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80% of all US dollars in existence were printed in the last 22 months (from \$4 trillion in January 2020 to \$20 trillion in October 2021)

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5-7 minutes

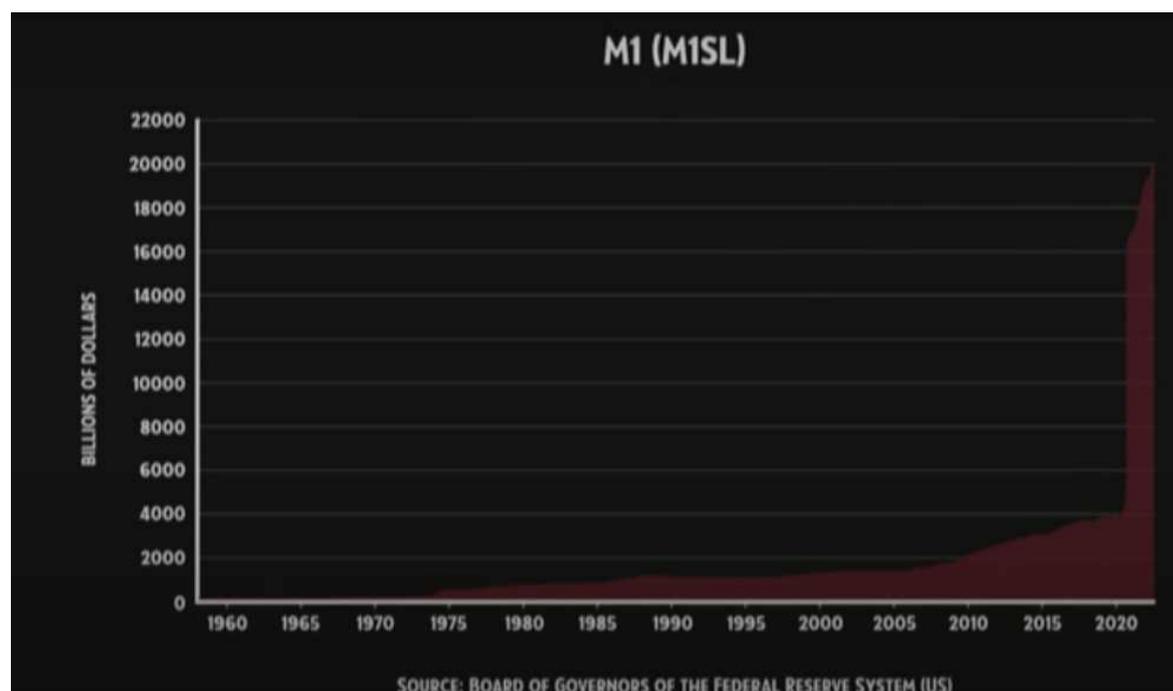
Last year, we wrote a piece titled, “[40% of US dollars in existence were printed in the last 12 months](#),” one of our most popular articles. On January 6, 2020, the US Federal Reserve had around \$4 trillion dollars. However, a lot has changed since then. The Fed has accelerated its [quantitative easing](#) (widely referred to as money printing) to increase the liquidity of U.S. banks and inject trillions of dollars into the economy.

As of February 2022, [the US Inflation hits a 40-year high, rising to 7.5% in 2021](#) as Federal Reserve continues to print trillions out of thin air. The US is now on the path of 1921 Weimar Germany. The Fed’s addiction to money printing has kept the party going for Wall Street while fueling inequality. Today, the stock market and cryptocurrency are at record highs while income and wages remain almost the same. The Federal Reserve continues to print more money further devaluing the dollars and enslaving millions of Americans.

Now a little over a year after our last piece, the Federal Reserve has updated the numbers. Sadly it’s no longer 40 percent of all U.S. dollars

that were printed since 2020, not 50 percent and not even 70 percent. Since January 2020, the US has printed nearly 80% of all US dollars in existence.

To understand the magnitude of the Fed's money printing, we need to go back 22 months ago. At the start of 2020, there was \$4.0192 trillion in circulation. On January 4, 2021, the number increased to \$6.7 trillion dollars. Then the Fed went into overdrive. By October 2021, that number climbed to \$20.0831 trillion dollars in circulation.



What started as an emergency monetary policy to shield the economy from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 has led to further devaluation of US dollars. Since March 15, 2020, the [Federal Reserve buys \\$80 billion in Treasuries and \\$40 billion](#) in housing-backed securities each month, pushing the Fed's balance sheet to \$8.66 trillion as of December 7, 2021.

However, Fed's asset and bond purchase are just is of the ways the Federal Reserve injects trillions into the economy. In addition, the U.S. government also issued stimulus checks to millions of employed Americans. Where did the money come from? The government had to

borrow by selling its debt in the form of U.S. Treasury bonds and other types of securities. Then after the bonds are sold, the Federal Reserve gets to work and starts printing money.

Meanwhile, Fed's excessive money printing is beginning to cause a devastating effect on the economy and people's purchasing power. For example, the annual inflation rate in the US [surged to 6.8% in November of 2021](#), the fastest rate since 1982.

At the rate we're going, the Fed's addiction to printing lead to further devaluation of the US dollar since money printing doesn't necessarily increase productivity or economic output. What the Fed is doing now has been tried throughout history. The outcome is always the same. Take, for example, Germany. Between June 1921 and November 1923 in Weimar Germany, the highest monthly inflation rate rose by over 30,000%. Zimbabwe is another country with hyperinflation.

Meanwhile, money printing is nothing new. The Federal Reserve has been printing money since 1971 when the United States moved away from the gold standard in 1971 after President Nixon ended the convertibility of U.S. dollars to gold.

On Aug. 15, 1971, Former President Richard Nixon said in a speech, "I have directed [Treasury] Secretary Connally to suspend temporarily the convertibility of the dollar into gold or other reserve assets, except in amounts and conditions determined to be in the interest of monetary stability and in the best interests of the United States."

In 1970, the average income was \$9,400 and a new house was \$23,400. Today, the cost of an average home is over \$200,000.

Is Federal Reserve repeating the same mistakes of 1921 Weimar Germany?

So if history is any guide, what the Federal Reserve is doing now has been tried throughout history. As Federal Reserve continues to print trillions of dollars out of thin air with no productivity to back it up, at some point down the road, the world will finally lose faith in the US dollar as a global currency and conclude that it no longer makes sense to store their wealth in US dollars.

Today, the Federal Reserve appears to be following the footsteps of 1923 Germany's Weimar Republic shortly after World War I. The country has often been cited as a classic of unending money printing. Between June 1921 and November 1923, the highest monthly inflation rate rose by over 30,000% in Weimar Germany.

It all started around 1921 when Germany stopped backing its currency with gold and instead fired up its money-printing machine (similar to what the Federal Reserve is doing today) in order to finance the war. Then the money-printing machines continued printing after the war to help pay for reparations imposed upon Germany by the Allies.

In closing, below is a video from our friend, Jake Tran, about how Nixon's 1971 decision became a turning point for the United States, and how 1971 marked the year humanity became enslaved.

February 2022 Update: [Inflation hits a 40-year high, rises to 7.5% in 2021](#) even as Federal Reserve continues to print trillions out of thin air. The US is now on the path of 1921 Weimar Germany.
