The monetary benefits of gold paired with the industrial upside of commodity metals ...

THE POWERFUL CASE FOR

SILV/ER





Investors today face a world of endless money-printing and sovereign debt defaults.

Assets that used to be considered safe havens are now among the most risky. Paper promises aren't good enough anymore. Investors want personal possession of physical assets with inherent value.

or more than a decade, gold has stolen the media limelight as the premier safe-haven investment. Investors attracted by gold's strong fundamentals are rushing to buy the yellow metal at bargain rates and reap the reward when gold rises again. But this singular focus can blind investors to profit opportunities in other precious metals.

In this report, we will make the investment case for silver — a metal with the monetary benefits of gold and the industrial upside of other commodity metals.

Fortunately, the best reasons for buying physical silver are also the easiest to understand:

- 1. Silver is the everyman's gold. Investors all around the world are worried about the weakening US dollar and already imagine a day when the world's reserve currency will be worthless. Throughout history, whenever the value of fiat currencies became unreliable, governments and citizens turned to the stability of precious metals to transact day-to-day business. But gold's high value-to-weight makes it impractical for daily transactions. Silver, on the other hand, is a very convenient medium of exchange.
- **2. Silver is a valuable industrial material.** Because silver conducts heat and electricity better than any metal on earth, more than half of annual global silver production is destined for industrial use. Even in the midst of a Western economic downturn,

- industrial silver demand from emerging markets is projected to hit new highs in the coming years.
- 3. Silver is undervalued relative to gold. Back when paper currencies were actually backed by precious metals, the historic ratio of the value of an ounce of silver to an ounce of gold was about 16:1. Recently, that ratio has stood around 70:1. Given today's gold prices, if silver were to realign with its historic ratio, it would be worth over \$74/oz! If you think gold has yet to find its ceiling, there is good reason to believe silver's rally will be even more dramatic.

A Useful Guide

At SchiffGold, we believe that investing in gold and silver should be simple and painless. We've developed this special report so you can confidently understand:

- Why professional investors are buying as much silver as gold in terms of value and much more in terms of weight.
- Which physical silver products are truly investmentgrade and which are known ripoffs.
- How to purchase physical silver at very low prices.

Even if you already understand the importance of protecting your wealth with precious metals, this report is a great educational tool to share with friends and loved ones, so they too can be prepared for the future.





Silver: The People's Metal

Precious metals can grow your wealth, but more importantly, they allow you to protect existing wealth. That's the difference between real money and fiat money. Central banks can destroy the value of fiat money by printing more of it, as the Federal Reserve is currently doing to the US dollar with its endless program of "quantitative easing."

Real money, on the other hand, cannot be manipulated – its value is intrinsic. Since silver and gold are scarce resources, the marketplace (not politics) determines their underlying value. As a result, in times of great economic turmoil, silver and gold tend to maintain their purchasing power, while fiat money risks becoming worthless.

Gold is a convenient medium for protecting large stores of wealth, because a small volume of gold is worth a lot in trade. But don't make the mistake of investing only in gold: because of its high value-to-weight, gold bullion can be impractical for daily transactions.

Imagine that a major currency collapse occurs tomorrow.
Suddenly, the prices of basic necessities skyrocket, and no one



Silver Barter Bags.
They are among the most cost-effective ways to buy silver.
The rounds in our Silver Barter Bags are just as useful in barter and even more pure than junk coins.

Silver Barter Bags

Schiffgold Silver Barter Bag

to watch Peter Schiff demonstrate the Silver Barter Bag

has enough fiat cash to buy the food, shelter or fuel that they need right away. In this scenario, you'll want to have not only gold, but particularly silver on hand to use as a medium of exchange. Spending a couple of ounces of silver on a bag of groceries is not only easy, it's how trade has been done for thousands of years.

To this day, the affordability and historical value of silver make it a valuable alternative currency in every corner of the world. If you take any message away from this report, it should be:

Store your wealth with gold, spend it with silver.

Silver Has Always Been Money

Silver has functioned as circulating currency for thousands of years. Remember, it was only in 1971 that the US dollar was unpegged from the gold standard. And it was only 6 years before that when US dimes and quarters stopped containing 90% silver. In silver's long and illustrious history, this is a very thin slice of time.

Today, a pre-1965 Mercury dime is worth about \$1.23, while a silver quarter of the same vintage can fetch more than \$3.07. Imagine if your change jar were filled with those little gems instead of today's coins made from base metals! >>







In fact, bags of these "junk" silver coins are a very popular investment product. Although "junk" is not a very attractive term, it merely refers to the fact that these previously circulated coins are no longer in pristine, "mint" condition.

Nevertheless, junk coins are full of valuable silver, easy to identify, and able to be spent in small amounts at a time – making them useful assets in a financial crisis.

Record Silver Sales at US Mint

Silver coins are no longer issued for general circulation, but this hasn't stopped investors from buying newly minted silver coins at record rates. Look at the sales figures of the United States Mint, the largest producer of silver and gold bullion coins in the world, in the chart above.

Beginning with the financial crisis of 2008, we see an obvious surge in silver sales. As their 401(k)s evaporated, investors rushed to buy something of real value. Since then, demand has continued to grow by leaps and bounds as more and more people lose faith in the Federal Reserve's inflationary, easy-money policies.

In 2013, we saw an all-time record high in US Mint silver bullion



2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

sales. This new record of more than 42.6 million ounces of silver vastly exceeded 2012 silver sales by 26%. In 2014, the US Mint hit another record year of silver sales of just over 44 million ounces.

Surviving an International Currency War

The United States is not the only place silver sales are flourishing. An escalating international currency war is driving citizens around the world to precious metals as an alternative to collapsing paper currencies.

Just look at China, where silver demand grew by 9% in 2014, continuing an explosion in silver sales that began with the full liberalization of the Chinese silver market in 2009. And in India, more people are buying silver from bullion shops because they cannot afford gold but still want an inflation-proof asset.

These high sales aren't surprising when you consider that citizens in emerging markets like China and India are among the first and hardest hit by a currency war. During a currency war, countries devalue their own currencies in an attempt to stimulate domestic business by promoting foreign exports. While a cheap currency might allow a country to export more of its goods, it >>







also tends to destroy the purchasing power of the citizens. Incomes and budgets of the poor are already very tight in emerging markets, so people have little choice but to abandon the local currency and put their savings into something of real value, like silver and gold.

The Rise of Barter

As precious metals sales boom around the world, and local currencies continue to lose value, barter is becoming commonplace in many countries.

With an estimated inflation rate of 40% in 2014, Argentines make regular use of barter clubs to trade goods and services.

Barter is also spreading in Europe, where irresponsible bailouts have many investors worried about the stability of the eurozone.

In 2012, Spain saw a noticeable increase in barter exchanges, as Spaniards sought alternative ways to do business with each other in an economy on the verge of a major debt crisis. Greeks, too, have become fluent in barter and alternative means of trade since their financial system effectively collapsed in 2010. With its debts to the European Union coming due, some fear Greece may leave the euro and enact harsh austerity

THE COMBIBAR THE GOLD TO GOL

If you prefer to barter with gold, try the unique Valcambi Suisse
CombiBar. Each 50-gram gold bar easily breaks into I-gram bars without any metal loss, just like a bar of chocolate.
I-gram gold products typically carry very high premiums, often selling for as much as 30% over spot. CombiBars offer the best of both worlds: a reasonably priced bullion product that is still easily divisible for barter transactions.

to watch Peter Schiff's special presentation on CombiBars

measures. Local barter economies will only become more important to the Greeks.

Russia is also experiencing a currency crisis. In 2014, Russians suffered an average 11.4% inflation rate, with food prices rising nearly 16%. The ruble lost more than half its value against the dollar. Coin sales surged around the country, but many Russians still prefer to buy electronics and appliances to protect their purchasing power. These kinds of assets quickly depreciate and are hard to store

and trade. Silver, on the other hand, rose nearly 50% in rubles in 2014 and can be easily stockpiled.

Honest Money Is Safe Money

In the 2013 Cypriot banking crisis, depositors lost between 30 – 100% of their holdings over €100K. In the wake of the crisis, interest in alternative currencies shot up. It's not hard to imagine Cypriots trading in silver when their banks were closed for almost two weeks. Imagine if your bank took a holiday for a week or two – your physical precious metals holdings would be your ultimate safety net.

Everywhere you look in the world, people are either already bartering for everyday necessities or are buying more silver to be prepared for an emergency. Countries like Argentina that have strict regulations on gold, will likely see a renewed interest in silver, following in the footsteps of China and India.

While gold has been the money of kings for ages, the fallout of an international currency war will help to re-establish silver as the currency of the people.







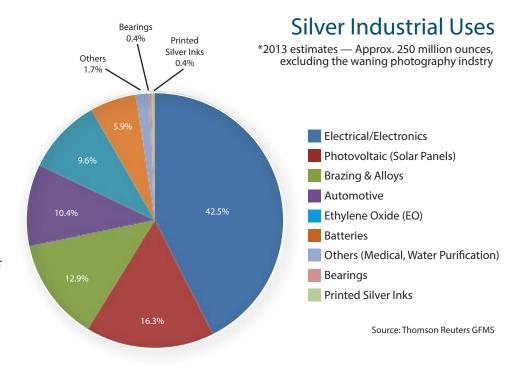
The Wide World of Silver

hen people think of silver, they often picture fancy tableware, jewelry, and runner-up sports medals. Some technically-minded folks may think of photo paper and film, which were the main industrial uses of silver in the 20th century. But the world has changed a lot in the new millennium, and with it, the uses of silver.

Silver's unique chemical properties make it indispensable in all sorts of modern applications, so demand is no longer supported by just one or two industries. In the first decade of the 21st century, industrial demand for silver expanded dramatically. In spite of a recent volatility in the global economy, this demand is forecast to increase in the coming years. In fact, silver has features that can weather both good and bad economic cycles, with more uses being discovered every year.

Electronics

Of all the metals on earth, silver conducts heat and electricity the best. This makes silver ideal for use in high-performance electronics.



From computers to cellphones, silver is the solder that holds our modern lifestyles together. The white metal is also increasingly used in cutting-edge technologies like solid-state lighting (SSL), radio-frequency identification chips (RFID), and hyper-efficient batteries.

If you've ever stopped at an LED traffic light, you were looking at SSL. Meanwhile, RFID chips are what allow giant retailers to

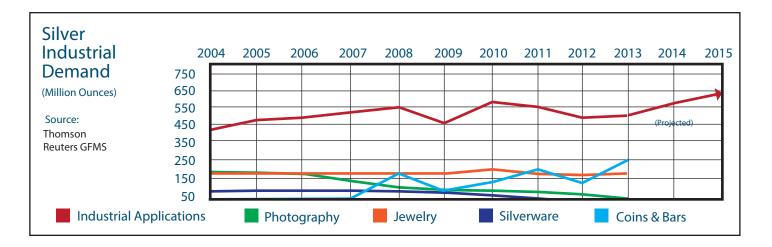
deliver goods at such low prices.
Companies like Walmart and
Amazon tag their items to track
at the warehouse and trigger
security alarms at the store. The
use of silver-zinc batteries is also
expanding, as the number of small
electronics that require lightweight,
efficient "button batteries" grows.

Taken together, SSL, RFID, and battery technologies are projected to grow more than any other industrial silver demand >>









sources by 2015. The silver-zinc battery industry alone is projected to double or even triple in size in the next few years.

Nanosilver

Did you know silver is a powerful anti-bacterial agent? People have used it to keep water clean for thousands of years, but this special property of silver has never been so widely appreciated as it is today.

Nanosilver is composed of tiny particles of silver that can be spread over large surface areas to prevent microbial growth and maintain a sterile environment. From special medical bandages to dental alloys to food packaging to cooking utensils, the applications of nanosilver expand every year.

Silver has features that can weather both good and bad economic cycles.

While nanosilver still accounts for a relatively small percentage of total silver demand, its potential for growth is huge. Investors are always seeking the "next big idea," but there is plenty of money to be made improving the types of products that people use everyday.

Counter-Trend Applications

There are many industrial uses of silver that continue to thrive in spite of a challenging economic environment:

- US solar panel demand increased 41% in 2013. In 2014, we also saw the first shortage of photovoltaic panels in over 8 years, highlighting the continued rapid expansion of solar energy worldwide. At least 102 countries use solar power today, compared to only 18 countries five years ago!
- Automobile production has risen almost 16% worldwide since 2009. Heavy truck production is expected to reach the highest levels we've seen in a decade. Meanwhile, previously optional features that require silver electrical contacts are becoming standard in many new cars, including power windows, satellite navigation, and airconditioning.









Maintining sanitary conditions in hospitals is just one of the many applications of nanosilver.

• Production of ethylene oxide (EO), a chemical vital to making polyester fabrics, requires silver. With sales rising, EO producers are actually increasing the concentration of silver in their processing methods to improve efficiency.

As the uses for silver multiply, the metal is building a base of support for times of economic growth in addition to its traditional role as a safe haven asset.

Demand is Growing

We've just scraped the surface when it comes to all the uses of silver, but it should already be clear that demand for the white metal isn't likely to disappear.

There are thousands of industrial uses for silver and that number

seems to grow every year.

In the year 2000, industrial uses accounted for a little more than 40% of global silver demand. By 2013, that had grown to 54%. Looking ahead, the demand for silver in industrial applications is projected to grow by 27% over the next four years. This staggering growth tells us that silver is entering an exciting new era of utility.







The Historical Gold to Silver Ratio

efore governments became heavily involved in the regulation of money, many cultures spontaneously adopted currencies based on silver and gold. In the two thousand years leading up to the 20th century, the two metals' price ratio stayed in the range of 12-16 troy ounces of silver to one troy ounce of gold. Although this historically important ratio was sometimes a product of market forces, and sometimes fixed by governments, it does reflect the relative amounts of silver and gold occurring in nature.

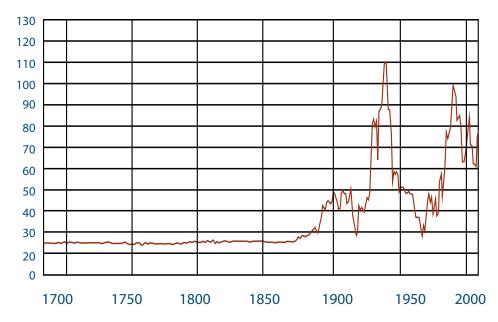
There exist approximately 19 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold in the earth's crust, with a ratio of approximately 11.2 ounces of silver to each ounce of gold that has ever been mined. Because both metals were previously constantly in demand for monetary as well as non-monetary purposes, it makes sense that the price ratio would have roughly tracked their relative abundances, above and below ground.

Government Meddling

However, government policy disrupted currencies greatly around

Gold to Silver Ratio

This chart shows how dramatically 20th century government monetary policy distorted the historical gold to silver price ratio.



the turn of the 20th century, forcing the silver:gold ratio from its natural resting place. It began when the United States passed the 1792 Mint and Coinage Act, fixing the price ratio of silver to gold at 15:1. This slightly overvalued silver compared to world markets. So, for a while, gold left the country to be used for foreign purchases, while silver poured in for domestic use. The Coinage Act of 1834 attempted to rectify the imbalance by changing the fixed price ratio to

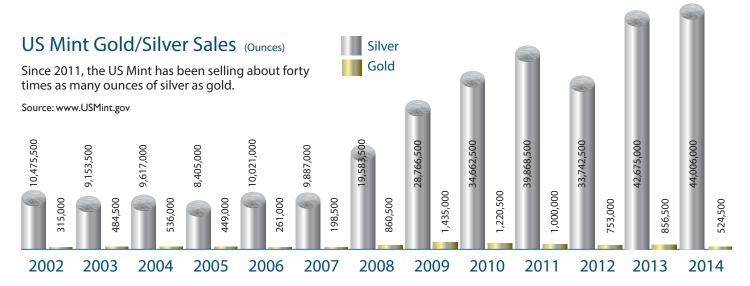
16:1. However, this second Act only succeeded in causing the opposite problem: now undervalued silver left the country for exports, and in poured gold.

Faced with the challenges of a bi-metallic monetary system with fixed exchange rates and the aftermath of a worldwide financial crisis, the US Congress passed the Coinage Act of 1873. Following the lead of other Western nations, including England, Portugal, >>









Canada, and Germany, this act formally demonetized silver and established a gold standard for the United States.

Having been forced out of worldwide monetary use but still being mined, silver experienced a significant decline in price. For the following 20 years, political pressures exerted by the suffering silver industry led the US Treasury to make several large purchases of silver at a higher-than-market rate, but Western governments had picked a monetary winner - and it was gold. The price ratio of silver to gold was in for a period of extreme departure from its long-term historical norm, increasing from an ordinary 15.5:1 in the mid-19th century to a shocking 97:1 ratio by 1940!

There are about 19 ounces of silver for every ounce of gold in the earth's crust.

Progressively through the 20th century, Western nations abandoned the gold standard as well in order to cope with their mounting debts. By the end of World War II, all Western monies were backed by the US dollar, which was in turn backed by gold. Then, in 1971, the US closed the gold window, leaving the world adrift with paper currencies backed only by other paper currencies.

For the following 30 years, the West essentially leveraged its preceding centuries of capital accumulation and the East accumulated

history's largest pile of IOUs. This historically bizarre period saw the precious metals face their greatest neglect. The silver:gold ratio experienced some volatility during the late 20th century, notably during a few key events: the re-legalization of private gold ownership in the US, the Hunt brothers' attempted cornering of the silver market, and the credit crisis of 2008. But generally, since the 1970s, the price ratio of silver to gold has been astonishingly out of sync with the historically precedented ratio of 12-16:1.

The Historical Ratio Will Be Restored

The purely fiat monetary system first began to worry investors during the technology- and >>









During the 2013 Cypriot banking crisis, people waited for hours just to make limited withdrawals.

terrorism-related recession of 2001, and the Fed's subsequent programs of "quantitative easing" have only made things worse. Investors in the past decade have once again looked to gold as a safe and compact store of value, and subsequently the central banks have come to realize the need for gold themselves. In fact, in 2014, central banks purchased the most gold in one year since 1964!

While gold maintained its strong lead in the initial recession-era metals rally, multiple factors are now poised to raise the price of

silver relative to gold (and certainly relative to fiat currencies).

As you've read, silver is increasingly understood by investors as a valuable complement to gold for its prospective barter utility in times of financial uncertainty.

Silver also serves as an affordable substitute for highly priced gold to many investors; currently the US Mint is selling as much silver as gold in terms of dollars, but much more silver than gold in terms of volume.

And, as detailed previously,

industrial demand for silver is also on the rise, while bits of silver are constantly being used up and discarded in electronics.

All of these factors are coinciding in a world where there still exists only 19 troy ounces of silver for every ounce of gold in the ground – and even fewer above ground.

Government manipulations may have contorted the monetary system for the past century, but we expect to see this historic ratio return to normalcy with the collapse of the global fiat system.







How to Buy Silver

ven those who understand the importance of protecting their savings with precious metals might hesitate when it comes to actually buying physical silver.

The wide range of products and aggressive sales pitches often overwhelm would-be silver and gold investors.

Fortunately, buying silver and gold is easier than most people think.

A few common-sense buying practices make shopping for precious metals relatively painless, and ensure you won't get ripped off:

- Shop with a reputable dealer. As with any high-value item, do your shopping with someone you trust. Larger, well-respected metals dealers tend to have lower prices and better buy-back rates.
- Buy common, well-recognized

products. You will pay the best price for silver products that are well known, such as the Canadian Maple Leaf and American Eagle. Also, when it comes time to liquidate your silver, or barter it for something else, you will get the best value for trusted products that are easy to recognize.

• Order in bulk. Metals are heavy, and most metals dealers charge a flat rate for insured >>

INVESTMENT-GRADE SILVER PRODUCTS



The American Eagle and Canadian Maple Leaf are two of the most popular and recognizable silver bullion products in the world. The American Eagle is minted of 0.999 fine silver, while the Canadian Maple Leaf is even purer at 0.9999 fine. Both products are eligible for your IRA.



The least expensive silver products are privately minted rounds and bars. These come in many weights, from 100-ounce bars all the way down to rounds which are fractions of an ounce. SchiffGold offers only fine silver products from reputable mints.







shipping – which can add significant expense to a small order. Also, many dealers will offer better prices for larger orders.

If you cannot afford to purchase silver in bulk now, consider putting money aside every week until you can afford to place a larger order.

Silver Products to Avoid

SchiffGold neither recommends nor sells numismatics, proof sets, or commemorative coins. These products tend to carry a much larger premium that sellers try to excuse by claiming they are rare or special in some way. Few people have the knowledge and experience to appraise true "rare" or "collectible" coins, and investing in them is a very risky game!

For defensive investors looking to safeguard their wealth, the value of the metal in the coins should be the only concern.

For more insider advice on how to navigate the precious metals marketplace, be sure to download and read our other special report,

Classic Gold Scams and How to Avoid Getting Ripped Off.

This comprehensive guide explains the ins and outs of the most common scams in the industry. It will walk you through all the information you need to become a confident physical precious metals investor.









The Future of Silver

Since silver's fall from a 2011 high of nearly \$50, most mainstream analysis has ignored the white metal and focused on the decade-long rise in gold.

In this report, we have demonstrated why silver's growth is far from over. That \$50 price point wasn't an anomaly, but rather an early indicator of silver's true potential.

o next time someone questions silver's potential to maintain and grow value, keep these points in mind.

A growing international appreciation of saving (and even spending) silver is contributing to booming sales in both Western economies and emerging markets.

Wherever fiat currencies are losing value, people are looking for new stores of wealth and new ways of doing business. It won't be long before Americans join the rest of the world in recognizing the importance of having a little silver on hand to trade for everyday essentials.

- Silver's unique physical properties ensure that its thriving industrial demand will continue to grow to new highs, securing silver as an essential component of 21st century technology.
- As the world reawakens to the value of silver, and as this awareness grows, silver will reclaim its former status as circulating money.
- As our historically abnormal era of worthless paper currency ends, we expect silver and gold to return to a historically normal price ratio meaning greater gains for silver.

We live in uncertain times – bank deposit seizures, reckless money-printing by central banks, and crumbling international trust in the world's reserve currencies. While these are all good reasons to worry about the future, investors must not allow fear to paralyze them.

Fortunately, protecting yourself from financial calamities is as easy as diversifying part of your wealth into physical precious metals.

Just remember that silver has its own unique advantages, and deserves a place alongside gold in any healthy portfolio.

HOW TO TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION

CALL 1-888-GOLD-160 (1-888-465-3160)

Talk now to a Metals Specialist who will be happy to answer your questions.

CHAT ONLINE

Click Here to chat with a Specialist right from your web browser.



REOUEST A CALLBACK

Click Here and a Specialist will call you back at your convenience.

REQUEST A CALLBACK

