

Financial Planning: From the Bible to the Internet

**Dr. Timothy Redmer
Jacque L. King**

September 2001

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Running Head: FINANCIAL PLANNING FROM THE BIBLE TO THE INTERNET

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Financial Planning – From the Bible to the Internet

The need for biblical financial planning has been around for years. When money was first used as a medium of exchange, planning for the future wasn't as important as it is today but it was still a concern for those who saw a need "to save for a rainy day." Today we have many investment vehicles such as insurance, estate planning and other forms of preparing for the future that didn't exist when Christ was on earth. Though much has changed since His time with us, the same motivating factors of greed and unfairness that caused Him to "overthrow the tables of the money changers" as recorded in Matthew 21:12 (KJV) in the temple exist in today's marketplace. This paper will identify the need for biblically based financial planning and show how easy it is for students and professionals alike to use the Internet to plan individually for a secure financial future. By offering a sampling of the websites available for beginners, intermediates and seasoned veterans, we hope to generate additional discussion and the exchange ideas to make professors of financial planning effective in the 21st century.

The Bible shows us several occasions when workers would be paid daily for their hard work with the understanding that if they didn't work they didn't get paid. Salt was another form of payment that dates back to Greek times since salt it seasoned meat as well as preserved it. It is from this time in history that we get the phrase, "...not worth his salt" or in other words, he is not worth what we are paying him to do the job. Financial planning today is about the proper use of our "salt" or fruits of our labor through a process of identifying individual financial goals and then developing strategies to meet those goals. These strategies are a financial road map to determine where a person is right now, where they want to be in the future and how they are going to get there.

Even before Christ walked the earth, the right way to use money was a concern and became one of the most important issues discussed in the New Testament. The need for biblical financial planning is based in I Timothy 6:10 "The love of money is the root of all evil"(NIV) and Matthew 6:24, "No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate one and love the other, or he will be devoted to the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and money." Today's Internet offers everyone the knowledge and understanding of how to successfully plan for their individual financial future. This article takes the believer from the Bible to the Internet and shows an easy way to plan a financial future through the Internet.

The Root of All Evil

The Bible talks about money more times than it talks about any other issue facing God's children. Depending on how you define money, the Bible refers to coinage, currency or a medium of exchange over 600 times. We as God's children are given specific rules of how to use money and how not to use it. We are taught how to tithe the first fruits of our finances and how to care for each other in times of need throughout the Old Testament and

the New Testament. We are taught that it is not “our” money per se but God’s and all good things we have, such as money, comes from Him. We are taught to be good stewards of His resources and we are promised that if we obey His rules, we will prosper beyond our imagination. Like Job, we are not capable of comprehending the depth of God’s goodness and thus we must obey His simple rules since they are part of His plan for us.

Unfortunately, there are two emotions in the marketplace today, fear and greed (Gordon, 1999). It is these emotions that the Bible speaks against and it is these emotions that make people with money do things they normally wouldn’t do. In this case, I Timothy 6:10 is correct in saying, “The love of money is the root of all evil” and not money itself.

One reason the Bible addresses the evil of loving money is because people then and now have varying degrees of trust and mistrust breeds cynicism especially in the arena of money. The definition of trust is key to this point. Relationships are by far the single most important element of personal and professional success. We establish relationships with parents and family from the time we are born. Parents are our first experience with trust and often times set the stage for trusting behavior in the future. Clarkson (1994) says trust is essential in the natural drive of human beings in learning and their evolution between constructing and deconstructing their environments. She states, “People learn best when there is an atmosphere of trust that their curiosity will be welcome, their desire for mastery or competency be nurtured or educated...and are clear that their value as humans is not being confused with their performance” (p. 62). Concerns expressed by Clarkson are that people feel they are not good enough or less than because perfectionist parents were more concerned with performance rather than allowing the individual person to develop and grow into a secure adult who trusts themselves and therefore can trust others.

Perfectionists tend to do work themselves because they don’t trust others to do work for them. According to Basco (1999), “Perfectionists can appear to have a need to be in control. It may not actually feel like a need to them, but they do acknowledge that they do not trust others to do the job as well as they can” (p. 28). This type of behavior leads people to believe an authority figure does trust them or believes that their work isn’t good enough. Basco later says, “When those people are your children, these messages of distrust can have unwanted effects on their psychological development” (p. 29). When parents criticize their children’s work and make them redo it, the simple translations to them of that communication is “You, like all other kids, could not help but make mistakes [therefore] you must not be good enough” (p. 232). This lack of trust or perception of a lack of trust between parent and child carries over into the superior/subordinate relationship as well. In a business relationship, coercion is more prevalent and those that don’t trust themselves tend to not trust others either (Lewicki & Bunker, 1994). They say, “Trust is a critical success element to most business, professional and employment relationships ” (Lewicki & Bunker, 1994, p. 117). We establish and maintain relationships with our friends, our family, co-workers, clients, customers and acquaintances. The Bible teaches us the importance of relationships on several levels: God to man, man to God and man to man (R. Miller, personal communication, October, 1997). Biblical leaders such as Moses, King David and Nehemiah are examples of success that comes through relationships with others and with God. What these leaders learned is that success in God’s eyes comes through relationships that put God at the center of all activities, love of others and the internal knowledge that God alone provides for all needs. Putting God at the center of the universe makes relationships “we” centered rather than “me” centered (Nash, 1999).

Bhide & Stevenson (1990) ask the all-important question, *Why be honest when honesty doesn't pay?* But in quoting a cynical real estate developer, they said, "By and large, most people are intrinsically honest. It's just the tails, the ends of the bell-shaped curve, that are dishonest in any industry, in any area. It's just a matter of tolerating them" (p. 5). They warn, however, that mistrust can have the Pygmalion effect or self-fulfilling prophecy:

People aren't exclusively saints or sinners; few adhere to an absolute moral code. Most respond to circumstances, and their integrity and trustworthiness can depend as much on how they are treated as on their basic character. Initiating a relationship assuming a party is going to try to get you may induce him or her to do exactly that. (p. 5).

In their effort to make their point about the nature of people, Bhide & Stevenson (1990) outline the root cause of mistrust and the exact reason the Bible talks about money more times than it talks about any other issue facing God's creatures. They state, "...few adhere to an absolute moral code." To say there is no absolute moral code or truth is to state an absolute truth. Taken a step further, to disbelieve in truth is self-contradictory. To believe means to think something is true. To say 'It is true that nothing is true' is nonsense (Veith, 1994, p. 16). We as Christians know there is only one moral code, one absolute truth that we must live by and that is the Word of God. In this postmodern era that we find ourselves living in, etiquette is relative, laws are relative and decency is relative. This relativism of every facet of life in the 21st century can be summed up in one phrase, "It depends" (Veith, 1994). It depends on how I feel; it depends on who is involved; it depends on what happened; it all depends on the circumstances at the time. Honesty and trust in this day and age are relative to the circumstances surrounding the issue at hand. But when money is involved, relativity can mean lost interest and lost reputations. Let's trace money from its roots to today.

A History of Money

In a chronological history of money, Davies (1996) traces the institution of money from chattel to the pennies, nickels, dimes quarters and dollars we use today. He tells us that circa 3000- 2000 BC, the development of banking originated in Mesopotamia (Babylonia) out of the activities of temples and palaces that provided safe places for the storage of valuables. Initially, deposits of grain were accepted and later other goods including cattle, agricultural implements, and precious metals were considered currency for exchange. It is noted though that the great Inca civilization in Peru existed without money at all. Between 1792 and 1750 BC, the reign of Hammurabi on Babylon brought about the first known laws governing banking operations in a civilized society. The cowrie shells of China in 1200 BC and as recent as the 20th century in Africa set the pace for the medium of exchange for goods and services throughout history. Davies chronology lists the 950 BC visit of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba as the best-known example of competitive exchange in history. It was not until 687 BC do we see the making and the use of coins as a medium of exchange.

Herodotus was outspoken about the use of crude coinage by the Lydians who were also the first civilization known for opening retail shops between 640 BC – 630 BC. These coins were made out of electrum, which at that time was a naturally forming amalgam of gold and silver (Davies, 1996, pp 61-63). In 550 BC, the Lydians started making separate silver and gold coins after the Greek city-states such as Aegina, Athens and Corinth started minting their own coins. After the Persians captured King Croesus of Lydia, coinage is adopted by Persia who favor gold coins over silver coins.

In Greece circa 350 BC, we see the first interest being charged for business lending. Demosthenes tells us that 10% was common interest rate for “run-of-mill” businesses but 20-30% was common for risky businesses (Davies, 1996, p. 73). The early church called the advent of interest into the arena of exchange “usury” and condemned the lending of money with interest.

Usury

As mentioned before, in I Timothy 6:10, we are taught it is “the love of money” that is the root of evil and not money itself. Similarly, Hyder (1971) tells Christians that, “Selfishness is the root of all sin” (p. 14) and acknowledges many Christians are selfish. So if the love of money is the root of evil and selfishness is the root of all sin, then the love of money is selfishness. Nowhere can we see selfishness better than when people handle money. The one evil the early church stood firmly against was the sin of usury or the charging of excessive interest on loans – the lending of money by those that have it to those that don’t. Today we call this banking and we cannot survive without it. Though the Bible doesn’t define usury per se, it talks about usury in 10 of its 66 books. Mooney (1988) says, “Usury in ancient times was known for the hardship and misery that it inevitably meant for the borrowers and the riches and power that it meant to the lenders” (p. 3). The difference between the Biblical usage of usury in ancient Israel and ancient Babylon is simply that Israel received the law from God and Babylon derived laws from pagans who permitted and regulated usury.

In Exodus 22:25 we are told, “If you lend money to my people, to the poor among you, you will not act as a creditor to him, you will not charge him interest.” Dante (1314) put usurers in the seventh circle of hell along with murderers, prostitutes and thieves and condemned their behavior to eternal damnation. Up until the 19th century, some churches wouldn’t even serve communion to bankers since they were considered on par with prostitutes. It is through these filters that the early church condemned usurers.

As good stewards of God’s resources however, we must face these issues of interest and lending and realize that as citizens of the greatest debtor nation in the world, we are subject to these binding ties of bondage. While banks were the first established financial institutions of lending, today we have many different types of financial institutions that offer many modern financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, mutual funds, money market funds, insurance, annuities and other investment vehicles. Since money has changed so much over the years, the need for financial professional such as stockbrokers, insurance agents and financial planners.

Insurance

Insurance has been in our culture for the past 300 years. The oldest insurer and the first to insure some of the highest risk in the world was Lloyd's of London. Lloyd's itself stemmed from Edward Lloyd's seventeenth century coffee house located near the Tower of London. They specialized in shipping insurance. The coffee house was a meeting place where ship owners and wealthy men met to arrange insurance and backing. The basic principle of insurance at Lloyd's is that groups of people combine as a 'syndicate' to provide enough funds to cover the cost of an accident in the event that one occurs. Through the payment of premiums by the person requiring the insurance, the syndicate hedges against any catastrophe that may befall the syndicate members. While their prayer is that there will be no accident, insurance offers a piece of mind in the face of risky ventures. When Elizabeth I introduced the insurance act she stated it was the intention to ensure 'that the loss lighteth easily on many rather than heavilie on few.'

Grose (1987) tells us that surviving losses financially will require both internal and external sources of money. He stresses that commercial insurance should be elected only after all other options for loss financing have been exhausted. "To minimize unforeseen retention of loss potential, vigorously pursue risk identification" (p. 378). In today's social climate, insurance is mandatory for anyone involved in business or simply raising a family.

Today we have insurance for everything. There is life insurance, health insurance, car insurance, home insurance, renter's insurance and jewelry insurance just to name a few. The questions then become what to insure? How do I insure it? How much should I insure it for? What happens if I become disabled? What types of health insurance are available? How should I select an insurance agent? What is an annuity? These are some of the questions people ask about insurance on a daily basis. Instead of calling your nephew or the guy down the street, the internet offers many sites that answer these questions and more (See Appendix A). If you have access to the Internet and can click a computer mouse, the Internet has the answers to your insurance questions.

Investments

Since the dot com explosion investing has been redefined. Brokerage firms are no longer of the top 10% of the workforce anymore. Today, anyone with a social security number and even those that have no social security number such as foreign exchange students can actively trade securities in the American markets. If they need a crash course on how to, the Internet provides many websites for the first time investor to the seasoned investor. Websites such as Yahoo Finance (<http://finance.yahoo.com/?u>), Marketplayer.com (<http://marketplayer.com>), Stocktrak.com (<http://www.stocktrak.com>) offers a detailed analysis of the day-to-day stock activities including a history of closing prices, stock splits and stock dividends. Investors can do all of their necessary research at these sites and make informed decisions on the stocks to buy, the stocks to sell and the stocks to hold. The best part is that no real money needs to be used while investors "get their feet wet" and trade on paper. Real scenario's can be established in a classroom like

setting where students compete against time and/or each other to make the most money in the shortest period of time (See Appendix B).

Portfolios

One of the best learning techniques an instructor can offer a student is hands-on application. Not only does the student get the chance to learn the terms and how markets work, they can actually compete against other students in a real-time environment without risking their own money. While I firmly believe that using your own money teaches the best investment lessons, the Yahoo Finance Portfolio manager offers the next best scenario.

This information can be downloaded into an Excel spreadsheet and tracked over a period of a semester, a fiscal quarter or a full year. Students can make comparisons, calculate gains or losses and track those indicators that professionals use and are paid well to communicate to clients.

What we have found is that students are interested in real-time quotations since technology stocks can turn on a dime and fortunes are made and lost in minutes. Yahoo offers several real-time services through brokerage firms such as Merrill Lynch Direct, TD Waterhouse, E*Trade and Datek, but I prefer Ragingbull.com (www.ragingbull.com) for real-time quotes. While the service is still free there is a lengthy registration process that, once completed, gives instant stock quotations for stocks on the NASDAQ, AMEX and NYSE exchanges. Raging bull also allows for interactive chat through postings and news articles to keep everyone up to date with the activities of the company day after day. As of June 14, 2001, Raging bull will no longer offer real-time quotes but will continue to offer delayed quotes. Another website that offers real-time quotes is www.freerealtime.com.

The OTCBB

Over the last two years, the over the counter bulletin board stocks or OTCBB (also known as “penny stocks”) have been attractive to many people since they offer a low initial outlay with the possibility of high returns. Penny stocks are defined by many as any stocks under \$5 dollars and sometimes defined as any stocks under \$10 dollars. Information drives these stocks more so than market forces simply because these stocks have not reported earnings to the SEC as yet and will not until the SEC accepts their registration statement. These stocks can be manipulated and are a good place to teach students about volatility and risk. One site that offers detailed information about these stocks and sponsored by the NASD is called the OTCBB (www.otcbb.com/dynamic). It is a free service with a shorter registration than Raging bull but detailed nonetheless.

Real Time Quotes and Mutual Funds

Ragingbull is now part of the Lycos Network that includes Quote.com, a stock quotation and news retrieval site similar to Yahoo Finance. Raging bull claims to be “leading the investor revolution” through state of the art bulletin boards, news and article retrieval that gives opinions, facts and some speculation as to the where’s, why’s and how comes of company decisions. Through their Real-time quotation system, students can get the latest trade, the change in price, the volume, the bid and ask price, the day’s range, the

open and previous close, the 52-week range (when applicable), earning per share and price earnings ratio (when applicable), dividend per share and the yield. From this site, students can link to a company profile, stock charts and news and board member messages. New quotes are as simple as clicking the refresh button to stay on top of a fast moving stock and the volume that indicates interest in the company.

Raging bull is a sponsor of the CNBC stock ticker each day. It is a free service and requires a lengthy registration process as an SEC requirement. Many brokerage firms offer this service, or ones like it, at a charge or an account balance level. Real-time quotes offer the student the a taste of what it means to be “in the game” and roll with the big investors. An alternate site to Ragingbull.com is www.freerealtime.com. Though not as elaborate as Ragingbull, FreeRealtime offers many of the same features, most importantly real time quotes. This site is free and after a short registration from, you will have access to quotes from NYSE to OTCBB. Both will give mutual fund quotes.

Many mutual fund companies offer websites with “investor friendly” capabilities under the theory that the easier it is for an investor to get in (and out) of their fund, the more investor’s they will attract. Many mutual funds such as Janus Venture Fund have had to close to new investors due to fund objectives and too much cash on hand. Too much cash can be a bad as not enough cash so mutual funds must adhere to their objectives.

Conclusion

These facts regarding money underlie the importance of being able to present a financial planning course to college students, which contains a biblical foundation, and is also current in the latest technologies. The typical financial planning textbook generally ignores the biblical foundation of financial planning and has a difficult time keeping up with the latest advances because of lead times needed in the publishing process. Therefore, for an effective course, the instructor will need to supplement the important biblical and technological concepts in the class with additional information.

The purpose of this paper has been to introduce both some of the biblical aspects related to financial planning and offer a multitude of technology related financial planning links which can be used to enhance the effectiveness of a financial planning class. It would be impossible to develop an all-inclusive list of relevant issues in either the biblical aspects of financial planning or in the technological advances associated with financial planning. The goal of this paper was to present a sampling of ideas in both areas with the hopes of encouraging further discussion and exchange of ideas to better prepare professors to be effective teachers in the dynamic discipline of financial planning.

Appendix A

Insurance websites:

- Insurance Research Council – www.ircweb.org
- Basic Insurance Information – www.insure.com
 - www.iaa.iix.com
 - www.iii.org
- Rate Information - www.insuremarket.com
- Health Related - www.healthseek.com
- Life & Health Info Foundation for Education – www.life-line-org
- Health Insurance Options
www.northcoast.com/unlimited/services_listing/greg_connors/gci.html
- Long-term care issues – www.service.com/answers/health_insurance.html
- Medicare – www.ssa.gov
- Medicare supplement information – www.naic.org
- Determining life insurance needs – www.rightquote.com
- Comparing coverages and costs – www.quotesmith.com
 - www.quickquote.com
 - www.accuquote.com
- Life insurance information – www.insure.com
- Planning assistance & rate information – www.insuremarket.com
 - www.lifenet.com
- State insurance regulatory agencies – www.naic.org

Appendix B**Yahoo Finance****Today's Markets**

[Market Overview](#), [Most Actives](#), [IPOs](#), [Earnings](#),
[Indices](#), [Bonds](#), [Options](#), [Real-Time Package](#), [more...](#)

News & Editorial

[BusinessWeek](#), [Motley Fool](#), [Industry Standard](#),
[TheStreet.com](#), [Forbes](#), [FinanceVision](#), [more...](#)

Mutual Funds

[Top Performers](#), [Mutual Funds 101](#), [Fund Screener](#),
[Calculators](#), [more...](#)

International

[Int'l Finance Center](#), [World Indices](#), [News](#), [Exchange Rates](#)

Research & Education

[Financials](#), [Co. Index](#), [Education](#), [Glossary](#), [Historical Quotes](#), [more...](#)

Community

[Message Boards](#), [Clubs](#), [Chats](#), [Net Events](#),
[Investment Challenge](#)

Personal Finance**Banking and Bills**

[Bill Pay](#), [Funds Transfer](#), [PayDirect](#), [Banking Center](#)

Insurance

[Auto](#), [Life](#), [Health](#), [Home & Renter's](#)

Taxes

[Online Tax Filing](#), [Investor's Guide](#), [Tax Center](#)

Loans

[Auto Loans](#), [Mortgages](#), [Credit Reports](#)

Top Business News as of 2:45pm ET**[O'Neill Heartened by Dip in U.S. Unemployment](#)**

U.S. Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill said on Sunday things were ``not so bad" in the U.S. economy and he took heart from a report the jobless rate dipped slightly last month.

[OPEC Under Pressure to Fill Iraq Oil Outage](#)

OPEC oil ministers were under pressure Sunday to react quickly to the suspension by Iraq of U.N.-monitored crude sales and stop another damaging rise in world oil prices.

[Chavez Says Citgo Studies Refinery Expansion](#)

Citgo Petroleum Corp. is studying a possible \$260 million expansion of its oil refinery at Lake Charles, Louisiana, that would expand its capacity of 320,000 barrels-per-day by 100,000 bpd, Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez said on Saturday.

[APEC Urges New Trade Round, Early China WTO Entry](#)

Asia Pacific economies on Sunday called for China's early entry to the WTO and pledged to energize stalled global trade talks, but left prickly issues like tariff reduction and agricultural reform unresolved.

Step 1: Portfolio Basics

Portfolio Name:

Portfolio Currency: • Overrides default where supported

Step 2: Ticker Symbols

Symbols ([look up symbol](#)):

T IBM LU

Add all ticker symbols separated by spaces.

- If you don't know the symbol for something you want to track, you can [look up](#) any stock, mutual fund, or market index by name.
- Or, try our [alphabetical listing](#) (stocks and funds only).
- Use the backspace key to delete or re-order symbols.
- Enter a ticker symbol multiple times to record separate purchases.
- Keep track of cash amounts using symbols beginning with '\$\$' such as \$\$cash.

Example Market Indices	Symbol
<input type="checkbox"/> Dow Jones Industrials	^DJI
<input type="checkbox"/> NASDAQ Composite	^IXIC
<input type="checkbox"/> NYSE Composite	^NYA
<input type="checkbox"/> S&P 500	^SPC
<input type="checkbox"/> S&P 100	^OEX
<input type="checkbox"/> 30-yr Treasury Yield	^TYX
<input type="checkbox"/> CAC-40 (Paris)	^FCHI
<input type="checkbox"/> DAX (Frankfurt)	^GDAX
<input type="checkbox"/> Nikkei 225 (Tokyo)	^N225

[More U.S. Indices](#)
[More International Indices](#)

Step 3: Basic Features

- Sort symbols **alphabetically**, not in the order entered.
- Don't** show portfolio total value on your My Yahoo! pages.
- Use a small font when displaying this portfolio.*

*My Yahoo! users:
These options only
apply if you pull up
extended information
on a portfolio.

Default view for this portfolio:*

Basic ▼

Step 4: Advanced Features (Optional)

I would also like to enter:	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shares Owned	Enter number of shares and purchase price, and track the value of your holdings.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purchase Price / Share	
<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Date	Enter purchase date and track annualized return.
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissions	Subtract commissions in return calculation.
<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Limit	Set upper and lower price limit reminders.
<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Limit	
<input type="checkbox"/> Notes	Keep notes on your holdings.
<input type="button" value="Enter More Info"/>	

Be sure to click **Finished** when you're done.

Portfolio Details For: Sample

Be sure to click **Finished** when you're done.

Step 5: Enter or edit the details you'd like to track. (Please review the field descriptions below.)

	Price	
Symbol	Shares	Per Share
T	<input type="text" value="100"/>	<input type="text" value="30"/>
IBM	<input type="text" value="500"/>	<input type="text" value="52"/>

LU

Be sure to click **Finished** when you're done.

Shares: Enter number of shares owned for some or all stocks in your portfolio. (Use a negative number of shares for short positions.)

Price Per Share: Also enter the purchase price if you would like the current loss or gain for the stock to be calculated.

Purchase Date: Purchase date allows you to track annualized gains. Valid formats are M/D/YY or D-Mon-YY (12/31/96 or 31-Dec-96)

Commissions: Commissions will be subtracted from the return calculation.

Notes: Keep notes for each of your holdings.

Number Formats: Purchase price, Limit and Commissions (Comm.) may be a fraction (e.g. 3/4 1/8) or decimal number (e.g. 34.125).

Cash Amounts: For money market funds or `$$cash` amounts, enter the dollar amount you hold under "Shares" (all shares valued at \$1.00). You may optionally enter the original purchase price in dollars and the gain will be calculated. No interest will be added to a money market fund, you must periodically update the shares owned yourself.

Limits: Upper and lower limits being hit will be indicated with a special symbol in the display area.

Portfolio for Kingr - Sample

Views: [Basic](#) [edit] - [DayWatch](#) - [Performance](#) - [Fundamentals](#) - [Real-time ECN](#) - [Detailed](#) - [[Create New View](#)]

Sunday, June 3 2001 3:01pm ET - U.S. Markets Closed.

Symbol	Last Trade	Change	Volume	More Info	Trade
T	Jun 1	21.49 +0.32 +1.51%	15,580,100	Chart , News , Msgs , Profile Research , Insider , Options	Choose Brokerage

IBM	May 31	112.89	+1.09	+0.97%	5,138,900	Chart , News , Msgs , Profile Research , Insider , Options	Choose Brokerage
LU	Jun 1	7.99	+0.11	+1.40%	20,115,200	Chart , News , Msgs , Profile Research , Insider , Options	Choose Brokerage

[Non-Tables Version](#) - [Download Spreadsheet](#)

Select a Symbol for a detailed quote. Quotes delayed 15 minutes for Nasdaq, 20 minutes otherwise. Quote data provided by [Reuters](#)

Appendix C

Mutual Fund websites available on-line:

www.personalwealth.com
www.morningstar.com
www.networth.galt.com
www.networth.quicken.com/investments
www.mfmag.com
www.bloomberg.com
www.no-load-funds.com
www.money.com
www.kiplinger.com
www.businessweek.com
www.worth.com
www.smartmoney.com
www.moneyline.com

Appendix D

Retirement Planning websites available on-line:

Retirement planning articles - www.lifenet.com

Roth IRA information - www.savingsnet.com

- www.pensionplanners.com

Social Security Administration - www.ssa.com

Information about pension plans – www.401k.com

Brokerage and Insurance Companies offering assistance:

American Express - www.americanexpress.com/401k

John Hancock - www.jhancock.com

Fidelity Investments – www.personal.fidelity.com/retirement/toolkit.html

T. Rowe Price – www.troweprice.com/retirement/retire.html

American Association for Retired Persons – www.aarp.org

Reference

Basco, M. R. (2000). Never good enough. How to use perfectionism to your advantage letting it ruin your life. New York: Simon & Schuster.

Bhide, A. & Stevenson, H. H. (1990). Why be honest when honesty doesn't pay? Harvard Business Review, (Reprint 90501).

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