



Inside this issue:

1. Why Trump Will Lose in 2020
2. Cold = Happy
3. Four Cycles of Destiny
4. Fun and Games
5. Obama, Trump and Wars of Credibility
6. Demographics Americas Advantage in the World

Except for the Great Depression, we are experiencing the most economically unstable period in the history of the modern world. This period will be marked with extreme fluctuations in the stock, commodity and currency markets accompanied by severe and sometimes violent social disruptions. As is typical of such times, many fortunes will be made and lost during this period. After talking with many business owners, executives, professionals and government officials from around the world, the writer believes that for the financially astute investor, this is a time of unprecedented opportunity given the global trade unbalances and distortions in the commodity and currency markets. The *Financial Crisis Report* is a free compilation of the opinions of David Miyoshi as well as of those advisors he himself subscribes to (with appropriate credits given) on how to benefit during this time of crisis. The writer receives no compensation of any kind from any advisors whose articles or ideas may appear in this report. The reader is welcomed to check on all sources of information mentioned herein. Because the opinions and observations of this writer and other advisors are provided herein without charge, the reader is asked to make his/her own judgment on the contents.

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# Financial Crisis Report

Written and Edited by David M. Miyoshi

## Advancing in a Time of Crisis

**Words of Wisdom: “Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it” George Santayana**

### Why Trump will lose in 2020



I am a moderate Republican who is a member of a party led by a bunch of extreme right Republican Dumbo's who are always striving to out-connive the opposing Democrats who are led by a bunch of extreme left Democrat Jackasses who are very good at conniving.

I believe in the Republican party's platform of free market capitalism, free enterprise, a strong national defense, social conservative policies and traditional values based on a Christian foundation. However, I believe, the 2020 election will be the final year the Republicans will lead our country for a long time to come. I say this with profound angst. In our society “2020” is a term we use to suggest possessing sharp vision. But ironically the 2020 election will mainly be decided by those in our society who unfortunately suffer from a serious case of obscured vision.

As I see it, president Trump and the Republicans (for the most part) are on the right side of truth but unfortunately on the wrong side of politics. And in the end, right or wrong, politics always wins because it is both controlled and constrained by the emotions and grit of human beings. We see this occurring now in the impeachment proceed-

ings. Based only on hearsay evidence, a crucial impeachment of a U.S. president will apparently be conducted simply based on the weight of prevailing political preconceptions.

This is why I believe the Republicans will lose in 2020.

What do I mean?

Every time I would pass under Morgan Gate to enter Widener Library I would gaze up at the Harvard Crest bearing the *Veritas* motto standing for truth and be reminded how important that quality had to be for the founders to feature only that inscription on the school shield. After all, truth forms the basic premise for facts, reality and fidelity in any philosophy course in the world and is the central value we seek to meet out justice in our society. So, it's natural that we seek it out in our human interactions.

But these days social commentators say we live in a “post-truth world – a place where shared, objective standards for truth have disappeared.

Consequently, the main-stream media and president Trump seem to pay no political price for their deviations from truth (i.e. lies) and the ensuing news cycle becomes dominated by references to “fake news” and “alternative facts.” Some of this is overstated, but much of it is justified.

But we all know it's impossible to realistically live in a post-truth world.

As noted philosophy professor Simon Blackburn of Cambridge University cites, we know perfectly



## Why Trump will lose in 2020

well that if we go out in the street and there's a bus bearing down on us, it's very important that we believe that there's a bus bearing down on us. If we're wrong about that, we could be dead. Our whole life is premised on things like that.

So, in that sense, we can never really be post-truth.

Unfortunately, in the domains of politics and ethics we have a serious problem. In these domains, there is a loss of authority, meaning there's no certain or agreed-upon way of getting at the truth. In the case of religion, we depend on faith to bridge the gap.

This is a very old problem in philosophy that goes all the way back to Plato, so it's not exactly new — although it's interesting that it's come to the fore again in the way that it has.

In politics the problem is that people get very attached to hope. They hope for a vision which may or may not be realistic and may or may not be grounded in truth and facts.

It's a bit like conspiracy theorists, who actually thrive on the fact that all the evidence points against their theory, because that shows that the establishment is clever enough to conceal what's really going on. People get attached to certain ideas and nothing will shake them from it. And when convictions become sentient in opposition to reason or truth, it's a very dangerous thing.

Ultimately, preserving these convictions becomes more important to people than some abstract commitment to truth. People feel that doubt is such an uncomfortable position that they will do almost anything to seize on a belief or conviction that removes it. This is what we're seeing in politics today.

But it goes beyond this because the real issue is that we don't trust others and we don't trust the institutions that are supposed to unearth the truth.

One of the first things that a serial liar wants to do is undermine your trust in the providers of fact that would check his lies. If you're a criminal bent on asserting your innocence, then you undermine trust in the police. You undermine trust in the judiciary. You may be a murderer and a rapist, but you claim it's the system that's against you. Both the Democrats and Republicans have become quite good at this form of chicanery.

Both sides propagate accusations of fake news while knowing full well they are the actual deceivers. It's a tactical move that absolutely works in a media landscape like ours, and the protagonists know it.

So, if the choice is between believing something false that provides meaning and comfort or believing something that's true but inconvenient, why would people choose the latter?

This is difficult to concisely answer. Many people vote with their feet, in terms of believing something that's false but provides meaning and comfort to them. After the carnage of World War I, many thought they could talk through mediums to their dead children, and unsurprisingly, a whole industry of fake mediums sprang up to help them.

So should we be like Nietzsche and when there is no evidence for a belief and lots of evidence against it, we should just disregard what we would like to be true or hope or wish to be true and just follow the probabilities and put up with the inconvenience? Arguably, this is the only realistic path for genuine human progress. But again, this is an academic or scholarly approach to life. This is definitely not the path a politician seeking votes or a businessman looking for profits would take.

### Truth in Democracy

For a democracy to functionally operate, is there need for a fundamental baseline of truth? In our society allegiance to a family, an organization, a school or a political party tends to skew the opinions, values and statements of the member either consciously or unconsciously. Even the recipient expects this skewing to take place. Before a politician even says anything, we know pretty much beforehand what he/she will say on a topic. But is that the truth?

According to University of Pennsylvania historian Susan Rosenfeld, democracy insists on the idea that truth both matters and that nobody gets to say definitively what it is. That's a tension that's built into democracy from the beginning, and it's not solvable but is, in fact, intrinsic to democracy. Rosenfeld believes both things matter. We don't want to have one definitive source of truth. Part of the reason ideas evolve and culture changes is that we're constantly debating what is an accurate rendition of reality in some form. But, on the other hand, it makes for a lot of instability. That instability can be productive or unproductive at different moments and in different ways. You know, the aspiration for knowing more and getting closer to the truth is a very important one, because it lets us constantly re-think what we know to be true and often decide that what we know to be true isn't.

But if there is too much instability in truth, people will find life in general unstable, that they won't know what to believe in at all. There's a serious risk in a political system that doesn't have some agreed-upon foundation, even if it's a loose consensus. The classic example would be something like Weimar Germany, where there ceased to be a real commitment to seeing the world collectively. Then you get some kind of revolution, you get some kind of really





## Why Trump will lose in 2020

abrupt change. You might just get apathy. People stop caring about truth, as sometimes happened in former Eastern European states where people retreated into private life and dismissed public life as just filled with untruth. That's the great risk, but democracies do thrive on a certain amount of combative truth claims. If you run through American history, you can see sometimes they're explosive, but most of the time they're part of public life.

For instance, take the Darwinian claims about evolution, which were heavily contested. To some degree, they still are, and they've been part of democratic life and part of legal life. Can we accept evolution as a set truth or not? They have not exploded to the point where they've destabilized our political or social life, but they've been a controversial question for over a hundred years. That's a public contest that democracy is pretty good for. We contest things in the courts, we contest things in the universities and we contest things in the public sphere.

Bringing us to the present, we can say that the battle over whether climate change is, in part, man-made is a contest over truth, and that's a democracy. But if everyone accepted that as true, would the planet be safer? Maybe, but the important question is: How do we find some way to ensure that the better answer prevails? The problem is not that we are arguing about it. The problem is we haven't been able to fashion policies that rest on what seems to be the consensus of the majority of scientists and most people who have had an involvement in climate-related issues. Why it is that so many people are not persuaded by what seems to be scientific consensus—and, in many cases, not persuaded even by the evidence that's right in front of them?

Well, one of the reasons could be that once in a while, the experts are wrong. One reason for this is because there's been no popular input for them—not just because they don't know enough but because they haven't actually taken account of popular knowledge. The most common example involves things like the World Bank coming up with a plan about water use in some part of the world without studying how people actually think and use water, simply imagining a kind of technocratic solution with no local input, which turns out to be totally ineffective because it runs contrary to cultural norms and everyday life. There's every chance that experts working alone get things wrong. Another reason experts can be wrong is because they are usually over-educated, generally wealthier than average, and, in some ways, not part of the mainstream, who are making decisions for everybody else. You see that in cases like the E.U., where, whether their policies are effective or not, there's resentment at what's called the democratic deficit, the fact that people have very little say, often, about what policies are enacted. This breeds resentment, whether or not the policies themselves result in beneficial outcomes.

### Social Media and the Truth

The Internet and social media have clearly had a revolutionary effect on not just what we take to be true but how truths circulate,

what we believe and how we know anything. We're all addicted to these information streams. Rumors have always spread, but they spread person to person. Now a rumor can spread, and in some ways you might say this is a kind of atavistic technology. It's making us act like we once did, before we had good sources of information. The quickness and the spread are extraordinary, and for most of us, we don't have many tools for distinguishing between legitimate stories and illegitimate ones, or we don't care that much. The end result is a world of truth and falsehood all circulating, undifferentiated, globally.

### Finding the truth

According to Rosenfeld, the solution to finding the truth is both big and small. The small part is certainly continuing to engage in corrections of the record, but, by itself, that's not a particularly effective solution. There also has to be a shoring up of institutions that try to provide shared norms of truth, whether that's government agencies, scientific research institutions, universities, the press, elections, all the parts of the kind of democratic machinery that ostensibly work to provide some kind of shared truths.

Then probably there's a piece that's elusive but important, if we want to get past this moment, which is trying to do something about both the power of technology companies and reining in, in some ways, the free-market approach to communication, because the model of the free market that will regulate itself and produce truth is really obsolete. That's not how online communication works. Then probably the last piece is the one that's critical, for politics in general, which is rethinking how we've gotten to a world with such enormous economic disparity and cultural disparity and disparity in opportunity that it looks so radically different to different citizens in the United States. Of course, this applies to other places and countries as well.

But will the truth matter for the election of 2020?

Probably not.

Objectively (at least to me) president Trump has cut taxes and ended thousands of burdensome regulations. He is also presided over the best economy we have seen in the last 70 years.

And while America has always been the 800-pound gorilla on the global stage – this is the first Presidency where we've actually acted like it. Many people are now saying, president Trump has a pair.

President Trump has appointed two Constitution-minded Supreme Court justices to the bench, has brought unemployment to its lowest level in 50 years, and has even forced Mexico to deploy soldiers and pay its fair share toward stopping illegal border crossings. But unless you are a careful reader, you will miss this in the main-stream





## Why Trump will lose in 2020

media.

But I believe in the distant future when our grandchildren study history they will read that president Trump was one of the worst presidents in history.

Why is this?

For all his faults as a person, president Trump has been an effective president. He calls it like it is and not being a pure politician, he desires to clean up the pollution he sees in politics. But because most politicians (on both sides) thrive off that very pollution, they forcibly resist. Their very future is directly threatened. It's hard for them to forgo lucrative speaking engagements and cushy board of director positions for their offspring.

But there is a bigger reason why president Trump will not be fondly remembered.

There is a new force building in America.

It is a political force that I believe will be more consequential than the rise of FDR's New Deal or Ronald Reagan's "Morning in America."

Actually, the last time we saw a movement like this in America, not a single Republican could gain the Presidency for more than 20 years.

I think we can all agree that America is about to see massive changes, from the taxes we pay, to what the money we'll have left over can buy, all the way down to where we vacation or send our kids to school.

For those who are unprepared for this next era in American history, the results could become deleterious if not disastrous – both socially and financially.

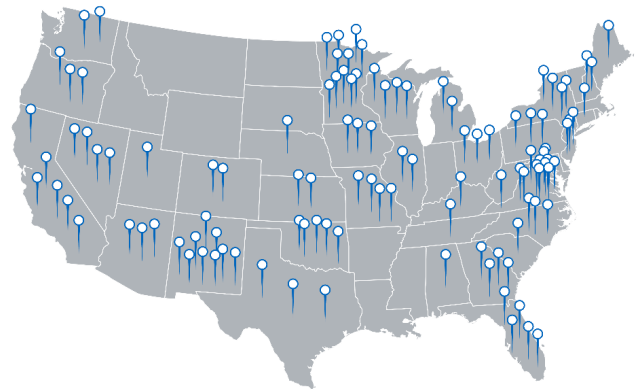
The bottom line is, as much as I believe in and support president Trump, I believe he is simply in the wrong place at the wrong time.

In the midterm elections back on November 6, 2018, Republicans lost more House seats than they've lost in any election since the Watergate scandal.

In fact, the Republicans lost seats in overwhelmingly pro-Trump states, from Alabama to Oklahoma to Utah.

In the illustration below, the pins indicate the Republican defeats

suffered in their own territories.



So why are Republicans losing throughout the country, in a strong economy, and in states where Trump has overwhelming support?

It's because of our demographics.

Every day there are 10,000 Americans turning 18 and joining the voting population for the first time.

Especially when we consider that today's young men and women are far more liberal than any other time in history - with polls showing that most of these new voters "*reject capitalism*."

It was these same young people who help elect president Obama and the Democratic Congress. They are the ones who believed (or fell for) the "Hope and Change" which in actuality was simply "Hype and Lies" by Obama and the college professors around the country. These young people have never tasted real socialism and have never seen actual evil face to face to understand they would not like it after all. Most are all too interested in their careers or "climbing the social ladder" to be involved in such mundane things as patriotism and voting. With all the education they have received they still don't have the sense enough to see through the lies and instead simply want to keep drinking the 'Kool-Aid.'



As a result, this extreme liberalism (some call it radicalism) is driving today's Democratic Party farther to the left than any other time in American history.





## Why Trump will lose in 2020

It has contributed to the rise of politicians like Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (AOC), who calls herself a Socialist, and inspired more than a 1,000 people to join the Socialist Party in a single day.

Try to imagine what would 10,000 new voters like this, turning 18 each day between now and the election, mean for president Trump's reelection chances in 2020?

That's more than 3 million new young voters each year. Putting this in perspective, although Trump won the electoral votes, Clinton received 2.8 million more popular votes. In 4 years between elections, there could be 12 million new potential voters and if the majority of them voted Democratic it would make a huge difference in the electoral vote count.

It's a bit grim considering that Trump only won the three Midwestern states he needed to win in 2016 – Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin – by a combined 77,000 votes.

With 70,000 millennials reaching voting age each week today, it isn't hard to see how the tide could turn in the 2020 election.

Bell weather states no longer

The voters in the bell weather states such as Ohio and Pennsylvania in 2019 look a lot less like the rest of the country than they once did: they are whiter, older, and less schooled. Meanwhile, populations in other states like Arizona, Georgia and North Carolina are trending the opposite direction—becoming more diverse and younger, and more well-educated. As that shift intensifies, Ohio and other swing states are on track to become solidly Republican, while other states are more likely to swing Democratic—forever changing that predictable national electoral map.

Top national Republican and Democratic strategists are urging party leadership this time around to put less emphasis on Ohio's 18 electoral votes as a once-indispensable stepping stone to the 270 required to win the Presidency. National Republicans say Ohio threatens to consume a disproportionate share of party resources, while National Democrats, argue there are simply more efficient places to route resources and ad buys.

As more young, educated, financially strained voters go to the polls, they will be looking for answers to their economic ills, and they will surely find them in the plans promoted by Democratic candidates like Senators Elizabeth Warren and Bernie Sanders.

Whoever the Democrat party nominee will be he/she will certainly reward the new young voters by:

Establishing a \$15 minimum wage nationwide,

Forgive most if not all of student debt (now totaling \$1.5 trillion),

Institute a universal basic income that will cost taxpayers as much as \$3 *trillion* a year.

Double or even triple America's already staggering national debt as the country shoulders a more and more generous welfare state, to reward the Party's backers.

Implement a national sales tax, and hike taxes on America's wealthiest citizens, in order to partially pay for a national single-payer, government-run health care system.

Why do I believe this will happen?

Because I believe history repeats itself. People have been the same for the past 10,000 years. And as long as they are the same with the same desires and proclivities, they will act and react the same and history will repeat.

In 1928, Herbert Hoover came into office as the 31<sup>st</sup> President with a solid reputation as a savvy businessman. He had won a decisive victory in the Electoral College, despite never having held elected office before.



In fact, like Trump, Hoover came to power by defeating his out-of-touch New Yorker opponent, Governor Al Smith. Like Trump, he took office during a time of relative prosperity. And once in office, he also carried out protectionist trade policies, took a divisive stand against illegal immigration, and mounted a tireless campaign to protect American jobs.

He even slashed immigration to America by 90%, while cracking down on illegal immigration through deportations that targeted as many as 1.8 million people.

These actions won him the love of his die-hard supporters, and a wave of initial popularity in America.





## Why Trump will lose in 2020

If you asked any American in the year following Hoover's victory in 1928, no one would have ever imagined that it would be another 24 years until a Republican won the White House again.

That for tens of millions of Americans, Herbert Hoover would be the last Republican president.

Behind the scenes, a new kind of political opposition was building. And America's voting electorate was transforming in ways not just Herbert Hoover, but his whole GOP, were completely unprepared for... a force even bigger, and more permanent, than the economic disaster he'd soon be facing.

A massive "Blue Wave." (i.e. the original Millennials)

As in 2018, the 1930 midterm elections saw Republicans suffering huge midterm losses, losing 52 seats to Democrats.

Two years later, Democrat Franklin Roosevelt won the Presidency in a landslide on a campaign that promised a massive expansion of the welfare state (does this sound familiar?).



Yes, it was partially due to the Great Depression.

But there was a more important and familiar force at work.

FDR proclaimed it was his duty to take an activist role in managing America's economy and natural resources.

He promised to get to work "distributing wealth and products more equitably, of adapting existing economic organizations to the service of the people."

Once in power, his administration got right to work "spreading the wealth around," as promised.

In the first hundred days of his Presidency, FDR pushed through 15

major laws as a part of his New Deal program to massively expand government's role in America's economy.

His *Agricultural Adjustment Act*, for example, actually paid farmers to produce fewer crops, in order to bolster the incomes of his rural voters even as thousands of poverty-stricken Americans faced starvation.

He was the first President to institute a minimum wage – leading to massive unemployment.

In 1935, he created *Social Security*, laying the groundwork for America's modern welfare state (which many of us now benefit from).

This was the only change he considered more important than America's new minimum wage.

In those first years in office, no welfare program was too expensive for FDR to pursue. He ignored his campaign promise to balance the budget and ballooned the deficit to a then unheard-of \$6.2 billion.

And as he poured billions of dollars into handouts to reward his supporters, he also punished his enemies with taxes and regulations.

His 1935 "wealth tax," for example, hiked taxes on America's wealthiest citizens to as much as 75% of their incomes.

Today, most people think that FDR got re-elected to unprecedented third and fourth terms because his policies helped fight the Great Depression, but that's simply not the case.

Actually, inflation levels reached as high as 10% a year in FDR's America, and unemployment averaged 18% during his first eight years in power.

But to the masses clamoring for his handouts, it didn't matter.

Four years later, they awarded him an epic mandate with his decisive re-election, even though unemployment was 60% higher than it had been when he'd taken power four years earlier.

FDR won re-election with the largest popular vote majority of any presidential candidate ever up until that time.





## Why Trump will lose in 2020

How did FDR win presidential elections again and again, despite presiding over so much misery?

*Reward your supporters. Punish your enemies.*

In his famous Madison Square Garden speech, he called his political opponents “enemies of peace” as well as bankers and war profiteers, and said of them, “I welcome their hatred.”

Because FDR knew something his opponents didn’t: the masses want to be promised something that they wouldn’t have to pay for. Shades of AOC, does this sound familiar?



After his re-election victory, the U.S. entered recession again in 1937, with unemployment spiking to 20%.

But again, that hardly mattered...

Ultimately, the stretch of one-party rule in America under Democrats would last 24 years.

It took a nationally celebrated war hero in Dwight Eisenhower to finally return the White House to Republicans in 1952. But by then, America was unrecognizable from what it had once been.

Unfortunately, these changes coming to America probably can’t be stopped (I admit I am a fatalist).

Demographics are destiny. The “Blue Wave” will only grow stronger in the years to come.

There’s no way of stopping it – but understanding how it could impact the economy and our wealth could allow us to be among the few who not only survive but prosper in coming years.

During the last major “Blue Wave” in America, the national debt soared... the dollar lost more than half its value... and unemployment hit 25% in America. We don’t know what will happen this time. But we know things will change a lot. So, let’s be prepared.

Also, please get out and vote!

D. Miyoshi

Post script

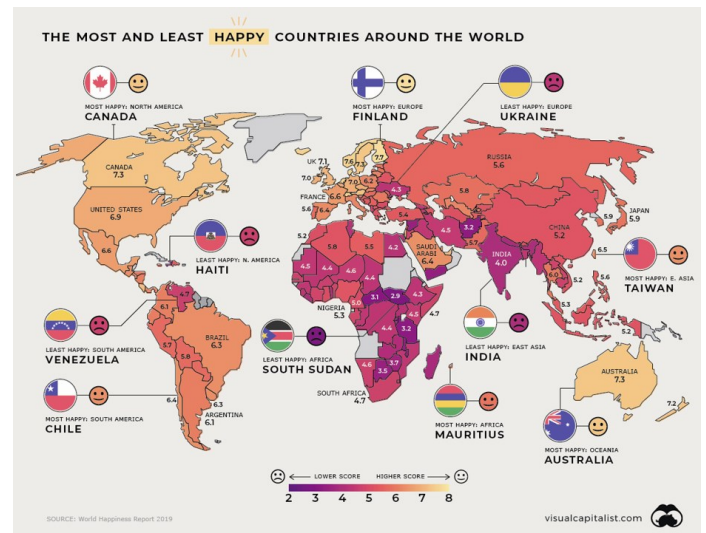
Assuming the country does vote Democrat in 2020, here are some tongue-in-cheek liberal platform suggestions to the new Democrat president from the candidates. These were sent to me by a fellow veteran.

1. Fred Stevens, a welder, and Joe Frisco, a bartender, neither of whom went to college, will have to pay off the student loans for Eric, an Art History major, and Emma, a Gender Studies major, because they cannot get jobs. (Elizabeth Warren)
2. Yusef Hussein, who killed 23 children by bombing their school, will be allowed to vote from prison. (Bernie Sanders)
3. Grace Thompson, who worked hard for 47 years, must give up her employer furnished medical plan and join the National Health plan. (The whole slate)
4. La'Darius Washington, who has never had a regular job, will receive a monthly income from the federal government to spend as he pleases. (Amy Klobuchar)
5. Billy White, age 16, who has trouble with subject/verb agreement in English class, still has trouble with fractions in math class, and who thinks Judge Judy is on the Supreme Court, will get to vote. (Kirsten Gillibrand)
6. Stan Billings, an avid deer hunter, will have his semi-automatic rifle (fires one shot each time you pull the trigger) taken away, or go to jail, because it looks like an AR 15. (Eric Swalwell)
7. Sven Johansson, whose grandfather immigrated to the U.S. in 1953, will have to pay reparations to Sha'lyndia Jefferson because she THINKS her great-great-grandfather MIGHT HAVE BEEN a slave. (Cory Booker)
8. Thomas Finch, who is an ambitious and motivated adult, cannot get a job because he doesn't want to join a labor union. (Kamala Harris)
9. Sammy Thomas, a farmer, will no longer be able to haul his crops to market in his 3/4 ton diesel pick-up, but will have to make 43 trips in his Toyota Prius. (The whole slate)
10. The population of the U.S. will become 76.4% Hispanic because all of the existing border wall will be torn down. (Beto O'Rourke)
11. NONE OF THIS WILL MATTER BECAUSE THE WORLD IS GOING TO END IN TWELVE YEARS. (Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez)



## Two cartoon characters, a boy and a girl, are shown from the waist up. They are both wearing orange winter coats with white fur trim on the hoods, cuffs, and hems. They have red mittens and brown boots. The boy on the left has brown hair and is smiling. The girl on the right has blonde hair and is also smiling. They are standing side-by-side against a plain white background.

The World Happiness Report 2019 produced this colorful and intuitive map of the world rating the happiest and unhappiest countries.



According to Dent, when humans began to populate the world, there were three massive migration cycles “Out of Africa.” 70,000 to 80,000 years ago around the India Ocean, 30,000 to 50,000 ago into



## COLD = HAPPY

Northern Europe and Russia, and 10,000 to 20,000 years ago into North and South America after the last ice age.

The migrants that went into colder climates faced greater challenges and hence were forced to innovate and urbanize more – and innovation drives wealth, as Dent proclaims.

Even in similar southerly climates, many Asian countries are more productive than in Latin America and Africa simply from higher population density and competition after the last ice age pushed masses of humanity into southern Asia – i.e. southern China, South-east Asia, and India – the clear growth regions into the future.

### The Correlation Between Wealth and Happiness

Happiness has proven in psychological studies to increase markedly up to about \$75,000 in income – upper middle class. After that there's little measurable gains, except bragging rights about your wealth. The wealthiest western and east Asian countries tend to range largely from \$40,000 GDP per capita PPP (purchasing power adjusted) to \$60,000. The U.S. is on the highest side of that with happiness ratings of 6.9. High income inequality works against us a bit (as the Democrats want to emphasize), and of course, Canada is colder.

Dent points out that there's a band that contains most of the affluent countries in the world. It spans roughly from Toronto to Miami through Northern and Southern Europe and through Saudi Arabia, northern India, Thailand, and China. They are the up-and coming wealthy nations of the world.

Taiwan at 6.5 is the happiest in Asia as it's the wealthiest and most urban. India is the least happy currently as it's one of the poorest in Asia and is slow to urbanize as Sub-Saharan Africa.

That northern cooler band is so dominant because it has the largest and most parallel land mass. And it's where innovations, especially in agriculture, could be adopted in similar climates with less transportation barriers. The author Jared Diamond first explained that brilliantly in his best-selling book: *Guns, Germs and Steel*.

The northern countries tend to be more technologically-sophisticated and urban. The southern hemisphere countries tend to be more focused on commodity exports, which is lower value-added: Africa and South America. But then there is the cooler band from Chile and Uruguay through South Africa and Australia/New Zealand that is more-affluent and happy.

### Affluence Asia

Another global trend: The leading edge of affluence has moved systematically westward from Europe to North America to East Asia. And increasingly into the rest of Asia. Africa will be the last to urbanize and become middle class, but with the least rewards as the first to innovate get the rewards and greater cumulative learning curve.

The paradox is that the initial innovators of the human race came exclusively out of Africa. And now Africa is the poorest as the ones who stayed and faced the least challenges and innovation.

### Lighting the Way

If you ever look at the global map of “lights” from satellite images, it's startling how dark Africa is... and then South America. Higher light correlates with electricity, urbanization... and higher affluence.

If you look at the Caribbean, Puerto Rico is the brightest bulb in that tropical sphere, another reason Dent lives there. He says he cannot live full-time in a city that did not have first world infrastructures, restaurants, and entertainment (but he does have to overlook the potholes). In the last 30 years Dent points out that GDP per capita PPP in Puerto Rico, at \$40,000, has caught up with Spain and Italy and has surpassed Portugal and Greece. It is 2.5 times higher than its neighbor, the Dominican Republic.

There is always a reason for trends. A simple understanding of history most often offers explanations. Regardless, seeing the trends means you can make good investments. And profitable investments are always something to be happy about.

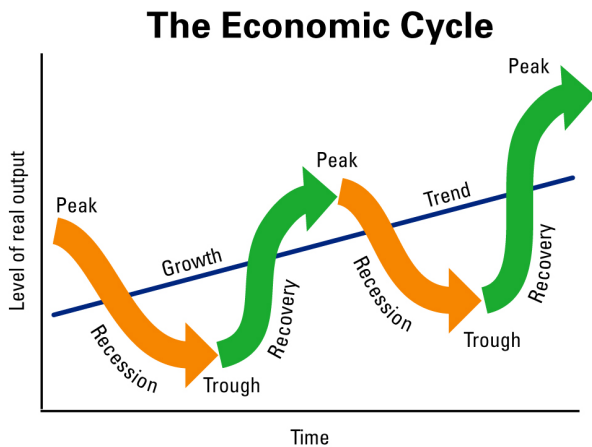
So be thankful its cold outside.

D. Miyoshi





## Four Economic Cycles of Destiny



**M**y contemporary Harry Dent has spent the last 30 years developing something no economist thought possible. Although Dent is not really an economist, he is an entrepreneur in economics.

Entrepreneurs are almost like criminals. They attack society's norms. Both are creative, and even many criminals become famous for what they do – like Jesse James, Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid, or even mob bosses like Al Capone.

The difference, of course, is that entrepreneurs attack society and business in a constructive manner. Dent used what he learned at Harvard Business School to good use.

Dent's breakthrough research has shown that you and I can predict the key economic trends that will impact the rest of your lifetime today.

It took him 10 years to get his first major insights, and now 30 years to perfect a long-term model for our economy.

Most economists tell you that they may be able to predict the trends into the next election, and most of them can't even do that. But no one, they say, can predict the future beyond that.

But Dent begs to differ!

He got his first breakthrough indicator in 1988: a 46-year lag on the birth index for the peak in spending for new generations, like the massive baby boom.

How simple is that?

Knowing that – along with a 20-year lag for workforce entry that best forecast inflation trends and interest rates – he was able to predict the mega boom of the 1990s into 2007 with its falling interest rates.

After 2007, he saw deflation – and thereupon he simultaneously predicted the collapse of Japan when everyone thought they would take over the world.

Since those earlier predictions, he has greatly expanded his research.

When 9/11 hit, he knew demographics didn't tell the whole story. From that time, nothing's been the same since. It's been one negative geopolitical event after the next.

That led to the discovery of his second macroeconomic indicator: the geopolitical cycle.

It's like clockwork: every 17 to 18 years, it changes. Its current phase points down to around early 2020, rounding out the geopolitical environment started by 9/11.

This is the cycle that most affects stock valuations, as the risk premium goes up in such adverse times.

The next was an innovation cycle that spans 45 years.

Every 45 years, powerful clusters of technologies finally move mainstream, revolutionizing how we work and live.

Steamships and canals peaked into 1875; then railroads and telegraphs into 1920; then automobiles, highways and electrical appliances like TVs into 1965; and most recently the Internet and handheld computing devices into around 2010.

Each one, 45 years after the other!

We tend to think progress moves in a straight line. Dent knows it doesn't. He says it won't be until 2032 to 2055 before we see the next mainstream innovation cycle that transforms our lives and work. Until then, we have Facebook for entertainment!

But it's Dent's final indicator that best predicts the timing for major stocks crashes and financial crises: a decennial boom/bust cycle





## Fun and Games

originally identified by Ned Davis.

Davis looked at stocks all the way back to 1900, and learned that the worst stock crashes and recessions tend to occur in the first two to three years of every decade. That's especially been the case since the 1960s.

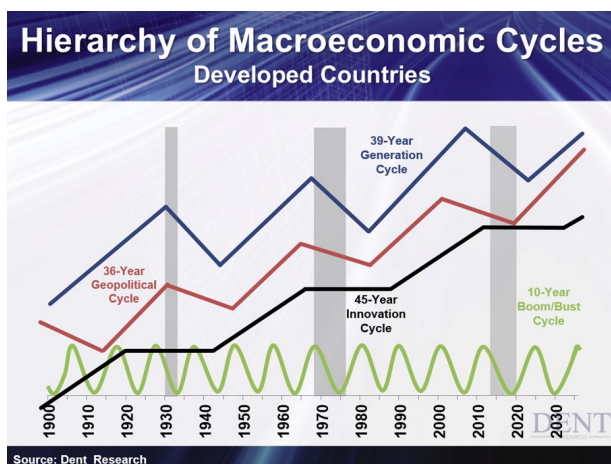
Of course, this didn't play out in 2010 to 2012. That's what made Dent dig deeper. He found out that 10 years was too exact – the cycle actually manifested between 8 and 13 years.

This cycle is certainly more variable than Dent originally thought. 10 years sure would've been easier. But it's tracked and measured by major scientists, as it affects everything – from agriculture, to satellites, to electronic infrastructures.

The last cycle was more extreme, peaking in early 2000 and bottoming in late 2009. And in it, we see not just one, but two major crashes and recessions.

This next started in 2014 and doesn't bottom out until around early 2020.

But the truly frightening part, is that all of these cycles are in their downward phases at the same time.



You'll notice from the most recent periods where all four cycles spelled trouble, truly awful things happened. The Great Depression... the inflationary financial crisis of the 1970s... and now, this.

In fact, this "convergence" has only happened 5 times in the past 200 years... each with devastating results.

That's why Dent believes the next financial crisis and depression is inevitable. Dent (and I) have been forecasting it for years.

And Dent (and I) believe, with the convergence of these four cycles, it'll be much worse than the last crisis in 2008/2009.

That's why, if we don't have a major financial crisis and stock crash between late this year and early 2020, Dent says he will quit his profession and become a limo driver in Australia. For me, maybe I'll just move to Tokyo and deliver ramen noodles.

But we hope it won't come to that, because based on what we see, it's already starting to happen.

The economists, Wall Street analysts, and most stock brokers, will probably not see this coming.

So, protect yourself now and sell any financial assets you aren't actively trading before the greatest bubble in history continues to burst.

D. Miyoshi

## Fun and Games

**This New Industry will make fortunes**





## Fun and Games

**H**e stared down his opponents, with his eyes barely visible under the broad brim of a Stetson cowboy hat.

He had a rattlesnake with its jaw open and fangs exposed glued to the front of it. With a Texas drawl, he'd tell the other players how he had killed it himself.

At 6'4" and 170 pounds, Amarillo Slim was the greatest gambler to ever live. He made his first million in 1947 when he was only 19. His unforgettable look helped make poker a mainstream game around 20 years ago.

Slim was so good at poker, he said he was one of only four men who deserved to call themselves players. He won millions of dollars back when a million was considered serious money. He took pots from presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon, Hustler magazine founder Larry Flint, and even drug lord Pablo Escobar.

The most interesting fact about the man who popularized mainstream competitive poker was that it wasn't his first love. Before he played professional cards, Amarillo Slim was a bookie. If the federal government hadn't banned the transfer of sports information across state lines in 1961, we might remember him for bringing sports betting mainstream.

Before Slim became a poker legend... he was a successful sports bookie.

E. B. Tucker, editor of *Strategic Investor* writes that to Slim, taking sports bets was a more sophisticated way of putting his odds-making ability to work. If he set the lines properly, his profit was almost guaranteed.

Actually, Slim realized that sports gamblers make a lot of mistakes. For example, they always bet on the home team, regardless of the odds. They rarely bet on the underdog. Traits like this made bookmaking easy, in his eyes.

In 1961, the U.S. government stepped in, making the bookmaking business too difficult for Slim. As is the case with most government laws, sports betting legislation protected some licensed bookies in places like Las Vegas. But it made transmitting sports information across state lines illegal. Slim didn't want to tangle with the government. So he traded bookmaking for poker hustling. And now you know the rest of the story.

But here is why the ban on sports was unconstitutional... what the recent Supreme Court ruling means going forward... and why every investor interested in sports should listen up.

## The Federal Ban on Sports Betting Was Unconstitutional

The feds stepped up their attack with the *Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992* (PASPA). The justification was keeping integrity in sports.

But cynical lawyers (like me) say if you want to know the true effect of a law, just look at the opposite of its name.

The *Food Safety Act* makes the small farmer a criminal and Agribusiness a hero. The *Patriot Act* made the average American prove he's not a terrorist if he wants to open a checking account.

And of course, PASPA did nothing to safeguard sports. It did, however, make thuggish bookies across America rich.

In May of 2018, the U.S. Supreme Court finally heard a case challenging this law. The suit spent years winding its way through New Jersey courts before making it to Washington.

The argument against the law rested on the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. That amendment says that any power not delegated to the federal government by the Constitution, or outlawed specifically by it, belongs to the states, an argument often relied on by that bastion of liberty and justice, the People's Republic of California.

There's no mention of gambling in the Constitution. That's why states can license casinos and lotteries. The Supreme Court said federal laws limiting a state's right to license, regulate, control, and tax betting within its borders violate the Tenth Amendment.

Within days of the Supreme Court's decision, New Jersey announced plans to open up sports betting. By the end of June of that year, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Connecticut, and Mississippi had enacted sports betting legislation.

About a dozen other states are now currently working to pass new laws.

This is why it will be one of the best money-making opportunities in the years ahead.

## What the Numbers Look Like

It's impossible to know how much revenue legal sports betting will bring in. Most people who bet illegally don't want to talk about it





## Obama, Trump and the Wars of Credibility

much.

All we have are estimates to work from. *Strategic Investor* pored over studies like the one Ernst & Young carried out that says \$107 billion in sports wagers changes hands illegally every year in the U.S. And research from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas that suggests the illegal sports betting industry is turning over \$150 billion a year. That's more than the GDP of Nebraska.

Tucker's research shows that the market should turn out to be even larger than that. Markets the government has outlawed always get bigger when they become legal again.

Based on all the available data, Tucker thinks up to \$400 billion in wagers could flow through licensed channels when sports betting is fully legal.

That sounds like a huge number, considering Americans only consumed \$121 billion worth of tobacco in 2017. They only drank \$223 billion worth of booze in 2016.

Both of those vices are legal, licensed, and heavily taxed. Betting, on the other hand, while still illegal, brought in an estimated \$4.76 billion in bets on the Super Bowl alone in 2017. The American Gaming Association (AGA) figured 97% of those bets happened underground.

The AGA estimated that bets on the NCAA men's basketball tournament totaled \$10 billion in 2017. This is why the Historical Basketball League, now being formed to compete with the NCAA has caught the attention of many well placed investors. Up to now people either had to fly to Nevada or break the law to make a sports bet. But now this is about to change.

But Tucker's estimate of up to \$400 billion in sports wagers begins to look reasonable if you consider the first states that legalized betting. Tiny Delaware took in \$322,135 in sports bets the first day after legalization. That was on June 5, 2018. Outside of regular season baseball games, there wasn't any major sporting event taking place in the U.S.

The Floodgates Are Open...

Legal sports betting is the type of investment theme that Tucker has made a career out of spotting and recommending.

Tucker knows the trick to making money in the stock market is spotting what's on the horizon – before you read about it in the mainstream news.

The government deciding it will lay down arms and allow licensed, legal operating of anything means a chance to profit.

By striking down a federal law prohibiting sports betting, the Supreme Court opened the floodgates to a multibillion-dollar industry.

Like booze after the flood gates were opened, the opportunities to make large profits in sports is almost common sense. Many investors will refrain from taking advantage of this opportunity due to moral issues and they should be respected for that. But there are no longer legal issues involved and so to those investors who do participate, more power to you.... literally.

D. Miyoshi

I am an avid follower of George Friedman of Geopolitical Futures.com. The following is a recent article by him that I think is timely and so reproduce it here.

## Obama, Trump and the Wars of Credibility



The United States is in the process of shifting a core dimension of its strategic doctrine. In the past, the U.S. resorted to the use of force to address international threats. Barack Obama was the first president to argue that the use of force, particularly in the Middle East, was costly and ineffectual and that other means had to be used to exercise foreign policy. He ran his first campaign for president on this basis. He was only partially able to shift the direction of U.S. strategy. Donald Trump has extended Obama's policy and applied it more consistently by refusing to strike





## Obama, Trump and the Wars of Credibility

at Iran over the Persian Gulf crisis and the Saudi oil facilities attack and, most recently, withdrawing from the Syria-Turkey border.

The shift in strategy was something I predicted in my 2011 book, “The Next Decade.” The basic argument was that the United States is now a global power with no global challenger, only regional ones of various sizes. Having a strategic doctrine of responding to challenges with military force would leave the decision on when to go to war up to the adversary. John F. Kennedy once said, “Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.” This doctrine made sense in dealing with the Soviet Union, but in a less orderly world, it reads like a blank check on U.S. military power and an invitation to other nations to draw the U.S. into combat at their will. I reasoned that a more nuanced foreign policy would emerge in the 2010s, one that would compel the U.S. to become more disciplined and selective in committing U.S. forces to combat.

In the 74 years since World War II ended, the U.S. has spent about 28 years, roughly 38 percent of the time, engaged in large-scale, division-level combat, leaving over 90,000 U.S. military personnel dead. This includes the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Afghan War and the War in Iraq, and there have been other deployments in smaller conflicts. Nearly three decades over a 74-year period is a staggering amount of time for any nation to be at war, particularly the leading global power.

With the exception of Operation Desert Storm, the United States has not won any of these wars. Korea ended in an armistice, with both sides at roughly the same point as when they began. Vietnam ended with the enemy flag flying over Saigon. Afghanistan, Iraq and related wars did not end in outright defeat, but they have not ended in victory. Given that the United States crushed both Japan and, with the help of the Allies, Germany in World War II and emerged with overwhelming military power, the increased tempo of U.S. military operations since 1945, combined with consistently unsatisfactory outcomes, must be analyzed to understand the emergence of the Obama-Trump doctrine.

One explanation that must be dispensed with is that the American public does not have the patience to allow a war to be fought to a satisfactory conclusion. There was no anti-war movement of any significance during Korea. There was an anti-war movement over Vietnam, but the conflict continued for seven years, and the public voted overwhelmingly for pro-war Richard Nixon and against anti-war George McGovern in 1972. There has been opposition to the Iraq War, but it was only a peripheral reason for the U.S. drawdown there, after nine years of war.

World War II was fought on a different scale. It was a total war, one that could not be lost. Defeat would have posed fundamental dangers to the United States, so all necessary resources were devoted to the war effort. It was the central focus of society as a whole. Bringing

massive resources to bear, including atomic bombs at its conclusion, the United States emerged from the war victorious.

None of the other conflicts were total wars that involved existential threats to the United States. During the Cold War, the interventions in Korea and Vietnam were the result of indirect U.S. interests. From the Truman administration’s perspective, Korea was outside core U.S. interests. The U.S. had no treaty with or strategic interest in South Vietnam. In both cases, the benefits of engaging in conflict were indirect.

The U.S. strategy in the Cold War was containment. The U.S. did not intend to invade the Soviet Union, or later China, but it opposed its expansion. The U.S. got involved in both Korea and Vietnam to defend the credibility of the doctrine of containment, fearing that a lack of U.S. engagement in these conflicts would be interpreted by the Soviets and Chinese as a lack of commitment to the doctrine. Even more important, the U.S. was afraid that staying out of these wars would lead its allies to draw the conclusion that American guarantees were hollow and that the alliance structure needed for the containment strategy would collapse.

The U.S. engaged in the two wars, therefore, not out of strategic necessity but to demonstrate American reliability. They therefore could not be fought as total wars. The amount of effort required to show a willingness to engage was much less than the amount of effort needed to decisively crush enemy forces. It was necessary to demonstrate U.S. will for global reasons, but imprudent to devote the force needed to win the war. It was also impossible to withdraw from the war, as abandoning a conflict would be the same as refusing to engage. The wars were being fought for the sake of demonstrating that the U.S. was willing to fight wars, and no coherent strategy or even clear definition of what victory meant or how to achieve it emerged. In a strange way, this made sense. Maintaining the confidence of West Germany, Turkey, Japan and all other U.S. allies was of enormous strategic importance, and Korea and South Vietnam were needed to hold the alliance together. Over 90,000 died in wars that were gestures, yet how many more would have died if the gestures were not made? That was the logic, but the truth is that no one anticipated the length of engagement and amount of bloodshed in either war. Wars fought to reassure allies have no strategic basis on which to calculate such things.

What we will call the anti-jihadist wars were framed differently but had similar results. After 9/11, the U.S. goal was to destroy Islamic jihadists and governments that gave them haven and to impose governments favorably inclined to the United States. The problem was that terrorists are mobile. Al-Qaida was a global, sparse and capable force. It could exist anywhere, including hostile territory, and its members were capable and difficult to locate, making them excellent covert operators, as seen on 9/11.

To dismantle the organization, it was assumed that the U.S. had to





## Demographics: America's Advantage in the World

deny al-Qaida sanctuary for its operations and have the cooperation of countries in the region, ensuring that they would resist al-Qaida and provide intelligence. The invasion of Afghanistan was designed to displace the Taliban and force al-Qaida to disperse. The Taliban withdrew, dispersed and reformed. Al-Qaida was built to be mobile. This placed a premium on getting others to support the American effort, a difficult task inasmuch as the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon and Somalia made them feel the U.S. wouldn't back them up. In Iraq, there were many strands behind the U.S. invasion, but credibility was an important one. In the end, the problem was that al-Qaida was not destroyed when it had to mobilize. In addition, occupying a country that is hostile to foreign interference is impossible. Even the Nazis couldn't defeat the Russian and Yugoslav partisans, and they were far less gentle than the U.S. was.

Demonstrating credibility was part of what motivated the jihadist wars, just as it motivated U.S. involvement in the wars in Korea and Vietnam. The problem with wars designed to demonstrate U.S. will, however, is that they are almost by definition without end. But if the U.S. is going to lead a coalition, credibility is a critical asset, even if the likelihood of success in the war is uncertain. There is therefore an inherent dilemma. In World War II, the war was aligned with U.S. strategy. In the wars that have been fought since then, the conflicts have not been aligned with U.S. strategy. As a result, stalemate or defeat did not undermine basic U.S. interests. The conflicts created vacuums in regions where the U.S. had interests, but all forces were committed to what I will christen as wars of credibility. These were wars that didn't have to be won, but only fought.

Given the sweeping breadth of U.S. power, and the lack of challengers that might absorb the U.S. as it was absorbed in World War II (including China and Russia), coalition building and management becomes an end in itself. And that leaves the U.S. constantly off balance, as in the long run it undermines coalitions anyway. It was inevitable, therefore, that the U.S. would significantly curtail its military involvement and devote resources to upgrading the force, rather than constant deployment.

End of Friedman article

## Demographics: America's Advantage in the World



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**T**he central geopolitical question at hand is which country (America, China or Russia) will dominate the 21st century?

In the first article of this newsletter I point out why I believe the changing demographics of the U.S. will serve to determine the next president in the 2020 election.

In this last article, I present the gist of a thesis by Hal Brands, a Bloomberg opinion columnist and the renowned Henry Kissinger, Professor of International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, in which he argues why U.S. demographics may serve to keep the country dominate in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Although we often fixate on military spending and GDP as markers of America's position vis-à-vis China and Russia, a country's demographic profile critically impacts its ability to generate that wealth and power. And if demography is indeed destiny, Brands believes America's geopolitical future looks pretty promising — so long as the country can navigate the dangers the world's demographic future also holds.

A country's people are taproot of its power in many respects. A large working-age population serves as a source of military manpower. Far more important, a relatively young, growing and well-educated population is a well-spring of the economic productivity that underlies other





## Demographics: America's Advantage in the World

forms of international influence. All things equal, countries with healthy demographic profiles can create wealth more easily than their competitors. They can also direct a larger share of that wealth to geopolitical projects as opposed to pensions and health care.

Countries with unhealthy demographic profiles will find it harder to remain economically competitive as their populations shrink and a smaller number of workers support a larger number of retirees. They will face agonizing guns-versus-butter tradeoffs that make it harder to undertake bold geopolitical ventures. When demographic problems become severe, they can exacerbate social and political strains, leading to crippling instability. And as it happens, America's competitors are likely to face sharp demographic pressures in the coming decades.

The legacy of China's one-child policy will be a steadily shrinking population for generations, as the number of Chinese falls from 1.41 billion in 2017 to 1.36 billion in 2050 (according to figures provided by the United Nations), and then falls faster still to perhaps 1 billion by 2100. Meanwhile, China's retirement-age population will jump starkly, according to statistics compiled by Nicholas Eberstadt of the American Enterprise Institute, from 135 million in 2015 to almost 340 million by 2040, as its working-age population falls by roughly 100 million.

This demographic contraction will place tremendous stress on China's economy, as old-age costs skyrocket and the number of productive workers shrinks. The slowing of Chinese growth that is already underway will become far more pronounced; Beijing's debt problem will become worse as social expenditures rise and austerity becomes more politically difficult to pursue. The Chinese government will have fewer resources with which to continue its military buildup and implement major geo-economic projects like the Belt and Road Initiative. Not least, demographic trouble may well foster domestic upheaval, as the shortage of marriage-age females, challenges in providing for the wellbeing of retirees, and tapering off of economic growth test China's social compact. We are accustomed to thinking of China as a rising power. Yet demographic decline is setting in, with potentially profound consequences.

Russia faces its own problems. Its population is around 144 million today. But due to numerous factors — the lingering

demographic damage caused by World War II, low birth rates and levels of immigration, and a relatively short life expectancy — the population may be as small as 119 million by 2050. The working-age population will decline from 60 percent to less than 50 percent of the overall population during this same period, compounding Russia's long-term economic decline. The implications are already becoming clear: Russia will face a Hobson's choice between pouring scarce resources into old-age pensions and inviting the political tumults that austerity could easily bring. Nuclear weapons and the capacity to create mischief through information warfare will keep Moscow in the game, but Russia's underlying geopolitical potential will continue bleeding away.

The U.S. looks pretty good in comparison. Thanks to a relatively healthy birth rate and high levels of immigration, the U.S. population is slated to increase from 330 million in 2019 to 390 million in 2050. The retirement of the baby boomers will make America a significantly older society, as the proportion of retirees to working age individuals nearly doubles by 2060. But the overall growth of the population will cushion the effects of this shift, and the stresses America faces should not be nearly as severe as those its rivals confront. As a study by the RAND Corporation concludes, "Barring catastrophe, the United States appears likely to have the demographic and economic resources to remain the world's indispensable nation through at least 2050."

If the U.S. can hold its ground vis-à-vis Russia and China over the near- and medium-term, its long-term prospects thus seem quite promising. Yet there are also three demography-related dangers the U.S. will have to address.

First, if America is likely to be in relatively good shape demographically three decades from now, many of its traditional allies will not be. Important partners such as Japan, Germany and many Western European countries will have shrinking, aging populations. Japan in particular: Its population is projected to decline from 127 million in 2017 to 109 million in 2050 and keep falling thereafter. As a result, America's core alliances will be less of a force-multiplier in the future than they are today. This will place an ever-higher premium on deepening ties with countries such as India, whose population is set to grow from 1.3 billion in 2017 to 1.7 billion by 2050.





## Demographics: America's Advantage in the World



Advancing in a Time of Crisis



Financial Crisis Report



David M. Miyoshi is a California attorney at law with a Martindale-Hubbell AV Preeminent Rating for Attorneys. He earned his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Southern California, a Juris Doctor degree from the University of California, an MBA degree from Harvard University and an International Graduate degree from Waseda University in Tokyo.

He is Managing Attorney of Miyoshi Law, an International Law Firm where he approaches legal issues through a commercial lens and is a trusted legal and business advisor to his corporate and estate clients. In military service in Vietnam, he led a Combined Action Platoon as an officer in the U.S. Marine Corps and received the Naval Commendation Medal with "Combat V".

He appears in 14 Who's Who publications throughout the world and is listed as a specialist in international business, real estate and estate planning.

Second, America's demographic future is more fragile than the numbers indicate. Projected increases in population are heavily dependent on one of the country's hidden underrated advantages: high levels of immigration. But if current trends are any indication, the U.S. could easily squander its demographic advantages by enacting draconian immigration restrictions or simply destroying its image as a country that welcomes ambitious newcomers. Conversely, if the proportion of immigrants continues to rise while the white population shrinks, xenophobia and race-based politics could become more common and more toxic. If the U.S. is to keep its demographic edge, it will have to find ways of reconciling two competing imperatives: refreshing the population through immigration while preserving social and political stability.

Third, the U.S. will face the challenge of dealing with declining — and potentially desperate — rivals. We often think of rising powers as aggressive powers, but declining powers can be more aggressive still. History is full of examples of countries, such as Germany in the run-up to World War I, that decided to take enormous geopolitical risks because they believed that their window of opportunity was closing.

If Chinese and Russian leaders come to believe that their future looks grim, they may act more aggressively in hopes of achieving gains while they still have the ability to do so. This dynamic could make crises involving Taiwan, the Baltic states, and other hotspots more likely — and more dangerous. Ameri-

can policy makers will therefore need to maintain the military and other strengths necessary to deter revisionist actions, while also avoiding unnecessarily provocative behavior that puts Moscow and Beijing in "now or never" situations. Demography may well ultimately help the U.S. win its competitions with China and Russia, but it may also make those rivalries increasingly fraught along the way.

I think the 1930's and 40's were years of transformative change in world history. As offspring of the "Greatest Generation" we Baby Boomers certainly benefited from those changes. But perhaps history will repeat itself again in the 2030's and 40's.

This newsletter opened with a quote by George Santayana.

I will close it with the same quote.

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it"

Here's to that future.

D. Miyoshi



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