



Newsletter

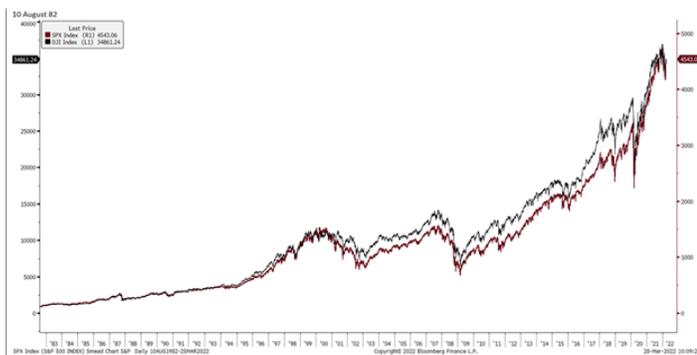
SMEAD US VALUE — 1ST QUARTER 2022 (3/31/2022)

The Twilight Zone

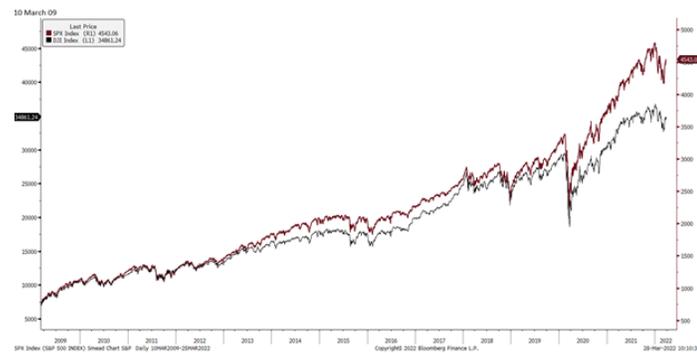
“A situation or state of mind seemingly between reality and fantasy.”

Depending on your age, the bull market in stocks started in 1982, with stocks trading at six-times earnings and the U.S. Treasury Bonds paying 15% interest, or in 2009 at the bottom of the financial crisis. Either way, the combination of the Federal Reserve Board’s liquidity and the popularity/stock market domination of technology stocks have entered us into what we will call “The Twilight Zone.”

Backward-looking returns indicate that these two periods have produced some of the most spectacular successes of the last 100 years:

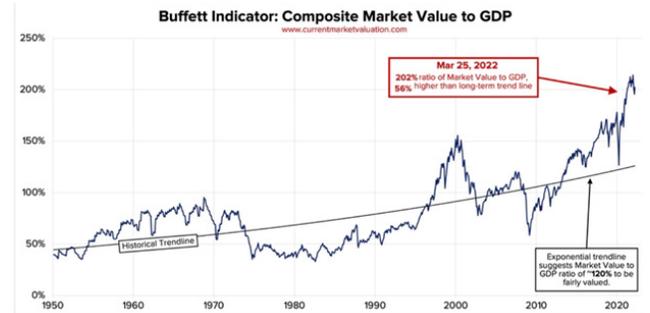


Source: Bloomberg. Data for the time period 8/10/1982 - 3/31/2022.

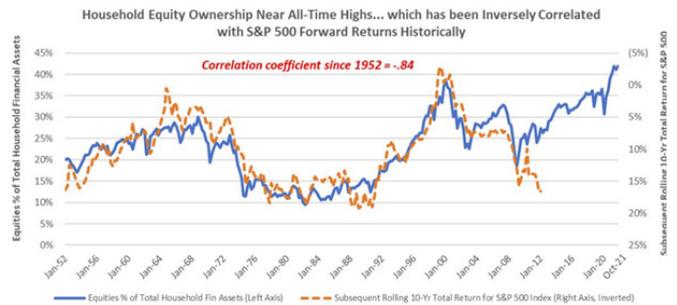


Source: Bloomberg. Data for the time period 3/10/2009 - 3/31/2022.

Where does this leave us? First, the U.S. stock market is incredibly expensive from a historical perspective as measured by Warren Buffett’s favorite measuring tool, household equity ownership and price-to-earnings (P/E) ratios.



Source: CurrentMarketValuation.com. Data from 1/1/1950 – 6/30/2020.



Source: Federal Reserve Economic Data, Bloomberg.

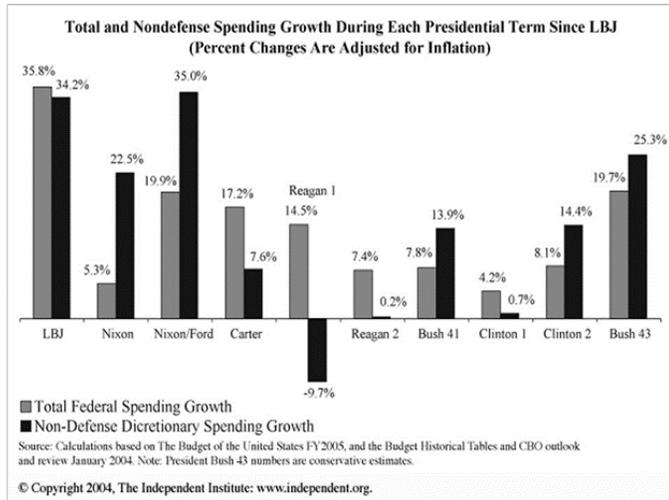
Source: Federal Reserve Data, Bloomberg. Data from 1/1/1952 – 10/31/2021.



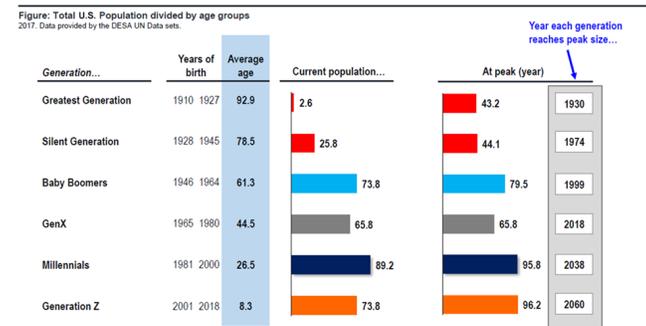
Source: Bloomberg. Data from 12/31/1999 – 12/31/2009.

None of this was a problem until the bond market began to correct and the Fed Chairman, Jerome Powell, recognized that inflation is what we call a “wolverine” and is not “transitory.” The four preconditions of the 1970s inflation were the Vietnam War, Johnson’s Great Society legislation, the size of the baby boomer demographic group on a relative basis and the Arab Oil Embargo of 1973-1974.

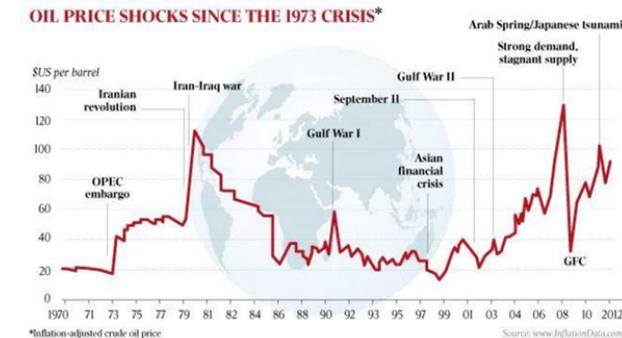
The Twilight Zone



Source: Bloomberg. Bloomberg. Data from 12/31/1928 – 12/31/1938.



Source: Fundstrat.



Source: Inflationdata.com. Data from 1/1/1970 – 12/31/2012.

As the sun is possibly setting on the great bull market of the last 40 years, we can just substitute the Pandemic War, the Trump-Biden Federal Government spending to combat the lockdowns, the size of the Millennial demographic relative to Gen X and the Arab Spring castration of U.S. oil production in 2020 to hear the “rhyme!”

Warren Buffett and Charlie Munger have said many great things in our time in the stock-picking business. Buffett has explained recently that interest rates serve as a form of “investment gravity.” He argued that low interest rates elevate stock prices and the move from 1982 to today has been more about higher stock

prices via gravity. Economic growth was much higher from 1964-1981 than it was from either 1981-1999 or 2009-2019. They also have argued the Aesop was the guy who started investment logic when he said, “A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.”

We are in The Twilight Zone of this bull market because the bond market is dragging the P/E ratios of “two in the bush” companies down. The chart below shows how dominant the “two in the bush” stocks were in the S&P 500 Index:



Data from 1/1980-6/2021 | Source: GMO, Compustat

Source: GMO, Compustat. Data from 1/1980 – 6/2021.

We are also in the Twilight Zone with the world’s largest capitalization companies. At the end of each decade, here were the ten largest, including how they did over the next ten years:

Rank	1980		1990		2000		2010		2020	
	Company	10-Yr Fwd Return	Company	10-Yr Fwd Return	Company	10-Yr Fwd Return	Company	10-Yr Fwd Return	Company	10-Yr Fwd Return
1	IBM	10%	Nippon Telegraph & Bank of Tokyo	-1%	Microsoft	5%	PetroChina	-10%	Apple	?
2	AT&T	16%	Mitsubishi Industrial Bank of Japan (1)	-12%	General Electric	-6%	Exxon Mobil	-2%	Saudi Aramco	?
3	Exxon	18%	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking	-5%	NTT DoCoMo	-8%	Microsoft	26%	Microsoft	?
4	Standard Oil	10%	Toyota Motors	10%	Clisco	-6%	ICBC	4%	Amazon	?
5	Schlumberger	0%	Fuji Bank (1)	-10%	Walmart	2%	Walmart	13%	Alphabet	?
6	Shell	16%	Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank (1)	-8%	Intel	-2%	China Construction	4%	Facebook	?
7	Mobil	11%	Exxon	17%	Nippon Telegraph & Exxon Mobile	8%	BHP Billiton	3%	Tencent	?
8	Atlantic Richfield	13%	Deutsche Telekom	-7%	IBM	14%	HSBC	-1%	Tesla	?
9	General Electric	18%	Exxon	17%	UFJ Bank	-8%	Petrobras	1%	Alibaba	?
10	Kodak	8%	Deutsche Telekom	-7%	Exxon	17%	Apple	30%	Berkshire Hathaway	?
	Top 10 S&P 500	12%	Top 10 S&P 500	14%	Top 10 S&P 500	17%	Top 10 S&P 500	1%	Top 10 S&P 500	14%

Source: @CharlieBielio, Bloomberg. (1) Return for Industrial Bank of Japan, Fuji Bank and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank is 12/31/1990 to 9/21/2000 (on 9/21/2000, these three banks merged to create Mizuho Financial Group).

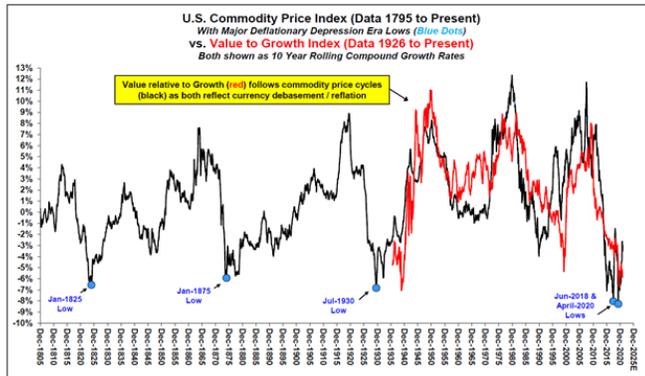
Despite having Buffett’s gravitational tailwind behind their P/E ratios, these lists underperformed the index four out of four times and lost money over the following ten years 50% of the time. Are those odds that you want stacked against you going forward?

Now that you understand what investments are in the twilight of their bull market, let’s talk about what investments do well when bond rates rise, and inflation expectations get intertwined with stock market capitalizations. In other words, what investments could be just seeing the sunrise.

Commodities started a bull market in mid-2020 that we believe may have legs for at least a decade. Oil stocks were at the core of

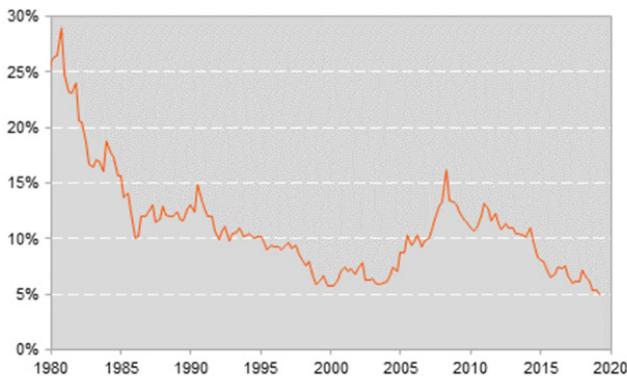
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the inflationary momentum popularity in the 1970s and dwarfed the representation in the S&P 500 Index when inflation mattered the most in 1981:



Source: Warren & Pearson Commodity Index (10-yr. CAGR starts 1795-1925), equal-wtd (1/3rd ea.) PPI Energy, PPI Farm Products, & PPI Metals (Ferrous & Non-Ferrous, excl. precious metals) (1926-1984), Refinitiv Equal Weight (CCI) Index (1926-1984), and Refinitiv Core Commodity CRB Index Excess Return (CRR) Index (1926-1984). Bloomberg, Value vs. Growth links Fama-French (Dartmouth/Tuck noted, details here), data basis from 1926-77 and the Russell 1000 Total Return Index: 1978 to present.

S&P 500 Energy Sector Weighting (%)



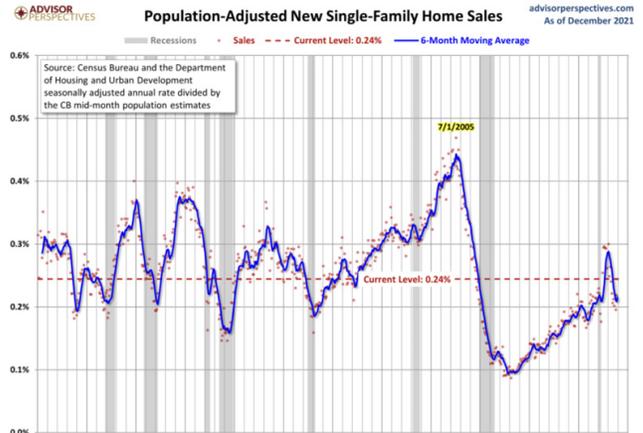
Energy sector share of the S&P 500 index by quarter from 1979 to 2019. Source: PKVarioer

Our oil stocks, Occidental Petroleum (OXY) and Continental Resources (CLR), are lagging way behind the prevailing oil prices compared to 2014:



Source: Bloomberg. Data for the time period 3/31/2021 - 3/31/2022.

Houses are under-built, and we believe our home builders (DHI, LEN and NVR) have scale and very strong balance sheets to meet the economic need:



Source: Advisor Perspectives. Data for the time period 1/1/1963 - 3/31/2022.

REIT Class “A” malls get inflationary rent expansion via revenue sharing above base minimum rent and were good inflation beneficiaries in the 1970s.



Source: Bloomberg. Data for the time period 1/1/1970 - 9/29/1981.

Therefore, the question for investors is, do you want to squeeze blood out of a “Twilight Zone” turnip in the S&P 500 Index? Do you want to pick for a needle in the haystack among the vast cadre of growth stock investment choices? Or do you want to enjoy the potential sunrise stage in stocks that have historically gained popularity as investors chase “the bird in the hand” in more inflationary times?

Fear stock market failure!

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The recent growth in the stock market has helped to produce short-term returns for some asset classes that are not typical and may not continue in the future. Margin of safety is the difference between the intrinsic value of a stock and its market price. The price-earnings ratio (P/E Ratio or P/E Multiple) measures a company's current share price relative to its per-share earnings. Alpha is a measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. Beta is a measure of the volatility of a security or a portfolio in comparison to the market. Growth investing is focused on the growth of an investor's capital. Leverage is using borrowed money to increase the potential return of an investment. Momentum is the rate of acceleration of a security's price or volume. The earnings yield refers to the earnings per share for the most recent 12-month period divided by the current market price per share. Profit margin is calculated by dividing net profits by net sales. Quality is assessed based on soft (e.g. management credibility) and hard criteria (e.g. balance sheet stability). Value is an investment tactic where stocks are selected which appear to trade for less than their intrinsic values. The dividend yield is the ratio of a company's annual dividend compared to its share price.

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