

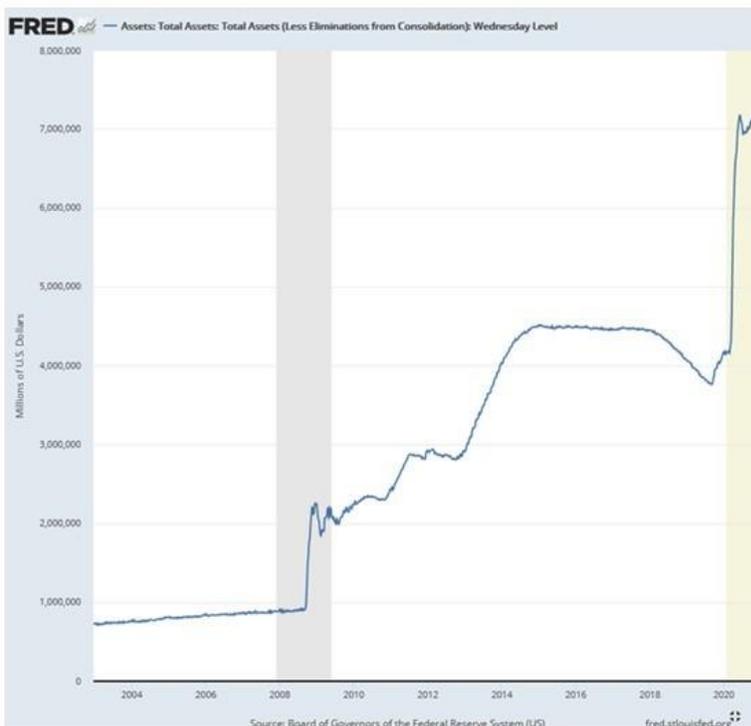
Gold vs Twilight Zones, Perfect Storms And Fairy Tales

By Matthew Piepenberg

It should and will come as no surprise that fundamentals like valuation basics and sane credit levels have left the building (and securities markets) for some time.

Today, we literally invest (i.e. buy and sell) in a veritable market Twilight Zone beyond sight, sound, reason and, well...earnings, profits and cash-flow.

But that's what happens when a central bank produces fiat money like this...



Source: St. Louis Fed

That is, gobs and gobs of printed dollars (of which the FOMC has promised more this week) keep banks artificially liquid, bond prices artificially bought/high, yields artificially repressed and thus rates (i.e. the cost of borrowing) stapled to the floor of history.

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4 Economic Challenges for 2021

By John_Mauldin

This year will bring several economic challenges in the U.S.—some we may not yet foresee. But I can already identify at least four.

First, the coronavirus pandemic is permanently changing certain parts of the economy.

I'll start with the one most familiar to me: business travel. It came to a screeching halt last spring.

Airlines, hotels, and so on since recovered a little but are nowhere near normal, nor are most profitable. They're just holding on.

The problem is their best customers have now learned how to do business with significantly less travel.

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I, for one, look forward to flying again, though I doubt many of us will do as much as we did in the past.

Large conventions, which require months of planning and preparation, won't return until late 2021, at best. (My Strategic Investment Conference, set for May 4 through May 14, will be held online for the second year in a row.)

Even beyond that, I bet future in-person events be smaller.

This is bad news for that industry and entire cities, like Las Vegas, that depend on those big tourism dollars.

Second, these changes will cascade through the economy.

When a restaurant or hotel closes, its workers, suppliers and landlord suffer, too.

The impact on commercial real estate has barely started but I think will be gigantic.

The post-pandemic economy will need fewer shopping malls, retail strip centers, hotels and office buildings.

At the same time, we'll see higher demand for warehouses and shipping infrastructure.

It will all sort out but will take time. And there will be losers.

As for housing, close to 40% of rental homes and apartments in this country are owned by small investors who now have difficult choices.

Are they better off working with distressed tenants, particularly when stable tenants are in short supply?

As I've said since this pandemic started, the world is going to be repriced.

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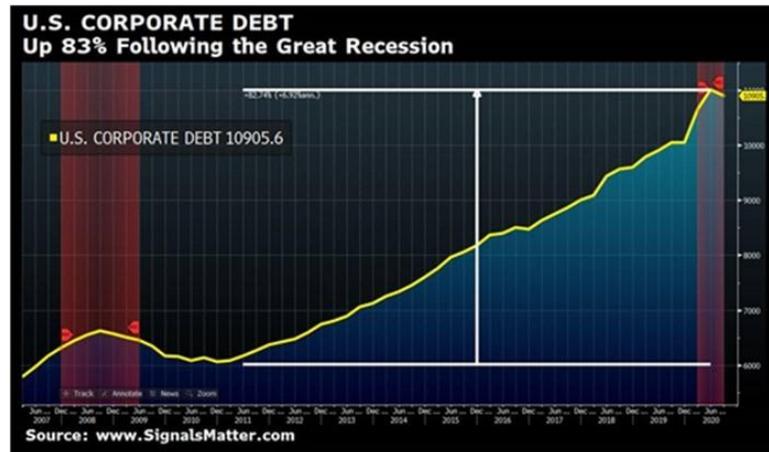
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But as the Austrian School reminds, cheap debt leads to debt binging, and debt binging leads to very bad things...

Cheap Debt = Crappy Bonds & Zombie Enterprises

Smelling cheap rates, U.S. companies will borrow (i.e. binge) like this...



Corporations chase cheap debt almost as much as college kids seek discounted beer, and use it just as dangerously—i.e. to buy-back their own shares or issue dividends with borrowed dollars, make no profits and then call themselves “recovered” as their stock prices fly, literally, on *borrowed* wings.

Many, in fact 15%, of these debt-drunk enterprises are walking dead “zombies” who borrow at advantaged rates just to pay yesterday’s interest and have no chance at all of ever repaying the principal.

These zombies, however, are just one member of an over-all embarrassing club of U.S. corporate bond issuers, 67% of which are rated at or just a pinch above junk, high yield or levered loan status—namely the very bottom of the credit barrel.



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From Bad Bonds to Inflated Stocks: Just Do the Math

But when not issuing IOU's to stay alive, many of those same enterprises are passively riding a stock market wave above jagged rocks of broken balance sheets hidden just beneath the waterline.

And as for modern balance sheets—do they or any other rule of math and common sense even matter anymore in this new Twilight Zone?

Toward that end, I'm thinking of those pesky items of the ancient past like earnings, profits, cash flow, book value etc.

As Doug Cass recently reminded, nearly every traditional and once-respected measure of sound stock valuation—i.e., PE ratios (27.9), Cyclically Adjusted PE multiples (32.9), Price to Earnings ratios (27.9), Price to Sales (3.0) or even Buffet's favorite, the classic Total Market Cap to GDP (170%)—are all at record high levels of *over-valuation* today.

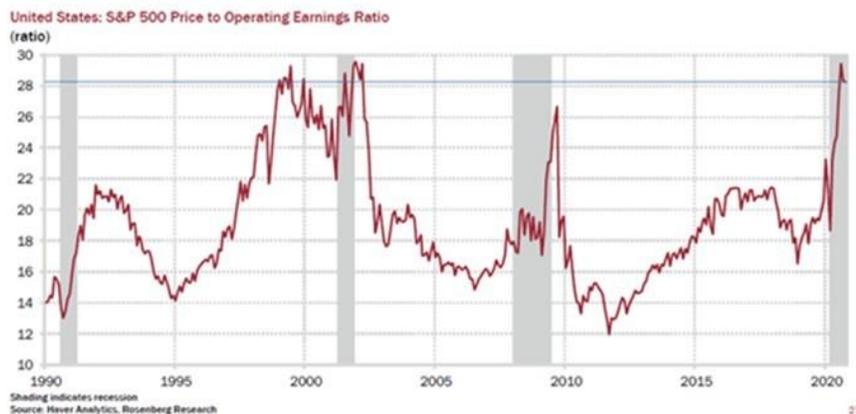
And yet buyers are crowding in for more, buying at (and chasing) frothy tops like sheep following a mad herdsman.

Speaking of mad crowds and their even madder herdsman, Citigroup is forecasting an S&P at 3800 for 2021 while JP Morgan and Kantor Fitzgerald are anticipating 20% surges from current stock valuations for the coming year—pandemics, recessions and unemployment levels be damned.

Price to What?

But let's pause and consider (for the sake of brevity) just one of the many 100th percentile metrics of market *overvaluation*—the infamous price to operating earnings ratio.

It's worth noting that current PE ratios for the S&P are now where they were just before the infamous bubble-popping of 2001 and even higher than where they stood before the great rise of 2008 made history as the Great Financial Crisis of that same year:



Source: Rosenberg Research

Economic Stimulus Doesn't Always Stimulate – Pushing On A String

By: Kelsey Williams

The word stimulus has become an oft-repeated term, sometimes overused. We are referring to the non-biological meaning below.

According to the dictionary, stimulus is “a thing that rouses activity or energy in someone or something; a spur or incentive”.

Besides spur and incentive, other synonyms for stimulus are boost, impetus, prompt, provoke, etc.

Much discussion recently has centered on ‘stimulus’ checks to individual citizens and taxpayers. Within a nine month period, two specific rounds of stimulus checks were issued.

The legislation that authorized the issuance of stimulus checks to individuals also included liberal increases in unemployment benefits and financial aid for small businesses.

The checks, increased unemployment benefits, and aid for small businesses are forms of financial stimulus; but, the legislation is referred to as an “economic stimulus package”.

The distinction between the terms financial and economic should not be overlooked.

The purpose of the financial incentives included in the legislation is to promote economic activity. It was a response to the horrendous decline in economic activity that was precipitated by response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Very literally, though, the financial incentives were an attempt to stave off economic collapse; or at least buy some time.

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4 Economic Challenges for 2021

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Third, it's not clear whether we actually have functional capital markets anymore.

After nearly a year of radical, unprecedented Federal Reserve action, the bond market is totally at the Fed's mercy.

Their purchases of Treasury bonds and corporate bond ETFs have let the government and large companies borrow huge amounts on some of the best terms in recorded history.

This cash isn't necessarily being used productively, though, which is going to be a big problem at some point.

Further, the Fed is making the wealth and income disparity divide even worse.

Their financial repression is crushing savers, almost forcing retirees to choose riskier alternatives at precisely the time in their lives when they shouldn't be.

Given today's valuations, this could have disastrous effects.

Fourth, a lot of fiscal and monetary aid found its way into the stock market, driving share prices far above any remotely fair valuation.

As I've said, these manias can continue longer than we expect, but eventually something triggers a collapse.

We have multiple plausible candidates, too, not least of which is the prospect of higher corporate tax rates.

Biden and the Democrats basically want to reverse the 2017 tax cuts. If they succeed, it's fair to expect some of the market gains since then to reverse as well.

That, in turn, could have a negative "wealth effect" by making investors save their cash instead of using it to buy stocks.

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Look a little scary to you?

Now look even closer.

What's particularly eerie is just how fast those ratios (i.e. metrics of gross *over*-payment) have climbed since the market tanked in March of this year.

Folks, it's not as if earnings were rising by double digits because valuation was rising at the same pace.

Au contraire.

If we look at actual earnings per share data, they confirm that earnings today are where they stood in 2018 when the market was valued much lower.

This means today's (and tomorrow's) investors are literally riding such an optimistic high that they are openly (and likely unknowingly) paying 35% higher prices for the same companies whose earnings have not risen for the same period.

Furthermore, earnings per share data has been totally distorted by trillions in corporate stock buy-backs, which means investors are paying far more than even these staggering percentages confirm.

So, what gives? What's going on? How did things get this crazy?

Mania and Market Psychology

In simple terms, we are witnessing a mania, and manias, like viruses, can last for a long time.

Mania's moreover, have less to do with valuations and math—i.e. PE ratios and bond yields—and more to do with psychology, a topic absent from most Wall Street (and even Main Street) reading lists.

Looking at past manias and bubbles, we know that maniacal investors always pile in together on the buy-side, ignoring valuation sobriety until they are forced to—i.e. when it's too late.

We also know that *market* manias often have no correlation to underlying *economic* conditions, and thus markets can thrive while economies (as now) are literally gasping for air.

In fact, manias typically gain speed rather than tire out as markets pierce resistance levels and reach new, record-highs, seemingly, with each weekly headline and despite every red flag from traditional valuation metrics.

Confidence follows headlines, and headlines create crowds, and crowds follow each other (and the sell-side)—right up to, and then eventually, right over a market cliff.

This is true of all bubbles and maniacal markets, from Revolutionary France (1793), the roaring 20's (1929), the bloated Nikkei (1989), the irrational NASDAQ (2000), or the sub-prime S&P (2008).

Overestimating Skill While Underestimating Humility

Psychologists, for example, would remind that a cognitive bias often occurs in bull markets wherein individuals of a low ability at a given skill begin to overestimate their abilities due simply to an "inability to face their inability."

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This often takes place when investors are enjoying a trend (or mania) rather than genius or fair price discovery.

The fancy lads call this psychological phenomenon the Dunning-Kruger Affect, and I'd contend that many self-smug Fed Chairs and wealth advisors, as well as many investors, are suffering from it now as they passively enjoy (and take credit for) a maniacal market rise.

This disease of false confidence spurred by false (i.e. artificial markets) is particularly the case for Janet Yellen, who is now heading from the Fed to the Treasury with much applause.

Ah, how the ironies do abound. When it comes to monetary discipline, Yellen at the Treasury makes as much sense as Madoff at the SEC.

And no, this time is not different. It's worse.

The level of current mania (Tesla to Bitcoin) surpasses prior bubbles, and the depth of the debt and economic (as well as political) weakness beneath it is now greater than prior recessions.

With global debt now at an unprecedented \$280T and combined corporate, household and consumer debt in the U.S. now at \$80T, this is no time for losing one's mind (and portfolio) to the buzz of yet another Fed-driven mania.

In short, the Twilight Zone market is colliding with a Perfect Storm (psychological, financial, social, political).

Mean Reversion—The Great Humbler

All markets revert to the mean. It's a law of markets as real and natural as gravity is to the laws of physics.

And math, as well as natural market forces, like the laws of physics, still matter.

Together, these forces stand in the background rubbing their hands as maniacal investors go all-in to chase a market top that would make the Matterhorn blush.

By example, math reminds us that the median PE ratio for the S&P is 17. Today, that PE ratio is a jaw-dropping 30.

Once (not if) this market reverts to its mean (as all markets do), this would place the S&P closer to 1500 or 2,000, where the real value investors can start buying the bottoms rather than these dangerous tops, now poised to needle-peak further before they tank.



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Economic Stimulus Doesn't Always Stimulate – Pushing On A String

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This is true notwithstanding attempts by politicians of all stripes to justify the measures in more humane terms.

21st CENTURY – SLOW GROWTH, NO GROWTH

The first fifteen years of this century were spent in reverse and recovery modes. The trillions of dollars that have been created and spent were reactions to financial and economic catastrophe, which continue to increase in volatility.

Which brings us back to the title of this article. With artificial stimulants, such as certain drugs, there is an expectation of desirable positive effects from its use.

Over time, the positive effects of the stimulus become muted and lose their potency. It takes higher doses and more frequent use of the stimulus to create the same original results. Remember how long it took to bring the economy back to a level reasonably commensurate with its activity prior the credit collapse in 2007-08?

Some were expecting an overwhelming inflationary surge due to the (at that time) historically large amounts of money and credit creation. Some even expected runaway inflation, but it did not happen.

Also, over time, the cumulative negative effects of the stimulus take their toll. For example, the Federal Reserve has been inflating the supply of money and credit intentionally for more than a century.

The cumulative negative effects of that intentional inflation have resulted in a loss of purchasing power for the US dollar of ninety-nine percent. An excellent example of the declining effects of continued money and credit creation by the Fed is seen on the chart (source) below...

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More Fiat Dope, More Addiction & More Debased Currencies

But as we also know, and after years of addiction to Fed “accommodation,” whenever and however markets begin their next implosion (typically on some headline scandal or event), the Fed will crank out the money printers and deliver more fiat dope to markets suffering “the needle chill.”

Global money supply, now at a staggering \$6.5T, is only going to shoot higher, as central banks shoot more steroids into a system which they helped corrupt, debasing currencies with blind elan as markets inflate on the backs of fiat dollars and unpayable, rotten debt.

As always, all rivers and informed market conversations eventually turn toward physical gold, often castigated as a “barbarous relic” in times of market mania and then no longer available/affordable when desperately needed in times of market pain.

In short, those who were once chasing tops suddenly find themselves looking for a safe and precious place to land when there's nowhere left to hide.

Three Little Piggies & The Big Bad Wolf

Such cycles remind us of our youth and the tale of the three little piggies and the big, bad wolf.

In that childhood fairy tale, two piggies, enjoying all the blissful ignorance of the Dunning-Kruger Affect, are too busy playing to worry about a big, bad wolf around the corner.

Thus, they build their huts of straw or mud while the third little piggy, all too aware of that big, bad wolf, diligently builds his home of bricks.

When the wolf comes, guess which hut is left standing?

Of course, the same is true of weak and strong portfolios and the big, bad market wolves of debt, over-valuation and risk asset bubbles: Some investors are prepared, but most are sitting on straw and mud.

When risk assets are slaughtered by the wolf's fangs of 1) needle-sharp debt, 2) gross equity over-valuation and 3) fatal currency debasing policies like “unlimited QE,” only those investors who built their portfolios on a foundation of physical gold are left standing.

Why?

Precious Metals Don't Bow to the Wolves

Because unlike the straw and mud of fiat currencies and dangerously overvalued stocks and bonds, gold rises strong (rather than falls into dust) when the market wolf huffs and puffs and blows bad portfolios down.

Smart money, like just about anything smart, including that third little piggy above, are by nature a smaller circle, a more far-sighted minority, and thus think more of steady wealth preservation than easy wealth creation.

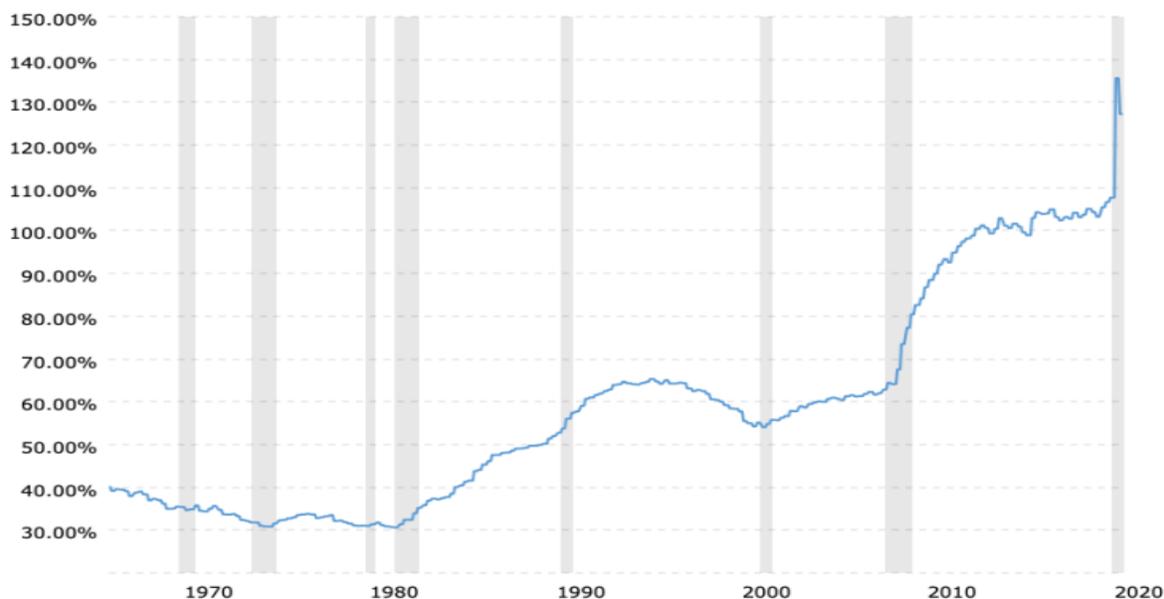
In short, the smart money understands the difference between staying rich and getting rich.

Physical gold, as a timeless (rather than trendy or pass?) instrument of wealth preservation, serves as the historically-confirmed and surest way to ensure one's wealth against the ravages of currency debasement.

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It is clear on the chart that each dollar of increasing debt provides for less and less economic output (GDP, Gross Domestic Product). The results of debt stimulus for the economy have grown weaker and weaker since 1980.

Noteworthy is the fact that it now takes more than one dollar (\$1.27 in October 2020) of debt to produce one dollar of GDP. Anything in excess of 100% (a 1:1 ratio Debt/GDP) is a losing effort; and the losses are growing.

PUSHING ON A STRING

Sometime after the distribution of stimulus checks to individuals last April and since then, there has been a growing resistance to sending out additional stimulus checks. When the recent checks were authorized, the amount (\$600) was significantly smaller than the first (\$1200) checks.

Some of our representatives did not think that the first round of stimulus checks to individuals had their desired impact. It was hoped, and intended, that recipients would spend the money; but evidence indicated that much of it was held or saved.

“Pushing on a string is a metaphor for the limits of monetary policy and the impotence of central banks. ...businesses and households cannot be forced to spend if they do not want to. Increasing the monetary base and banks’ reserves will not stimulate an economy if banks think it is too risky to lend and the private sector wants to save more because of economic uncertainty.” By Adam Hayes

The huge amounts of dollars and cheap credit gifted to us by the Federal Reserve and the US government seem more illustrative of emergency patchwork rather than stimulus. We should all hope it works as good as Flex Seal.

(also see Fed Inflation Is Losing Its Intended Effect)

Kelsey Williams is the author of two books: INFLATION, WHAT IT IS, WHAT IT ISN'T, AND WHO'S RESPONSIBLE FOR IT and ALL HAIL THE FED!

Article by:
Kelsey Williams
January 25, 2021
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4 Economic Challenges for 2021

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This would remove some of the market's fuel and put even more downward pressure on prices.

On the one hand, I'm confident about 2021.

These four challenges could be balanced out by the four reasons to be hopeful that I shared with you previously.

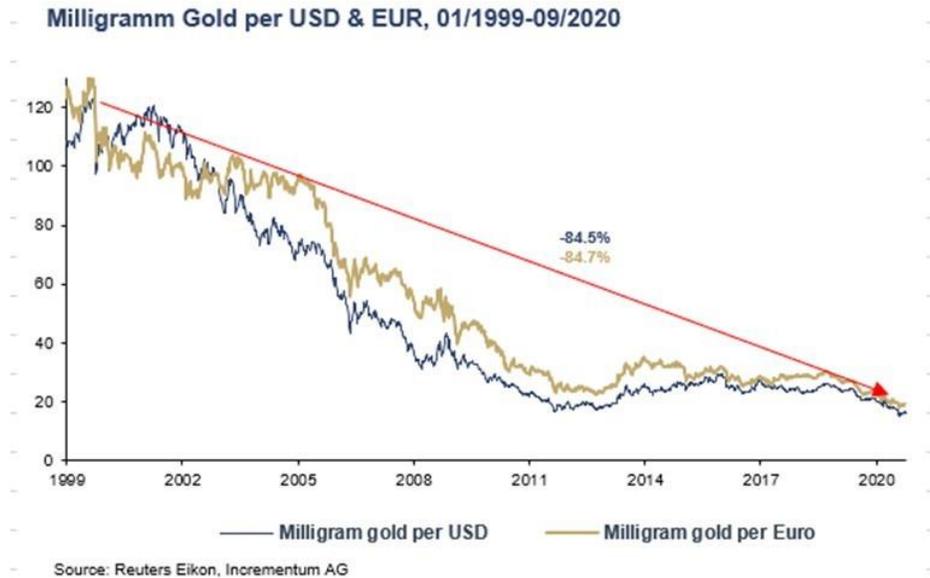
On the other hand, I'm cautious. But the gripping hand is strongest. Things could still go either way, so be careful out there.

Article by:
John Mauldin
January 26, 2021
<https://www.mauldineconomics.com/frontlinethoughts>

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For those who refuse to see such facts, the following chart is worth repeating as much as possible, and makes such warnings obvious rather than theoretical:



And so, as central bankers and consensus-thinking investors maniacally continue to build markets, currencies and portfolios of straw and mud, will you be joining that crowd or looking for some gold bricks upon which to preserve your wealth?

Article by:
January 3, 2021
Matthew Piepenberg

The Outstanding Public Debt

National Debt:

27,868,044,716,700

The estimated population of the United States is 330,913,113

US citizen's share of this debt is \$84,161.00

The National Debt has continued to increase an average of \$3.8 billion per day

Business, Government, Financial and Unfunded Liabilities Debt exceeds \$100 Trillion

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