erosion of trust in fiat money.

The implications of currency wars are significant because they can disrupt international trade and investment flows, leading to economic uncertainty. Rickards suggests that such dynamics could force a reevaluation of the global monetary order and potentially catalyze a shift away from the US dollar as the dominant reserve currency.

The Role of Central Banks and Monetary Policy

Rickards scrutinizes the role of central banks, particularly the Federal Reserve, in perpetuating monetary instability. He critiques the excessive reliance on monetary policy tools like near-zero interest rates and large-scale asset purchases, which he believes distort markets and create unsustainable debt levels.

In the context of "death of money," Rickards emphasizes how these policies can lead to inflationary pressures, reduced currency value, and ultimately a loss of confidence among investors and the public. While central banks aim to stabilize economies, Rickards cautions that their interventions might inadvertently hasten the demise of the current monetary system.

Comparing Rickards' Predictions with Contemporary Economic Data

Since the publication of "The Death of Money," global economies have experienced significant upheavals, including the 2008 financial crisis aftermath, rising inflation rates, and geopolitical tensions affecting markets. Evaluating Rickards' predictions against these developments provides insight into the accuracy and applicability of his warnings.

Inflation Trends and Currency Valuations

Post-2010, many advanced economies engaged in aggressive monetary easing. For example, the US Federal Reserve implemented multiple rounds of quantitative easing, expanding its balance sheet from approximately \$800 billion in 2007 to over \$8 trillion by 2023. This unprecedented expansion has coincided with periods of low inflation initially, followed by a notable rise in inflation rates starting in 2021, reaching levels above 7% annually in the US, the highest in four decades.

Rickards' caution about inflation risk and currency debasement aligns with these developments. The decline in the US dollar's purchasing power against a basket of currencies and commodities like gold reflects concerns about fiat currency stability that Rickards raised.

Gold and Alternative Assets as Safe Havens

A key element in Rickards' framework is the role of precious metals, particularly gold, as a hedge against the "death" of fiat money. He argues that in times of monetary crisis, tangible assets retain value better than paper currencies. This perspective has been reflected in increased demand for gold and other alternative investments during periods of market uncertainty.

Between 2010 and 2023, gold prices rose from around \$1,100 per ounce to peaks surpassing \$2,000 per ounce, underscoring investor appetite for safe-haven assets amid fears of currency instability. Rickards' emphasis on diversification beyond traditional fiat holdings resonates with many investors seeking protection against systemic risks.

Critiques and Counterarguments to "Death of Money"

While James Rickards' analysis offers a compelling narrative about the vulnerabilities of the global monetary system, it has met with skepticism from some economists and financial experts. Critics argue that his predictions may overstate the immediacy or inevitability of a monetary collapse.

Resilience of Fiat Currencies

One critique centers on the resilience and adaptability of fiat currencies. Contrary to apocalyptic

forecasts, fiat money systems have historically survived various shocks, including wars, political upheavals, and financial crises. Central banks and governments have demonstrated capacity to implement corrective policies and maintain confidence in their currencies.

Moreover, the US dollar's status as the primary global reserve currency remains largely unchallenged by any alternative, despite efforts by other nations to promote alternatives like the euro or the Chinese yuan. This enduring dominance suggests that the complete "death" of money, in the sense of the collapse of the fiat system, may be less imminent than Rickards implies.

Complexity of Monetary Systems and Policy Responses

Another counterpoint involves the complexity and dynamism of modern financial systems. Economies are interconnected through trade, capital flows, and regulatory frameworks that can absorb and adapt to shocks. Policy tools, including fiscal stimulus and coordinated international responses, can mitigate risks that Rickards associates with collapse scenarios.

Additionally, some experts highlight that inflationary pressures and debt concerns, while serious, have not yet precipitated a systemic failure. This perspective suggests that while vigilance is warranted, the global monetary system may evolve rather than abruptly collapse.

The Continuing Influence of James Rickards' Work in Financial Discourse

Regardless of differing views, "James Rickards Death of Money" continues to influence discussions around economic policy, investment strategies, and financial risk management. His work has spurred greater awareness of systemic vulnerabilities and encouraged debates about the sustainability of current monetary practices.

Investors, policymakers, and academics often reference Rickards when considering scenarios involving currency crises, inflation, and shifts in reserve currency dynamics. His emphasis on preparedness and diversification resonates in an era marked by economic uncertainties including geopolitical tensions, pandemic-related disruptions, and technological changes impacting finance.

- **Investment Strategy Impact:** Rickards' advocacy for precious metals and alternative assets has shaped portfolio management approaches focused on risk mitigation.
- **Policy Dialogue:** His warnings have prompted some policymakers to consider reforms aimed at enhancing financial stability and reducing reliance on debt-fueled growth.
- **Educational Value:** The book serves as a foundational text for understanding potential fault lines in the international monetary system.

As global economic conditions evolve, the themes explored in "Death of Money" remain pertinent, inviting ongoing scrutiny of monetary policy decisions and their long-term consequences.

James Rickards' insights challenge stakeholders to confront uncomfortable possibilities about the future of money, encouraging proactive measures to adapt to potential systemic shifts rather than remain complacent about the existing financial order.

James Rickards Death Of Money

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james rickards death of money: The Death of Money James Rickards, 2014-04-08 The next financial collapse will resemble nothing in history. . . . Deciding upon the best course to follow will require comprehending a minefield of risks, while poised at a crossroads, pondering the death of the dollar. The U.S. dollar has been the global reserve currency since the end of World War II. If the dollar fails, the entire international monetary system will fail with it. But optimists have always said, in essence, that confidence in the dollar will never truly be shaken, no matter how high our national debt or how dysfunctional our government. In the last few years, however, the risks have become too big to ignore. While Washington is gridlocked, our biggest rivals—China, Russia, and the oil-producing nations of the Middle East—are doing everything possible to end U.S. monetary hegemony. The potential results: Financial warfare. Deflation. Hyperinflation. Market collapse. Chaos. James Rickards, the acclaimed author of *Currency Wars*, shows why money itself is now at risk and what we can all do to protect ourselves. He explains the power of converting unreliable investments into real wealth: gold, land, fine art, and other long-term stores of value.

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2020, the debt-GDP ratio of this country could well exceed 120 percent, which is considered the tipping point by the IMF. After such time, this country will suffer inflation, which will dampen investment, diminish the real value of savings, and result in a recession or depression. The primary solution for this country is to reform its entitlement programs and balance the budget. The book addresses how this country can enact a balanced budget amendment to the US Constitution to stem this nations huge debt and how membership in the Libertarian Party can foster this enactment. This book shows how to privatize social security, Medicare, and Medicaid through individual savings accounts. The book also shows how this country can develop a low-cost catastrophic hospital plan as well as a low-cost GP (family doctor) insurance plan.

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james rickards death of money: *Gold Value and Gold Prices from 1971 - 2021* Gary Christenson, 2014-07-21 Gold Value and Gold Prices: 1971 2021 takes the reader on a journey of discovery that includes: Why expert opinions regarding gold prices are often not helpful. A history of gold prices since President Nixon closed the Gold Window in 1971. The macro-economic variables used to empirically model the price of gold. The formula for the Gold Empirical Model that accurately replicated the price of gold since 1971. What the model projects for gold prices from 2014 - 2021. Gold cycles, important ratios, and market bubbles. Why counter-party risk and the Quantitative Easing policy pursued by the Federal Reserve and most other central banks will impact the price of gold and your financial future. Why Fed policies and exponentially increasing debt will force gold prices and consumer price inflation much higher. Central bank gold sales and their impact upon gold prices. You will understand why you must own gold. Then you will learn where, how, and when to both buy and sell gold.

james rickards death of money: *The Committee to Destroy the World* Michael E. Lewitt, 2016-03-15 An updated examination of what's weakening the U.S. economy, and how to fix it The Committee to Destroy the World: Inside the Plot to Unleash a Super Crash on the Global Economy is a passionate and informed analysis of the struggling global economy. In this masterfully conceived and executed work, Michael Lewitt, one of Wall Street's most respected market strategists and money managers, updates his groundbreaking examination of the causes of the 2008 crisis and argues that economic and geopolitical conditions are even more unstable today. His analysis arrives in time for the impending economic and geopolitical debates of the 2016 election season. Lewitt explains in detail how debt has now overrun the world's capacity, how federal policies of the past few decades have created a downward vortex sapping growth and vitality from the American economy, and how greed and corruption are preventing reform. The financial crisis created tens of trillions of debt, leaving investors to pay a huge price for these policy failures: The highest asset inflation we've seen in our lifetimes, although the government claims there isn't enough inflation More than \$2 trillion of stock buybacks funded with low cost debt that are artificially inflating stock prices The Federal Reserve and other global central banks becoming the largest buyers of

government debt in order to suppress interest rates. An M&A boom resulting from companies needing to find growth outside of their core businesses. While the financial media misses the story, Lewitt pulls no punches explaining how all of these trends are leading to the brink of another crisis. Lewitt lays out a survival plan for the average investor to protect their assets when the debt bubble bursts. The first edition of this book expressed hope that policymakers would not let the financial crisis go to waste. This book urges investors to learn from the crushed hope and take action before the next crisis.

james rickards death of money: Trumpocalypse Paul McGuire, Troy Anderson, 2018-01-02 From the authors of the international bestseller *The Babylon Code* comes an explosive exposé of the chilling truth about the fierce opposition to the Trump presidency, and why the globalist elite and Deep State will stop at nothing—assassination, military coup, staged economic collapse, or worse—to overthrow him. *Trumpocalypse!* It's the media-coined meme inciting panic and fear that America has elected an unstable man who will barge into delicate international affairs like a bull in a china shop and incite nations bent on America's destruction to trigger World War III—an unprecedented nuclear apocalypse ending the world as we know it. But is the media telling us the truth? No, say internationally-recognized prophecy expert and Fox News and History Channel commentator Paul McGuire and Pulitzer Prize-nominated investigative journalist Troy Anderson. America's most insidious enemies are not hostile nations; they are elite globalists—the Establishment that is making the 1 percent even richer while working- and middle-class people watch their incomes and net worth's flatline or plummet. The authors fearlessly expose the globalist elite's secret plan for humanity and campaign of mass deception. Using documentation gleaned from years of journalistic investigation and extensive interviews with over fifty of the world's most respected geopolitical, economic and military affairs experts, faith leaders, and biblical scholars, McGuire and Anderson unmask these elites as members of secret societies with deep occult connections who have gained control of America's dominant institutions—government, education, entertainment, international banking, and even the media. *Trumpocalypse* explores the enigmatic prophecies and biblical codes involving Trump, and asks whether God raised up President Trump as a fearless leader to guide America and the free world through a series of major crises as the biblical end-time narrative unfolds, as many people with prophetic gifts are predicting, and shows why everyday Americans and evangelicals have rallied around Trump as their last hope of saving America and averting the horrors of the Apocalypse. It further reveals why Trump and millions of deplorables are fighting to stop the hidden agenda of the Establishment, and how the perplexing chaos enveloping the planet could paradoxically signal the beginning of the great end-times awakening that millions are praying for. Here is an invitation to join the anti-Establishment surge—what evangelist Franklin Graham calls the Christian revolution—and discover how to fulfill your own destiny in the run-up to the Second Coming of Jesus Christ.

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james rickards death of money: Summary of James Rickards's The New Great Depression Milkyway Media, 2021-05-07 Buy now to get the key takeaways from James Rickards's *The New Great Depression*. Sample Key Takeaways: 1) SARS-CoV-2 is a deadly virus more commonly known as coronavirus. The resulting disease from the virus is called Covid-19. Some infections produce no symptoms at all, while others cause lung inflammation, which leads to difficulty breathing and a myriad of other potential symptoms and complications. 2) The pandemic began in Wuhan, China. Like all pandemics, the number of infections began slowly but grew exponentially. By May 2020, the American Enterprise Institute estimated the number of Covid-19 cases in China was 2.9 million. The official figures reported by China are drastically lower, but almost certainly undercounted.

james rickards death of money: Dollar Implosion! Kaya Colak, 2019-02-05 *Dollar Implosion!*: Return of the Gold Standard is a unique combination of allegory and nonfiction that revolves around the life of middle-aged Johnny who symbolizes the United States of America. Johnny

once ruled his neighborhood like a king. But as middle age crept up on him, he was faced with divorce and imminent bankruptcy. Johnny is forced to reinvent himself and adapt to the rapidly changing world around him. Similarly, the American empire is enduring the challenges of a middle-aged empire. Its currency, the US dollar, will soon collapse due to unsustainable massive government debt and historical forces beyond its control. Its middle class is being squeezed by both the public and private sector. The individual citizen finds himself battling large corporations and government at the same time. Ultimately, the current system that favors the wealthy and large corporations will implode. From the ashes of the outdated financial system will rise a more equitable financial and political system based on the return of the gold standard.

james rickards death of money: *One Last Attempt* Jack B. Walters, 2023-01-11 It has become impossible to resolve the many serious problems we face in America. My token efforts in this book details the issues as I see them. Whether you agree with me or not, at least give me the credit for devoting the last twenty years of my life trying to make sense out of it all and proposing solutions. I did not do it for financial gain but as an American who reveres our heritage and hopes we can find a way to pull together and once again be that shining city on the hill.

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james rickards death of money: *Crisis Investor: Turning Financial Calamities Into Profitable Opportunities Successfully* James J. Hobart, 2016-03-10 Have you ever wondered how investors, businesspersons, and entrepreneurs became billionaires out of the Financial Crisis of 2008? Have you ever pondered why there were more millionaires created out of the Great Depression than at any other time in U.S. history? How did these successful people do it? The majority of successful crisis investors are not the speculators on Wall Street; a crisis speculator has the same odds of winning as a gambler in Las Vegas. The majority of crisis investors are ordinary people, like you and me, who protected their family and capital from a crisis, bought distressed, undervalued assets during the crisis, and generated new innovative products, businesses, and industries that changed the world for the better. My purpose for this book is to educate, inform, and raise awareness to help individuals protect themselves from a crisis, and to better their livelihood and community. Read my thoughts of a crisis in 2016, 2017, & 2018

james rickards death of money: *The Value of Debt in Retirement* Thomas J. Anderson, 2015-02-27 Increase the odds you won't run out of money in retirement - using debt! Conventional wisdom is wrong - being debt free in retirement may actually increase your risk. The Value of Debt in Retirement teaches you how incorporating debt into your retirement strategy may increase your return, lower your taxes and actually lower your risk. You read that right. If handled correctly, debt—that thing we've all been taught to avoid—can play an integral role in your life, especially in retirement. New York Times Best Selling Author and nationally acclaimed financial expert Tom Anderson shows you how to use the time tested strategies of the best companies and the ultra rich to retire comfortably, minimize taxes, buy the things you have always wanted to have and do the things you have always wanted to do. Thought provoking and against the grain, Anderson explains why your risk tolerance doesn't matter, why being debt free may actually increase your risk and why rushing to pay off your mortgage may be a financial disaster. Full of shocking revelations and tricks high- net-worth individuals have used for years, The Value of Debt in Retirement opens the world to

a new approach to wealth management in retirement, one that factors in both sides of the balance sheet as an integrated ecosystem. Real-world case studies illustrate how informed debt strategies can lead to a happier, healthier retirement. See how an individual with a net worth of more than \$5 million can spend \$20,000 per month - after taxes - and pay less than \$5,000 per year in taxes, how it is possible to increase your rate of return by 50%, and how a lower risk portfolio with debt could increase the chances you do not run out of money. Specifically written to Baby Boomers, practical guides and checklists show how to use debt strategies to fund primary and secondary properties, refinance credit card debt, and finance hobbies, such as cars and boats and recreational vehicles. Additional guides show how you can help your children, help your parents and leave a bigger legacy for your heirs and favorite charities. Regardless of your net worth, *The Value of Debt in Retirement* provides tools to use to apply these concepts to your personal situation. There is no free lunch: the book delivers a balanced perspective focusing on the potential risks and benefits of the strategies discussed. A discussion on economic history highlights some of the shocks the economy may face and provides important warnings that you should factor into your retirement plan. Anderson not only shows that your life expectancy may be longer than you think, but also illustrates that many investors may be on track to average returns well under 4% for the next ten years - a potentially devastating combination. Irrespective of your beliefs about debt, *The Value of Debt in Retirement* proves risk is more important than return for retirees and provides suggestions on ways to minimize that risk. Not all debt is good and high levels of debt are bad. *The Value of Debt in Retirement* is about choosing the right debt, in the right amounts, at the right time. Perhaps most importantly, this book isn't for everybody. This book requires responsible actions. If you can't handle the responsibility associated with the ideas then this book then it isn't for you. If you need a rate of return under 3% from your investments then you may not need this book. But if you can handle the responsibility and if you need a return above 3%, this book may offer insights into the best (and potentially only) way to achieve your goals.

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International bestseller! James Bond has nothing on Dusko Popov. A double agent for the Abwehr, MI5 and MI6, and the FBI during World War II, Popov seduced numerous women, spoke five languages, and was a crack shot, all while maintaining his cover as a Yugoslavian diplomat... On a cool August evening in 1941, a Serbian playboy created a stir at Casino Estoril in Portugal by throwing down an outrageously large baccarat bet to humiliate his opponent. The Serbian was a British double agent, and the money—which he had just stolen from the Germans—belonged to the British. From the sideline, watching with intent interest, was none other than Ian Fleming... The Serbian was Dusko Popov. As a youngster, he was expelled from his London prep school. Years later, he would be arrested and banished from Germany for making derogatory statements about the Third Reich. When World War II ensued, the playboy became a spy, eventually serving three dangerous masters: the Abwehr, MI5 and MI6, and the FBI. On August 10, 1941, the Germans sent Popov to the United States to construct a spy network and gather information on Pearl Harbor. He successfully made contact with the FBI in an attempt to warn the country, but J. Edgar Hoover blew his cover. Later, MI5 desperately needed Popov to deceive the Abwehr about the D-Day invasion, but they assured him that a return to the German Secret Service Headquarters in Lisbon would result in torture and execution. He went anyway... *Into the Lion's Mouth* is a globe-trotting account of a man's entanglement with espionage, murder, assassins, and lovers—including enemy spies and a Hollywood starlet. It is a story of subterfuge, seduction, patriotism, and cold-blooded courage. It is the story of Dusko Popov—the inspiration for James Bond.

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abroad, would be ruined. Treasury securities would no longer be considered a safe and dependable asset to hold, and there may be a foreign sell-off of US securities that would drive up interest rates. A default on the national debt will trigger an economic collapse, which may prove to be worse than the Great Depression. This book explains why the United States needs a second national currency that is conceptually different from the conventional US dollar. This book also explains how this second complementary currency will successfully ward off the impending disaster of a default on the national debt.

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