

"You've Got Mail"

"You've Got Mail" is a 1998 romantic comedy-drama starring Meg Ryan and Tom Hanks. The film is about two people involved in an online romance who are unaware that they are also business rivals. In this morning missive, however, we are not referring to the movie, but rather some recent emails we have received. One of the cool things about my job and Andrew's is the people we interface with, via both emails and phones as well as face-to-face conversations. Said exchanges occur with financial advisors and their clients, portfolio managers, the media, the international crowd, and the list goes on. Consequently, we thought we would share a few of the more interesting ones with our readers this morning. This one came for a portfolio manager last week in response to our recent quip about the yield curve:

The flattening of the yield curve (YC) is getting tons of attention, as you know and have pointed out in missives. But, what is too often not mentioned by media is there's a big difference between a flattening YC and a flat or inverted YC. In fact, as you showed via Rich Bernstein research, some of the market's best gains occur when the YC is close to, but not yet flat (between 0-50 bps spread). The point being anticipating the YC becoming flat or inverted is a waste of time and even counter-productive for investing. In this case, it's an all-or-nothing event that until the YC actually does become completely flat or inverted, no problem, continue as you were. It's not something where as the YC becomes flatter, you likewise should gradually become more bearish – wrong! It's more like a light switch, when on we have light, when off, darkness. There's no in between. And even when the YC does finally invert, you typically have 6-12 months of lead time for a recession, i.e. no need to panic.

Obviously Andrew and I agree. This one is from one of our financial advisors (FAs):

If this ends up being the "pause that refreshes" and we get a pullback in early/mid-February, would this be the end of the second leg, or only a pause? I know Leon Tuey and you maintain the second leg is the strongest and longest. If not, what typically ends a second leg? Some time ago you wrote about the three legs of a secular bull market. I thought you said the first leg started in 2008. Then again, I thought you had said that the secular bull market didn't start until later (April 2013?). Can you help me out here?

Our answer read:

We think the first leg began on October 10, 2008 and ended in May 2015. The second leg began in February 2016 and is ongoing. Nobody knows when the second leg will end, but when it does, we will go through another upside consolidation (like the one from 5-2015 to 2-2016) and then breakout to the upside beginning the start of the third, or speculative, leg. In the 1982 to 2000 secular bull market, the third leg began in late-1994 or early-1995 and lasted into the spring of 2000.

Then there was this from an FA's client:

I have been putting my 401k contributions to cash for now to avoid buying high but I have not trimmed any of my holdings to generate cash since September.

Jeff, I get nervous when I hear terms like Wednesday Wilt and February Flop suggesting a pull back. However, I also think about the extra money in paychecks that may spur earnings even more going forward. What do you think about the tax reform stimulus making any February Flop a flop and bounce?

Our answer was, "Some of the phrases we use in our missives are alliterations (February Flop, Wednesday Wilt, Dow Wow, etc.) Yet, we have been very clear that if our short/intermediate-models get it right about a pullback in February, it should only be a 5-10% drawdown in an ongoing secular bull market that has years left to run."

And then there was this statistic from our friends at Bespoke Investment Group:

Remarkable: Since 1993, if you bought SPY on open and sold on the close each day, the return would be -5.2%. But, if you did the opposite and bought on the close and sold on the open next day, the return would be 568% (meaning more than ALL the performance came in after-hours trading).

Our comment: “Amazing!”

Speaking to embracing commodity-centric stocks (stuff stocks) over the past number of months, because they are the cheapest relative to equities as they have been in decades, another portfolio manager notes: “Needless to say, if you like commodities, you have to also like non-US equities, especially emerging (EM) markets because the relative performance of EM and commodities are highly correlated.”

We respond, “Yes we do like EM if your time horizon is long enough, and you can see the correlation in Chart 1 on page 3.”

We got this from one of the smartest guys in the room, namely Jason Goepfert of SentimenTrader fame:

The S&P 500 surged more than 1% and closed at a multi-year high on Friday, yet fewer than 55% of the issues on the NYSE advanced on the day. Even with all of the oddities from 2017, we never saw one this extreme. The only times since 1965 this has happened were 1987-03-23, 1999-03-18, 1999-11-18, and 1999-12-21. Each of them led to declines over the next two weeks, but it’s hard to put any weight on this when similar oddities failed so often in 2017.

Finally, there was this from our pal Doug Kass, captain of the sagacious Seabreeze Partners:

The supply of equities has been reduced because of a lower number of shares available due to a diminished supply of publicly traded stocks (halved in the last decade), the impact of buybacks (on the remaining companies), etc. The demand for equities is rising as expanding confidence has translated into record inflows into domestic equity funds in January. Aggregate trading volume has been recently trending markedly lower – exacerbating the aforementioned favorable supply and demand equation. During the last week investors added the most money on record into US equity funds – pouring over \$33 billion into stocks for the week ending January 24, 2018. The virtuous cycle of demand and supply has continued; and, is actually strengthening.

The call for this week: So, at the end of last year, we were asked by numerous participants what we envisioned for 2018. What we answered was, “We think it will be a repeat of 2017.” “Impossible” was their reply! Subsequently we received this email from Marshall Schield, Chief Strategist for STIR Research LLC, who writes:

There is a 70% probability that this bull market has at least one more year of gains. Looking at just secular bull markets (1949–1968, 1982–2000, 2011–2017), history shows that the market will have multiple back-to-back up years before being interrupted by a negative year. Rarely does the market advance just one or two years before hitting a down year. That sequence has only occurred three times, or 30% of the time. The market now has just finished its second up year with cumulative gains of more than 30%. History tells us that the market has a 70% probability of going three or more years with higher returns. The average gain if the market makes it to three consecutive up years is 58.7%. That would fit STIR’s 2018 outlook for another 20% gain this year, which would translate into a cumulative three-year gain of 57%.

Of course, we think this secular bull market has many more years left in it. This morning, as we write at 5:37 a.m. from Albany, NY, where we are speaking at a national engineering conference, the reopening S&P futures are off eight points as DJT considers retaliation against the EU for unfair trade policies, there is talk of nationalizing the G5 network, California considers a \$1,000 fine for waiters offering unsolicited plastic straws, and participants await tomorrow’s SOU address. Oh well, it must be a Monday, so beware the month of February.

Chart 1



Source: StockCharts

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Exponential Moving Average (EMA) - A type of moving average that is similar to a simple moving average, except that more weight is given to the latest data.

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				Assets (\$M)	Price(\$)	NAV	Price	NAV	Price	NAV	Price	NAV	Price	NAV	Price	NAV	Price
iShares MSCI Emerging Markets ETF	EEM	4/7/2003	0.69%	42,121.0	49.51	4.27	5.07	36.42	37.28	36.42	37.28	3.72	3.37	1.30	1.39	12.12	12.24

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The performance data quoted in the preceding chart, except YTD, is as of 12/31/2017, represents past performance, and does not guarantee future results. YTD performance is as of 01/12/2018. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month end can be obtained by calling 1-800-248-8863. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost.

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