

September 7, 2021



Weekly Commentary



AN AMERICAN ARMY OF TWO

In June of 1814, the British frigate HMS *Bulwark*, seventy-four guns, raided the Massachusetts town of Scituate, setting fire to six ships in the harbor. The town promptly formed a militia company to protect itself. The men held their drills by the lighthouse overlooking the harbor, but as the summer went by without any more incidents, they let their guards down.

In September, the *Bulwark* came back for another bite.

Rebecca Bates, the eighteen-year-old daughter of the lighthouse keeper, spotted the British ship sitting offshore. A rowboat full of soldiers was setting off toward the harbor, where two fully loaded merchant ships presented a juicy target.

Her father wasn't around. There was no time to get to town to warn of the attack. Then Rebecca noticed something the militiamen had left at the lighthouse, something that gave her an idea.

A fife and a drum.

The soldiers had taught Rebecca and her sister a few songs over the summer. Now Rebecca thought they could use one of them to fool the British. "Keep out of sight," she warned her sister. "If they see us, they'll laugh us to scorn." The two girls hid out behind a dune and played "Yankee Doodle" for all it was worth.

The British heard the all-too-familiar tune wafting over the water. It could mean only one thing: American soldiers were gathering to repel their attack. A signal pennant was hoisted, and the raiding party aborted their mission.

Scituate was saved from attack by Rebecca and Abigail Bates, forever known to their town as An American Army of Two.

Rebecca Bates lived to a great old age and told many people of the day she saved Scituate. She and her sister even signed affidavits swearing to their story.

The Greatest Presidential Stories Never Told by *Rick Beyer*

Weekly Market Commentary September 7, 2021

The Markets

Stagflation isn't trending, but it was mentioned in quite a few headlines last week.

Stagflation is a portmanteau of 'stagnation' and 'inflation.' It occurs when a country experiences slow economic growth along with high inflation and high unemployment. In the United States:

- **Economic growth** was strong during the second quarter; 6.5 percent year-over-year, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis. However, some forecasts for third quarter's economic growth have been revised downward. Economists at one large investment bank lowered their estimate from 9 percent to 5.5 percent, reported Lindsay Dunsmuir of *Reuters*.
- **Inflation** is the rise in prices over time. The Federal Reserve prefers to measure the rise by looking at median Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) inflation. Median PCE was up 0.29 percent from June to July 2021, and up 2.2 percent over the past 12 months. The Federal Reserve's target for inflation is 2 percent.
- **Employment** showed a solid increase in August, although the gains were less robust than many expected. Unemployment ticked lower (5.2 percent), the labor force participation rate remained unchanged (61.7 percent), and average hourly earnings ticked higher (\$30.73).

The culprit behind slowing growth, rising prices and recent unemployment levels is COVID-19. The spread of the Delta variant created a new wave of parts and labor shortages. Demand for goods is rising as many people appear to be less concerned about the virus. Shortages of goods coupled with high demand for those goods have pushed prices higher.

The Economist reported that the Delta variant, "...looks like a stagflationary force that is sapping growth less dramatically [than the original COVID-19 strain] but firing up inflation. Delta is weighing on consumer spending in the rich world but not causing a collapse. In countries with lots of vaccines, cases are no longer doing as much to stop consumers from moving around."

Last week, the Dow Jones Industrial Average finished lower, while the Standard & Poor's 500 Index and the Nasdaq Composite moved higher. The yield on 10-year Treasuries ticked higher during the week.

Data as of 9/3/21	1-Week	Y-T-D	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	0.6%	20.8%	31.27%	16.1%	15.7%	14.6%
Dow Jones Global ex-U.S. Index	2.3	9.7	25.3	7.9	7.5	5.1
10-year Treasury Note (yield only)	1.3	NA	0.8	2.9	1.6	2.3
Gold (per ounce)	1.4	-3.4	-6.0	15.0	6.6	-0.4
Bloomberg Commodity Index	0.8	24.4	34.3	5.3	3.1	-4.9

S&P 500, Dow Jones Global ex-US, Gold, Bloomberg Commodity Index returns exclude reinvested dividends (gold does not pay a dividend) and the three-, five-, and 10-year returns are annualized; and the 10-year Treasury Note is simply the yield at the close of the day on each of the historical time periods.

Sources: Yahoo! Finance; MarketWatch; djindexes.com; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; London Bullion Market Association.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested into directly. N/A means not applicable.

WHAT DOES WAVE POWER LOOK LIKE? If your neighbor mentioned wind energy, you might picture a towering turbine planted in a field or rising offshore. If a friend talked about a solar farm they saw while on vacation in Colorado, you might picture acres of solar panels angled to catch the sun's rays. Waterpower often brings hydroelectric dams to mind.

What do you picture when asked about wave power?

Almost three-fourths of the Earth is covered by water. Tides surge and retreat. Wind blows waves across the tops of oceans and lakes. Freshwater and marine life drift on currents.

Water generates a lot of kinetic energy. "When it comes to renewable energy, waves have other resources beat in two respects. First, unlike solar, waves offer a consistent energy source regardless of time of day. Second, waves provide much greater energy density than wind due to water's heavier mass," reported Mary Beth Gallagher in *MIT News*.

Despite its potential, wave energy lags far behind in the race to develop renewable energy sources.¹¹ While diverse methods for capturing wave energy have been developed, none have become widely used. As a result, when wave power is mentioned, nothing in particular may come to mind.

That may change soon. This month, "...researchers will float a yellow platform out into the waters of the Pacific Ocean, north of the Hawai'ian isle of O'ahu. It's not just there to roll upon the waves...if all goes well, it'll turn those very waves into electricity...Wave energy could, for instance, charge up the buoys that landmark the sea. It could power the desalination plants that make seawater drinkable, potentially providing life-sustaining hydration to places like islands that need it most. It could help make aquaculture more sustainable. And it could power electric vehicles at sea," reported Rahul Rao of *Popular Science*.

Will a yellow and black cylinder bobbing in the ocean become the symbol for wave energy? Only time will tell.

Weekly Focus – Think About It

"My grandparents lived with us. And I remember watching 'Doctor Who' with my granddad on his new telly. These were the days before remote controls but my granddad, being quite a resourceful sort of chap, had fashioned his own remote control - which was a length of bamboo pole with a bit of cork that he'd glued on the

end.”

—Bill Bailey, comedian

Best Regards,



Brian Everett
CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™
CERTIFIED WEALTH STRATEGIST®
RETIREMENT INCOME CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL®



EVERETT FINANCIAL GROUP
WWW.EVERETT-FINANCIAL.COM



17950 Preston Road, Suite 770
Dallas, TX 75252
Ofc: 972-234-1807
Fax: 972-690-6530
800-644-6669

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* Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate and credit risk as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity, and redemption features.

* The Standard & Poor's 500 (S&P 500) is an unmanaged group of securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. You cannot invest directly in this index.

* All indexes referenced are unmanaged. The volatility of indexes could be materially different from that of a client's portfolio. Unmanaged index returns do not reflect fees, expenses, or sales charges. Index performance is not indicative of the performance of any investment. You cannot invest directly in an index.

* The Dow Jones Global ex-U.S. Index covers approximately 95% of the market capitalization of the 45 developed and emerging countries included in the Index.

* The 10-year Treasury Note represents debt owed by the United States Treasury to the public. Since the U.S. Government is seen as a risk-free borrower, investors use the 10-year Treasury Note as a benchmark for the long-term bond market.

* Gold represents the 3:00 p.m. (London time) gold price as reported by the London Bullion Market Association and is expressed in U.S. Dollars per fine troy ounce. The source for gold data is Federal

Reserve Bank of St. Louis (FRED), <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GOLDPMGBD228NLBM>.

* The Bloomberg Commodity Index is designed to be a highly liquid and diversified benchmark for the commodity futures market. The Index is composed of futures contracts on 19 physical commodities and was launched on July 14, 1998.

* The DJ Equity All REIT Total Return Index measures the total return performance of the equity subcategory of the Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) industry as calculated by Dow Jones.

* The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), commonly known as "The Dow," is an index representing 30 stock of companies maintained and reviewed by the editors of The Wall Street Journal.

* The NASDAQ Composite is an unmanaged index of securities traded on the NASDAQ system.

* International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors. These risks are often heightened for investments in emerging markets.

* Yahoo! Finance is the source for any reference to the performance of an index between two specific periods.

* The risk of loss in trading commodities and futures can be substantial. You should therefore carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in light of your financial condition. The high degree of leverage is often obtainable in commodity trading and can work against you as well as for you. The use of leverage can lead to large losses as well as gains.

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