Liberty's Outlook

Special Urgent Action Issue!

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Gold And Silver Rise As Paper Asset Values Descend Into The Abyss!

Page 2: Who Says Inflation Is Low?
Page 4: The IMF To Audit The US Financial System

Since the start of 2008, nearly all major global stock market indices have fallen by at least 10%!

Among the worst performers are the China DJ DBN China 600 index which has fallen 43.6%, the India Bombay Sensex that has lost 34.2%, and the Euro zone JD Euro Stoxx that is down 25.1%.

Bright spots in the gloomy news include the PHLX Oil Service Index up 29.4% and the PHLX Gold/Silver Index that rose 25.6% so far this year.

As a currency, the US dollar is down 9.0% against the Brazil real, 8.1% to the Australia dollar, 6.0% to the China yuan, 5.9% against the Euro, 4.2% to the Japan yen, 5.2% to the Mexico peso, 5.6% versus the Singapore dollar, 8.1% against the Switzerland franc, 6.4% to the Taiwan dollar.

The US dollar is up against some currencies such as the Canada dollar by 3.9%, 1.4% over the British pound, 9.5% to the India rupee, 11.1% against the Philippines piso, 14.7% versus the South Africa rand, and 13.2% to the Thailand baht.

Overall, the US dollar is down almost 5% against a basket of major currencies

It has now been twelve months since the start of the sub-prime mortgage crisis. At first, this problem was portrayed as short term and relatively minor. In a report issued July 6, 2007, the huge Swiss bank UBS predicted that total losses would come to $52 billion, an estimate that I ridiculed at the time. Other so-called experts forecasted that the crisis would be fully resolved by September of October.

So far, the recorded losses arising from the sub-prime mortgage crisis have hit $400 billion! Even the International Monetary Fund, in their latest projection, expects total losses to approach $1 trillion. A recent analysis prepared for one of the world's largest hedge funds projects that total losses will eventually reach $1.6 trillion!

In the past year, mortgage firms, banks and brokerages in the US and elsewhere have failed. The talk now is about who is next to fail rather than if market conditions are improving.

In mid-June, Maurice Lippens, the chair of Fortis Bank, one of the 20 largest banks in Europe, predicted that 6,000 banks will soon fail in the US plus several major businesses (specifically naming Citigroup and General Motors).

A handful of banks and brokerages have sent client alerts warning their customers of an impending stock market crash. In the past week, several have also advised customers to unload their Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) because inflation is running much higher than the "official" inflation rate used to calculate the inter-

2008 Year To Date Results

Through July 8, 2008

Precious Metals		
Platinum		+31.3%
Palladium		+14.6%
Silver		+12.2%
Gold		+4.0%
Numismatics		
MS-65 Morgan Dollar		+17.2%
MS-63 $20.00 Liberty		+11.7%
MS-63 $20.00 St Gaudens		+6.4%
US Dollar vs Foreign Currencies		
India Rupee		+9.5%
Canada Dollar		+3.9%
Great Britain Pound		+1.4%
Japan Yen		-4.2%
Euro		-5.9%
China Yuan		-6.0%
Switzerland Franc		-8.1%
Brazil Real		-9.0%
U.S. Dollar Index	72.949	-4.88%
US and World Stock Market Indices		
Russell 2000		-10.9%
S&P 500		-13.3%
NASDAQ		-13.5%
Dow Jones Ind Average		-14.2%
Tokyo Nikkei 225		-14.9%
London FT 100		-15.8%
Frankfurt Xetra DAX		-21.9%
Intrinsic Metal Value Of U.S. Coins		
Lincoln Cent 1959-1982		2.55¢
Lincoln Cent 1982-date		0.49¢
Jefferson Nickel-non-silver		5.78¢
Roosevelt Dime 1965-date		2.62¢
Wash Quarter 1965-date		6.55¢
Kenn Half Doll 1971-date		13.10¢

Inside this issue:

(Continued from page 1)
est rate paid on these securities.

In the past few weeks, the financial industry's united positive face to the public has disappeared. Several banks and brokerages have started to forecast dire profit results for competitors, recommending that their customers sell or avoid purchasing stocks of the other companies (note, they are probably all correct).

To obtain more reserves, banks are issuing more stock at huge discounts to current prices. For instance, the recent placement of stock by the Royal Bank of Scotland was sold after the close of the day's market at a discount of 31% to the closing stock market price!

According to John Williams' www.shadowstats.com:

- The M3 definition of the US money supply is now expanding by 16% annually.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is widely reported as an indication of the inflation rate, is actually close to 12%, if calculated by the methodology formerly used by the US government.
- The June US unemployment rate is not the 5.5% reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), but more accurately almost 14%, again using the methodology formerly used by the BLS to report unemployment. Even the BLS U-6 definition of unemployment was 9.9% for June, an alternative little reported statistic which still excludes a huge number of long-term unemployed job seekers. (According to the BLS, an unemployed worker who has not had a job interview or submitted a resume or job application in the past four weeks is no longer part of the work force, and therefore, no longer unemployed!)

As the financial news has gotten gloomier, the US Treasury and Federal Reserve have not been able "do anything" that the public perceives as fixing any of the problems. Indeed, many analysts have started lambasting the agencies as being impotent and incompetent. The media has carried several stories proclaiming that Treasury and Federal Reserve pronouncements are no longer believable .

Long term readers of this newsletter have been aware of the evolution of many of these problems—and a lot more that I don't have space to mention here. They purchased gold and silver at prices that were far lower than today.

Out of curiosity, I looked back at gold and silver prices on July 6, 2007, when UBS issued their report saying that the sub-prime mortgage debacle would only lead to $52 billion in losses. At the close of US markets that day, gold was $652.50 and silver was $12.70. Even if you made purchases just one year ago, you have profited handsomely, both in absolute terms and compared to the change in the value of the US dollar and stocks and bonds.

Where Are We Going From Here?

It is not possible to change the past. All anyone can do is assess today's financial environment and what it indicates for the future. Then make your best plans, for your circumstances and time frame, to meet realistic goals.

Life rarely works smoothly. No matter how much research you do (and research has a cost in time and maybe also in money), you will never have as much information as you would like.

In addition, some of the information on which you rely may turn out to be inaccurate, sometimes deliberately so. The AAA credit status given to the sub-prime mortgages packaged as collateralized debt obligations is a perfect example of this.

The other problem is that the future is uncertain. No one knows for sure just what will happen with the health and wealth of themselves, their families, or their employers. Plans that make sense today may not work well as future events unfold.

Given that there are a lot of limitations, and keeping in mind that I am not a professional financial planner, I think that there are several trends with a high likelihood of occurring for which it makes sense to incorporate them into one's financial plans.

- In general, paper assets like stocks and bonds still have a lot more value to lose. Stocks related to many commodities may perform well in the coming years, but not necessarily across the entire spectrum of commodities. There are also several stocks of well-managed companies that will survive and maybe even thrive in troubled economic times. But, I mostly expect stock market indices in the U.S. to be at significantly lower levels two years from now than they are today.
- A high number of large and small US business will probably fail. Problems with obtaining inventory at all, much less at a manageable price, will be compounded by high levels of bad debts from customers and by the sharp reduction of standard business financing arrangements.
- The regulatory environment for investments is almost certain to change. There is legislation currently pending in Congress that would severely curtail the rights of investors to purchase "commodities" unless the investors are businesses that need to hedge their commodity

Who Says Inflation Is Low? 2008 Year To Date Results

Through July 8, 2008

Other Commodities	
Hominy feed, Cent IL	+75.0%
Natural gas, Henry Hub	+66.6%
Corn, No 2 yellow	+52.9%
Oats, @2 milling, Minpls	+45.0%
Hogs, Sioux Falls	+42.9%
Crude Oil, Brent	+40.0%
Cocoa, Ivory Coast	+37.5%
Corn oil, crude wet/dry mill	+33.6%
Aluminum	+33.5%
Soybeans #1 yellow IL	+31.6%
Gasoline, conv reg NY	+28.8%
Copper	+27.9%
Butter, AA Chicago	+22.4%
Sorghum (Milo) No.2 Gulf	+18.5%
Sugar, cane, raw, world	+17.6%
Broilers, dressed "A"	+13.0%
Beef, choice	+13.0%
Coffee, Columbian NY	+8.0%
Wheat, hard KC	-6.1%
Cheddar Cheese, bulk Chi	-6.5%
Flour, hard winter KC	-8.2%
Nickel	-20.1%
Zinc	-21.1%
Eggs, large white Chicago	-26.9%

Sources: The Wall Street Journal and London Metals Exchange

(Continued from page 2)
costs for manufacturing or trading activities. For instance, one bill would prohibit any retirement plan that has total assets exceeding $500 million from owning any commodities in any form anywhere in the world!

- Inflation will soar. Technically, inflation is an increase in the money supply, which is currently growing at 16% in the US. But a lot of people perceive inflation to be rising prices, which is actually the effect of inflation. When more money is chasing goods and services that are not growing as much as the money supply, prices will generally rise. As more people realize that simply saving money, whether it is in savings accounts or bonds or in stocks that do not appreciate as fast as they lose value to inflation, there will be a marked shift away from paper assets and toward tangible assets, especially liquid ones such as gold and silver.
- The value of the US dollar relative to other currencies is almost certain to fall significantly from current levels. At a minimum, I would expect at least a 15% decline of the US Dollar Index. There is a real possibility that the Dollar Index could fall so low that the dollar could fail.
- The value of future retirement assets will likely fall sharply. In many instances, some retirement funds will go bankrupt, leaving the beneficiaries with nothing. Even some exchange traded funds and certificate programs may turn out to be mismanaged so that they are not able to deliver the physical goods they supposedly represent. The worst offender is Social Security. If someone is less than 55 years old, I think it would be prudent to assume that you will never collect any Social Security payments. If you make plans on that basis and end up collecting Social Security payments that have any value, that will be a bonus.
- Prices of liquid tangible assets will rise as consumers and investors flee illiquid tangible assets like real estate and paper assets that are losing value. Because of their multi-thousand year track record for use as money, I expect gold and silver will be among the top performers over the next 2-5 years.
- Some governments will begin issuing circulating gold and silver coins. A few third world countries have tinkered unsuccessfully with this idea in recent years. This time around, nations with more substantial economies such as France are looking at the idea. The concept behind such coins is that consumers and investors probably would prefer to accept coins that have significant gold or silver value, even though less than current face value, over coins and currency that have no intrinsic value. If one major nation succeeds at such project, it will almost certainly encourage imitators.
- Vietnam is currently suffering from a high inflation rate. That nation's citizens are so eager to try to protect their wealth that gold demand there has soared. It has soared so much that Vietnam became the world's leading gold consuming nation in the first quarter of 2008, surpassing India, a country with around 15 times the population! The economic situation has deteriorated so much that ads to sell or lease real estate in Vietnam often quote a prices in gold taels, pure gold bars that weigh about 37.5 grams.

There are a number of other factors that could be added to this short list (terrorism, war, government budget deficits, trade deficits, etc), but that should be enough for the point I am trying to make here.

Even though the value of the US dollar has fallen significantly, with the index down 30% since the end of 2002, and stocks and bonds have fallen significantly in the past year, the appearance of new problems has recently accelerated.

I think the value of paper assets will continue to decline in the coming months—at an accelerating rate.

Conversely, I expect the prices of gold and silver to rise and to rise more sharply than we have seen in the past several years.

Within two years, I conservatively expect gold to reach at least $2,000 and for silver to pass $100 (or you can say $50 if you think $100 sounds kind of crazy). By saying I am conservative, I mean that prices could go much higher than these levels and that they could reach these levels much sooner than 2 years from now.

Trying to convert personal finances completely out of the US dollar is not practical for Americans. It is also possible that things may not get as bad as they could. So, I am not advocating a complete abandonment of the US dollar.

In the past, I recommended that 5-10% of one's net worth be held in hard assets like gold and silver and (for those with a longer time frame who can handle the higher degree of risk) numismatics. A couple years ago, I bumped that up to 10-20% of one's net worth. I now consider that to be too low. Today, I think it would be prudent to have 15-25% of your net worth in such hard assets.

What Are The Chances Of A Collapse Of The US Dollar? Will You Need Gold And Silver For Spending Money?

I don't have a good idea of the prospects for the total failure of the US dollar as circulating money. I do know the chances are higher than I would like them to be, and high enough that it is long past time to take some protective measures.

During the Far East Asian currency crisis in 1997, the Indonesians who did not own any gold or silver were wiped out financially. Those who owned precious metals saw their standard of living little changed.

So far every fiat currency in history has failed, except those now in use that have not failed yet. There is nothing magic about the US dollar that makes it immune from failing at some point.

If a major economic calamity affected the US, there is every reason to anticipate that gold and silver would start to be used as a medium of exchange again.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

The only forms that you could use for money would be the physical ones that you are holding in your hands. Precious metals certificates of deposit, commodity contracts, or shares of gold or silver exchange traded funds might not be worth much in such circumstances.

Between gold and silver, I would expect silver to be the most popular because it has a smaller unit value. Right now, three US silver dimes will pay for a gallon of gasoline, just like they did in the 1960s. A 1/10 ounce gold coin, one of the smallest sizes available, has such a high value that it would pay more than enough to completely fill most automobile gas tanks.

Beyond saying that it is practical to own some physical gold and silver is the question of which forms would be most practical to use as money.

For silver, the answer is easy. U.S. **90% Silver Coin** (1.3%) has the lowest premium, great divisibility (one dime contains about 1/14 of an ounce of silver), is the most widely traded form, has the best liquidity, and is the form most familiar to older Americans.

For gold, the answer is not clear cut. Generally, the gold coins that sell for the lowest premiums are those that are at or around 1 ounce of gold content. As the coins get smaller, the premiums rise because fabrication costs are much the same no matter the gold content.

A small gold coin would be more practical than a large one for spending as money. Probably the most widely traded gold coin in the world is the British **Sovereign** (6.5%), a coin that was struck at seven mints on five continents. It has an odd gold content of .2354 ounce, but it is a coin whose gold content was copied by other countries. The Colombia **5 Peso**, South Africa **2 Rand**, and Peru **Libra** are some of the most commonly seen gold coins made to Sovereign standards. Sovereigns also have the advantage of having a lower premium over gold value that most other smaller size gold coins.

Unfortunately it was largely illegal for Americans to own gold from 1933 to 1974, with the result that relatively few Americans have ever seen, much less own, gold coins. This lack of familiarity contributes to the problem of any gold coin being readily tradable in the US.

I think that gold coins of even weights (1 ounce, 1/2 ounce, 1/4 ounces, 1/10 ounce, and the like) that state this information on the piece would prove to be popular. Unfortunately, pure gold coins are too soft and would deteriorate quickly if they circulated, so the gold coins to own for use as money would be the 21.6- or 22-karat gold coins that have copper alloy for strength.

By the way, if gold coins go into circulation, a lot of people would be surprised how quickly the general public would become familiar with them.

With no obvious best choices for gold coins to circulate as money, I suggest accumulating a variety. First accumulate low premium issues such as the US **American Arts Medallion** (3.2%), Mexico **50 Peso** (3.2%), or South Africa **Krugerrand** (3.5%). Then, for some smaller coins, I recommend owning a mixture of some Sovereigns and fractional US **1/2-1/10 Oz American Eagles** (7.1%-12.5%).

If finances are limited, I would recommend starting with up to a half bag ($500.00 face value) of U.S. 90% Silver Coin per member of your family. Once you have that core position, then consider if you can afford gold.

For overall allocation between gold and silver, I suggest 40-50% of the total in gold and 50-60% for silver. For hard assets to use as spending money, I don't recommend numismatic items.

If you have already established your gold and silver positions to protect yourself against coming calamities with the value of paper assets, pat yourself on the back. You have already prepared yourself much better than most people ever will.

If you are one of those who have not yet acquired enough (and perhaps none!) gold and silver, the best time to take care of that would be today. Every day you wait increases the likelihood that both the paper and precious metals markets will turn less favorable to you.

Once you have established a gold and silver safety net, relax. Prices will fluctuate from day to day, so don't worry about any short term changes. They are normal. Enjoy the piece of mind knowing that you have protected your net worth much better than the average American.

The IMF To Audit The US Financial System

During the latest meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the members voted to conduct a Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) of the U.S. financial system.

The purpose of the IMF is to work with nations with troubled economies and non-existent or poor government policies to manage the problems. The FSAP normally is conducted for nations in dire straits—almost always a minor developing country.

For the IMF to vote to audit the US financial system is one more sign of just how poor the US economy is doing and also a major statement that the US Treasury and Federal Reserve lack the competence and political backbone to permit the financial system to clear out the current problems and return to normal operations.

FSAPs involve extensive reviews of government and private sector documents, including many that I'm sure the holders would just as soon prefer to keep buried.

By the end of this audit, I expect to see a lot more "dirty laundry" brought to light. At the least, I think that some of the ways that markets are being manipulated, either directly by the government or by their privately contracted trading partners, with be exposed. I cannot see how any results of this process with help support stock or bond prices or the value of the US dollar, but I do expect the new information to further push more people to buying gold and silver, pushing up prices further.

US Treasury "Responds" To GATA FOIA Act Request

On December 6, 2007, the Gold Anti-Trust Action Committee, Inc.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)
(GATA) filed Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests with both the Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury. GATA sought information about possible gold swaps that the US government may have handled and any related information about policies for such swaps.

In mid-April, the Federal Reserve responded, releasing part or all of hundreds of pages of worthless documents, but also claiming that it was withholding all or part of 400 pages of documents. The status of these withheld documents is currently under appeal.

From the Federal Reserve response, it has been established that there is substantial discussion in the federal government about gold swaps, at least in theory if not in practice. This contradicts previous assertions by Treasury and Federal Reserve officials that gold swaps were never even discussed.

On June 18, the Treasury Department sent its response to GATA. In the response, the Treasury denied having any documents related to five of the eight categories of GATA's request. It stated that it was withholding a single document covering two categories of the request because it referred to procedures for gold swaps "that may take place in the future." For the last category, the Treasury provided a one page email dated May 11, 2007. This email notified various Treasury officials that the format of the weekly reporting of reserves data was changing slightly to conform to the template specified by the IMF. The email also stated that the change in layout did not affect any data being reported on the form.

I find it difficult to reconcile the conflicting information between the Federal Reserve, which acknowledged that it found about a thousand pages of documents, with the Treasury's claim of the existence of only two documents. Presumably, GATA will also appeal this FOIA response.

Actually, the Treasury has already been caught lying in their FOIA request. The man who signed the letter for the Treasury was co-author of a paper on gold swaps published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. I find it hard to believe that the author had no copies of this paper in his office or archives, nor any of the background research he developed to write this paper. Yet, somehow, the Treasury claims to have no copies of this paper in its possession!

Yeah, right.

There is almost certainly far more information at both the Federal Reserve and Treasury than they admit. To the extent they eventually release any relevant documents, I expect it will prove to be more bad news for the dollar and paper assets and positive for precious metals.

US Gold Coins Recovering From Recent Drops

Last month I described the extraordinarily large quantities of US Gold Coins that had been liquidated so far in 2008. So many coins were sold that relative premiums on many coins had fallen and even a few actual prices, despite rising gold values. I urged our customers to take advantage of this opportunity to acquire some Better-Date $20.00 St Gaudens at prices that may never be that low again. Our offering was extremely popular.

Obviously I was not the only one who noticed this buying opportunity. While the price of gold rose 5.4% in the past 4 weeks, the prices on many U.S. Gold Coins rose by even higher percentages.

Among the coins that I especially like for the relative rarity and the far higher prices at which they have sold in past boom markets are US $5.00 Liberties and $10.00 Liberties in MS-63 and MS-64 grades. A few weeks ago, we acquired a lot of US Gold Coins that included a number of nice quality **MS-63 $5.00 Liberties**. When LCS Chief Numismatist Allan Beegle checked with wholesalers around the country to find more coins for us to make an offering he found that there was little in stock. In fact, most wholesalers had waiting lists to buy these coins. We picked up another small handful of coins when able, but have since seen wholesale ask prices climb even higher. We have made the decision to still offer them to you this month at the prices in effect three weeks ago, but have had to limit quantities at this price. See our offering for details.

Recent Accounting Rule Allows Banks To Book $8 Billion of Paper Profits

Today's issue of the *Financial Times* blows the whistle on another accounting gimmick. While much of the financial industry has been required to adjust its investment holdings to market value as of the end of each reporting period (known as "mark to market"), banks had been required to report the liability for their own outstanding debt at full face value, even if the secondary market value reflected a discount to face value.

Early last year this rule was changed to allow banks to reduce the recorded liability of their own outstanding debt if it was trading for less than face value. Since then banks have booked $8 billion in profits from this rule change on debt that they never redeemed!

If any bank were to start to repurchase and retire this outstanding debt, its price relative to face value would almost certainly start to rise. Thus, this accounting rule change has allowed banks to book phantom profits, some or all of which would never be realized if the bank tried to cash in.

So, the investment advisers who still tout stock ownership on the basis of continuing profits need to take into consideration this new accounting gimmickry in their assessments of potential attractive stocks.

Gold and Gold Coins

Gold closed today at $927.25, a solid $47.50 (5.4%) jump from four weeks ago.

There were three major attempts to manipulate the price of gold downward in the past month, much less activity that we have typically seen over the past year.

This diminished effort is being interpreted as a sign that the US government and its allies and private

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)
trading partners are running out of ammunition to use to suppress the price of gold. In response, gold has enjoyed faster and larger rallies, with gold hitting its highest since April 16 when it closed at $944.75 on July 2.

With each dip in the price, LCS experienced a surge in buying that was larger than the amounts of gold we have seen liquidated as gold neared its temporary peaks. To us that is a sign of the underlying strength we see across the gold market.

There was little change in premium levels of bullion-priced products during the past months. As noted previously in this issue, premiums are up for several **Common-Date U.S. Gold Coins** despite the higher spot prices.

Silver and Silver Coins

Silver finished today at $18.10, up a strong $1.27 (7.5%) from last month.

If you look at the closing spots for the past month, you will see three days of significant drops in the spot price. Buy you will also notice that when the price of silver twice got down to around $16.50 that it shot up at least 60 cents within two days.

This quick recovery in price has been attributed to the actions of a single major buyer of physical silver in the London market. With the huge concentrated short positions in paper contracts on the New York Comex, I think this buyer has little downside risk and has the potential to make huge profits in the next few months.

Supplies of U.S. 2008 **Silver Eagles** (11.9%) have become more plentiful. There are many times where we could quickly fill orders for 10,000 or more coins. However, the wholesalers are still trying to milk extra profits from these overpriced forms of silver bullion. They are sell selling for about 35 cents more above spot than they were early this year. Another coin that was almost impossible to obtain for a few months, the Canada **Silver Maple Leaf** (11.3%) is also more readily available if you don't insist on having to get 2008-dated coins. They are also too expensive for me to recommend them as a way to own physical silver.

The Month

Gold Range	75.50	8.6%
Net Change	+47.50	
Silver Range	1.87	11.1%
Net Change	+$1.27	
Gold/Silver Ratio		51.2
Net change		-1.1
Platinum Range	127.00	6.3%
Net Change	-69.00	
Platinum/Gold Ratio	2.11	

Date	Gold	Silver	Platinum
Jun 11	879.75	16.83	2,025.00
Jun 12	869.25	16.46	2,012.00
Jun 13	870.25	16.54	2,022.00
Jun 16	883.50	17.20	2,034.00
Jun 17	884.25	17.06	2,047.00
Jun 18	891.00	17.33	2,079.00
Jun 19	901.75	17.45	2,037.00
Jun 20	901.25	17.38	2,041.00
Jun 23	884.75	16.78	2,020.00
Jun 24	889.25	16.63	2,006.00
Jun 25	880.00	16.50	1,995.00
Jun 26	913.00	17.12	2,052.00
Jun 27	929.25	17.62	2,042.00
Jun 30	926.25	17.42	2,054.00
Jul 01	942.50	18.20	2,064.00
Jul 02	944.75	18.33	2,054.00
Jul 03	932.00	18.28	2,012.00
Jul 04	closed		
Jul 07	927.25	17.84	1,966.00
Jul 08	921.75	17.85	1,937.00
Jul 09	927.25	18.10	1,956.00

London Silver Market Premium To New York Silver Market = 5¢

Gold, silver and platinum quotes are working spots at 1:45 EST/EDT each day, quoted in U.S. dollars per troy ounce.

LCS Sponsors MakeCentsMid-Michigan.com

This month, WILX-TV10, the NBC affiliate in Lansing is running a series of daily reports during their 6PM news broadcast on how consumers can stretch their hard-earned dollars in today's tougher economic climate. Yesterday's story covered how people might make significant profits in the next 24 months through owning gold and silver. The story was filmed at LCS.

Liberty Coin Service is the sponsor of this series, called Make Cents Mid Michigan. It is also the sponsor of the related website www.makecentsmidmichigan com.

If you would like the view the video of the segment on gold and silver filmed at LCS, go to this website, click on the "Cashing In On Precious Metals" choice, then click on the "Video Included" box.

Higher Postage Rates

When the US Postal Service raised first class rates in May, it also increased rates for registered mail. For instance, a one pound package insured for $1,000 now costs $18.10 to send by registered mail. A five pound package insured for $3,000 costs from $22.15 to $32.50 depending on distance from Lansing Michigan.

Registered mail has been a very reliable method of shipping merchandise, where only 16 packages in 37 years have not reached our customers. We will continue to use it as our primary method of shipping customer packages. While our postage charges automatically increased in May for shipments of silver bullion products (because we calculate actual postage), we are increasing our flat postage charge for shipments of gold and numismatic purchases to $19 per package beginning Monday, July 14.

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