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Trends Research Institute

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Dennis Tubbergen:

Welcome to the Retirement Lifestyle Advocates Radio Program. I'm your host, Dennis Tubbergen. Glad, glad did, decided to listen in today. Hey, joining me on today's program in segment two is Mr. Gerald Celente. Many of you who are long-time listeners to the program, we'll recognize Mr. Celente as the long-time publisher of Trends Journal, history, before it happens. We're going to get Gerald's take on the big trends that are happening around the globe and how your finances might be affected.

I think that we have a principle, an economic principle, if you will, that is repeating itself. I call it the history Repeats itself Principle. Now, what I want to talk about in this segment today was inspired by an article written by Nick Giamb Bruno, and published on International Man. In fact, if you go to retirementlifestyleadvocates.com and create your free login to the site, I've got a link to the entire article posted there.

I'd encourage you to check it out. Now, GM Bruno offers an interesting and accurate perspective about the US government defaulting on debt, suggesting that the next debt default will be the sixth default in US history. Now, I know what you're probably saying, the US government has never defaulted on debt, but I would remind you that a default doesn't necessarily mean an outright default. You are correct that the US government has never told a creditor you are not getting paid. However, the US government has changed the payback terms of the loan without permission of the lender five different times in US history. Now, stay with me here. We'll go all the way back to the time of the war of 1812. Actually, this will be just after the war of 1812. The US government at that time established the Second National Bank of the United States.

The Second National Bank of the United States, like today's Federal Reserve, was a central bank that was empowered to create currency out of thin air in order to create currency to make interest payments on debt that were issued to finance the war effort. Now, that wasn't the official statement. However, that is the effective end result of what the function of a central bank is or could be. Now, the end result at that time to investors who held US government debt, the US government had sold bonds to finance the war effort, and the end result to any bond holder was that they were repaid in US dollars that bought less than US dollars that were borrowed. Now, I call this, and you've heard me say this before, borrowing in dollars and repaying in dimes. This whole idea that you can borrow in dollars and repay in dimes is nothing new.

It's happened five different times in US history with a period of time just after the war of 1812 being the first. Well, you didn't have to wait too long until it happened again at the time of the Civil War, this devaluation default, and I use that term intentionally, it's not an outright default, it's a devaluation default. And President Lincoln and Congress used this devaluation default at the time of the Civil War by changing the banking laws to allow banks to issue currency, provided the bank had gold, silver, or US government debt to back the created currency. So a bank holding gold, holding silver, or holding US government debt was allowed to issue currency with the bank's name on it. It was spendable currency provided the bank had gold, silver, or US government debt to back decreed currency. Now, there is an interesting aside here, and if you listen to the podcast in which I interviewed Marty Armstrong just a few weeks ago, this is what the recently enacted Genius Act does.

The Genius Act allows anybody, any entity, any corporation that is licensed by the US government to create a cryptocurrency called a stable coin, provided they have US government debt in reserve to back the issue of this cryptocurrency one-to-one, it's no different than what was done at the time of the Civil War. Now, the third devaluation default in US history happened in 1933. In 1933, Franklin Roosevelt made it illegal for American citizens to own gold. Now, at that time, there were paper dollars that circulated however they were fully redeemable for gold at the rate of \$20 an ounce. In fact, at the bottom of the Federal Reserve note, if it was a \$20 Federal Reserve note, it said \$20 payable to the bearer on demand. So the note itself acknowledged that this was not money, but it was a claim check to get the real money well required by executive order that all American citizens turn in their gold or face punishment. And that allowed the Federal Reserve to create currency to ostensibly fund the programs that were designed to fight the deflationary symptoms of the Great Depression. But once again, for the third time in US history, we see this devaluation default principle in action.

Now, up until 1968, silver certificates circulated. Many of you probably remember silver certificates like the Federal Reserve notes that I just talked about. Silver certificates were redeemable for silver. In fact, if you had a \$20 silver certificate, it said \$20 in silver payable to the bearer on demand. Well, that redemption privilege was abandoned in 1968. At that time, silver certificates were redeemable for Federal reserve notes. So as silver certificates went the way of the dinosaur, more currency could be created and the devaluation default could once again be used if you're keeping score. That is the fourth time in US history. Just few years later, in 1971, the link between the US dollar and gold was once again eliminated. Now to close the gap in the story, after World War II, American citizens could still not own

gold. That law was not changed until 1975. However, foreign investors could redeem their US dollars for gold from 1944 up until 1971.

However, at that point, then President Richard Nixon eliminated the link between the dollar and gold and the US dollar starting in 1971, became a pure fiat currency and allowed for unlimited currency creation. So that was the fifth time in US history that the country has utilized this devaluation default that I'm talking about today. The US is using it again. Now all you need to do is look at the performance of gold and silver over the past few years, and if you take a look at what gold and silver have done, they have gone up in price. They have gone up nominally, I should point out, they've gone up in price. They have not gone up in value an ounce of gold. In 1971, when gold sold for \$35 an ounce made the same number of rings as an ounce of gold does. Today, with gold selling for more than \$4,000 an ounce, the price of gold going up does not reflect an increase in the value in gold. It represents devaluation of the currency, so the devaluation default is being used again. Now, if you're planning for retirement or you're developing an income model for the future, this should be a top factor in making your portfolio allocation decisions. In the last segment of today's program, I'm going to talk to you about how US debt is growing at an accelerating pace, and this will likely mean even greater dollar devaluation in the future, and that's going to be your number one enemy.

I'll be back after these words with my special guest, Mr. Gerald Celente.

Dennis Tubbergen:

Welcome back to our LA radio. I am your host, Dennis Tubbergen. I have the pleasure of being joined on today's program with returning guest, Mr. Gerald Celente. Gerald is a legend in the trends forecasting industry. He is the long-time publisher of Trends Journal. You can learn more about his work at trendsjournal.com. Check it out. I always do, and I know you'll love it. Gerald, welcome back to the program.

Gerald Celente:

Oh, thanks so much for having me.

Dennis Tubbergen:

So, Gerald, about a couple of years ago we chatted. You said Gold was ready for a big runup. Here we are, as you say, history before it happens. What's been the big driver of this gold runup in your view?

Gerald Celente:

The world is going to crap, and the people know it that are investing in it. It's the death of the dollar. Go back in September of 2023, we said Gold bottomed out. It's in the magazine at \$1,850 an ounce. September, October, November, December, January, January 2nd, 2024. We said it would be a golden year for gold. Gold went up last year, almost 30%. Now as we're going on, the air gold has hit \$4,200 an ounce. It hit as high today as \$4,219. It's the death of the dollar. It's the debt level that the United States has that's never going to be paid off. And this is so important here. Go to Wednesday's, wall Street Journal, business and finance section, Ford Cuts Trucks, SUV production, Oracle and AMD said key deal well-trained crypto T 160,000,002 of the biggest US timber landowners, J&J Plan, not a word about spiking gold prices.

Go to CNBC as they're on the air. Look at their front page of cnbc.com. Not a peep about rising gold prices. OpenAI. Look at ai. How about Nvidia? Oh, this guy. That's the junk they're putting out there. They don't want the people to know how bad this is. I've been at this. I began buying gold. It was like 1978. I think it was like \$183 an ounce. I've been following gold since then. And now what they're saying, and again, they're not reporting this because they don't want people to know how bad things are. Gold prices and silver prices spike when people are looking for safe haven assets. Not only people, but the central banks that are gobbling it up around the world. So now when they do report it, they say that gold prices are spiking at levels that we haven't seen since the late 1970s, late 1970s, back in the late 1970s. Once upon a time America, we are number one. No country could come close to us here. These are the data. It's now a trends journal this week back in the, this is not 1970. Back then America was number one. Those days are gone. It's a different world. Back in 1978 when gold prices start to spike, America's gross domestic product was around 2.5 trillion. While third world China's gross domestic product. You ready? 150 billion, nothing. Now 20 trillion and then India's back then 137 billion. Now 4 trillion.

The days of America's leadership are over, and much of the world has had enough of its socioeconomic and geopolitical hegemony. There's a thing called the bricks. Oh, China and India. Oh, 1.4 billion, 1.4, 2.8 billion people vs. 345 million in America, it's the death of the dollar. That's why gold is going up. The dollar going down. The lower interest rates go the deeper the dollar falls. Gold is dollar based. That means it's cheaper for other countries and currencies are going up to buy gold. This is just the beginning.

Dennis Tubbergen:

So Joe, when you say it is just the beginning, certainly when you look at the fiscal gap of the United States over \$200 trillion, there is no math that allows that debt to be paid down with any level of taxes. Where does gold go from here?

Gerald Celente:

Okay, I'm going to tell you a quick story. My dad may rest in peace. I'm about 16, 17 years old. He said, you know, son, he married my mother, man, she rest in peace. In 1934, he said, I went over to your grandfather's house. I was dating your mother, and he was packing up all his gold, 1933. And I said, pop, what are you doing that for? And your grandfather said, the president of the United States, Franklin Roosevelt asked us to return the gold. And I'm a good American. I'm returning to gold. My father throw you out of your mind. He said, your grandfather started cursing at me in Italian. I don't know what I'm talking. Anyway, 1933, they made the people turn it in. They paid him \$20 in change. Then in 1934, yeah, 1934, the Federal Reserve Gold Act, they jumped the price up 70% after they stole it from the people. They put the price of gold at \$35 an ounce. Now let's go back to Trump. Let's go back to what? January, February. Me and Musk are going to go into Fort Knox and we're going to see what gold is in there. Hey, how come you haven't gone there yet? And here's this deal. It's in there already. They may come out and say, Fort Knox is loaded with gold. We are raising the price of gold to \$10,000 an ounce, and we just wiped out our deficit.

That's one of the things I can see them doing.

Dennis Tubbergen:

So Gerald, when Trump signed the executive order to explore creating a sovereign wealth fund, was that part of this potential strategy or scheme, whatever term we want to use to describe this?

Gerald Celente:

It may well be. Again, it's all about the bottom line. And Trump's a bottom line guy. He wants the economy to go up. He wants the stock markets to go up and he'll do everything he can to pump it up. And also we have to watch out for the world is going to start going Central Bank digital currencies. There's no question about it. It's the future. AI is what it is. Love it, hate it. It's the future. And they want to know every penny you spent, where you spent it, what you spent it on. Most importantly, so they could get their tax

money because they're politicians, they don't like to work. All they like to do is steal our money. Hey, remember we were old enough to remember the word public servants? No, no. We're the politicians. You are the servants.

Dennis Tubbergen:

So Gerald, you mentioned open, and we had this year earlier, the Genius Act that was signed into law. There are those that believe that is a desperate attempt to sell more US treasuries expand the market. There are those that say it is the beginning of CBDC is just a different avenue. What do you read into this?

Gerald Celente:

Again, we are political atheists. We don't take sides on anything. We look at it the facts. Let's go back to 2020 and 2021 when Trump was making fun of Bitcoin saying how destructive it was and it was killing the dollar. Then he runs for office. He got over a hundred million dollars from the crypto people. His inauguration, he got tens of millions of dollars, and now his kids are in the crypto business. Lutnick's kids are in the business. The two people in the cabinet members kids are in the business, friends are in the business, the crypto people are in the business. They're going to do everything they can to go digital unquestionably. And they're going to do everything they can to keep pumping up the price. And by the way, one of the reasons why crypto prices are going down now is because of what China's doing in cutting off the rare earth minerals. That's bringing the prices down right now. But we still see 'em going very high. The futures going to be, they're going to go from dirty cash to digital trash.

Dennis Tubbergen:

So I'm chatting today with Mr. Gerald Celente. He is the publisher and founder of Trends Journal. You can learn more@trendsjournal.com. Gerald, you mentioned the US economy. It seems that these debt levels are insurmountable. There's a couple outcomes here as I see it. There's deflation or there is the Fed trying to print their way out of it and we get hyperinflation. Is there a happy medium there?

Gerald Celente:

No. Again, who of us people could have that kind of debt level and keep going on? They're going to make up any crap that they want. Listen, people will sometimes say, I'm a futurist. I'm not futurist. Nobody could predict the future. There are too many wild cards, whether they're made by humans or

nature. So let's go back to 2012. I thought everything would crash. I was a hundred percent wrong. They didn't teach me about zero interest rate policy or a thing called quantitative easing in economics 101 to graduate school. Let's go back to the COVID war. I thought everything would crash. Nope. Here's trillions of dollars. Stay home. Here. Here. Here's billions and billions for the big companies. Here's more and more money. They created the inflation cycle That, nope. Oh, it's not inflation. Remember Jerome Powell? It's only temporary. Oh, no, no, it's transitory. Oh, you mean the price of a house went up 50% since then? No, no, don't talk about that. Oh, how about an automobile? Oh, from 40,000 to \$50,000. Now it's going to be drag. The economies are going to drag down and inflation's going to go up. It won't be stagflation. And it's global. It's global.

Dennis Tubbergen:

So Gerald, the time we have left, let's talk a little bit about what advice you would have for people moving ahead. Take someone sitting there today that is 60 years old, saved a lot of money, they aspire to a comfortable, stress-free retirement. None of this is good news. What would you say to them?

Gerald Celente:

We are not allowed to provide financial advice, but again, I am very, have been very bullish on gold and like it or not, I'm bullish on Bitcoin, have been for almost a decade. Again, it's the new world. And I say to everybody, you've got to keep learning. And that's really the key. I mean, I read at least six hours a day. Again, I subscribe to the Wall Street Journal, New York Times Financial Times. I want to hear what everybody has to say. And you have to get in the best shape you can physically, emotionally, and spiritually. You're in the fight for your life and you don't want anybody there to tell you what to do or how to do it, but you listen to what the facts are and that's all we do. For example, let's take what's going on with the Israel War. We subscribe to Haaretz, the Israeli newspaper.

We go to Jerusalem post Times of Israel. Ynet want to hear everything they have to say, oh, we also go to I-R-N-A-I-S-N-A, press tv. Toronto Times want to hear what the Iranians have to say. Oh, we go to Arab News, we go to Alger. We want to hear what the Arabs have to say. We go to the European Euro News, France 24, et cetera. We listen to what everybody has to say and then we say, this is what they're saying. This is our analysis, and here's where we see it going. Again, the most important thing is not to put yourself in a little box. Don't call yourself a Republican, a democrat, a conservative, or a liberal. Just be open-minded. Don't put yourself in a little narrow box of belief.

Dennis Tubbergen:

Gerald, a couple minutes left. Give us your most eye-popping trend for the future.

Gerald Celente:

My greatest concern is war. I launched a movement called Occupied Peace over a decade ago. Just had a rally over here in Kingston, New York on September 27th with Judge Napolitano, Scott Ritter, Joe Lauria, Dennis Kucinich, Roger Waters did a broadcast, other people, and my greatest concern is war. One of my lines is, when all else fails, they take you to war. This is from history. Today, 1941, July 26th, the Great Depression was going on. On July 26th, 1941, president Franklin Roosevelt seized all Japanese assets in the United States because in retaliation for the Japanese occupation of French, Anddo, China, French Anddo, China, who are you talking to? You mean Vietnam, Lao and Cambodia, and what businesses are mine? And then the Dutch East Indies and the British followed suit, Dutch East Indies. What are they doing over there? You call it Dutch East Indies. They cut off three quarters right here. This is history today, mainstream, three quarters of Japanese export trade and 88% of their oil and stole their money.

Can't understand why they bomb Pearl Harbor when all else fails, they take you to war. What followed the.com bust? NASDAQ was down 80%. We were in a recession. People couldn't stand. Little Georgie Bush nine 11, everybody forgot about it and they created the fake housing. Boom. Don't have a job out of work deep in debt. Don't worry about it. Sign off here. Subprime mortgage. Oh, and they're not my language. According to Levy Institute of Bard College, the banks to Bandits that did that, the Federal Reserve gave them 29 trillion to bail 'em out. When all else fails, they take you to war. You're looking at Europe ramping up their defense. We put only the facts in there and Germany ramping it up. That's my greatest concern. When all else fails, they take it war.

Dennis Tubbergen:

Well, there's so much more we could talk about, but the clock says we have to leave it there. My guest today has been Mr. Gerald Lente. He is the publisher of Trends Journal. You can learn more@trendsjournal.com and I'd encourage you to do that. Gerald, thanks so much for joining us today. Love to have you back down the road.

Gerald Celente:

Thanks for having me on it. Thank you for all that you do.

Dennis Tubbergen:

We will return after these words.

Dennis Tubbergen:

Welcome back to RLA Radio. I'm Dennis Tubbergen. Thanks again to Mr. Gerald Celente for joining us on today's program. Well, that didn't take long. The US government debt is now officially \$38 trillion, 71 days after it hit 37 trillion. So in just a little more than two months, the federal government has added more than \$1 trillion in debt. Adding a trillion dollars in debt is happening at an accelerating pace. Let me give you some perspective. In January of 2024, the national debt hit 34 trillion. By November of 2024, 10 months later, it hit 35 trillion. It took 188 days for the debt to grow from 35 trillion to 36 trillion, and it did take 265 days to go from 36 trillion to 37 trillion, but that is a bit deceiving. The reason for the slower growth from 36 trillion to 37 trillion wasn't because spending slowed. It wasn't because tax revenues increased. The slower growth in the debt is attributable to the US government hitting its debt ceiling and couldn't borrow money.

That changed when the one big beautiful Bill Act passed and raised the debt ceiling by \$5 trillion. When the bill was passed, the national debt stood at \$36.2 trillion, and it took less than two months for the government to borrow 800 billion to get the national debt now exceeding \$37 trillion. Now slightly more than two months later, we find ourselves at 38 trillion, and at this pace we will see \$40 trillion in the first quarter of 2026. The problem, of course, as you might have surmised, is spending in 2025 during the fiscal year, which ended September 30, the government spent more than \$7 trillion. That's an increase of more than 4% over the prior year, and of course, unless you're going to cut transfer payments, which include social security, Medicare, Medicaid, SNAP unemployment, transfer payments, and interest on the debt now exceeds \$6 trillion annually, which is more than tax revenues. So the rate of growth of the debt will continue to accelerate and the deficit will continue to expand. This will mean more currency devaluation, in my view. We talked about that on the first segment of today's program. So now is the time to adjust your portfolio holdings accordingly. Again, as I close, a quick reminder to go to retirementlifestyleadvocates.com, create your free login, access all the resources that are available there. That's all the time I have for this week, but I'll be back again next week. Be sure to tune in.