

The Road to Hell -Article by Mark Lazar

The four most dangerous words, 'this time is different.' Sir John Templeton

The delta variant continues to hinder domestic economic recovery. TSA recently announced that traveler screenings dropped to the lowest levels since May, and ADP employment numbers for August were a big miss; 374K vs the forecast of 610K. However, manufacturing numbers for August were mostly inline at (61.1 vs.61.2 est.) and ISM manufacturing beat, <u>59.9</u> vs 58.5 est. Construction spending <u>MoM</u> for July was in-line at 0.30%, and the benchmark 10-year Treasury yield finished the month at <u>1.30%</u>, signaling waning inflation fears.

Now for some good news; historically, when the S&P 500 return is > 20% through August—and it was then 86% of the time the index finished 3.25% higher by year-end. While some of the market's stellar returns can likely be attributed to both FOMO (fear of missing out) and TINA (there is no alternative), record earnings and low interest rates make a good argument in favor of market fundamentals, particularly relative to bonds and cash.

ltem	YTD Change
Dow Jones Ind Avg	<u>15.38%</u>
S&P 500 Index	<u>20.45%</u>
EAFE Foreign Index	<u>9.73%</u>
Barclays Agg Bond Index	<u>69%</u>
10-Year Inflation Forecast	<u>2.34%</u>
2021 GDP Growth Forecast	<u>6.7%</u>
Unemployment Rate	<u>5.2%</u>

*Market index data as of 8/31/2021

The term <u>stagflation</u>, first coined in the 60s by Iain Macleod, was used to describe the then-prevailing state of the UK economy, which was experiencing a period of both stagnant economic growth and high inflation—a condition <u>Keynesian</u> economic theory suggested were mutually exclusive. Across the pond, however, the US was enjoying the strongest economic expansion in recent <u>history</u> due to President Kennedy's <u>supply-side economic policies</u>, which promoted a <u>strong dollar</u>, <u>free markets</u>, <u>free trade</u>, slashed tax rates, and decreased regulatory burden. Kennedy's plan doubled economic growth from the previous Administration, led to massive increases in employment, capital investment, and increased federal tax revenues a whopping <u>63%</u> between 1961–1968.

In sharp contrast to the previous Administration, Nixon's policies promoted a weak dollar, <u>price controls</u>, <u>wage controls</u>, <u>trade embargoes</u>, and <u>closed the gold window</u>. Failed policies—<u>fiscal</u>, <u>monetary</u>, and social, led to a slowdown in industry, manufacturing, <u>output</u>, and <u>earnings</u>, and were responsible for the <u>1973 oil crisis</u>. At the same time, the price of gold rose increased nearly <u>threefold</u>. While Jimmy Carter was culpable for much of the double-digit inflation experienced during the late 70s/early 80s, the previous Administration's policies were already baked into the cake, and Carter simply maintained the economic trajectory of those imprudent policies.

The <u>Federal Reserve</u>, a non-government, independent entity, tasked with running US monetary policy, is generally considered apolitical. While the Fed's Board of Governors are appointed by the sitting president, their appointments run 14-years, which typically means they serve two or more Administrations. History has laid much of the blame for the misguided monetary policy of the 70s on Arthur Burns, the Fed chair appointed by Nixon. Burns tenure led many to question his/the Fed's independence, going as far as <u>accusing</u> the Burns-led central bank of promoting politically motivated monetary policy in pursuit of short-term political gain.

History is a wonderful teacher; at least for those who pay attention. The clearly foreseeable but unintended consequences of public policy aimed to reduce the spread of COVID resulted in global supply chain shortages by hobbling, or shutting down, mining, manufacturing, transportation, warehousing, and retail. To further exacerbate matters, well-intended government stimulus checks combined with prolonged unemployment benefits that, in many cases, exceeded working wages, created labor shortages in virtually every employment sector. Currently there are <u>10.9 million</u> unfilled jobs in the US; the <u>highest on record</u>.

Unprecedented <u>money printing</u> and borrowing, federal spending, and public policy have led to the <u>CPI</u> increasing to 5.4%, more than <u>doubling</u> the five year average, the <u>PPI</u> jumped to 8.3% over the past year, and oil prices have surged 57%. The Fed's official position is that the current rate of inflation is transitory, and will abate in the near future as the wounded supply chain heals. Perhaps. But as the iron fist of government swats away the <u>invisible hand</u> of the free market, the less incentive there is for

investment, entrepreneurship, risk-taking, innovation, and hard work; all of the things that produce wealth creation.

If history is any indicator, we know how this story ends. <u>Demand-side economics</u> don't create wealth; they merely redistribute it and pull forward economic growth and prosperity. As the old saying goes, good intentions oftentimes result in the worst outcomes. Sorry policymakers; this time isn't different. But don't despair; the economic pain caused the bad policies of the 70s ultimately led to the pro-growth, free market policies of the 80s, and paved the way for two decades of robust economic expansion and prosperity. The same can happen again, and the future can be better than we dare to dream; if we're willing to learn the lessons from the past.

Mark Lazar, MBA

Senior Vice President–Investments Certified Financial Planner[™] <u>Pathwaytoprosperity.com</u>

Wasatch Team Updates



Mark & Savina at a recent concert at USANA



Stan with his family in Huntington Beach over Labor Day

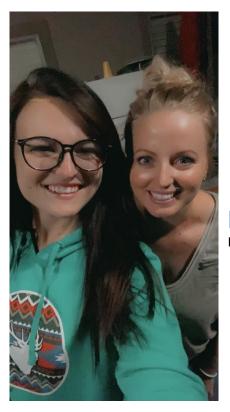




Rees Rees sailing off coast of Newport Beach







Kendall Kendall and her sister-in-law

Nicola meeting her niece for the first time!





Matt

Matt and Samie at the Empire State Building on recent NYC trip.



Jon

Jon and his son, Tainui enjoying clean air and good weather!



Mark Lazar, CFP[®], MBA, Vice President - Investments | 385-275-3609

Stan Goodell, CFP[®], Vice President - Investments | 385-275-3792

Rees Petersen CFA®, Vice President - Investments | 385-275-3607

John Bergerson, CFA®, MBA, Investment Portfolio Associate | 385-275-3608

Matt Brunner, Financial Advisor | 385-275-3795

Jon Metcalfe, MBA, Senior Client Service Associate | 385-275-3793

Kendall Jackson, Client Service Associate | 385-275-3799

Nicola Palomo, Registered Client Service Associate | 503-944-5382

2750 E Cottonwood Parkway, Suite 520, Cottonwood Heights, UT 84121

1389 Center Drive, Suite 200, Park City, UT 84098

Raymond James & Associates, Inc. member New York Stock Exchange/SIPC

Views expressed in this newsletter are the current opinion of the author, but not necessarily those of Raymond James & Associates. The author's opinions are subject to change without notice. Information contained in this report was received from sources believed to be reliable, but accuracy is not guaranteed. Past performance is not indicative of future results. There is no assurance these trends will continue or that forecasts mentioned will occur. Investing always involves risk and you may incur a profit or loss. No investment strategy can guarantee success. The S&P 500 is an unmanaged index of 500 widely held stocks. The Dow Jones Industrial Average is an unmanaged index of 30 widely held securities. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Companies engaged in business related to a specific sector are subject to fierce competition and their products and services may be subject to rapid obsolescence. There are additional risks associated with investing in an individual sector, including limited diversification. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the annual market value of all goods and services produced domestically by the US. The information in this article is general in nature, is not a complete statement of all information necessary for making an investment decision, and is not a recommendation or a solicitation to buy or sell any security. Investments and strategies mentioned may not be suitable for all investors. The MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, and Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the United States & Canada. The MSCI Emerging Markets is designed to measure equity market performance in 25 emerging market indices. The index's three largest industries are materials, energy, and banks. The Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market. International investing involves special risks, including currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic volatility. Links are being provided for information purposes only. Raymond James is not affiliated with and does not endorse, authorize or sponsor any of the listed websites or their respective sponsors. Raymond James is not responsible for the content of any website or the collection or use of information regarding any website's users and/or members. Raymond James is not affiliated with any of the organizations listed above. Neither Raymond James Financial Services no any Raymond James Financial Advisor renders advice on tax issues, these matters should be discussed with the appropriate professional. Sector investments are companies engaged in business related to a specific sector. They are subject to fierce competition and their products and services may be subject to rapid obsolescence. There are additional risks associated with investing in an individual sector, including limited diversification. Prior to making an investment decision, please consult with your financial advisor about your individual situation. The prominent underlying risk of using bitcoin as a medium of exchange is that it is not authorized or regulated by any central bank. Bitcoin issuers are not registered with the SEC, and the bitcoin marketplace is currently unregulated. Bitcoin and other crypto currencies are a very speculative investment and involves a high degree of risk. Investors must have the financial ability, sophistication/experience and willingness to bear the risks of an investment, and a potential total loss of their investment.