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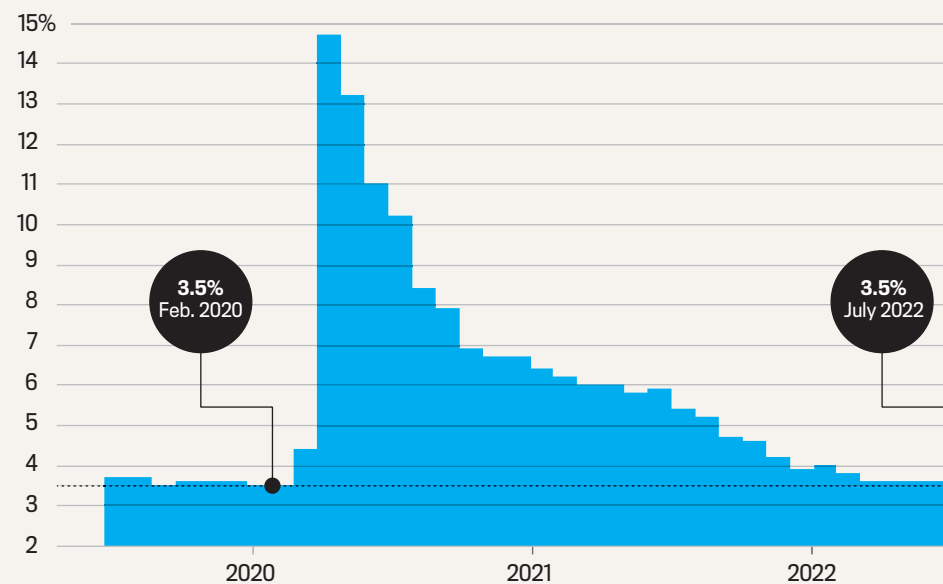
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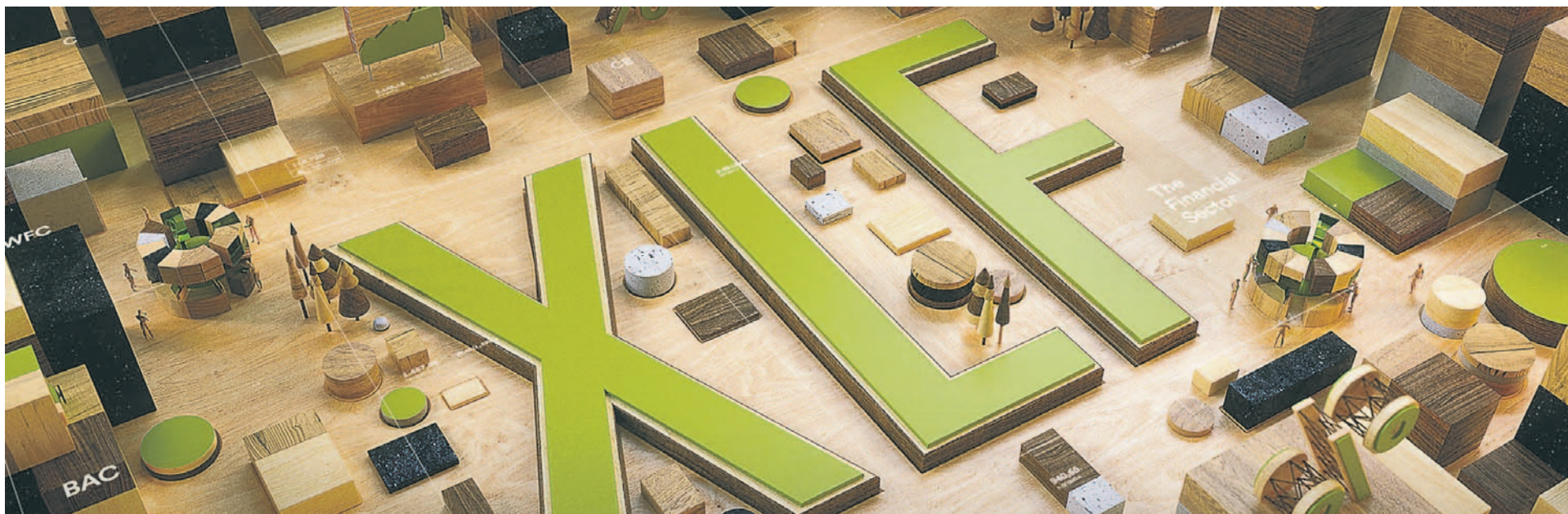
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S&P Global	SPGI	3.53%
Morgan Stanley	MS	3.19%
Goldman Sachs	GS	3.09%
Charles Schwab	SCHW	2.81%
Citigroup	C	2.72%
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UP & DOWN WALL STREET

Corporations have been rushing bond offerings to market, assuming credit will only become costlier. That's **not what happens in a recession.**

Job Boom Belies Idea Of a Recession, Boosts Pressure for Rate Hikes

What happened to that "R word," recession? The latest data make the notion that

the U.S. economy is contracting risible. The numbers also reinforce the message from an array of Federal Reserve officials this past week: We will not relent in the battle against inflation.

News on Friday that nonfarm payrolls rose by 528,000 in July, more than twice economists' forecasts, on top of upwardly revised job gains in the two preceding months, rendered suggestions of a downturn, well, rather ridiculous. The latest jump means payrolls also have recovered the five million jobs lost during the worst of the pandemic.

The unemployment rate, which is derived from a separate survey of households, fell by 0.1 of a percentage point, back to the pre-Covid low of 3.5%, hit in early 2020. Part of that reflected a dip in the labor-force participation rate, although that was because of "jumpy" teenagers, according to J.P. Morgan's chief U.S. economist, Michael Feroli. And the U6 "underemployment" rate—which reflects, among others, people out of the labor force who would accept a job and those working part-time but who want a full-time gig—held at 6.7%, a record low stretching back to the series' inception in 1994, he adds in a client note.

The jobs report followed a parade of Fed speakers with a single message: The markets shouldn't anticipate a retreat by the central bank until it reins in inflation. A couple of regional Fed



By *Randall W. Forsyth*

presidents, including Loretta Mester of Cleveland and James Bullard of St. Louis, suggested that the central bank's key federal-funds target should be lifted as high as 4% eventually, well above the recently raised level of 2.25% to 2.50%, and higher than the 3.50% to 3.75% peak priced in the fed-funds futures market by year end, according to the CME FedWatch site.

Treasury yields, which had previously slid on hopes of an eventual peak and drop in Fed rates, reversed to the upside. On the week, the two-year note, the coupon maturity most sensitive to rate expectations, jumped 35 basis points, to 3.248%, while the benchmark 10-year yield rose 20 basis points, to 2.838%. This inversion of the yield curve, with the two-year 41 basis points

above the 10-year, is the popular harbinger of recession. But the Fed's preferred yield curve gauge, the three-month versus 10-year yield, remains positive by 35 basis points, although that spread has shrunk sharply. (A basis point is 1/100th of a percentage point.)

The slide in yields from their mid-June highs has been a major propellant in stocks' advance since then.

Looking ahead, the Fed's focus will be on inflation readings, most particularly the July consumer price index, slated for release on Wednesday. Forecasts call for a rise of just 0.2%, largely owing to the slide in retail gasoline prices, after June's 1.3%. That would trim the year-over-year rise to 8.7%, below the previous month's headline-grabbing 9.1%. But excluding food and energy, the core CPI is forecast to be up 0.5% in the month and 6.0% from the year-earlier level, as the underlying rise in housing costs remains robust.

Given the continued inflation pressures and the Fed's vow to counter them, chief financial officers took advantage of the summer dip in long-term interest rates to bring some \$56 billion of bond issues to market in the week through Thursday. That included technology megacaps **Apple** (ticker: AAPL), a frequent borrower despite its huge cash hoard, and **Meta Platforms** (META), the Facebook owner making

its first foray into the public debt markets. Proceeds from the offerings are earmarked for general corporate purposes, including stock repurchases.

The bond offerings came just before share buybacks were targeted by climate and healthcare legislation agreed to by the Democratic Senate leadership this past week.

Corporate finance officials have a history of propitiously timed financings. Regardless of future tax implications, their rush to borrow suggests they think credit will only become dearer. That isn't what happens in a recession.

For some of us of a certain age, an event from four decades ago often is recalled more vividly than what happened four weeks or even four days ago. Such is the case with Aug. 17, 1982. It arguably marked the birth of the great bull market in stocks, which stretched into the next century.

The catalyst came from a dramatic reversal by Henry Kaufman, then the chief economist of Salomon Brothers, perhaps the most powerful bond dealer at a time when interest rates had soared to previously unimaginable levels. Known as Dr. Doom for his influential and prescient forecasts of rising inflation and bond yields during the 1970s, Kaufman's shift from making doleful predictions set off a bullish stampede.

When *Barron's* caught up with him by phone this past week, the nonagenarian sounded as sharp as ever, recalling the markets and policies of the past and contrasting them with those of the present with equal candor.

As for 1982, Kaufman said he made his bullish call after assessing the changes in the economic and market environment during a trip to Europe. Interest rates had peaked the previous October, when long-term U.S. Treasury yields hit 15%. Inflation was abating, and credit demand was slowing, while the economy remained in a recession, the second of the back-to-back downturns of the early 1980s.

Inflation remained high, however, and he characterized monetary policy at the time as "relatively tight," which might strike current observers as un-



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Up & Down Wall Street (continued)

derstatements. The consumer price index had receded from its double-digit peak to about 7%. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy, was running at 8.5%.

But the Federal Reserve's policies, which then aimed to control the money supply rather than interest rates, still resulted in a federal-funds rate well into the double digits, although it was in a downtrend from the midteens earlier that spring. Cracks also had begun to appear in the financial system, first with the failure of an obscure government securities dealer in May, then with a Mexican debt crisis in August.

Kaufman's reversal—which he chronicled in his book *The Day the Markets Roared*, published last year—touched off dramatic rallies in bonds and stocks, which he attributed to the markets having been accustomed to his previously long-held bearish views. It's hard to describe how stunning his changed opinion was then, long before the internet or even financial TV channels. It also was a time when the Fed sought to obscure its policy intentions rather than guide the markets.

But the contrasts between then and now are even more fundamental. Real interest rates today are deeply negative, far below the inflation rate, Kaufman observes. That's whether measured by the 9.1% year-over-year rise in the CPI or, most charitably, the 4.8% increase in the core personal consumption deflator, the Fed's favored gauge.

Beyond that, the central bank's approach is starkly different, Kaufman observes. The current monetary authorities prefer to deal incrementally, as opposed to the bold action taken by the Volcker Fed, starting in 1979. In particular, today's Fed didn't act swiftly to reduce liquidity by shrinking its balance sheet. Instead, it continued to buy Treasury and agency mortgage-backed securities when inflationary pressures were building last year, notably in the housing market.

"Today, you have a man of much milder behavior who is not an aggressive mover on monetary policy," Kaufman says, referring to Fed Chairman Jerome Powell.

The character of the policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee also has become less confrontational, with few dissents, he further notes, in contrast to the disagreements seen during the chairmanships of Paul Volcker and his successor, Alan Greenspan. Kaufman also speculates about the influence of Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen, Powell's predecessor as Fed leader. Trained as a labor economist, she is more predisposed to an easier policy to support jobs than to a tougher one to curb

inflation, he says.

All of which leaves the markets in a rather different place than where they were four decades ago. Then, the economy had already gone through the monetary wringer and two recessions to get inflation down below 4%. In contrast, the Fed has only begun to lift interest rates, to just 2.25%-2.50% for its fed-funds target from near zero as recently as this past March, when it was still expanding its balance sheet to inject liquidity.

Even relatively hawkish officials suggest that the policy rate could rise to 4% in 2023, which would put it not far above their end-2023 expectation of 2.6% for the core PCE deflator (with only a minor uptick in unemployment, to 3.9%, by then), according to the FOMC's most recent Summary of Economic Projections.

Kaufman expresses little confidence that the central bank will quickly get back to its previous 2% inflation target. Instead, he suggests, the monetary authorities may equivocate before reaching that goal. In other words, if 1982 was the beginning of the end of the inflation fight, we're not even at the Churchillian end of the beginning now.

How, then, to explain Treasury bond yields under 3%, with the trailing 12-month CPI over 9%? Kaufman attributes this to feelings that the impacts of high oil prices and the war in Ukraine could resolve themselves.

He also points to the short-term mindset of institutional investors. They have a trading orientation based on what he calls the illusion of the high degree of marketability of their holdings when they want to sell. That assumption was sorely tested during the pandemic-precipitated upheavals of March 2020. Furthermore, he adds, credit quality has deteriorated during the market cycles of the past decades.

That said, Kaufman says it is clear the U.S. will emerge first from the effects of the pandemic and stands in much better stead than Europe or Asia.

So, what are readers to do with their portfolios? Kaufman demurs, pleading that he lacks acute knowledge when it comes to equities. As for fixed-income investments, he says if you have to buy bonds, he prefers municipals, which offer tax-free yields higher than taxable counterparts, provided you do the requisite credit analysis.

Forty years on, Kaufman may no longer be Dr. Doom, but he still retains his characteristic caution. **B**

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STREETWISE

Cellphones are also making their way into younger hands. Last year, **43% of 8- to 12-year-olds had their own handsets**, up from 24% in 2015.

Wireless Is in Growth Mode. Here's How the Spoils Get Divided.

I can't find proof that America's pets are learning to text and tweet. Yet the nation is somehow gaining wireless accounts faster than people.

During the second quarter, there were 2.22 million "postpaid net adds," a smidgen shy of the record set a year ago. Postpaid accounts come with regular monthly bills and make up three-quarters of the market. Net adds are new subscriptions minus canceled ones. The growth works out to 3.9% year over year. More than two-thirds of it was captured directly by telecoms, and the rest came from so-called mobile virtual network operators, including cable companies that pay telecoms for the right to sell piggyback service on their networks.

We're 35 years past Gordon Gekko calling shots from the beach on his brick phone in *Wall Street*. Mainstream adoption was arguably reached roughly seven years later, when I bought history's least necessary Motorola MicroTAC to go with my suspenders and briefcase in what was technically a stockbroker trainee job, but is probably more accurately described as investment cosplay. If even a Nobody McNo-Clients had a cellphone way back then, where are all of these new accounts coming from now?

One source is customers who used to prepay for minutes signing on for postpaid plans, because even though they're pricier, they've become better deals, says Goldman Sachs telecom analyst Brett Feldman. Carriers have gone back to offering big handset subsidies for sign-ups. Many plans offer unlimited data, hot-spot access, and



By Jack Hough

freebies—**T-Mobile US** (ticker: TMUS) throws in a Netflix subscription with all but its most basic service tiers.

Cellphones are also making their way into younger hands. Last year, 43% of 8- to 12-year-olds had their own handsets, up from 24% in 2015, according to Common Sense Media. Asked why, most parents say they want to be able to get in touch if needed, Pew Research says.

The industry is headed for hefty cash flows, but some players are grabbing more growth than others. **Verizon Communications** (VZ) has been a notable laggard. Its share of postpaid-phone gross adds recently dipped below 29%, versus closer to 32% during the same period three years ago. And churn, the rate of customer defections, has ticked up from prepandemic levels.

Blame something called midband spectrum, and maybe the "Can you hear me now?" guy. For much of the past two decades, Verizon was seen as the nation's network leader, so customers were willing to pay premium prices for its service. Starting in 2002, the company ran commercials featuring

actor Paul Marcarelli as the Verizon test guy, popping out of a manhole or plodding through a swamp, phone to ear, saying, "Can you hear me now? Good."

In the commercials, Verizon made a prominent display of its coverage maps. Customers learned to look at the maps to decide which carrier to go with. Marcarelli defected to Sprint in 2016. "Hi, it's Paul," he made a point of starting his Sprint commercials with, so as not to be accused of taking his test-guy character with him. Sprint at the time had loads of wireless capacity in the 1-gigahertz to 5-gigahertz frequency range, or midband, which is the part that makes today's 5G phone service fast, but the company didn't have the financial firepower to put its holdings to full use. That changed when it merged with T-Mobile two years ago.

Suddenly Verizon is playing from behind on network quality, and customers are still looking at those maps. T-Mobile's technology lead is by no means insurmountable. Verizon dropped more than \$50 billion at a government spectrum auction last year, doubling its midband resources. By the end of next year, it will have deployed this new spectrum and likely closed the coverage gap with T-Mobile.

Convincing customers is another matter. It comes down to mass times velocity. "These large wireless carriers tend to be like battleships, which is to say it's hard to turn their direction quickly," says Feldman. "When things are going well, that momentum tends to carry through for a sustained period of time. But when that momentum begins to slow, it can be difficult for them to turn the businesses around."

For now, Verizon is likely to use big

handset subsidies to gain new subscribers and keep existing ones from leaving. That's good news, potentially, for out-of-contract phone shoppers. But it could weigh on profit margins for a while. Shares at least sell cheaply, at less than 12 times this year's prospective free cash flow.

Feldman rates Verizon at Neutral, but he's bullish on **AT&T** (T) and T-Mobile, for different reasons. T-Mobile is the industry's best grower. Its new network advantage will allow it to go after customer groups where it and the former Sprint were both relatively weak, like businesses and rural consumers. And there are costs to cut and plenty of free cash to unlock. Shares trade at a premium valuation for now of 22 times this year's estimated free cash flow, but the company could double its free cash flow over the next two years. Management has committed to spending \$60 billion to retire shares between 2023 and 2025, or one-third of the current stock market value.

AT&T is more of a deep-value leap of faith. The company has cut its dividend and sold its way out of show business, which should free up plenty of money to spend on better 5G. Shares go for 10 times free cash flow, and even the newly trimmed dividend still makes for a yield of over 6%.

Verizon and T-Mobile have lately shown excellent growth in something called fixed wireless, which is where customers install cellular broadband gadgets in their homes as an alternative to cable broadband. T-Mobile signed up 560,000 customers there last quarter, and Verizon, 250,000. Together, those numbers made up all of the growth in broadband.

Feldman reckons many of those customers had limited and low-quality home broadband alternatives, like DSL. The question from here is how well 5G networks will keep up with early growth in home broadband usage, and whether they can evolve to give cable companies and their zippy fiber broadband more competition. If so, future commercial work for Marcarelli could take him out of the swamp and into the family room. **B**

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Barron's Streetwise

In a weekly podcast by *Barron's*, columnist Jack Hough looks at the companies, people, and trends you should be watching. This is Wall Street like you've never heard before. Subscribe to Barron's Streetwise on Spotify, Apple Podcasts, or your favorite listening app.

REVIEW

32,803.47

Dow Industrials: -41.66

485.74

Dow Global Index: +1.52

2.84%

10-year Treasury Note: +0.20



IDENTITY SOFTWARE WARMS UP

Ping and Peers Pop on Buyout

Enterprise-software stocks have been beleaguered of late. But depressed valuations lure bargain-conscious private-equity buyers. On Wednesday, **Ping Identity**, which sells identity-security software, announced a deal to be acquired by Thoma Bravo for \$28.50 a share, or \$2.8 billion. Ping went public at \$15 a share in September 2019 and sold for an eye-popping 63% premium to Tuesday's closing price.

Thoma Bravo has been a busy shopper. In June, the firm bought Anaplan for \$10.4 billion in cash; in May, it paid \$2.6 billion for payments-tech company Bottomline Technologies; and in April, it agreed to buy **SailPoint Technologies**, which also sells identity software, for \$6.9 billion. BTIG Holdings analyst Gray Powell notes that Thoma Bravo is paying about 6.5 times expected 2023 sales. **Okta**, a Ping rival, trades for 6.8 times, while **ForgeRock**, another peer, for 5.8. The SailPoint deal, Powell adds, was priced at just over 10 times 2023 sales.

Powell says Ping's term-license business model "has consistently created confusion in results and causes a higher degree of headline risk," which leads him to believe no other bidder will emerge. Raymond James analyst Adam Tindle sees synergies between Ping and Thoma Bravo's pending SailPoint deal.

The Ping deal had collateral effects: Okta, a pandemic darling that has struggled, rose 7.8% to \$105.52, while ForgeRock, which went public in 2021 at \$25 a share, jumped 8.8% to \$23.65. By Friday, Ping shares traded just under the deal price at \$27.92. Okta is still down 53% for the year, and ForgeRock is off 11%. —Eric J. Savitz

THE NUMBERS

39.7%

Decline in sales of China's top 100 property developers in July.

\$39 B

Outflows from emerging market stocks over the past five months, the longest loss streak since records began in 2005.

20%

Year-over-year rise in S&P 500 capital expenditures in the second quarter, outpacing share buybacks.

9.3%

Net swing of inflows to growth stocks in July, a record. Growth stocks are still trailing value by \$74 billion since Covid hit.

To get Numbers by Barron's daily, sign up wherever you listen to podcasts or at [Barrons.com/podcasts](https://www.barrons.com/podcasts)

Your Basic Draw

Stocks wavered over Taiwan tensions, fell after Federal Reserve officials reiterated hawkish sentiments, then rose on earnings. New jobless claims came in at 260,000, as expected; new jobs were a blowout, at 528,000. On the week, the Dow industrials were off 0.13% to 32,803.47; the S&P 500 edged up 0.36% to 4145.19; and the Nasdaq Composite rose 2.15% to 12,657.55.

The Earnings Beat

As a busy earnings week began, Goldman Sachs said 52% of companies had beaten, above expectations but below the last five quarters. **Devon Energy** led the shale-energy crowd with soaring profits and revenue. Big-oil **BP** posted its best profits in 14 years. **KKR** took a loss, blaming market volatility. **Robinhood Markets** lost \$295 million and cut its workforce by 23%, and **Airbnb** missed. **Starbucks** and **CVS Health** beat, **Uber Technologies** reported its first positive quarterly cash flow, and **Moderna** and **PayPal** beat and stocks rallied.

Pelosi in Taiwan

House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and a delegation of lawmakers visited Taiwan, despite rising tensions over the trip between the U.S. and China. After Pelosi left Taipei, China began live-fire drills off the coast, boycotted some Taiwanese products, and halted military and climate talks. Separately, a U.S. drone strike killed al-Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri, 71, on a balcony in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Senate in Action

The Senate passed a bill it had rejected a week earlier providing funds for Afghan war veterans exposed to burn pits. Democrats dropped a curb on carried interest in the tax and climate bill to get Arizona Sen. Kyrsten Sinema's backing. And Kansas voters defeated a referendum to ban abortion in the state.

Getting the Grain Out

A ship carrying 26,000 tons of corn left Odessa for Lebanon—the first in a deal with Russia over grain shipments. Ukraine pressed its counteroffensive against Kherson as Russia continued

HE SAID

"We believe that the risk-reward for equities is looking more attractive as we move through the second half."

J.P. Morgan chief global strategist Marko Kolanovic, arguing that much of the bad news in economic data has already been priced into stocks.



to prepare to annex the region. A Russian court sentenced WNBA star Brittney Griner to nine years on drug charges.

Annals of Deal Making

The Justice Department tried to block two deals in separate trials at the same Washington, D.C., courthouse: the \$2.2 billion merger of Bertelsmann's Penguin Random House and **Paramount Global's** Simon & Schuster, and **UnitedHealth Group's** \$8 billion deal for **Change Healthcare**...**Global Payments** said it would acquire **EVO Payments** for an enterprise value of \$4 billion...**Toronto Dominion Bank** agreed to acquire investment bank **Cowen** for \$1 billion...The Wall Street Journal reported cosmetic giant **Estée Lauder** was in talks to buy luxury brand Tom Ford...An **Apollo Global Management**-led group agreed to buy airfreight company **Atlas Air Worldwide** for \$3.2 billion...Thoma Bravo said it was taking **Ping Identity** private for \$2.8 billion...**Amazon.com** said it was vacuuming up **iRobot** for \$1.65 billion.

PREVIEW

Thursday The BLS releases the producer price index for July. Consensus estimate is for a 10.4% year-over-year increase, less than June's 11.3%. The core PPI, which excludes food and energy prices, is expected to rise 7.7%, down from 8.2%.

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LOW RATES, HIGH INFLATION

Bank Savings Get Squeezed

If you're annoyed at your bank, join the crowd. Banks are awash in pandemic deposits—your money—and raising lending rates (including mortgages) as the Federal Reserve raises rates. But yields on the average big-bank savings account are at a barely visible 0.13%, providing scant protection against rising inflation.

Here's the reality of deposits. Banks raise yields to attract deposits—they have little direct relation to, say, federal-funds rates. Banks make money by lending, and profits swell as rates rise and deposit yields hug the ground. Right now, big banks have no incentive to raise deposit rates.

There are caveats. Some banks may give you a marginally higher rate for a bigger deposit. Once the Fed stops raising, depository yields often rise for two or three quarters, says David Konrad, managing director of equity research at Keefe, Bruyette & Woods: "The banks get the benefit of the lag early on, but the consumer kind of catches up at the back end."

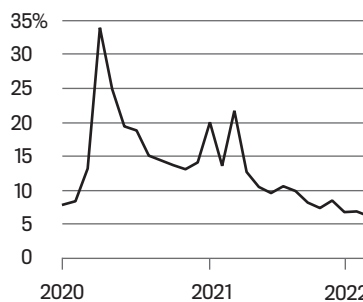
What can you do? Online-only banks, with lower overheads than conventional banks, offer yields of 1.5% and 2%. Online competition is sharp, and they've raised rates recently. Online-only banks include established names, such as Ally and **Goldman Sachs'** Marcus, and neobanks like Chime Financial, a fintech. Online-only banks tend to offer higher rates than neobanks. Both have FDIC insurance.

If you can tolerate tying your money up for a few months to five years or more, there are always certificates of deposits. Here, too, you'll score higher rates online versus at bricks-and-mortar banks. Marcus is offering 2.3% for a one-year online CD, 3.2% for a five-year. That's better, but it still can't beat inflation. —Elizabeth O'Brien

Cache of Cash

U.S. savings exploded during Covid lockdowns, pouring into bank deposits.

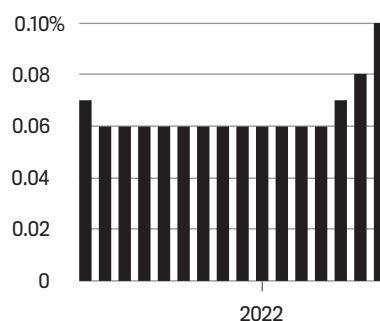
Average Savings Rate, Jan. 2020–March 2022



Near Zero

As bank deposits swelled, deposit rates didn't budge, and only edged up after the Fed raised rates.

Monthly Average Savings Account Interest Rates, April 2021–July 2022



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; FDIC

Monday 8/8

American International Group, Barrick Gold, BioNTech, Dominion Energy, International Flavors & Fragrances, Take-Two Interactive Software, and Tyson Foods report earnings.

Tuesday 8/9

Coinbase Global, Emerson Electric, Norwegian Cruise Line Holdings, Ralph Lauren, Sysco, TransDigm Group, and Welltower announce quarterly results.

Nielsen Holdings convenes a special shareholder meeting to seek approval to be acquired by a private-equity consortium led by Elliott Investment Management. The proposed deal values the TV-ratings firm at \$16 billion, including debt.

The National Federation of Independent Business releases its Small Business Optimism Index for July. Consensus estimate is for a 89 reading, slightly less than June's 89.5, which is the lowest reading since early 2013. Small-business owners expecting better business conditions over the next six months were at a net negative 61% in June, the lowest level recorded in the 48-year history of the survey.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports preliminary employee compensation and productivity data for the second quarter. Unit labor costs are expected to increase at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 6.7%, while productivity is seen declining 4.1%. This compares with a 12.6% jump and 7.3% decrease, respectively, in the first quarter.

Wednesday 8/10

Walt Disney releases fiscal-third quarter 2022 results.

The BLS releases the consumer price index for July. Economists forecast a 8.7% year-over-year rise, com-

pared with a 9.1% jump in June. The core CPI, which excludes volatile food and energy prices, is seen increasing 6.1%, versus a 5.9% gain previously. The 9.1% reading was the highest since 1981, while the core CPI is off slightly from the recent peak of 6.5% in March. The S&P 500 index jumped 9.1% in July, its best month since November 2020, in anticipation of a less hawkish Federal Reserve on the assumption that inflation has peaked.

Thursday 8/11

Brookfield Asset Management, Cardinal Health, Illumina, ResMed, and Rivian Automotive hold conference calls to discuss quarterly results.

Friday 8/12

Broadridge Financial Solutions reports earnings.

The University of Michigan releases its Consumer Sentiment Index for August. The consensus call is for a 53 reading, slightly more than July's 51.5. The index is near its record low, as inflation remains top of mind for consumers.

Coming Earnings

	Consensus Estimate	Year ago
M		
Cabot (Q3)	\$1.54	\$1.35
Dominion Energy (Q2)	0.75	0.76
Marriott Vacations Worldwide (Q2)	2.27	0.85
News Corp (Q4)	0.09	0.16
Take-Two Interactive (Q1)	0.88	1.01

More Earnings on Page 59.

Consensus Estimate

Day	Consensus Est	Last Period	
T	Q2 Productivity	-3.2%	-7.3%
W	July CPI	0.2%	1.3%
	June Wholesale Inventories	1.9%	1.9%
	July Treasury Budget	-\$163.5 bil	-\$88.8 bil
TH	July PPI	0.30%	1.1%
	July Michigan Sentiment - f	53.0	51.5

Unless otherwise indicated, times are Eastern. a-Advanced; f-Final; p-Preliminary; r-Revised Source: FactSet

For more information about coming economic reports - and what they mean - go to Barron's free Economic Calendar at www.barrons.com

Blackstone's Real Estate Behemoth

The Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust boasts strong returns over the past five years, but some of its publicly traded real estate investment trust rivals now look like better bets



BY ANDREW BARY

Blackstone Group is the world's largest manager of alternative assets such as private equity and real estate. It is also a leader in one of the industry's biggest initiatives—attracting retail investors.

By many measures, the company's flagship retail product, Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust, is a success. Known as Breit, it has mushroomed in value to \$116 billion since its inception in 2017 and become one of the largest buyers of real estate in

the country.

Blackstone (ticker: BX) describes Breit as an “institutional-quality real estate platform that brings private real estate to income-focused investors.” Now one of the largest U.S. real estate investment trusts, Breit owns nearly 5,000 properties, mostly multifamily dwellings and warehouses, as well as the real estate assets of Las Vegas hotels/casinos including the Bellagio and MGM Grand.

Though not publicly traded, it's sold by major brokerage firms and financial advisors, with a relatively low minimum investment of \$2,500. In just five years, Breit has become a lucrative part of Blackstone's industry-

leading real estate franchise, generating \$1.8 billion in fees last year and \$1 billion in the first six months of 2022.

That rapid growth could have a downside. There has been concern recently about Breit's outlook, including how it is valued and whether investor redemptions will increase from low levels. BofA Securities analyst Craig Siegenthaler estimated in July that net flows, or sales less redemptions, have essentially moved to “break-even” after inflows averaging \$2 billion a month for the past 18 months.

In response to analysts' questions about Breit on Blackstone's earnings conference call in July, CEO Stephen Schwarzman said that Breit and other

Blackstone offerings provide “enormous value” to investors, “who remember it and they appreciate the firm. That builds our brand. That helps us raise money.”

Recently, however, a cloudier outlook for Breit and other Blackstone retail products such as the Blackstone Private Credit Fund appears to be weighing on Blackstone stock, which at about \$102, is down 30% from its November peak.

A *Barron's* analysis of Breit suggests that investors should be cautious and instead consider publicly traded real estate investment trusts, or REITs, that look more attractive. Breit has gone up in price this year while public REITs have moved lower. Breit has relatively high fees, offers limited liquidity, and is more leveraged than comparable public companies.

Blackstone says Breit has appreciated this year because strong financial performance has more than offset the impact of higher interest rates. It says Breit has “delivered exceptional performance” for investors and is “exceptionally well positioned,” given its focus on apartments and warehouses.

Apartments are benefiting from double-digit rent increases, and warehouse demand has been strong. “These are the best fundamentals that I have seen in these two sectors in my entire career,” said Blackstone President Jonathan Gray on a recent webinar.

Breit's fees are comparable to its private institutional real estate funds, and Blackstone says Breit's leverage is modest relative to many private real estate funds.

One of Breit's big selling points, a distribution yield of roughly 4%, is above the REIT average of about 3%. But the distribution isn't fully earned based on a key REIT cash-flow measure. The distribution yields differ somewhat among its four share classes.

Breit differs from public REIT peers like **Prologis** (PLD), **Mid-America Apartment Communities** (MAA), and **AvalonBay Communities** (AVB), which can be bought and sold on public markets. Breit is the only buyer of its shares, and caps monthly redemptions at 2% of the fund's net asset value and quarterly redemptions at 5%.

Breit says its shares should be considered to have “limited liquidity and at times may be illiquid.” Breit has met all redemption requests since its inception. With inflows that have totaled about \$35 billion in the 18

Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust owns the real estate assets of Las Vegas hotels/casinos including the Bellagio, above.

Racing Ahead

Blackstone's REIT has outperformed publicly traded real estate funds over the past year.

Company / Ticker	Total Return		
	YTD	52-Week	Since Breit Inception 2017
Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust / BREIT	7.2%	24.5%	13.5%
Vanguard Real Estate / VNQ	-15.5	-6.1	6.7
Prologis / PLD	-22.2	2.8	20.4
Mid-America Apartment Communities / MAA	-20.6	-6.2	15.1
Camden Property Trust / CPT	-22.3	-6.6	12.5

Note: Returns since 2017 are annualized. Breit returns are for the Class I shares and through June 30.

Sources: Bloomberg; company reports

months ending on June 30, the fund has been on a buying spree. For instance, Breit and another Blackstone fund have a \$13 billion deal to acquire one of the largest owners of housing for college students, **American Campus Communities (ACC)**, which is expected to close in the next few days.

Breit's growth has been driven by excellent portfolio selection and ample returns. Nearly 80% of its assets are in rental apartments and industrial properties, including warehouses geared toward e-commerce, which have been the two strongest real estate sectors in recent years.

Breit's total return has averaged 13.5% a year since inception, compared with 7% for the **Vanguard Real Estate (VNQ)** an exchange-traded fund whose holdings are dominated by the largest public REITs. "It has done a terrific job picking sectors," says Dave Bragg, an analyst at Green Street, an independent real estate research firm.

Breit's value has held up amid the fallout in financial markets and in the public REIT sector this year. Breit's total return this year through June has been about 7%.

On the other hand, the Vanguard ETF had a negative 13% total return through the end of July, while comparable public REITs like Prologis, AvalonBay, and **Camden Property Trust (CPT)** are off 15% or more based on total return. Breit has suffered just three down months since its inception in January 2017.

Breit can rise while comparable public companies are falling because it tracks private real estate markets, which can move more slowly than more volatile public markets. Blackstone prices the fund monthly based on its financial performance and other factors, including interest-rate changes.

Blackstone points to the strong performance of Breit's portfolio—net operating income was up 16% in the first

half of 2022—for the positive returns this year. Public REITs also have reported good results, but their stocks have dropped due to higher interest rates and concerns about a recession.

"When public REITs trade at discounts to underlying value of their assets, it's a great buying opportunity," says Bragg of Green Street. "We don't think investors should be buying in the private markets when the public market opportunities are so great."

He calculated that the big public REITs on average were trading recently at about a 15% discount to their net asset values.

As an alternative to Breit, investors could consider well-run public alternatives such as Prologis, a leading owner of warehouses, or multifamily REITs such as AvalonBay or Mid-America Apartment Communities. *Barron's* wrote favorably on the apartment REIT sector recently.

Redemption requests by Breit investors appear to be picking up. Siegenthaler's analysis showed that sales were roughly matching redemptions. "Given that Breit generated \$9.8 billion in inflows in first-quarter 2022 (\$3 billion plus per month), the fact that its flows may have slowed to break-even was surprising and occurred earlier than we expected," he wrote. He nonetheless has a Buy rating on Blackstone and expects retail flows to Breit and other vehicles to reaccelerate in a recovery.

Blackstone noted on its recent earnings conference call that investors requested \$2.9 billion of redemptions from its retail funds including Breit during the second quarter.

Blackstone says it isn't worried. "In this period of extreme market volatility, a deceleration in fund-raising is unsurprising, but Breit net flows are still positive on the back of strong performance," the company tells *Barron's*.

Asked on the July conference call how it would handle a period of redemptions beyond redemption limits, Gray, who built the firm's real estate

empire, pointed to a "significant amount of a liquidity" at Breit. Gray himself recently invested \$50 million in the fund.

Keefe, Bruyette & Woods analyst Robert Lee wrote earlier this year that alternative managers are eager to attract "locked-up capital" from individual investors. While that is not an issue when times are good, he said, "there is a risk that in times of stress, individual investors may realize they aren't so happy with the lack of access to their capital."

Breit levies a base annual fee of 1.25% of net assets and has an incentive fee of 12.5% of the annual total return if it achieves at least a 5% return. Bragg estimates that Breit's fees are two to three times those of public REITs and funds, depending on the vehicle chosen by the investor.

Breit had a net asset value of \$68 billion—equivalent to an equity market value—and a total value including debt of \$116 billion at the end of June. Breit calculates its leverage ratio at 42%—debt divided by total value. Comparable public REITs are about half that level. The fund had \$46 billion of debt outstanding at the end of the first quarter while a comparably sized Prologis had \$18 billion.

No public REIT analysts follow Breit. It doesn't issue earnings news

releases or hold quarterly conference calls. It files quarterly 10-Qs and annual 10-Ks, but its financial statements, like those of public REITs, are complex.

REIT investors look at net income, but focus more on other measures such as funds from operations and funds available for distribution, which add back sizable depreciation expenses. The idea is that most of the depreciation is a phantom noncash expense since the underlying real estate isn't falling in value.

Breit, unlike most big public REITs, has operated in the red based on net income. It lost more than \$800 million in each of the past two years based on generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, and about \$650 million in the first six months of 2022.

For 2021, it calculated its funds available for distribution at \$1.3 billion, but that did not cover its distributions to shareholders of \$1.6 billion. About half of Breit holders reinvested their distributions last year, reducing cash outlays.

Breit's calculation of its funds available for distribution, a non-GAAP financial measure, excluded \$1.8 billion of management and incentive fees paid to Blackstone in 2021. The reason is that the payments were made in Breit shares rather than in cash. But fees are fees regardless of whether they're paid in stock or cash. Breit buys back stock paid to Blackstone, meaning Blackstone effectively gets cash. Breit includes management and incentive fees as an expense in its calculation of its GAAP net income.

The Breit distribution is nearly all a return of capital due to its losses. In contrast, most big REITs pay dividends at least partly from net income.

Blackstone says Breit's net income is depressed by greater depreciation expense relative to public REITs. That high depreciation results in a tax-advantaged distribution, benefiting investors, it says. Breit says it has fully funded the distribution from cash flow from operations, a GAAP metric that excludes the management and incentive fees, since its inception.

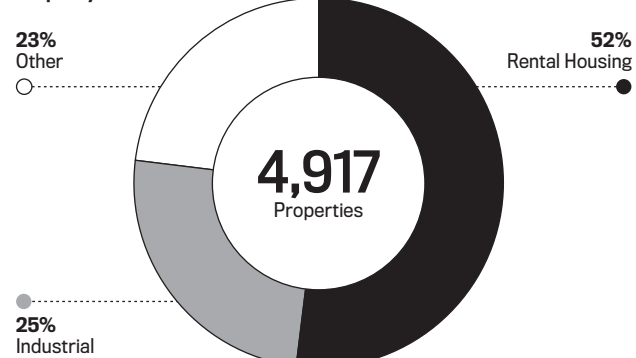
Over its first five years, Breit has scored, thanks to smart sector allocations and a real estate bull market. But with a lofty price and high fees, it could be hard-pressed to repeat its historical returns and beat the public REITs. And it has yet to be tested in a sustained economic downturn or a period of net redemptions. **B**

A Real (Estate) Giant

The Blackstone Real Estate Income Trust has seen rapid growth over the past five years.

Total Value Including Debt	\$116 B
Net Asset Value	\$68 B
Share Price	\$14.98
Distribution Yield	4.5%
2021 Net Income	-\$805 M
2021 FAD	\$1,290 M
2021 Blackstone Management and Incentive Fees	\$1,824 M

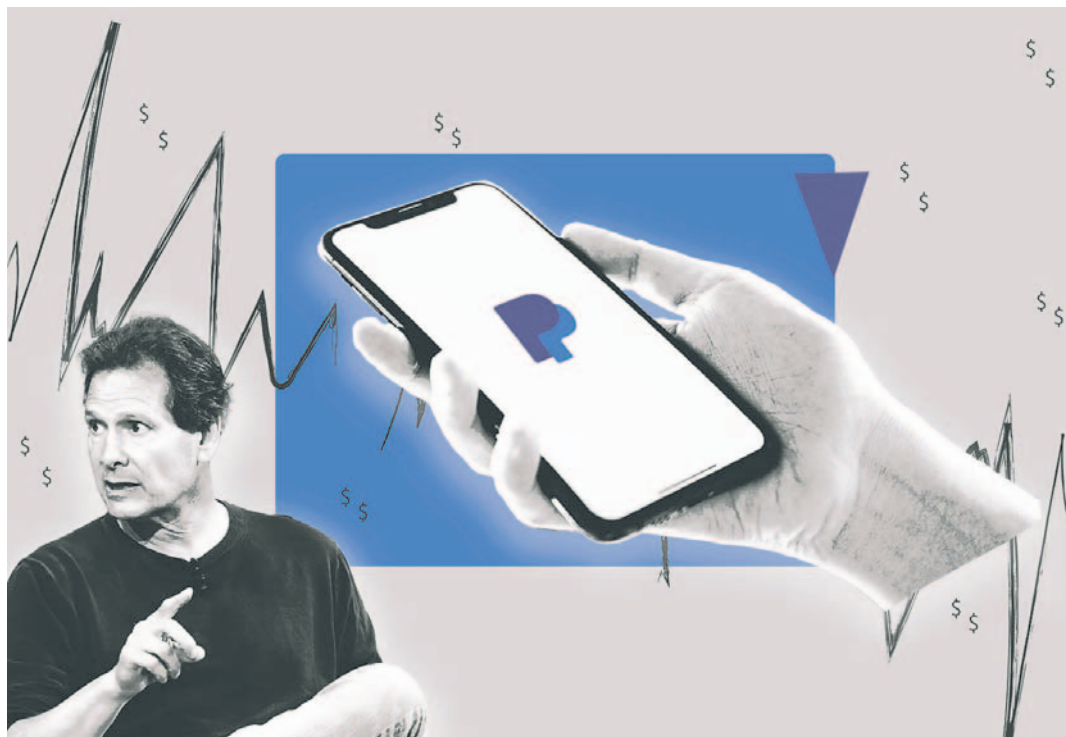
Property Mix



Shares outstanding	4.6 billion
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Note: FAD is funds available for distribution

Source: Blackstone



PayPal Stock Is 70% Off Its High. Here's the New Plan.

The payments company is talking up financial discipline as it tries to woo back Wall Street. An activist investor, Elliott, is circling. It could be a recipe for big gains.

BY CARLETON ENGLISH

Anyone who bought **PayPal Holdings** stock last summer may be ruing the day. Despite popping a bit this past week, the shares, at about \$95, are still off nearly 70% from their highs around \$308. Memories of the stock's skid in February, when it fell 35% over two days, may still be uncomfortably fresh in investors' minds.

But set aside the wounds and buyer's remorse. PayPal (ticker: PYPL) deserves a second chance. The company is making operational changes and talking up financial discipline. Its core business remains solidly profitable. As with other fallen giants—**Netflix** (NFLX) comes to mind—there's a budding bull case. Shares go for 21

CEO Dan Schulman, above, says PayPal is refocusing on its core: digital wallets, online checkout, and merchant platform.

"Tough love from Elliott should help PayPal win back lost credibility."

Dan Dolev

times estimated 2023 earnings. While that's a premium to the market, it isn't steep for a company with earnings growth forecast at a roughly 20% clip.

At least one Wall Street activist likes the setup: Elliott Management. Known for its hardball tactics and takeover battles, Elliott recently took a 2% stake in PayPal, worth about \$2 billion. That isn't huge by activist standards or for Elliott, which runs \$55.7 billion in assets. But it's a sword of Damocles over management.

"Tough love from Elliott should help PayPal win back lost credibility," says Mizuho Securities analyst Dan Dolev.

PayPal CEO Dan Schulman, speaking on an earnings call this past week, said talks with Elliott have been "constructive and collaborative." PayPal and Elliott declined to comment.

Whether or not thanks to Elliott,

PayPal is pledging financial discipline and a retrenchment to its core brands for growth. Indeed, its latest earnings call was notable for what was missing: talk of becoming a financial-technology "super app." Gone are the days when Schulman was rumored to be eyeing blockbuster deals like a \$45 billion acquisition of **Pinterest** (PINS), another company that Elliott recently took a stake in. Also gone is talk of adding stocks or more cryptocurrencies, beyond Bitcoin and a few others now on the Venmo and PayPal apps.

"We have narrowed our focus," Schulman told analysts, sounding humbler as he outlined plans for "profitable growth" and "cost discipline." The company aims to refocus on its core: PayPal and Venmo digital wallets, online checkout, and its Braintree platform for merchants. He highlighted \$900 million of cost savings for this year and \$1.3 billion in 2023.

PayPal also dished out other positive news, including sequential gains in quarterly revenue growth and a bump in forecasts for adjusted earnings in 2022. A \$15 billion share buyback program was announced, including plans to return more than 75% of free cash flow to investors. The company named Blake Jorgensen as its new chief financial officer, restoring some management stability after the prior CFO left for **Walmart** (WMT) in April. Investors loved it all, bidding up the stock around 10% on the week.

Granted, cost cuts and share buybacks aren't exactly catnip for growth investors. And the new strategy would be a big turnabout from PayPal's storied past. A roster of tech industry all-stars—Peter Thiel, Max Levchin, and Elon Musk—brought the company to life. It went public in 2002, was quickly acquired by **eBay** (EBAY), and lived under that roof until 2014, when it was spun off. Schulman, 64, a former CEO of Priceline and Virgin Mobile USA, has run the show since then.

PayPal got a huge pandemic boost as e-commerce surged. Schulman and his team expanded into crypto, buy-now-pay-later, credit cards, and international services. Stock trading seemed like the next product, taking on Gen-Z-focused apps like **Robinhood Markets** (HOOD). The company told investors in February 2021 that it aimed to hit 750 million active accounts in 2025 on a \$50 billion reve-

nue base, nearly doubling its sales haul from 2021. Free cash flow, the company said, could also double, hitting \$10 billion annualized.

Yet cracks in that vision soon emerged as the pandemic's e-commerce trends started to fade. The stock wobbled last fall on rumors of a deal for Pinterest, a sign interpreted by investors that PayPal couldn't hit its growth targets organically. Those fears were validated in February, when PayPal backed off its 2025 goals and cut forecasts. Punishment was swift; the stock tanked more than 30% in two days. It kept drifting down through the summer, hitting lows around \$77.

PayPal today looks less ambitious, though that may be one of the stronger arguments for the stock. The company is pledging to revive margins, which have fallen 10 percentage points from pandemic-era heights. "PayPal has a major cost management program underway to rein in expenses that sprawled during the pandemic," says MoffettNathanson analyst Lisa Ellis. U.S. revenue, while trending down from the pandemic, was up 18% year over year. Lending and merchant services show strength.

The dance with Elliott looks like another positive catalyst. The company is reviewing its capital-allocation and balance-sheet plans—measures that Elliott requested. One wild card: a tie-up with Pinterest isn't out of the question, given the activist's involvement in both stocks.

Several analysts hiked price targets this week, including Morgan Stanley's James Faucette, who sees the stock hitting \$134, up some 40%. Skeptics remain, though. BTIG's Mark Palmer reiterated a Neutral rating on the shares, noting that while he was encouraged by the cost cuts and buybacks, it sounds like a "mature company deploying a harvesting strategy," rather than one reigniting growth. He sees the stock trading in a 15% range over the next year.

Indeed, a challenge for PayPal stock now is its investor base. Will it appeal to growth managers, value investors, or those who just want a stock capable of returning 10% to 15% a year, without much drama? Bulls say it's nicely set up for the last scenario. "It's not a super-high growth stock, but it's an amazing brand," says D.A. Davidson analyst Chris Brendler. "The valuation has a long way to recover, and that's the opportunity for investors." **B**

Taiwan Is Now a Hot Spot, and Chips Are at Its Red-Hot Center

For investors and companies, the dangers of a military conflict over the island, which makes some 90% of the world's advanced semiconductors, can't be overstated.

BY TAE KIM

Technology investors are on pins and needles, waiting to see if U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi's historic visit to Taiwan will spark a series of cascading responses from China.

Whatever the outcome may be, the episode serves as a stark reminder of the significant geopolitical risk that Taiwan represents for the U.S. tech sector, which depends heavily on Taiwan's dominance in manufacturing the most advanced semiconductor chips.

Pelosi landed in Taipei Tuesday, making her the first Speaker to visit Taiwan since Newt Gingrich in 1997. So far, China has reacted by banning some Taiwanese imports and conducting live-fire military exercises around the island, which it regards as a breakaway province. Some experts on China fear that, because of the crisis, the probability of a future Taiwan invasion might be rising.

Any chance of a war between China and the U.S. over Taiwan is obviously a very serious situation, with dire and unpredictable consequences. A shooting war could lead to many lives lost. But the importance of Taiwan to the U.S. and the global tech landscape also cannot be overstated.

Most of the advanced chips required for military defense systems and corporate computing services are made in Taiwan. A 2021 report from the Semiconductor Industry Association and the Boston Consulting Group estimated that Taiwan manufactures more than 90% of those advanced chips, with South Korea running a distant second at 8%.

Most of that manufacturing capacity belongs to **Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing** (ticker: TSM), which was launched in 1987 and has pioneered the business model of making chips only for external customers. The company had revenue of \$57 billion last year and is the world's largest third-party foundry, dominating the market for high-end chips, in-

cluding the main processors inside **Apple's** (AAPL) iPhones, smartphone chips used by **Qualcomm** (QCOM), and computer processors for **Advanced Micro Devices** (AMD). A military conflict over Taiwan could take all of Taiwan Semi's production offline and would have disastrous effects across technology supply chains for those companies, and more.

In an interview with CNN last Sunday, TSMC Chairman Mark Liu said there would be no winners in a conflict over Taiwan, which would, he said, be a "destruction of the world-based order. The geopolitical landscape would be totally changed." He added that if any military force tried to take over the company it would no longer be able to operate because it needs real-time connections to outside suppliers.

And there's a further problem: All of the top U.S. chip companies generate significant portions of their sales in China. Qualcomm, **Nvidia** (NVDA), **Intel** (INTC), and Advanced Micro Devices have revenue exposure to China of roughly 66%, 26%, 26%, and 24%, respectively, according to FactSet. Any confrontation could also affect Apple's manufacturing base; almost all of its iPhones are made in mainland China.

The CHIPS and Science Act, which Congress passed in late July, includes more than \$50 billion for domestic semiconductor production and research, among other provisions. The bill is partially seen as a fail-safe against China moving against Taiwan. But it will take at least several years for any U.S. plants that are subsidized by the law to come on line; and the subsidies will be spread out over five years, reducing their immediate impact.

The good news for investors could be that the American and Chinese technology economies are deeply intertwined, despite the tensions. So while the stakes are high for investors, they could be even higher for China's leaders, who risk damaging their nation's economy if they destabilize its technology manufacturing complex in a war over Taiwan. **B**

"History shows that it doesn't pay to try to time the stock market, but there are times when risk levels have increased to a point where it is wise to have a safety net – like dividends."

- Jim Cullen, Chairman & CEO

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GE Aerospace



GE HealthCare



GE Vernova

GE's Brave New Life

After decades of decline, the industrial icon is splitting into three separate companies. Those businesses, and their stocks, could perform nicely.

BY AL ROOT

S

So, it comes to this—**General Electric**, once arguably the greatest of American companies, will cease to exist, at least as the industrial titan it once was.

After more than 20 years of decline, the company is entering the final stages of a process that has seen the General Electric of old slowly dismantled—the corporate powerhouse founded by Thomas Edison doesn't even make lightbulbs anymore—until just three parts remain. Soon, those units—GE's aviation, energy, and healthcare businesses—will be separated into individual companies, starting with GE Healthcare, which could be spun off in early 2023. It's a sad end for a giant humbled by missteps.

Every ending, however, is also a new beginning. Unencumbered by the

past—and past mistakes—the three companies have the potential to compete more fiercely than the old cumbersome behemoth could. What's more, they should earn higher stock market valuations separately than they could as part of an unwieldy conglomerate.

For investors, it's time to stop thinking about what GE was and instead look ahead to what it will be. Once they exchange their GE shares for shares of the three separate companies, investors could start seeing some nice gains.

"People aren't focused enough on the new GE," says BofA Securities analyst Andrew Obin, who has a Buy rating on the shares (ticker: GE). "Investors are fighting the last war."

It's hard to blame them. Back in the 1980s and 1990s, GE stock returned more than 25% a year, on average. And \$100 invested in the company at the start of the '80s turned into more than \$9,000 over that two-decade span, more than triple \$2,700 invested in the S&P 500 index. Performance like that gave management carte blanche to do whatever it wanted, and made CEO Jack Welch a star.

But by 2000, cracks were appearing. GE's debt had ballooned, its businesses were less efficient, and

Welch picked the perfect time to leave. He was succeeded by Jeffrey Immelt, whose deal making grew GE Healthcare and led to some perilous developments: the expansion of GE Capital, which was battered by bad bets during the 2008-09 financial crisis, and the disastrous acquisition of the energy businesses of France's Alstom.

By the end of 2018, GE's market cap had tumbled to less than \$70 billion from roughly \$500 billion at the start of the Immelt era, and the company had long ago ceded its place as the largest industrial stock. GE's decline was particularly painful for shareholders, who lost 7% a year from 2000 to 2018, even as the S&P 500 returned 5% annually, on average, over the same span.

With confidence in General Electric shattered, investors have been unwilling to give management much credit for a turnaround plan, even though current CEO Larry Culp, who replaced Immelt's ousted successor, John Flannery, in 2018, has a solid one.

Culp set about shrinking GE Capital, infused life back into the company's management culture, and pared the corporation to a more manageable size. Among his accomplishments: the sale of GE's biopharma division to **Danaher** (DHR) for \$21 billion, with proceeds used to pay down debt; the end of GE Capital as a separate entity, though about \$36 billion in legacy assets remain on the books; and even opening up the conglomerate's famously opaque accounting.

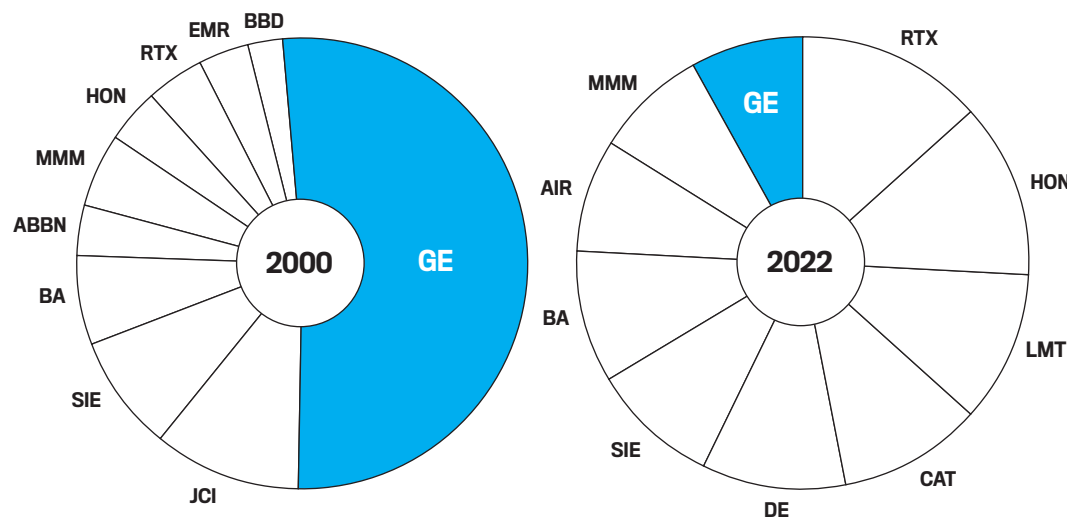
The turnaround might have gone smoothly, too, if it hadn't been for Covid-19. The pandemic dramatically reduced the number of people on planes, hurting GE's aviation business, and kept people out of the doctor's office, except for only the most necessary procedures, a problem for GE Healthcare. Culp continued to cut costs and pay down debt, but the coronavirus continues to create headaches for him. Ultimately, he and the board concluded that they had three great businesses that could be managed more effectively on their own.

It was time to break up General Electric.

On Nov. 9, 2021, GE announced a plan to split itself into aerospace, healthcare, and power-generation concerns. The market initially cheered, sending the stock up to more than \$116 a share that day. But November was also the month in which the Federal Reserve started to really worry about

From First to Worst

GE's market value has fallen dramatically since its days as the largest industrial company in the West.



Company / Ticker	Market Value (bil)
General Electric / GE	\$475
Johnson Controls International / JCI	97
Siemens / SIE.Germany	77
Boeing / BA	59
3M / MMM	48
Honeywell International / HON	38
Raytheon Technologies / RTX	37
Emerson Electric / EMR	34
ABB / ABBN.Switzerland	32
Bombardier / BBD.B.Canada	21

Source: Bloomberg

Company / Ticker	Market Value (bil)
Raytheon Technologies / RTX	\$138
Honeywell International / HON	130
Lockheed Martin / LMT	110
Caterpillar / CAT	106
Deere / DE	105
Siemens / SIE.Germany	95
Boeing / BA	95
Airbus / AIR.France	85
3M / MMM	82
General Electric / GE	81

inflation and make clear that interest rates could rise. That hurt the entire market, but GE even more—since the end of November, its stock is down about 22% while the S&P 500 is off 9% and S&P industrial stocks are, on average, down 5%.

But at \$73 a share, General Electric appears to be trading for far less than the combined value of its three remaining pieces.

Take GE's aerospace unit, which makes engines for both Boeing's 737 MAX and the Airbus A321neo. In the decade before the pandemic, its sales climbed at a 6% average annual rate, generating \$58 billion in cumulative earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, or Ebitda, with an average operating profit margin of almost 21%. Covid hurt—at \$21.3 billion in 2021, sales were 35% below 2019's—but the division still generated \$4 billion in Ebitda, on operating profit margins of nearly 14%.

A recovery is in the cards, however, especially with travel bouncing back. In fact, results at aerospace companies in general are expected to return to

pre-Covid-levels by 2024. In the past, large aerospace supplier stocks, including **Raytheon Technologies** (RTX) and **Safran** (SAF.France), typically traded with an enterprise value to Ebitda ratio in line with the S&P 500's, or about 11 times 2024 estimates. If GE Aerospace, which is expected to generate Ebitda of \$7.7 billion in 2024, were to command that valuation, it would be worth nearly \$85 billion. That's still well below where it was just a few years ago, observes Neuberger Berman portfolio manager Evelyn Chow. "We used to talk about aviation at a \$100 billion valuation," she says.

And the spinoff might not be the end of the saga for GE Aerospace, which is expected to be led by Culp. The aerospace and defense industries have a long history of mergers—Raytheon's combination with United Technologies' aerospace unit in 2020 is the most recent example—and an eventual merger with **Lockheed Martin** (LMT) or **Honeywell International** (HON) could make a lot of sense—and lead to an even higher valuation. "The dream combination

was always GE Aviation and Honeywell aerospace," says T. Rowe Price portfolio manager Jason Adams. "Together, that would be [the] pre-eminent company in global aerospace."

GE's healthcare business, which makes diagnostic imaging equipment including MRIs and CT and ultrasound scanners, also looks set to thrive as an independent company—even if it hasn't been hitting on all cylinders recently.

Like aerospace, healthcare was hurt by the pandemic, as patients avoided going to the doctor for anything but the most serious illnesses. This year was supposed to be better, but GE Healthcare's profit margin fell to 12.3% in the first quarter from 16.2% a year earlier and about 19% before the pandemic.

Margins bounced back in the second quarter, however, and if that continues, they should get back to pre-Covid levels approaching 18% to 20% over the coming quarters. One reason: An independent GE Healthcare would be able to make small acquisitions to complement organic growth. "We may be discussing 50, 60 different companies routinely," says Peter Arduini, CEO of GE's healthcare unit, who says that it aims to be more agile when it's on its own.

Some bulls see similarities between the GE business and Danaher, where Culp was CEO from 2001 through 2014. GE Healthcare, however, is no Danaher. Its sales are growing by 3% to Danaher's 6%, and it has less recurring revenue, about 50% for GE versus 75% for Danaher.

A more pessimistic comparison would have it trading near nine times Ebitda, like **Philips** (PHG), which makes imaging and diagnostic equipment similar to GE's. Still, the GE unit's margins of 18% are nearly double Philips' about 9%.

The most realistic comparison might be to **Siemens Healthineers** (SHL.Germany). The oddly named company was boosting sales at 3% a year, on average, before the pandemic, about in line with GE Healthcare, while its profit margin was about 16%, just a touch lower than the GE business'. If the companies fetched similar valuations, GE Healthcare would be worth \$50 billion to \$60 billion. Siemens Healthineers is larger; it's valued at \$70 billion.

If the future is relatively clear for GE Aerospace and GE Healthcare, it is less so for GE's power business. Its

renewable-energy business, focused on building wind turbines, is losing money, while investors worry that its natural-gas equipment business will eventually disappear as governments curb the use of fossil fuels. About the only thing that's certain is the new company's name: GE Vernova. The latter word denotes green and new.

The wind business, in particular, is problematic, and not just for GE. Over the past 12 months, the dominant wind turbine makers—GE, **Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy** (SGRE.Spain), and **Vestas Wind Systems** (VWS.Denmark)—have lost a combined \$2.4 billion, despite good demand for renewable energy.

The problem, says Culp, is that "it's an immature industry." Wind technology is changing rapidly, with new-generation turbines arriving before the older ones achieve high enough production volume to truly drive costs down. Wind farms also take years to build—usually on fixed contracts—so inflation like today's can turn them into money losers. And erratic government investment-tax policies lead to boom-bust cycles.

To truly cash in on demand for alternative energy, the industry must better manage costs, slow the pace of new-product introductions, and negotiate contracts that pass through higher raw material costs. Until that happens, the business will earn roughly the same valuation as Siemens Gamesa and Vestas. They fetch about 1.25 times sales, making GE Renewables worth about \$18 billion.

GE Power also makes huge—and hugely complex—natural-gas turbines for power companies. Investors haven't given that business much credit, either, as they look ahead to the twilight of fossil fuels. Russia's invasion of Ukraine is likely to stretch that process out, and even the end of natural gas won't make the business evaporate completely because the turbines can be modified to burn a mixture of hydrogen gas and natural gas, or even pure hydrogen.

"I certainly perceive less of this 'melting ice cube' on gas," says Neuberger's Chow, who runs a decarbonization strategy at the investment firm. "Especially after all the geopolitical conflict, transitional fuel is incredibly important."

Comparisons to **Siemens Energy** (ENR.Germany), which trades at about two times Ebitda, or **Mitsubishi Heavy Industries** (7011.Japan), which

trades at seven times, seem to make sense. A multiple between the two—say five times—appears appropriate, given that GE Power has been producing the group's best operating profits over the past year. At that valuation, Power could be worth up to \$10 billion. The new company, which would also include GE's digital and grid-technology businesses, could be

worth \$28 billion, or a little less than one times annual sales.

GE Vernova CEO Scott Strazik is certainly optimistic. "We're much more focused on taking the portfolio of businesses we have and strategically positioning [them] to lead in the energy transition," he says.

Add it all up and the three businesses could be worth roughly \$160

Taking the Reins

GE has chosen who will lead the individual companies once its breakup is complete.



GE Aerospace

"Our aviation business will shape the future of flight."

-LARRY CULP

	2024E Ebitda (bil)	Enterprise Value (bil)	EV/Ebitda
Safran	\$4.4	\$47.5	10.8
Raytheon Technologies	13.5	168.0	12.4
GE Aerospace	7.7	84.7	11.0



GE HealthCare

"Our broader focus is around leading and playing a significant role in personalized health and precision medicine."

-PETER ARDUINI

	2024E Ebitda (bil)	Enterprise Value (bil)	EV/Ebitda
Siemens Healthineers	\$4.5	\$74.0	16.4
Philips	2.8	25.0	8.9
GE HealthCare	3.9	54.6	14.0



GE Vernova

"We're much more focused on taking the portfolio of businesses we have and strategically positioning [them] to lead in the energy transition."

-SCOTT STRAZIK

Wind	TTM Sales (bil)	Enterprise Value (bil)	EV/Sales
Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy	\$11.2	\$14.4	1.3
Vestas Wind Systems	18.7	25.8	1.4
GE Vernova (Renewable Energy)	14.4	18.0	1.3

Power	2023E Ebitda (bil)	Enterprise Value (bil)	EV/Ebitda
Siemens Energy*	\$1.8	\$3.5*	1-2*
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	2.6	16.9	6.5
GE Vernova (Power)	2.0	10.0	5.0

E=estimate *Estimate excludes Gamesa stake. \$3.5 billion is estimated market value not enterprise value.

TTM=trailing 12 months

Sources: Bloomberg; company reports; Barron's calculations

billion—about double what an intact General Electric trades for now.

In figuring the likely combined value of a broken-up GE, its balance sheet must be taken into account. It's still somewhat ugly, but not as much as it used to be. GE's pension obligations, though huge at \$95 billion, are 88% funded, based on generally accepted accounting principles. This means that GE won't have to make cash contributions to meet regulatory funding requirements, says accounting expert Robert Willens, who adds that GAAP standards tend to inflate the value of obligations.

Scarier are GE's liabilities for long-term-care insurance policies—which it stopped selling a decade and a half ago. General Electric took a \$9.5 billion hit in 2017 because the premiums weren't covering the claims. It has now set aside \$14.5 billion to cover future payouts. Still, it must put more aside. Alternatively, it could pay another company to take the liabilities off its books entirely. Either way, resolving the issue will be costly, but less so than it once would have been.

All told, GE's debt sits around \$32 billion. Total cash, along with stock in oilfield services and equipment company **Baker Hughes** (BKR) and aircraft sales and leasing concern **AerCap Holdings** (AER), comes to almost \$20 billion. That puts net debt at about \$12 billion—less than two times the about \$6.9 billion in Ebitda that GE earned over the past 12 months. The average industrial company's figure is 2.2 times. Overall, says Obin, "they did fix the balance sheet."

If all of GE's net debt and other liabilities are toted up, along with its assets and some money for duplicating corporate overhead, the market capitalization of the three units to be created should be \$130 billion to \$140 billion, or roughly \$125 a share. That would be more than 70% above the \$73 at which General Electric has been trading lately.

Of course, sum-of-the-parts valuations are more art than science, but other estimates also imply meaningful upside. Obin values the shares at \$105, and Melius Research analyst Scott Davis, at \$118.

Whatever the final value turns out to be, the breakup of GE is what its businesses need to enjoy a rebirth. If he were still around, Thomas Edison might not like it, but investors in the humbled giant should be pleased. **E**



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The Best Robo-Advisors: Our Exclusive Ranking

More than a decade after Betterment and Wealthfront ushered in a new category of digital advice, Wall Street is fully on board. That's good news for banks—and their clients.

BY ANDREW WELSCH

The robo-advisor business was once dominated by small financial-technology firms, led by sometimes brash founders, and seen as a mortal threat to human financial advisors.

Not anymore.

Today, the sector is rapidly maturing. A menu of cookie-cutter portfolios is being complemented by an array of customization options, ranging from the automated to the be-

spoke. Robo-advisors are increasingly part of a spectrum of financial-planning services and a growing part of the wealth management business. The category, which some now just call “digital advice,” oversaw an estimated \$988 billion as of March 31, up 26% from the same period a year ago.

Robo-advisors continue to grow out of traditional banks and brokerages, either organically or through acquisition. Earlier this year, **UBS Group** (ticker: UBS) said it was buying pioneering robo-advisor Wealthfront for \$1.4 billion. Shortly after the deal was

announced, CEO Ralph Hamers told analysts, “We need it to grow and adapt the brand.” UBS was founded in 1862 and has about 9,200 human advisors serving mostly high-net-worth clients.

The digital-advice revolution isn't just a boon for wealth management companies. Robo-advisors have expanded the number of Americans who can access financial-planning services at a lower fee and asset minimum than they would have in previous decades. Robo fees vary, but clients are typically charged about quarter of a percent, or 25 basis points, on their invested as-

sets. Traditional advisor fees are closer to 1% of assets. (See table on page 22.)

“There are millions of people who are getting better portfolio management than they would've gotten on their own,” says Tobin McDaniel, head of SoFi Invest, a unit of **SoFi Technologies** (SOFI). “I think it's a fantastic foundation for most investors.”

A flourishing digital-advice business underscores the importance of *Barron's* annual robo ranking, now in its sixth edition. The ranking is based on an exclusive partnership with Condor Capital Wealth Management, which previously issued its analysis through its Backend Benchmarking research unit. The firm funds, maintains, and tracks 58 accounts with 33 providers.

When the first robo-advisors emerged in 2008, the digital services were defined largely by smooth interfaces, simple portfolios, and automated rebalancing. Today, robo customers can expect more customization and an expanding array of features. Executives at several firms say digital-advice clients have been asking for more personalization.

“A large minority of customers still choose ‘do it for me.’ It's a meaningful percentage, but it's not everyone. And it's trending toward the other direction,” says Mike Reust, head of retail at Betterment, one of the original robo-advisor firms.

Betterment clients can add so-called tilts to their portfolios, including biases toward value stocks, climate impact, and technology growth.

But don't confuse that for a self-directed account, Reust says. “You don't go in and see a list of 10,000 exchange-traded funds. That's not what we are talking about,” he explains. “We're talking about six options where you can say, ‘I want it to feel like it's not cookie-cutter. It's for me.’”

SoFi, which ranked highest for best overall robo-advisor this year, is planning to add more personalization options, including possibly ESG portfolios, which focus on environmental, social, and governance factors, in the next 12 months. “The whole point of a robo-advisor is to help someone get invested and stay invested,” says McDaniel, who previously worked at **Charles Schwab** (SCHW), where he developed services aimed at self-directed investors. “The more ownership they feel over the portfolio, even if built by experts for them, the more

The Robos Are Here to Stay
Digital advice services have gone mainstream.

\$988 B

Total assets under management at the leading robo-advisors

likely they are to stick to it.”

Other forthcoming features among robo-advisors will potentially help improve investors' performance. Vanguard Group plans to add daily tax-loss harvesting to Personal Advisor Services, its hybrid digital offering, in the coming weeks. Tax-loss harvesting is the practice of selling underperforming investments to offset taxable capital gains elsewhere in a portfolio. Several robo-advisors, including Betterment, already offer it.

Vanguard will add the feature to its pure digital robo-advisor at a later date. The company has developed the technology in-house, says Jonathan Cleborne, head of Vanguard Personal Advisor Services. “It’s pretty deeply integrated into our record-keeping system,” he says.

SoFi also plans to add daily tax-loss harvesting in the next 12 months, says McDaniel.

In some cases, investors can expect to see more integration between robo services and their banking parents. **Morgan Stanley (MS)** bought E*Trade Financial in 2020; today, executives say that E*Trade’s robo-advisor increasingly leverages Morgan Stanley’s research and intellectual capital. The acquisition “has given us a lot of additional resources and tools,” says Michael Loewengart, head of portfolio management for Morgan Stanley Portfolio Solutions.

Fidelity Investments added a “next best action” feature to its digital-advice service, Fidelity Go. The feature suggests actions that clients can take, such as automating monthly contributions, says Idy Auner, squad leader of product management at Fidelity.

Tracking the Performance

Here are performance figures for the accounts held by Condor Capital Wealth Management, which are designed to track as closely as possible to a mix of 60% stocks and 40% bonds.

Robo-Advisor	YTD	1-Year	3-Year	5-Year	Account Minimum	Fees
SoFi	-16.45%	-13.26%	4.67%	5.14%	\$1	None
Wealthfront	-12.40	-9.58	6.10	6.43	\$500	0.25%
Fidelity	-15.04	-11.62	4.46	5.57	Digital: No minimum	Digital: No advisory fees under \$10,000
SigFig	-15.51	-13.37	4.64	5.53	\$2,000	No advisory fees under \$10,000
Merrill Edge	-14.32	-10.95	4.41	5.05	\$1,000	0.45%
Personal Capital	-14.27	-11.45	5.02	5.25	\$100,000	0.89%; discounted tiered pricing at higher asset levels
Vanguard	-15.29	-12.18	4.38	5.20	Digital: \$3,000	Digital: 0.20%
Betterment	-15.37	-13.58	3.74	4.56	Digital: No minimum	Digital: 0.25%
Schwab	-13.26	-11.41	3.79	4.34	Digital: \$5,000	Digital: None
U.S. Bank	-16.56	-14.39	4.05	N/A	\$1,000	0.24%

Note: Returns through June 30. Three- and five-year returns are annualized. N/A=not applicable.

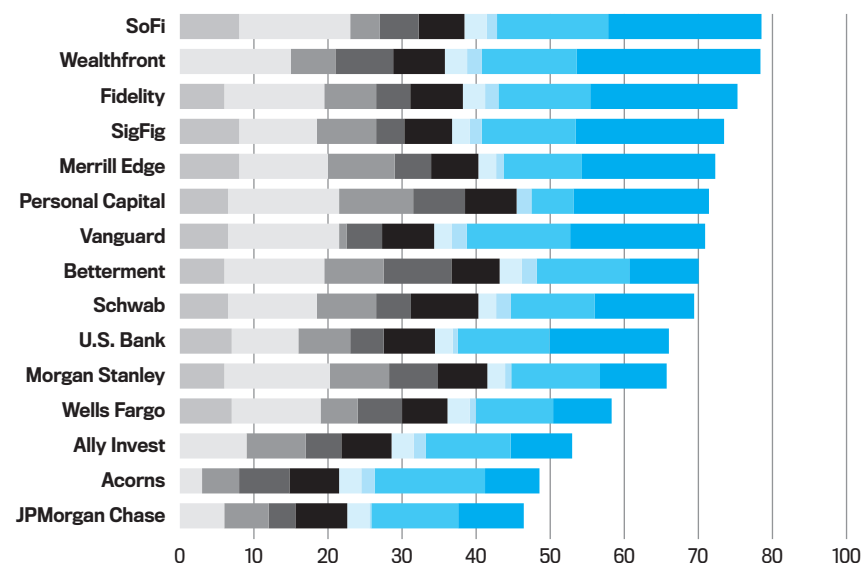
Source: Condor Capital Wealth Management

How the Robos Stack Up

Here’s how top robo-advisors rank based on a variety of measures—both qualitative and quantitative—in the latest survey from Condor Capital Wealth Management.

- Access to Advisors, (Max score: 10)
- Financial Planning, (15)
- Transparency & Conflicts, (10)
- Features, (10)
- Customer Experience, (10)
- Account Minimum, (3)
- Size and Tenure, (2)
- Costs, (15)
- Performance, (25)

Overall Score by Category



Source: Condor Capital Wealth Management

The technology has promise, but the industry is still in the early stages of development and adoption of more-sophisticated artificial intelligence, says David Goldstone, Condor Capital’s manager of investment research. More-advanced AI could potentially look holistically at an investor’s finances. “It’s one thing to say you’re not on track to reach your home-savings goal and another to say you’re not on track; here are three things you can do to make sure you reach that goal,” he says.

Direct indexing—the ability for cus-

tomers to build their own index of stocks—might also be on the horizon. “The computing horsepower, the ability to do fractional shares—it’s all coming together,” says Kenneth Schapiro, founder and CEO of Condor Capital.

Several major brokerage firms have developed or bought technology that would allow investors to do direct indexing, but they have yet to introduce it for their robo services. The technology could potentially enable investors to build custom ESG indexes, for instance. It could also have

advantages for investors who hold concentrated positions in shares of a single company. “If you work at Google and you have a lot of company stock, then you don’t want to own the S&P 500. You want to own the S&P 499,” Goldstone says.

At every level of the client experience, firms continue to refine features, interfaces, mobile app displays, and even the wording in risk-tolerance surveys. “Our customer base lives on their phone. So they measure any digital experience against the best,” says John Danahy, Fidelity’s head of digital planning and advice. In that sense, robo-advisors are competing with e-commerce sites, food-delivery apps, and ride-sharing platforms.

But even amid constant tinkering and a flood of personalization options, a focus on simplified offerings prevails at several firms. Fidelity’s digital-advice portfolios are composed of stock and bond ETFs, and the asset manager doesn’t have plans to radically change it. “Half the battle is getting someone to have the confidence to invest,” says Danahy. “These building blocks are clear and transparent, and that really helps with younger investors.”

The robo evolution has also had the effect of changing how wealth management firms compete for customers, he adds. “The battleground for clients is

Continued on page 24

Digital Advice Nears \$1 Trillion

Assets under management at robo-advisors are up 26% from a year ago, according to the latest estimates from Condor Capital Wealth Management.

Robo-Advisor	AUM (bil)
Edelman Financial Engines	\$290.4
Vanguard	272.4
Morningstar Retirement Advice	105.1
Fidelity Investments PPA	87.5
Schwab	76.1
Betterment	33.8
Wealthfront	24.9
Personal Capital	22.9
TD Ameritrade Selective Portfolios	21.7
Guided Choice	6.2
Bloom	5.6
Other Incumbents	27.6
Other Independents	13.4
Total AUM	\$987.6

Data as of March 31, 2022

Source: Condor Capital Wealth Management

BARRON'S

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A focus on simplified offerings prevails at some robo-advisors. “Half the battle is getting someone to have the confidence to invest.”

John Danahy, Fidelity Investments' head of digital planning and advice

Continued from page 22

shifting to earlier in the life cycle,” says Goldstone.

The robo movement seems to have helped persuade those newer investors to stick with stocks even through the turbulence of the past year. Executives chalk it up to investors knowing what their long-term goals are and how they're going to achieve them.

“When a client has a financial plan, their correlation with confidence is so much higher,” says Fidelity's Danahy. “So, I think

the act of setting up a plan, whether it's saving for a house or retirement, gives a longer-term perspective. And that's so valuable.”

As the robo sector matures, investors are benefiting—and society might, too. Many people don't save enough for their retirement. Of Americans who have a retirement account, the median savings was just \$65,000 in 2019, according to a Federal Reserve survey. The right advice, at a reasonable fee, might help more Americans reach their goals. **B**

Finding the Right Robo for You

When it comes to picking a robo-advisor, investors have a wide range of choices. Performance matters, but so do the features that firms offer. You can pick one that comes with the option to speak with a human financial planner, or opt for a purely digital relationship. To help you select the right robo-advisor, here are the top contenders in key categories, as chosen by Condor Capital Wealth Management.

Best Overall

For a second consecutive year, SoFi topped the list for best overall robo-advisor, thanks to low fees and strong performance. The company began with student-loan refinancing, but it now offers banking, financial planning, and career coaching in addition to its digital portfolio tools.

Best for Digital Financial Planning

Personal Capital, owned by retirement-plan company Empower since 2020, offers financial-planning tools, some of which are free. The firm's toolbox for investors includes a portfolio checkup feature that explains how and why you should rebalance your portfolio as well as a fee analyzer that can uncover hidden fees in your mutual funds and retirement accounts.

Best for First-Time Investors

Betterment's platform is well suited to investors who are just getting started. The firm, founded in 2008, is one of the oldest robo-advisors and offers an intuitive interface, easy-to-use planning features, tax-loss harvesting, and the ability to see the impact of hypothetical changes on your financial plan. Betterment has no investment minimum and charges a 0.25% annual fee for its basic customer plan.

Best for Complex Financial Planning

Vanguard Personal Advisor Services is a top choice for investors with more-complex needs and who are looking to speak with a live financial advisor. Vanguard's hybrid robo service requires an initial conversation with a human advisor and a minimum investment of \$50,000, and it charges an annual fee of 0.30%, well below the cost of a traditional financial advisor. **—A.W.**

FOLLOW-UP

In the second quarter, U.S. sustainable mutual funds and exchange-traded funds suffered outflows for the first time in nearly five years.

ESG Funds Are Playing Defense. Maybe That's a Good Thing.

Sustainable investing has taken hits. But the scrutiny may be a long-term benefit.

BY LAUREN FOSTER

It has been a turbulent year for environmental, social, and governance, or ESG, investing. Performance has been weak, and critics have questioned what the three letters have to do with saving the planet.

In July, BlackRock (ticker: BLK), the world's largest asset manager and a vocal proponent of ESG investing, announced that it had supported fewer environmental and social shareholder proposals during this year's proxy season, prompting further speculation on the future of ESG.

In our April 15 cover story, *Barron's* warned that ESG, also known as sustainable investing, had hit a roadblock. Since then, the backlash—from insiders and outsiders—has intensified. The attention, many observers maintain, could bring about positive change.

“The rethinking that's happening is almost definitional. What do we mean by ESG?” says Dave Nadig, financial futurist at VettaFi. “I think it's healthy for us to have these conversations. I think it's healthy to challenge different approaches and different asset managers.”

One of the key factors driving the rethinking of ESG investing is its recent performance, which in turn has been prompting outflows from ESG funds.

“ESG funds are more heavily weighted toward technology stocks. Year to date, tech has not done as well as energy stocks, so performance hasn't been good,” says Ken Pucker, a senior lecturer at the Fletcher School at Tufts University.

For the first half of the year, sustainable funds in the U.S. underperformed both the overall equity market and traditional funds. If you compare the average return of sustainable funds in Morningstar's U.S. large-blend category with the average re-

turn of all stock funds in the same category, sustainable funds lost 21.25%, versus a loss of 19.24% for the broader category, according to Morningstar Direct. The S&P 500 index finished the first six months of 2022 down 20.6%.

Sustainable fund flows have also fallen. In the second quarter, U.S. sustainable mutual funds and exchange-traded funds suffered outflows for the first time in nearly five years, shedding some \$1.6 billion, to \$296 billion in total assets at the end of June—the lowest level since the first quarter of 2021, according to a report from Morningstar.

“No question that the bloom is off the rose in terms of immediate flows on some ESG products,” says Nadig.

Still, the outlook for sustainable funds “remains bright,” says Alyssa Stankiewicz, associate director of sustainability research at Morningstar. She acknowledges that views on ESG investing have become “a lot more mixed.” At the same time, she notes, she's seeing increasing scrutiny from regulators on ESG strategies.

In May, the Securities and Exchange Commission put forward proposals on how ESG funds should be marketed and how investment advisors should disclose their reasoning when slapping an ESG label on a fund.

“The industry reckoning for ESG investing is not all bad news,” adds Stankiewicz. “It is a sign of growth and maturity when investors understand the terminology well enough to start pushing back. To a certain degree, I think the level of outcry that we've seen, to the extent that it increases investor transparency, is overall actually a win for sustainable investing.”

The Fletcher School's Pucker, who has written extensively on ESG reporting and sustainability and closing the gap between rhetoric and practice, hopes that the re-evaluation of ESG investing prompts investors “who are concerned about both alpha and impact to ask harder questions [about their investments].” **B**

FUND PROFILE

Talking With **Gentry Lee and Alan Christensen**
Co-Managers, BNY Mellon Worldwide Growth



Alan Christensen, left,
and Gentry Lee

A Legacy of Patient Investing

BY LEWIS BRAHAM

It's hard to step into a legend's shoes. But managers Gentry Lee and Alan Christensen had been working with Faye Sarofim as stewards of the **BNY Mellon Worldwide Growth** fund for years. When their mentor died in May at age 93, they were prepared to carry on his legacy.

The eponymous Houston-based firm Faye Sarofim, founded in 1958,

has run the \$899 million fund (ticker: PGROX) as its subadvisor since its 1993 inception. Lee has been a manager since 2010 and Christensen since 2020, and they're assisted by three other managers—Catherine Crain, Charles Sheedy, and Christopher Sarofim, the founder's son. All five focus on Faye Sarofim's original strategy of buying stocks of high-quality companies with strong competitive advantages, and holding them for a long time. The fund has a turnover ratio of 7%, indicating a

holding period of about 14 years.

"Faye [taught us] that once you own a really great business, to stick with it and let the power of compounding work for you over the long run," says Lee, 50. "That's something that really was instilled into all of the members of the firm here."

The slow-and-steady approach works. The fund has beaten 94% of its peers in Morningstar's Global Large-Stock Growth fund category in the past five years with an 11.9% annualized

return, and 92% in the past 15 years with an 8.1% one. Its high-quality portfolio has also fallen a lot less in this year's bear market, down 14.4% versus the category's 22.5% drop. Its 1.14% expense ratio is below average for its fund category, and its 5.75% load is waived at brokers such as Charles Schwab and Fidelity.

The firm's low-turnover approach applies to people as well as stocks. While at Harvard Business School, Lee interned at Faye during his summer vacations, before receiving his M.B.A. in 1998 and joining the firm full-time, first as a research analyst. He has been the firm's CEO since 2015, and is now

Photograph by **ARTURO OLMOS**

its sole chief investment officer, after previously sharing the role with Sarofim.

The collegial nurturing environment, away from the hustle and bustle of Wall Street, leads to high employee retention and a cohesive focus on deep fundamental stock research.

The firm, which manages about \$28 billion overall, runs only two public mutual funds, this one and **BNY Mellon Appreciation** (DGAGX). Both employ the same high-quality blue-chip strategy, the difference being that Worldwide Growth generally has at least 25% of its assets overseas.

"There's really a small number of unique and differentiated businesses," Lee says of Sarofim's strategy. "He wanted us to focus on what businesses could stand the test of time and not be tempted to trade down in quality because of some short-term consideration."

The fund typically only holds 40 to 60 stocks, with 49 as of June 30. Though the team rarely adds new positions, this year there have already been two—Swedish lock-maker **Assa Abloy** (ASSAB.Sweden) and French lens and sunglass company **Essilor-Luxottica** (EL.France). "There's been a lot of volatility in the European stock indexes so far this year," Lee says. "We had an opportunity to pick up two really good franchises."

Assa Abloy dominates the door lock business, having three times the market share of its next largest competitor. Consequently, it has "pricing power" over its products, Lee says. That is essential in today's inflationary environment. Companies that can't pass on their rising input costs to consumers will see their profit margins

BNY Mellon Worldwide Growth

	Total Return		
	1-Yr	5-Yr	15-Yr
PGROX	-10.1%	11.9%	8.1%
Global Large-Stock Growth Category	-21.4	8.6	6.2
Top 10 Holdings Company / Ticker	Weighting		
Microsoft / MSFT	8.5%		
Apple / AAPL	5.7		
L'Oréal / LRLCY	4.2		
Chevron / CVX	4.1		
LVMH / MC.France	4.0		
Alphabet / GOOG	4.0		
Visa / V	3.4		
Hess / HES	3.3		
Novo Nordisk / NVO	3.3		
Texas Instruments / TXN	3.1		
Total	43.6%		

Note: Holdings as of June 30. Returns through Aug. 1; five- and 15-year returns are annualized. Source: Morningstar

squeezed. But such pricing power requires both market dominance and financial strength—so that raising capital isn't needed, especially as debt is getting more expensive with rising interest rates.

EssilorLuxottica is the product of a 2018 merger of Italian sunglass and frames maker Luxottica with the French lens maker Essilor. "Each had a good position in the market," Lee says. The combined company dominates the global eyewear sector.

EssilorLuxottica and Assa Abloy both have strong balance sheets, he adds. That in general can enable management to acquire weaker, more-leveraged competitors during periods of stress—like now.

While the team members are focused on the long term, if they see evidence that a company's management is making poor decisions, they will sell. **Microsoft** (MSFT) is an interesting case.

"Microsoft is a name that we had owned since the mid-'90s," says Christensen, 48, who covered the stock as an analyst before becoming a co-manager. "I got to know folks at all levels in the organization, as well as interacting with Bill Gates and Steve Ballmer." Despite liking the company's core software business, Christensen felt that it was venturing into uncharted waters by first trying to acquire Yahoo! in 2008 and then expanding into videogames. The fund sold the stock in 2010, but bought it back in 2016.

"Just because a company is not in the portfolio, if it's identified as what we believe is a dominant company in a structurally attractive industry, our analysts are charged with continuing to cover it," he says. That helped the team notice a change that started when Amy Hood became chief financial officer in 2013. And when Satya Nadella became CEO in 2014, they "really saw a reinvention of Microsoft."

Christensen now sees the cloud-computing platform Azure as the "centerpiece of Microsoft," with strong growth potential. The company has grown to be the fund's largest holding, at 8.5%.

While tech stocks like Microsoft, **Apple** (AAPL), and **Alphabet** (GOOG) make up 25% of the portfolio, the team also invests in less familiar growth companies. For instance, energy stocks make up 7.5% of the fund. One 2021 purchase was **Hess** (HES).

Hess has "the opportunity for very significant growth over the next decade, due to their ownership of some very productive [oil] fields offshore of Guyana, alongside **Exxon Mobil** [XOM]," Lee says. "The project is really a crown jewel for both companies, but it represents a bigger percentage of the value of Hess."

Given their patience, the team members can afford to wait until Hess has squeezed every drop of profit from those oil wells. **B**

Scoreboard: Rally Not Recession

The summer surge continues. The S&P 500 climbed again, up another 1.95%, and global science and tech—those growth stocks—soared 5.73%. As commodities fell, natural resource funds shed 3.25%.

	One Week	Year-to-Date
U.S. STOCK FUNDS	1.61%	- 14.39%
TOP SECTOR / Global Science/Technology Fds	5.73	- 28.54
BOTTOM SECTOR / Natural Resources Funds	- 3.25	23.55
S&P 500	1.95	- 12.89
U.S. BOND FUNDS	0.47	- 6.65
Bloomberg Barclays AGG Bond	0.04	- 7.50

The Week's Top 25

Fund Investment	Objective	One Week	Year-to-Date
Zevenbergen Genea Inst / ZVIGX	Multi-Cap Growth	12.94%	- 41.3%
Morg Stan I Advtg I / MPAIX	Multi-Cap Growth	12.56	- 41.3
Transam Cap Growth I / TFOIX	Multi-Cap Growth	12.53	- 45.6
Virtus Zeven Inn GrSt I / SCATX	Multi-Cap Growth	12.37	- 39.3
Morg Stan I Growth I / MSEQX	Multi-Cap Growth	11.99	- 45.7
Zevenbergen Growth Inst / ZVNIX	Multi-Cap Growth	11.88	- 38.7
Morg Stan Insight A / CPOAX	Multi-Cap Growth	11.35	- 46.4
Berkshire Focus / BFOCX	Multi-Cap Growth	10.82	- 47.1
Jacob Internet Fund Inv / JAMFX	Science & Tech	10.51	- 42.4
Bail Giff US EG I / BGGSX	Multi-Cap Growth	10.36	- 43.9
Morg Stan I Gl Opp I / MGGIX	Global Large-Cap Growth	10.33	- 29.7
Morg Stan I Disc A / MACGX	Mid-Cap Growth	10.25	- 48.0
Morg Stan I Gl Ins I / MIGIX	Global Multi-Cap Growth	9.95	- 43.9
Baron Global Advtg Inst / BGAIX	Global Multi-Cap Growth	9.80	- 36.3
Baron Fifth Ave Gro Inst / BFTIX	Large-Cap Growth	9.56	- 33.8
Am Beacon ARK T I Y / ADNYX	GL Science/Tech	9.17	- 47.3
T Rowe Price Gbl Tech / PRGTX	GL Science/Tech	8.94	- 40.4
Bail Giff Intl CGE I / BTLTX	Intl Large-Cap Growth	8.59	- 30.2
Vanguard Adv SII G Adm / VAIGX	Intl Multi-Cap Growth	8.49	- 28.2
Baron Technology Retail / BTEEX	GL Science/Tech	8.30	- 26.9
Taylor Frigon Core Gr / TFCGX	Mid-Cap Growth	8.22	- 31.3
Morg Stan I Incl I / MSSGX	Small-Cap Growth	8.02	- 42.7
Transam Large Gro I3 / TGWTX	Multi-Cap Growth	8.00	- 32.4
Eventide Expo Tech I / ETIEIX	Science & Tech	7.93	- 29.0
Evolutionary Tree Ivtr I / INVNX	Multi-Cap Growth	7.91	- 38.0

The Week's Bottom 10

Fund Investment	Objective	One Week	Year-to-Date
Kinetics SO & CR Inst / LSHUX	GL Sm/Mid-Cap	- 7.13%	11.9%
Kinetics Paradigm NL / WWNPX	Small-Cap Growth	- 6.40	6.3
Kinetics SC Oppty NL / KSCOX	GL Sm/Mid-Cap	- 6.19	10.5
ProFunds Btcn Str PF Inv / BTCFX	Alt Currency Strat	- 6.16	- 52.2
Fidelity Adv Energy I / FANIX	Natural Resources	- 6.07	31.7
Fidelity Sel Energy / FSENX	Natural Resources	- 6.04	31.9
Fidelity Sel Nat Res / FNARX	Natural Resources	- 5.48	15.3
Kinetics Mkt Opps NL / KMKNX	Flexible Portfolio	- 5.38	- 1.9
AQR Style Premia AI R6 / QSPRX	Abs Return	- 5.21	13.5
Spirit of Amer Energy A / SOAEX	Energy MLP Funds	- 5.00	16.2

The Largest 25

Fund Investment	Assets (billions)	Objective	3-Year* Return	1-Week Return	YTD Return
American Funds Gro A / AGTHX	\$108.6	Large-Cap Growth	11.6%	3.55%	- 21.8%
American Funds Bal A / ABALX	95.1	Mix Tgt All Gro	7.3	0.54	- 9.7
Fidelity Contrafund / FCNTX	94.5	Large-Cap Growth	11.6	2.74	- 21.0
American Funds Inc A / AMECX	78.1	Mix Tgt All Mod	7.2	0.30	- 6.7
American Funds Wash A / AWSHX	71.7	Large-Cap Value	11.0	0.55	- 8.8
Fidelity SA US Tot Stk / FCTDX	69.6	Multi-Cap Core	13.1	1.61	- 13.3
PIMCO Income Inst / PIMIX	69.3	Multi-Sector Inc	1.3	0.46	- 6.2
American Funds EuPc R6 / RERGX	68.9	Intl Large-Cap Growth	3.5	1.14	- 21.2
American Funds ICA A / AIVSX	67.7	Large-Cap Core	10.2	1.74	- 13.8
American Funds CIB A / CAIBX	62.5	Global Equity Income	5.5	0.05	- 7.5
American Funds Flv A / ANCFX	58.5	Large-Cap Core	9.9	1.52	- 14.2
Fidelity Str Adv LgCap / FALCX	54.5	Large-Cap Core	0	1.96	- 12.2
American Funds NPer A / ANWPX	52.1	Global Large-Cap Growth	10.8	2.23	- 20.5
Fidelity SA Core Inc / FIWGX	51.2	General Bond	1.0	0.37	- 8.1
American Funds CWGI A / CWGIX	49.9	Global Large-Cap Core	6.1	0.93	- 17.2
PIMCO Tot Rtn Inst / PTTTRX	48.6	Core Plus Bond	- 0.0	0.05	- 9.3
Fidelity Str Adv Cre Inc / FPCIX	47.9	General Bond	0.3	0.38	- 9.0
MetWest Total Rtn I / MWTIX	42.7	Core Plus Bond	0.1	0.15	- 9.1
American Funds Bal R6 / RLBGX	41.9	Mix Tgt All Gro	7.7	0.51	- 9.5
American Funds Gro R6 / RGAGX	37.9	Large-Cap Growth	12.0	3.56	- 21.7
Fidelity Blue Chip Gr / FBGRX	36.7	Large-Cap Growth	17.2	5.44	- 25.5
Fidelity Gro Company / FDGRX	36.6	Multi-Cap Growth	20.8	5.39	- 22.8
American Funds Mut A / AMRMX	36.1	Large-Cap Value	10.2	0.08	- 5.1
Baird Aggregate Bd Inst / BAGIX	35.0	Core Bond	- 0.0	0.29	- 8.8
T Rowe Price BC Gro / TRBCX	34.7	Large-Cap Growth	8.5	5.19	- 24.1

*Annualized 07/31/2019 to 08/04/2022. Through Thursday.

Source: Lipper

INCOME INVESTING

During the first pandemic year, 2020, U.S. dividends rose by nearly 3%. Dividends fell in Europe, the U.K., and Japan during the same year.

International Stocks Offer Richer Yields, But There Are Risks

U.S. dividend stocks continue to sport relatively low yields compared with other assets, especially as bond yields climb amid the Federal Reserve's rate-hike campaign. But for income investors still interested in dividend income, there is an alternative: international stocks, many of which have attractive yields.

The MSCI Europe index was recently yielding 3.4%, Japan's Nikkei 225 index was at 2%, and the MSCI Emerging Markets index was at 3.1%. Those compare with a yield of 1.6% for the S&P 500.

"Outside the U.S., there's more of a culture of returning capital to shareholders through dividends rather than buybacks," says Julian McManus, a portfolio manager at Janus Henderson Investors. He adds that he is "starting to see buybacks creep in" among companies overseas, though they're not nearly as prevalent as they are among U.S. firms.

Beyond international stocks' attractive yields, there is an argument that this is a good time for overseas companies, which offer diversification and other benefits. The international dividend story also has a valuation element.

McManus points out that earnings yields—that is, the earnings of companies as a percentage of their stock prices—are generally lower in the U.S. than they are in Europe, Japan, and other regions. He puts it at roughly 6% for U.S. stocks overall,



By Lawrence C. Strauss

compared with 8% and higher in Europe and the United Kingdom. The higher the yield, the lower the valuation.

"Earnings outside of the U.S. are just valued at a lower multiple," says McManus. "And then it's a question of how much of those earnings are going to get paid out as dividends. There's obviously a proven track record among managements in Europe to be willing to pay a greater proportion [of earnings] out."

For U.S. investors interested in overseas income, one thing to keep in mind is that most countries impose a withholding tax on dividends paid to nonresidents. However, those withholding taxes, in many cases, can be credited against the U.S. shareholder's U.S. tax liability,

according to Robert Willens, a New York-based accounting and tax expert.

There are some other key differences between U.S. and international stock markets. "Index composition, sectorwise, in international markets is far more cyclical than in the U.S.," says Shane Duffy, a London-based portfolio manager for J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

For example, materials and energy recently accounted for around 13.5% of the MSCI Europe index, compared with about 7% for the U.S. index. On the flip side, information technology was 27.3% of the U.S. index, compared less than 7% for the European counterpart. The largest weighting for that index was healthcare, at nearly 17%.

Another risk international dividends pose is that they can be more apt to get cut in economic downturns.

Alexis Deladerrière, head of international developed markets equity at Goldman Sachs Asset Management, attributes the higher risk of dividend cuts in Europe to several factors, including overall lower margins and more leverage for those companies compared with U.S. firms. European stocks also sport higher dividend-payout ratios, owing in part to their preference for dividends over buybacks.

"All of that combined means that you are potentially more at risk for dividend cuts in Europe than in the U.S. in the case of a downturn," Deladerrière says.

In some ways, U.S. investors face a trade-off when it comes to international dividends: higher yields with higher risk. In contrast, says Duffy, "the U.S. income stream of dividends has been more moderate, but has probably been more stable."

During the early stages of the pandemic in 2020 and beyond, many international stock dividends were cut or suspended. In 2020, for example, European dividends, excluding the U.K., plunged 32% in U.S. dollars from

the previous year, according to the Janus Henderson Dividend Index.

But North American payouts, mostly from U.S. companies, rose by nearly 3% that year, testament to their overall stability.

Japanese dividends dropped by 5% in 2020, a relatively small decline compared with other regions like the U.K., which fell by 40%.

Duffy says that Japanese companies are managing their payouts more effectively than they used to. "Over the last 10 years," he adds, companies there have been "more focused on distributions."

The Nikkei 225 index's yield of 2% was well above the S&P 500's 1.6% level, but still far below some indexes in Europe. Emerging market dividends overall are somewhere in the middle of the pack, with the MSCI index for that region recently yielding 3.1%.

Deladerrière, whose duties include helping to manage the \$304 million **Goldman Sachs International Equity Income** fund (ticker: GSAXX), says he's finding good yield opportunities in sectors such as infrastructure, real estate, and utilities. The fund's holdings include **Iberdrola** (IBE.Spain), a large Spanish utility whose stock recently yielded 4.25%. Another holding is **Klépierre** (LI.France), a real estate investment trust that owns and operates shopping centers in Europe, with a yield of about 8%.

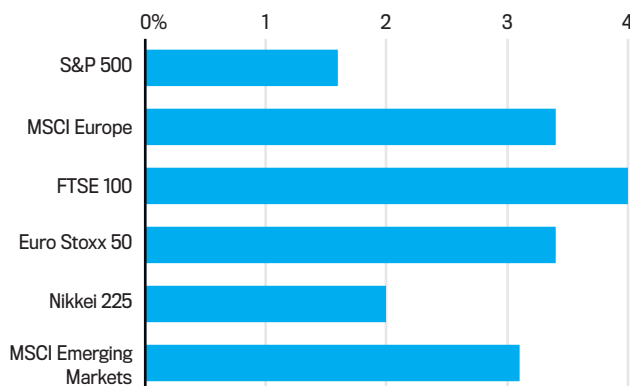
The fund also holds a stake in **Vinci** (DG.France), which yields about 3.6%. It owns toll roads, which can regularly raise their fees to help offset inflation. "Toll roads are great asset because [they have] very long-term contracts, with inflation protection," says Deladerrière. Those contracts provide "very good downside protection in a downturn."

The prospect of an economic downturn looms large in Europe, partly owing to the war in Ukraine.

Still, Duffy of J.P. Morgan points out that corporate balance sheets in Europe are in pretty good shape. "There is room for the dividends to be less impacted in this early downturn than [during] the Covid-related downturn," he says. **B**

For Yield, Look Overseas

International stocks offer more yield than U.S. equities do, though there are risks. Early in the pandemic, for example, dividend cuts went much deeper overseas than in the U.S.



Note: Yield as of Aug. 1
Source: Bloomberg

THE ECONOMY

The Fed started shrinking its balance sheet by letting \$30 billion in Treasuries and \$17.5 billion in mortgage bonds roll off. That's about to double.

QT Is Set to Quicken. What It Means for The Fed and Investors.

There is a fair amount of confusion around quantitative tightening, or QT, the Federal Reserve's effort to shrink its balance sheet after buying trillions in bonds over the past two years. That makes sense, given that QT gets far less airtime than interest-rate hikes, and the technical details of QT operations are somewhat complicated and opaque.

But it is increasingly important to have a handle on what is happening on the quieter side of this tightening cycle because QT is about to ramp up. Investors need to know how balance-sheet tightening is working now to appreciate what is to come.

When the central bank began QT in June, it set out to partially unwind roughly \$4.5 trillion in quantitative easing, or QE, that was conducted in response to the pandemic. The Fed started by letting up to \$30 billion in Treasuries and \$17.5 billion in mortgage-backed securities, or MBS, roll off its balance sheet, as opposed to reinvesting the proceeds. Starting next month, those caps will rise to \$60 billion and \$35 billion, respectively, meaning the pace of balance-sheet runoff is about to double. Fed Chairman Jerome Powell has suggested that QT would go on for two to 2½ years, implying that the Fed's \$9 trillion balance sheet would shrink by roughly \$2.5 trillion.

That sounds easy enough. But there is a two-part problem around investors' perception of QT. First, Wall Street seems to have a blind spot when it comes to tightening via the Fed's



By Lisa Beilfuss

balance sheet. Such tightening has been attempted only once before, and economists say rate increases are much easier to model than quantitative tightening. In that way, many participants assume QT won't have much impact. Second, the lack of discussion around QT is leading to public misunderstanding. Some investors doubt that the Fed is following through so far on its balance-sheet tightening plan, particularly on the MBS side. That sentiment makes sense when one looks at a chart of the Fed's MBS portfolio, but it means that investors may get caught off-guard in the coming months.

To understand what is actually happening and yet to come, *Barron's* spoke with Joseph Wang, former senior trader on the Fed's open markets desk. The Fed is conducting QT as it has said it would, Wang says, and he dispels growing skepticism that the Fed hasn't been willing or able to shrink its balance sheet, at least for now. But people

are confused, Wang adds, in particular because it looks like the Fed's MBS holdings aren't decreasing, and as if they even may be increasing.

Wang says the saw-toothed pattern in the Fed's MBS holdings is the result of accounting issues. First, there is a gap between when MBS purchases settle and when holders of MBS receive payments. Second, the Fed has a three-month window for settling MBS purchases. The Fed is the largest single investor in the MBS market, and Wang says the central bank can try to minimize potential disruptions by postponing settlements if it thinks doing so will improve market functioning.

That means mortgage-backed securities purchased by the Fed three months ago could just be showing up. QE ended in March, but it isn't that simple. Strategists at BofA Securities note that since March, the Fed hasn't been adding securities, but it has been reinvesting paydowns. Starting in August, the MBS portfolio will begin to decline, but they say the decline won't become more apparent until November. That is because August is the last month when paydowns should exceed the redemption caps, as the cap for MBS runoff rises to \$35 billion. Wang notes that the Fed estimates it receives about \$25 billion a month in principal payments, meaning it should no longer have reinvestments to deal with, and that factor offsetting QT will cease.

September and beyond is when Wang warns something is apt to break, not unlike what happened the last time

the Fed embarked on QT, and chaos in the repo market prompted an early end to the program. It is also the time when Fed officials might decide whether to outright sell MBS. But he notes that a recent hint by the Treasury that it may buy back older, less liquid Treasuries could help QT go a bit more smoothly.

Some strategists are more worried. Solomon Tadesse, head of quantitative equities strategies North America at Société Générale, says markets still aren't fully factoring in QT. While some economists say balance-sheet tightening will more or less run on autopilot, in the way that now-Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen in 2017 as Fed chairwoman said QT would be akin to watching paint dry, Tadesse says that expectation is silly.

That is in part because in order to bring inflation back to 2%, the Fed needs to shrink its balance sheet by about \$3.9 billion—significantly more than what investors expect, Tadesse says. By his calculations, QT alone would amount to about 4.5 percentage points in additional rate hikes.

"I don't think there is appreciation for QT, by markets or the Fed," Tadesse says. "In the end, if QE mattered, so will QT," he says, referring to the big lift quantitative easing gave to risk assets. "It might not be totally symmetrical, but there will be a meaningful impact."

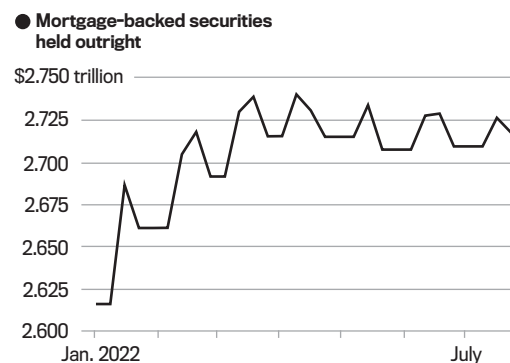
The spirit of Tadesse's view is one way to square investors' growing expectations for rate cuts to begin next year with the fact that consumer price inflation is over 9%. It is possible markets are accounting for additional tightening via QT, even if it isn't as much as Tadesse says is necessary.

Consider what Ed Yardeni, president of Yardeni Research, estimates. He says QT will represent the equivalent of at least a half-point rate hike, and probably closer to a full-point increase. That's not to mention the impact of a 10% run in the U.S. dollar this year, which Yardeni says is equal to another hike of at least 0.5%.

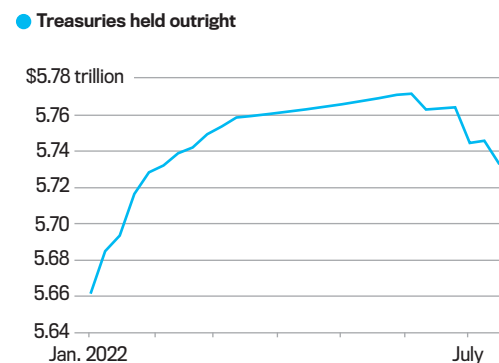
But even if the relatively aggressive QT that starts next month means fewer rate increases are ultimately needed, investors should brace for added volatility. The Fed is entering the unknown, and so are markets. **B**

QT Confusion

As the Fed shrinks its balance sheet, the rolloff of MBS looks different than some might expect.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis



TECH TRADER

One analyst says Apple hasn't effectively exploited its ad opportunity. He sees the company making \$20 billion a year in advertising by 2025.

Advertising Is Still Going Strong—and Apple Wants In

Apple has decided to crash the advertising party.

As a couple of Apple (ticker: AAPL) news sites picked up last week, the company recently posted a job listing for a “Senior Product Manager, Demand Side Platform.” Ad tech is complex, so here’s a translation: A “demand side platform” lets ad buyers buy inventory on multiple ad exchanges from a single interface, using automated bidding, which is also known as programmatic. The platform takes a little slice of each dollar deployed. There are a bunch of these DSPs. **Meta Platforms** (META) has Meta Ads Manager; **Alphabet** (GOOGL) has Google Ad Manager; **Amazon.com** (AMZN) offers Amazon DSP. And there are independents, too.

Apple said the new hire would “drive the design of the most privacy-forward, sophisticated demand side platform possible...innovating on some of Apple’s most confidential and strategic plans to design products that deliver business growth and experiences that exceed customer expectations.” The job posting says that the project will target ads placed in various Apple Services; what isn’t clear is whether Apple might eventually try to target the wider world of advertising across apps and websites.

Apple declined to comment on the posting or other elements of its ad strategy.

This all seems a bit nervy. Apple’s decision to adopt a policy called App Tracking Transparency has made it far harder for Meta’s Facebook and Alpha-



By Eric J. Savitz

bet’s YouTube to target and attribute advertising campaigns. Apple has taken the position that consumer privacy comes first, and it now requires iPhone users to opt in when apps request to track how people travel around the web. Most people say no.

The policy change has caused immense pain for the likes of Meta, YouTube, and **Snap** (SNAP). Earlier this year, Meta said that Apple’s policy change would reduce its advertising revenue this year by about \$10 billion. Meta has argued that Apple’s approach is bad for small business, but that message has been trumped by Apple’s persuasive support of privacy.

For Apple to now be talking about building an advertising business of its own is sure to ruffle some feathers at Meta and other ad firms.

But, to be clear, it isn’t that Apple has shunned advertising. In fact, the company’s income statement includes a contribution from ads, although it’s hidden in the Services line of the report. In its latest quarterly filing with the Securities and Exchange Commis-

sion, Apple said that the largest contributors to its 12% growth in services revenue in the period were higher sales of advertising, cloud services, and AppleCare.

Evercore ISI analyst Amit Daryanani, who wrote about Apple’s new job listing in a research report this past week, notes that the iPhone maker in late July added two new ways for developers to advertise their wares in the App Store. One will allow ad placement on the Today tab, basically the site’s home page. And the other will allow ads touting “apps you might also like” to appear on individual app product pages.

I’ve recently written about Apple’s need to find big new markets to juice growth. Advertising could be part of the answer.

Daryanani thinks that Apple’s ad revenue from the App Store alone could reach \$7.1 billion by 2025. “Advertising is a great growth opportunity for Apple, and their tremendous installed base gives them a competitive advantage that they have not effectively exploited in the past,” he writes.

Daryanani estimates that Apple’s ad business will generate \$4 billion in revenue this year, or just 0.2% of the \$600 billion online advertising market. He thinks that Apple can reach 2.25% of the digital ad market by 2025—and rake in \$20 billion a year in ad revenue.

Needham analyst Laura Martin is also bullish about the potential for Apple’s advertising. In a note this past week, she pointed to the significant growth in Amazon’s ad business, which consists entirely of ads within its core e-commerce platform. Martin

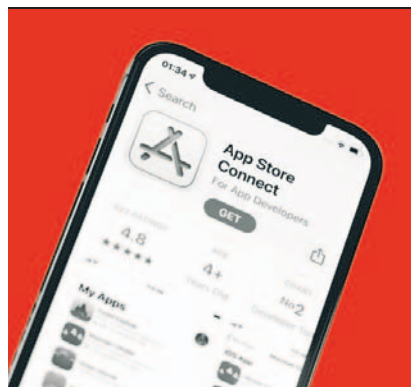
expects the Amazon ad business to reach \$37 billion this year, up from \$4 billion just five years ago. And she notes that ad revenue typically comes with 70% to 80% gross margins, so Apple’s profits from advertising would almost certainly grow faster than revenue. Martin thinks Apple would specifically target the market for mobile ads, which eMarketer estimates at \$452 billion for 2022, growing to nearly \$680 billion in 2026.

The challenge for Apple will be to balance its access to data on iPhones with its publicly stated focus on privacy. Martin thinks Apple can build an ad platform that effectively prevents personal information from leaking to third parties. But until it comes up with a real plan, doubts will remain.

Despite worries about a slowing economy—and the consequences for marketing budgets—there’s been a resurgence in advertising interest. **Netflix** (NFLX), which once swore that it would never have ads on its platform, has promised to offer an ad-supported subscription tier in early 2023.

And a few recent data points show that there’s still plenty of demand for advertising that can deliver customers. **Yelp** (YELP) shares soared Friday, after reporting a surprise spike in demand for local market ads, in particular for providers of home repair and contracting services.

In any case, Apple isn’t worried about this year’s outlook for advertising; it’s thinking about the opportunity five, 10, and 20 years from now. I have no idea what the world will be like in 2042, but I can tell you this: There will still be plenty of ads. ■



Despite worries about a slowing economy—and the consequences for marketing budgets—there’s been a resurgence in advertising interest. Netflix is planning ads, and now Apple looks poised to expand its advertising ambitions, as well.

Q&A

How to Invest Before a Recession Hits

BY LAUREN FOSTER

Eli Salzmann loves nothing better than finding a company that's a "dog of a stock with no momentum" but on the verge of better days. At its core, that is what value investing is all about. Over the course of his 36-year career, Salzmann has proved he has a knack for buying undervalued stocks shunned by the market and delivering stellar returns along the way.

Salzmann is a managing director at Neuberger Berman and senior portfolio manager of the \$10 billion **Neuberger Berman Large Cap Value** fund (ticker: NBPIX), alongside fellow portfolio manager David Levine. As of the end of July, the fund was down 5.67% for the year, less than the Russell 1000 Value index's 7.08% decline. For the three-year period, the fund is up 14.55%, besting 98% of its category peers. Over five- and 10-year periods, it has returned 12.80% and 13.51%, respectively, outshining 99% of its peers.

To be sure, just because a stock is cheap doesn't mean Salzmann is buying. There must be a catalyst that could improve the company's fortunes. "Buying a cheap stock without a catalyst is called a value trap," he says. "You need to buy a company that's earning below-normal returns, that has a catalyst or an inflection point, something that's going to change it and take earnings from below normal back

to normal, or even above normal." The catalyst could be just about anything, from the launch of a new product to a change in management.

In a recent conversation with *Barron's*, Salzmann discussed where he is finding value today and how investors should position their portfolios defensively for an impending U.S. recession. An edited version of our conversation follows.

Barron's: What was the first value stock you bought?

Eli Salzmann: **AT&T** [T], back in 1997. Mike Armstrong was running the company, and the stock was very much out of favor. And luckily, it worked out well. I bought it at \$33 [a share], and I sold it a year later in the upper \$70s. For AT&T, that's a very big move.

What do you look for in a stock?

There has to be a catalyst. And in addition to looking for companies that have depressed earnings relative to normal, we also look for sectors, sub-sectors, and industries that have been deprived of capital and, in turn, deprived of capacity.

Exxon Mobil [XOM] is your top holding, and it's up more than 50% this year. Will it go higher still?

Absolutely. Energy is a perfect example of a sector that's deprived of capital and capacity, and Exxon is one of our favor-

Photograph by EVAN ANGELASTRO

An Interview With **Eli Salzmann** Managing Director, Neuberger Berman



“We’re in for potentially a very challenging period over the next year.”

Eli Salzmann

ite stocks in this sector. Some of the capacity has come back. Oil-rig count peaked in 2014 at around 1,600 rigs, then came down to low 300's in 2016, then peaked again just below 900 at end of 2018, bottomed at 172 in 2020, and is now back a little above 600. One of the reasons we focus on capital capacity is because when capacity comes out, that's always a good thing for an industry. We were aggressively buying Exxon in the \$30s and \$40s. Today, it's trading around \$94 a share.

What was the catalyst for Exxon?

One of the catalysts that we look for is when a company thinks they're a growth company and they're not, and they finally wake up and realize that they're not a growth company and need to start behaving like a value company. Growth companies are companies that constantly reinvest in themselves. If you're really a growth company, and you can really generate better returns by investing in yourself, then by all means, you should do that, but it's not our kind of stock, and it probably won't be at our valuation.

Exxon was a very mismanaged company for a lot of years, believing they were more growth than they were value, and they started to wake up a year and a half to two years ago. Twenty years ago, Exxon was considered one of the blue-chip stocks, and every investor wanted to own Exxon or **General Electric** [GE] or **Pfizer** [PFE]. But it was a massive underperformer. Management realized that their strategy just didn't make any sense, and they started to limit the capex [capital expenditure]. They started to return cash to shareholders. They started to get rid of noncore assets. And all of a sudden, we saw a major behavior difference on the part of management. It was driven partially by the proxy vote [to add new members to Exxon's board] that occurred because shareholders were also angry. But in a nutshell, they woke up. And that was a major catalyst.

What other energy companies do you own?
ConocoPhillips [COP] and **Chevron** [CVX]. ConocoPhillips is one of most

capital-disciplined energy companies and delivers consistent distributions to shareholders, while Chevron has a strong balance sheet and a huge buy-back program.

Pfizer is another big holding. You're a fan of the stock.

Pfizer is a company that has really transformed itself. It has gotten rid of a lot of noncore assets. Just like Exxon, it has been a massive underperformer for the past 20 years. We don't buy companies simply because they've underperformed for 20 years; we had a catalyst: Covid. Pfizer is at the heart of Covid, which is going to be here for many years to come. Without question, Pfizer is leading the pack, both by reputation and research on Covid, and that is actually a true growth lever for this company for many years to come.

We have a lot of confidence in Pfizer. It meets that criteria of a company that's a dog of a stock with no momentum. And now, all of a sudden, you had a catalyst and a catalyst that could actually change the world.

Where else are you finding value today?

Banks and metals and mining. We very much like **JPMorgan Chase** [JPM]. The valuation has come down dramatically—it had gotten ridiculously overdone on the upside when it got up to \$165. And now it has ridiculously gone too far on the downside, now that it's at \$114.

One of the things that initially got us very interested in JPMorgan many, many years ago was when Jamie Dimon took over. The management team that he has put into place is first class.

What do you like in the metals and mining sector?

Freeport-McMoRan [FCX] management has done a great job operating

the company over the past several years. It's an example of a value stock where people aren't paying attention. We bought it for around \$10. The stock today is \$30, and I would be surprised if it doesn't outperform the market over the next several years. We're bullish on Freeport because it's an inexpensive stock based on mid-economic-cycle earnings. Also, it is an attractive takeover target for a large, diversified miner that wants to get bigger in copper. We're very bullish on copper, and Freeport is the premier pure-play copper miner in the world.

What sectors are you overweight and underweight?

We are overweight utilities, healthcare, and consumer staples. Also metals and mining. We're close to a market weight on energy. Don't get me wrong—we really like energy for the next five years. But because we've repositioned the portfolio, we're probably closer to a market weight. We're underweight technology, banks, consumer discretionary, and communication services.

We are defensively positioned. We're in for potentially a very challenging period over the next year as, across the board, many of the sectors we're underweight are going to experience some very severe earnings deceleration.

Would you recommend that kind of positioning for others?

I would encourage investors to be very defensively positioned—so, sectors like utilities and consumer staples, with a company like **Procter & Gamble** [PG], because, like it or not, in a tough economy, people still need to wash their clothes and brush their teeth. In a tough economy, you want to be in non-cyclical stocks, because at the end of the day, you don't have to go out and buy a new **Apple** [AAPL] iPhone

every year. You don't have to go out and buy a new pair of jeans every year. But the reality is you still have to wash your clothes, you're still going to turn your electricity on, and so on. Same with healthcare. If you do get sick, you're going to go to the doctor. Same thing from a medication standpoint in terms of pharma. So, where would I want to be? I want to be in healthcare and pharmaceuticals like Pfizer.

I also like basic materials, specifically metals and mining, and energy. The years 2020 and 2021 were very much a risk-on period. Everything went up. It was a wonderful risk-on environment. We are entering, outside of brief periods of risk-on, a reasonably extended risk-off period. So, in a risk-off period, you want to be careful.

What's the biggest risk facing markets?

Everybody is screaming that the Fed is going to definitely engineer a soft landing. That's not going to happen. In the mid-'80s, they did engineer a soft landing. In the mid-'90s, they did also, because you had disinflationary backdrops and the Fed was raising rates into a strong economy. This is exactly the opposite of that. We are in a decelerating economic landscape and the Fed is raising rates. Why? Because inflation is really a problem.

Remember, inflation is a lagging indicator. And as such, the Fed will continue to raise rates because they are determined to put inflation on hold and obviously deflate inflation. The problem is, the Fed is a reactive body, and as they continue to take this massive stimulus out, I can tell you in 2023 it is going to be about risk-off because we are looking at a very serious deceleration. That doesn't mean investors shouldn't be invested, but they need to know what they own. This is no longer the risk-on environment that we've been in for the past two years.

Sounds like you see a recession coming.

Where do I stand in the recession camp? Pretty darn close to 100%.

Thanks, Eli. 📧

Utilities, healthcare, metals and mining, and consumer staples can offer refuge in a downturn.



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MARKET WEEK



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MARKET PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

Dow Jones Industrials

32,803.47

52-wk: -6.83% YTD: -9.73% Wkly: -0.13%

S&P 500

4145.19

52-wk: -6.57% YTD: -13.03% Wkly: +0.36%

Nasdaq Composite

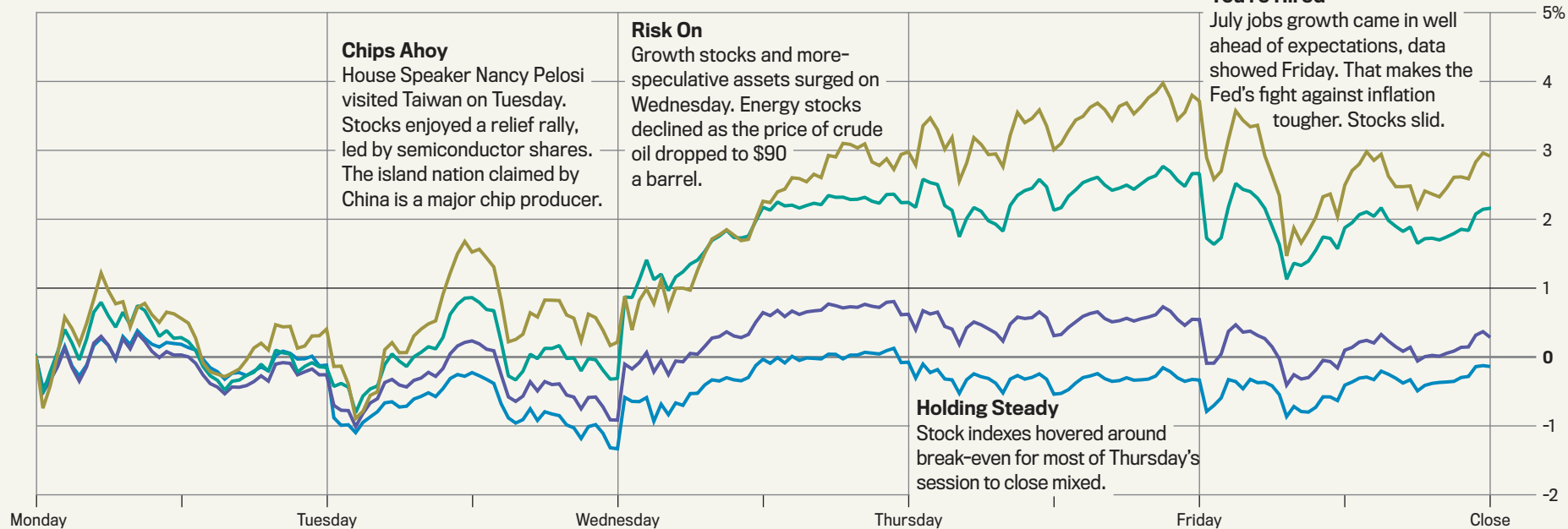
12,657.55

52-wk: -14.68% YTD: -19.10% Wkly: +2.15%

iShares Semiconductor ETF

\$419.20

52-wk: -10.00% YTD: -22.70% Wkly: +2.91%



THE TRADER

The Tug of War Within The Market Isn't Ending Soon

Inflation is sticky, but economic growth is sticky, too. And that puts the Federal Reserve—and investors—in a bind.

Look no further than Friday's payrolls report release. The U.S. added 528,000 jobs in July, more than doubling estimates for 250,000, while the unemployment rate dipped to 3.5% from 3.6%. If you're worried about a recession, there's no sign of one here.

The strong report caused most of the financial markets to respond just as you'd expect, for the most part. Treasury yields jumped, the U.S. dollar surged, and the chances of a three-quarter-point interest-rate hike in September rose to 65% from 28% the week before. The stock market, how-



By Ben Levisohn

ever, was relatively quiet, with the S&P 500 index finishing the day down just 0.2%. It was an odd reaction, given that the jobs data likely mean more rate increases.

Still, it makes a strange kind of sense. Such underlying growth resilience is positive for risky assets, even as higher rates are a negative, notes Alan Ruskin, chief international strategist at Deutsche Bank.

Of course, the stock market is worried about more than just the Fed. Heading into earnings season, everyone seemed terrified that profits would fall short and guidance would be slashed. That isn't quite what has happened. With 432 S&P 500 companies having reported, aggregate earnings have come in 5.8% above expect-

tations, as 77% of companies have reported better-than-expected profits. Revenue, meanwhile, is growing at a 13% clip, helping to drive those earnings beats. That hasn't kept future earnings estimates from being revised lower, but the drastic cuts that were expected haven't materialized. That helped the S&P 500 rise 0.4% this past week, while the Dow dipped 0.1% and the Nasdaq Composite gained 2.2%.

Profits may continue to hold up if inflation continues to run as hot as it has been. Corporate sales are generally correlated with nominal economic growth, not real growth, and that's one reason revenue has grown as quickly as it has. Margins, too, are holding up better than feared thanks

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to the ability of companies to pass on higher input prices while keeping a lid on other costs. It shouldn't come as a surprise, then, that some of the strongest earnings growth came during the 1970s, says Keith Lerner, chief market strategist at Truist Advisory Services. That was also a period of lower multiples, as ever-rising rates reduced what investors were willing to pay for those earnings.

U.S. investors could face a similar setup now. The S&P 500's tumble into bear-market territory was caused not by a decrease in earnings but by a fall in the index's price/earnings multiple, which fell below 16 as the 10-year yield surged to nearly 3.5%. Its rally off those lows, meanwhile, was driven by multiple expansion, with the S&P 500's P/E rising to 17.7 by the end of this past week. For now, expect the S&P 500 to be hemmed in by those competing forces.

"It will be a choppy range as the tug of war between P/Es and earnings continues," Lerner says.

Something will have to give, and that something could be earnings. While companies have been managing inflation well, the Fed is likely to keep raising interest rates until inflation starts to cool down and the economy begins to slow. If that happens, deteriorating demand would hit sales, margins would get squeezed, and earnings would finally fall. That isn't the base case for Keith Parker, head of equity strategy research at UBS, but it is the biggest risk. "We're in the danger zone side of the cycle," he explains. "We can get some pretty steep rallies and some pretty steep selloffs, but the risk/reward is tilted down."

Still, don't underestimate the U.S. economy. It has taken the Fed's punches but hasn't been knocked out, at least not yet. If it holds up, then it's time to bet on a resurgence in economically sensitive stocks like banks and energy, says Ironsides Macro's Barry Knapp, instead of the growth stocks that led the market higher over the past

month and change. "The economy is resilient," he says. "And cyclicals are cheap."

Let the tug of war continue.

Cheap Thrills

When **Walmart** sneezes, the retail sector catches a cold. That was particularly true of the dollar stores after Walmart lowered its full-year guidance in late July, but investors should think twice before turning their noses up at the stocks.

Retailers have been under particular pressure this year, as inflation-strapped consumers are being forced to make harder choices. That was on display during first-quarter earnings season in May, when both Walmart (ticker: WMT) and **Target** (TGT) disappointed, and again in June, when Target lowered its guidance for the second time in a month.

The big-box stores cautioned that shoppers had rapidly shifted away from pandemic-popular categories—think clothing, home goods, and electronics—in favor of essentials, prompting hefty, margin-crunching discounts to move overstuffed merchandise. That warning triggered selloffs across the industry, including dollar stores, which cater to lower-income consumers who are hurting the most from inflation.

Yet that view of **Dollar General** (DG) and **Dollar Tree** (DLTR) is too simplistic. "When you are forced to buy what you need rather than what you want, dollar stores shine," says Mark Giambrone, head of U.S. equities at Barrow Hanley Global Investors.

That's because inflation or not, shoppers still need to buy basic goods, and with tens of thousands of locations throughout the U.S., dollar stores are often accessible to more Americans, particularly at times of high gas prices.

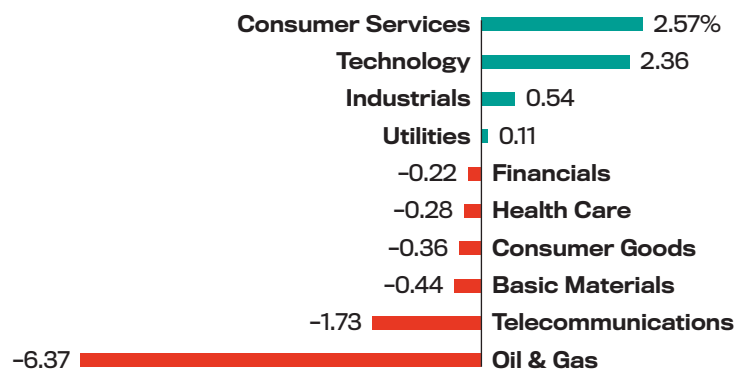
"No one needs T-shirts anymore, but if you need toothpaste, you're going to walk somewhere you perceive as having good value," says Giambrone. "As people trade down, dollar stores tend to keep some of

Vital Signs

	Friday's Close	Week's Change	Week's % Chg.		Friday's Close	Week's Change	Week's % Chg.
DJ Industrials	32803.47	-41.66	-0.13	Barron's Future Focus	893.95	+26.46	+3.05
DJ Transportation	14601.05	-7.95	-0.05	Barron's Next50	2492.96	+169.42	+7.29
DJ Utilities	1013.96	-10.22	-1.00	Barron's 400	952.80	-6.49	-0.68
DJ 65 Stocks	11228.65	-26.83	-0.24		Last Week	Week Earlier	
DJ US Market	1016.70	+6.23	+0.62	NYSE Advances	1,987	2,780	
NYSE Comp.	15273.23	-54.47	-0.36	Declines	1,497	728	
NYSE Amer Comp.	3964.60	-180.21	-4.35	Unchanged	129	97	
S&P 500	4145.19	+14.90	+0.36	New Highs	109	98	
S&P MidCap	2504.28	-8.45	-0.34	New Lows	138	173	
S&P SmallCap	1239.40	-0.56	-0.04	Av Daily Vol (mil)	4,361.9	4,115.4	
Nasdaq	12657.55	+266.87	+2.15	Dollar (Finexspot index)	106.57	105.90	
Value Line (arith.)	8866.23	+63.01	+0.72	T-Bond (CBT nearby futures)	141-07	144-00	
Russell 2000	1921.82	+36.59	+1.94	Crude Oil (NYM light sweet crude)	89.01	98.62	
DJ US TSM Float	41775.13	+276.13	+0.67	Inflation KR-CRB (Futures Price Index)	281.04	292.06	
				Gold (CMX nearby futures)	1772.90	1762.90	

Industry Action

Performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Industrials, ranked by weekly percent change.*



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices

those customers even as the economy improves.”

That has made dollar stores a good bet, both in good economic times and bad. Dollar General stock is up 381% in the 10 years ended June 30, and Dollar Tree gained 210%, compared with a 174% return for the S&P 500.

More recently, both Dollar General and Dollar Tree delivered great fiscal first quarters in May, just days after the gloomy reports from Walmart and Target sent the industry reeling with apparel and appliance markdowns.

“Defensive retailers selling nondiscretionary goods are going to be in a better place as we get through this inventory glut; grocers are fundamentally well positioned, dollar stores even more so,” says John San Marco, portfolio manager at Neuberger Berman’s **Next Generation Connected Consumer** exchange-traded fund (NBCC).

Dollar General, at \$253.08 a share, is the clear favorite of the two, with good reason. The company’s sales mix skews more toward essentials over discretionary purchases than Dollar Tree, and while the latter has been bogged down for years by the quagmire of its Family Dollar acquisition, Dollar General has an exceptional record of sales and earnings growth.

Jefferies analyst Corey Tarlowe, who has a Buy rating and \$285 price target on Dollar General, says the company “has a really defensive moat” around many of the small towns that “no other retailer services.”

He argues that “people who live in these rural areas don’t want to drive 30 miles to the nearest big-box store all the time, but they will go a few miles to Dollar General. Dollar General is a nice fill-in trip, and because of the way it has [grown its store size] over the past several years, it’s become a fuller fill-in trip,” he says, referring to the company’s addition of more fresh produce

and pantry staples, which allows for bigger shopping trips.

Investors, however, didn’t care much for that nuance during retail’s recent routs. “Dollar General got destroyed [on the Walmart and Target news], and that’s a great buying opportunity...to pick up some shares at a significant discount,” says Barrow Hanley’s Giamborne.

Dollar Tree, at \$164.97 a share, is more of a question mark, given its greater discretionary mix of items and ongoing issues at Family Dollar. Yet on the plus side, it pulled off a beat-and-raise first quarter, has upped its base item price to a more margin-friendly \$1.25, and sports a revamped board of directors, which includes a Dollar General veteran. If the next couple of quarters show that it’s making real changes, it could be a catalyst for the stock.

Either way, as expectations fall for Walmart’s and Target’s coming second-quarter reports—due out later this month—dollar stores could pull off a repeat of their out-performance. “This earnings season, dollar stores could once again turn in stronger reports than the big-box stores,” says Neuberger’s San Marco, citing their different merchandise mix.

That isn’t a given, of course, and if the past few months have taught investors anything, it’s to expect the unexpected when it comes to retail.

Yet both stocks are trading not far off their five-year averages—around 19 times forward earnings for Dollar Tree and 21 times for Dollar General—at a time when the broader economic backdrop is pushing more consumers to bargain-hunt. That means their earnings may be less subject to lowered revisions than other retailers.

In other words, investors aren’t paying much of a premium to own discounters that give them more bang for their buck.

—Teresa Rivas



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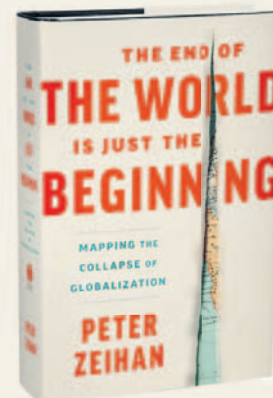
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EUROPEAN TRADER

Airbus Remains Steady, Even With Turbulence

By Simon Constable

Airbus is ready for takeoff. Investors in the European aerospace company could see gains of more than 35% over the next 12 months as it boosts production amid surging demand, analysts say.

"Airbus is on a very strong growth trajectory, regardless of a recession and postpandemic normalization," says Colin Scarola, an analyst at financial research company CFRA. He sees the stock (ticker: AIR.France) rising to 140 euros (\$143) over the next year, up 35% from its recent level of €104. Plus, the shares currently offer a 1.4% dividend yield. U.S.-based investors could consider buying the American depositary receipts (EADS.Y).

The company on July 27 reported better-than-expected first-half profits. Despite the improving profitability, the stock has followed the broader market down. The shares have lost about 8% this year, roughly in line with the performance of the Paris CAC 40 index, which tracks leading French-listed companies.

Still, the pullback has made the shares cheap, relative to projected income. They were recently trading at 21 times forward earnings, according to Morningstar. That is lower than their five-year average of 24.

During the earnings announcement, Airbus slashed its target 2022 production to 700 commercial aircraft from 720 previously. "In the short term, the current supply-chain challenges lead us to adjust the ramp-up steps in 2022 and '23," said CEO Guillaume Faury. The company now expects to produce 65 planes a month in early 2024, later than originally expected.

However, Airbus is maintaining its long-term target of building 75 of its A320 model aircraft a month by 2025, up from 60 before the pandemic. "Going up to 75 might sound aggressive, but it's

in line with production increases we've seen from Airbus before the pandemic," Scarola says. Plus, China's three biggest state-owned airlines recently agreed to buy 300 planes from Airbus.

Scarola doesn't see aircraft demand slipping, despite the increasing likelihood of a global economic slowdown. "We are currently at a depressed level of aircraft deliveries, relative to global GDP," he says. "Even if we go through something worse than the financial crisis, I think Airbus deliveries have to climb about 40%."

"The biggest risk to their positioning today is the cost issue," says Allegra Dawes, an analyst at financial research firm Third Bridge. All manufacturers, especially those in Europe, are suffering from the considerable jumps in commodity prices, especially the surge in energy costs since Russia invaded Ukraine.

Despite a recent pullback in prices, energy-heavy aluminum is about 36% more expensive than it was before the pandemic. That is a key concern, given that aircraft fuselages are largely made of the metal. However, "to a certain extent, Airbus will be able to mitigate a lot of the cost issues with price increases," Dawes says.

There are real and potential supply threats for any manufacturer securing titanium, another metal used in aircraft construction, especially for engine components. Russia, which has restricted exports of some key commodities, is the third-largest producer of titanium.

"We see a shift away from Russia for sourcing, but some processing of specific parts will take a little longer," Dawes says.

China is the largest titanium producer, controlling more than half of the world's supply. Unfortunately, relations between the communist country and the West are deteriorating fast. Depending on how tense things get, the supply problems could become even worse.

Still, on balance, the potential upside for Airbus outweighs the possible risks. **B**

EMERGING MARKETS

Real Estate Looks Shaky In Korea and Poland

By Craig Mellow

It's not just China. The No. 2 economy's real estate travails have gripped global attention. But housing in other emerging markets now looks wobbly, too, as consumers, loaded with debt from a postpandemic price boom, face interest-rate hikes and fatter monthly payments.

South Korea is a prime candidate. Apartment sales there dropped by half in the first six months of 2022, after prices climbed 20% in two years. The central bank has tightened its benchmark rate from 0.5% to 2.25%, and warned of more to come.

That spells trouble in a country where three-quarters of personal wealth is sunk into real estate, and household debt to gross domestic product is the highest among major economies, according to the Institute for International Finance. That figure tops 100% in Korea, compared with 76% in the U.S.

"Housing looms large in Korea, like nothing else," says Yong Kwon, a former fellow at the Korea Economic Institute of America. "The policy seems to be a cyclical muddling through."

Muddling through looks good, compared with the politics of property in Eastern Europe, where most markets look overstretched. Hungary and the Czech Republic have surged to be world-beaters in metrics like price-to-rent and price-to-income.

Poland has more subdued prices, but interest rates have soared from near zero a year ago to 6.5%, as the central bank chases double-digit inflation. Pain among variable-rate mortgage holders pushed the populist-tilting government into action: Last month, parliament passed a law enabling borrowers to skip up to eight mortgage payments this year and next. That could cost domestic banks north of \$4 billion in loss provisions. Romania has similar legislation in the works.

Gathering real estate storms in other emerging markets have yet to make landfall, and may blow over, says Tracy Chen, a portfolio manager for global credit at Brandywine Global. Prices are actually falling in only a few places, including Hungary and Chile.

Property in Latin America, an inflation hot spot, is surprisingly robust. Mortgage markets in the region were never well-developed, making prices less sensitive to interest rates.

Cash buyers are likely to see real estate as a defense against soaring prices. "The more-vulnerable emerging markets don't have much housing finance in the first place," says David Bitner, director of global research at brokerage firm Newmark.

Much of Asia is seeing a milder version of the price/rates spiral that is gripping developed markets, adds Henry Chin, head of Asian research at Newmark competitor CBRE. India, for instance, has hiked rates just from 4% to 5%, with inflation stabilizing around 7%.

Investors noticed. "We've seen an uptick in interest in India the past two or three months," he says. "Inflation pressures are not so bad in APAC [the Asia-Pacific region] generally."

Singapore property continues to sizzle, with prices rising another 3% in the second quarter of this year. That's coming at the expense of rival Hong Kong, where values have slumped 4% in the past year.

At the broadest macro level, emerging markets may be flipping the script on the developed world, with fewer excesses and imbalances to burn off during the current correction, Brandywine's Chen says. Traditionally solid venues like Australia and Canada might see the world's worst real estate selloffs.

"This time around, the bubble is in developed markets," she says. "Most of their \$20 trillion in quantitative easing flew into housing markets."

Emerging markets have their trouble spots too, however. **B**

THE STRIKING PRICE

How to Hedge Against Another Market Drop

By Steven M. Sears

The stock market is always right on price, but it has a horrible sense of timing. With many investors afraid that the recent strength in the stock market could be the mother of all bear traps, that truth is worth pondering.

Stocks have rallied higher since mid-June, but the threatening hobgoblins haven't vanished. The Federal Reserve and other central banks are still raising interest rates to battle inflation, which is proving to be as pernicious and widespread as the coronavirus. Corporate earnings, which are critical to stock prices, have been reasonably good so far this earnings season, but analysts are widely expected to lower their estimates in the future in anticipation of tougher times.

The S&P 500 index has advanced some 15% since mid-June. Portfolios that had been banged up in 2022 got bailed out just as it seemed the stock market was headed sharply lower.

Bull markets climb a wall of worry, and consumer spending, which is the engine of the U.S. economy, has so far held up reasonably well. Still, many institutional investors have been hedging their portfolios with put options in anticipation of challenges ahead. (Puts increase in value when stock prices decline.)

Rather than getting lost in a high-minded debate about what may happen to the stock market, or acting as if the market has bottomed, many investors would do well to focus on their own holdings and risk tolerance—and consider how much their stock portfolio figures into their lives.

If you want to insulate your portfolio from some of the stock market's gyrations, a put-spread collar—buying a put option and selling another put with the same expiration but a lower strike price, as well as selling a call option—is an economical way to hedge. We discussed this strategy last week as a way to profit from a decline in consumer spending. In response, readers asked

how the strategy could be applied to a portfolio of S&P 500 stocks.

With the **SPDR S&P 500** exchange-traded fund (ticker: SPY) at \$413.47, investors could consider buying the January \$375 put and selling the January \$335 put, as well as selling the January \$490 call.

The put-spread collar increases in value if the ETF declines to \$335. The call sale offsets the cost of the put spread, but if the ETF rallies—say, because the Fed's rate-hiking doesn't push the economy into a recession or worse—the call will increase in value. In that event, investors will regret selling it to finance the trade.

The strategy generates a credit of about \$3. The hedge is worth a maximum of \$43 if the ETF is at \$335 at expiration. During the past 52 weeks, it has ranged from \$362.17 to \$479.98.

The January expiration date covers another earnings season, three meetings of the Fed's rate-setting committee, the midterm Congressional elections, and various economic reports that are critical to determining whether the U.S. economy is down and out or if the worst is over.

Put-spread collars are often attractive because they can make hedging, which is usually expensive, less expensive. At the same time, the strategy creates a defined pathway around a stock portfolio that limits both losses and gains.

It is largely for that reason that the strategy is highly valued by many investors, especially those who are at a time in life when they need to be invested in equities for the potential higher returns but might not have time to recover from serious losses. **B**

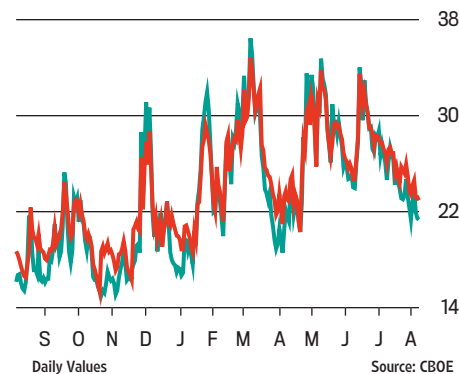
Steven M. Sears is the president and chief operating officer of Options Solutions, a specialized asset-management firm. Neither he nor the firm has a position in the options or underlying securities mentioned in this column.

Put-spread collars can make hedging a stock portfolio less expensive. They create a defined pathway that limits both losses and gains.

Equity Options

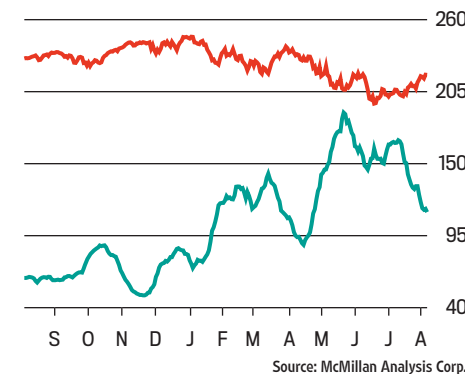
CBOE Volatility Index

● VIX Close ● VIX Futures



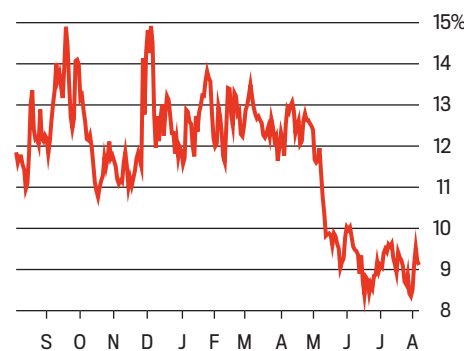
The Equity-Only Put-Call Ratio

● Put-Call Ratio ● S&P 500 Index



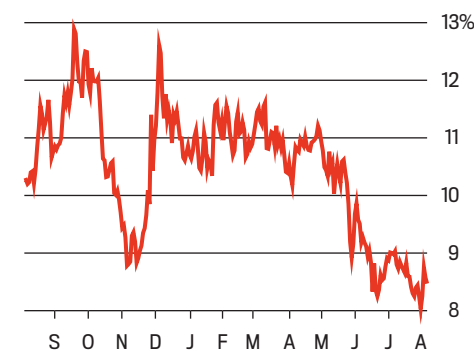
SPX Skew

Implied volatility %



NDX Skew

Implied volatility %



Skew indicates whether the options market expects a stock-market advance or decline. It measures the difference between the implied volatility of puts and calls that are 10% out of the money and expire in three months. Higher readings are bearish.

Week's Most Active

Company	Symbol	Tot Vol	Calls	Puts	Avg Tot Vol	IV %ile	Ratio
Applied DNA Sciences	APDN	230339	176092	54247	132	96	1745.0
NanoViricides	NNVC	16489	12097	4392	88	88	187.4
Chembio Diagnostics	CEMI	6237	6201	26	96	45	65.0
EVO Payments	EVOP	9492	7279	2213	244	100	38.9
Cazoo Group	CZOO	32025	24094	7931	876	99	36.6
Berkshire Grey	BGRY	12016	11631	385	332	94	36.2
Aethlon Medical	AEMD	35544	34935	609	1064	100	33.4
Vital Farms	VITL	8550	8219	331	280	75	30.5
Mirion Technologies	MIR	11116	11002	114	444	63	25.0
Liquidity Services	LQDT	10239	9423	816	476	14	21.5
Holley Corp.	HLLY	6031	5471	560	368	95	16.4
Mister Car Wash	MCW	10316	9866	450	632	62	16.3
PennyMac Financial Services	PFSI	33648	4174	29474	2184	41	15.4
XP Inc.	XP	51073	35043	16030	3344	68	15.3
AdaptHealth Corp.	AHCO	9863	9738	125	656	90	15.0
Sonder Holdings	SOND	8046	7687	359	592	85	13.6
Global Blood Therapeutics	GBT	40827	37033	3794	3044	96	13.4
Olaplex Holdings	OLPX	21774	11245	10529	1948	92	11.2
ChemaCyntrix Corp.	CCKI	34356	9597	24759	3180	0	10.8
Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings	AAWW	12608	5852	6756	1280	0	9.9

This table of the most active options this week, as compared to average weekly activity—not just raw volume. The idea is that the unusually heavy trading in these options might be a predictor of corporate activity—takeovers, earnings surprises, earnings pre-announcements, biotech FDA hearings or drug trial result announcements, and so forth. Dividend arbitrage has been eliminated. In short, this list attempts to identify where heavy speculation is taking place. These options are likely to be expensive in comparison to their usual pricing levels. Furthermore, many of these situations may be rumor-driven. Most rumors do not prove to be true, so one should be aware of these increased risks if trading in these names. Ratio is the Tot Vol divided by Avg Tot Vol. IV %ile is how expensive the options are on a scale from 0 to 100. Source: McMillan Analysis

INSIDE SCOOP

Rocket CEO Jay Farner Bought Shares Before Miss

BY CONNOR SMITH

Rocket Cos. shares fell on Friday after the mortgage lender's second-quarter results came in short of Wall Street's expectations. CEO Jay Farner had been buying shares in the lead-up to the report.

After the market closed Thursday, Rocket (ticker: RKT) reported an adjusted net loss of \$67 million, or three cents a share, on sales of \$1.39 billion. Both figures fell short of Wall Street's consensus estimates. Rocket stock has fallen about 29% in 2022 and 43% in the past 12 months.

Farner has been an active buyer of Rocket shares. He disclosed in a regulatory filing three large purchases this week: 19,500 shares on Wednesday, 20,200 shares on Tuesday, and 20,500 shares on Monday, at average prices of \$10.24, \$9.87, and \$9.72, respectively. Farner previously disclosed

that he purchased 20,800 shares at an average price of \$9.57 on July 28 and 21,000 shares at an average price of \$9.49 on July 29. The transactions were related to a 10b5-1 trading plan the CEO adopted on Feb. 28, 2022. Farner spent \$996,660 on those purchases, according to his filings.

Rocket Cos. didn't return a request from *Barron's* seeking comment on the purchases. Farner posted on Twitter in March that he had a plan in place to buy \$36 million of stock throughout 2022.

"Our platform and team members are second-to-none," Farner said at the time. "The \$RKT ecosystem continues to grow and I am confident in our continued success."

Since March 30, Farner has purchased 1.97 million shares, which were worth \$20.3 million at Thursday's close. He owns 3.47 million shares. ■

Rocket Cos. chief Jay Farner bought \$996,660 in stock this past week, before the mortgage lender reported downbeat earnings.

est in the college financing firm to 9%. Impactive purchased 2,353,503 SLM shares from June 30 through July 29 at prices ranging from \$15.15 to \$15.93 per share. Impactive now holds 22,593,389 SLM shares.

Impactive held a 5.5% stake in SLM at the end of February and has steadily increased its SLM position ever since.

Decreases in Holdings

Overstock.com (OSTK) Simcoe Capital Management lowered its stake in the online retailer to 1,879,168 shares. On July 29, Simcoe Capital sold 377,267 Overstock shares at \$29.16 each. Simcoe sold another 201,000 Overstock shares on Aug. 1 at \$29.94 apiece.

Simcoe now holds a 4.1% interest in Overstock. As that figure is below 5%, Simcoe is no longer required to disclose any further Overstock sales.

SciPlay (SCPL) Engine Capital reduced its holding in the mobile game maker by roughly a fifth, to 1,435,194 shares. Without citing a reason, Engine Capital sold 379,515 SciPlay shares from June 28 to July 29 at per share prices of \$13.15 and \$14.05. Engine now owns a 5.8% of SciPlay's tradable stock.

AutoNation (AN) Edward Lampert trimmed his interest in the auto-parts retailer to 7,615,280 shares. That figure includes 4,408 shares held in a liability account overseen by Lampert's ESL Investments as well as 162,002 shares owned by The Lampert Foundation. From June 8 through July 28, Lampert sold 566,951 AutoNation shares at prices of \$111.54 to \$124.72 apiece. Lampert delivered another 248,291 AutoNation shares to a banking firm as settlement for a series of forward contracts. After that settlement and the noted sales, Lampert now owns 13.6% of AutoNation's outstanding stock.

These disclosures are from 13Ds filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. 13Ds are filed within 10 days of an entity's attaining more than 5% in any class of a company's securities. Subsequent changes in holdings or intentions must be reported in amended filings. This material is from July 27 to Aug. 3, 2022. Source: **VerityData (verityplatform.com)**

Activist Holdings

LumiraDx (LMDX) Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation raised its position in the United Kingdom-based medical diagnostics company to 19,859,773 shares. That figure includes the addition of 14,285,714 LumiraDx shares through a July 25 private placement that priced those shares at \$1.75 apiece. Following the fresh investment, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation now holds a 15.8% stake in LumiraDx. The foundation disclosed that through an earlier agreement, it has the right to appoint one director and

one observer to LumiraDx's board. No appointment has been made after a foundation representative resigned from LumiraDx's board at the end of April 2021. The foundation, in its goal to bring inexpensive medical care to underserved countries, has been active with LumiraDx to develop HIV tests and other low-cost clinical instruments.

Increases in Holdings

SLM (SLM) Impactive Capital boosted its inter-

POWER PLAY

Behind the Sputtering M&A Market

BY CARLETON ENGLISH

It has been a big year for news-making M&A, but that hasn't translated into a big wave of deal activity.

July volumes for mergers and acquisitions are down 57% on a dollar basis, while the deal count is off 53% year over year, according to Goldman Sachs data.

This sharp drop in activity comes despite recent headline-making deals such as **JetBlue Airways's** (ticker: JBLU) acquisition of **Spirit Airlines** (SAVE) and **Amaزون.com's** (AMZN) plans to buy **1Life Healthcare** (ONEM), parent of One Medical, not to mention the litigious saga over Elon Musk's **Twitter** (TWTR) bid.

Bank executives lamented the M&A slowdown in earnings calls last month, and merger bankers are bracing for bonuses shrinking by as much as 25%, says compensation consultant Johnson Associates.

Reasons for the M&A drop are manifold. While there may be logical reasons for companies to merge, market volatility makes it difficult to agree on price. The Choe Volatility Index, or VIX, stood at 24 in July, up from 17 a year ago. Deals have also grown more expensive to finance. High-yield bond yields hit 7.98%—double from a year ago. Investment-grade bond yields have more than doubled from last year and now stand at 4.6%, according to Goldman data.

While Goldman is bearish on deal making in the short term, expecting an 18% drop in activity over the next year, the bank is optimistic about a turnaround. "As those strains on lending ease and as volatility subsides over time, likely many of these delayed transactions proceed to announcement and closing," wrote Richard Ramsden, its head of financial research. ■

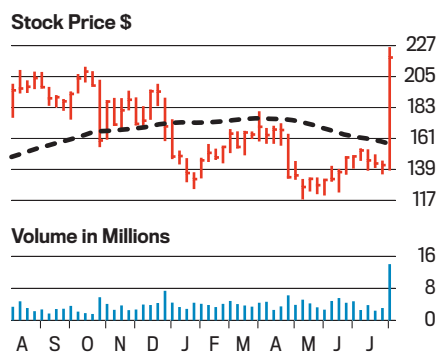
CHARTING THE MARKET

A graphic look at selected stock activity for the week ended August 5, 2022.
Edited by Bill Alpert

Alnylam Pharmaceuticals

ALNY (NASDAQ) • \$218.58 • 76.54

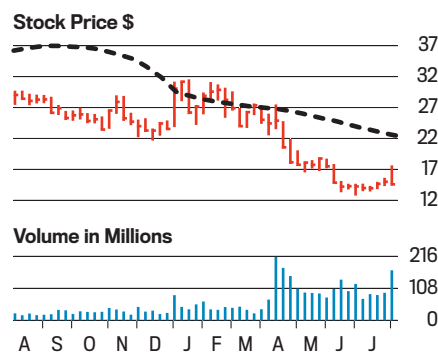
The company's drug Onpattro silenced a deadly gene in a pivotal trial in those suffering an inherited heart condition. The biotech sector got a lift.



Warner Bros. Discovery

WBD (NASDAQ) • \$14.59 • -0.41

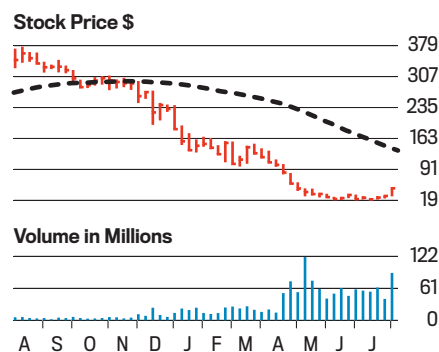
Revenues and earnings fell short in the first quarter since Discovery and Warner Bros. merged. Streaming losses swelled and subscriber growth slowed.



Carvana

CVNA (NYSE) • \$46.98 • 17.83

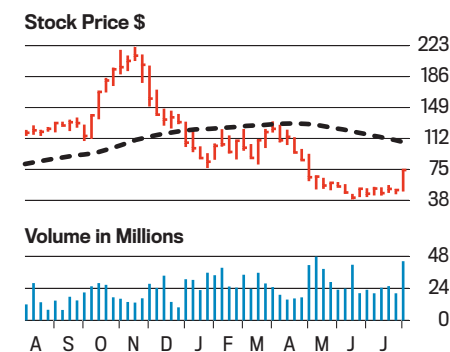
Unit sales rose 9% in the June quarter at the online seller of used cars. Revenue rose 16%. "Cash" profit margins turned negative. Free cash flow is promised.



Cloudflare

NET (NYSE) • \$74.24 • 23.92

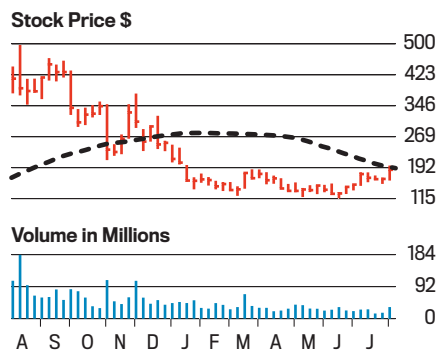
Reporting a 54% June-quarter revenue jump, and arrival at break-even from a year-ago loss, the web security service raised 2023 sales guidance 14%.



Moderna

MRNA (NASDAQ) • \$186.84 • 22.75

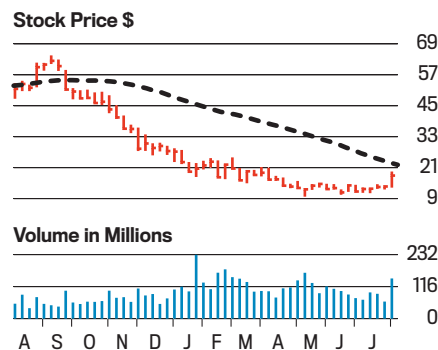
The messenger-RNA vaccine pioneer beat forecasts, with June-quarter sales of \$4.7 billion and earnings of \$5.24 a share. It will buy back \$3 billion of stock.



DraftKings

DKNG (NASDAQ) • \$17.96 • 4.23

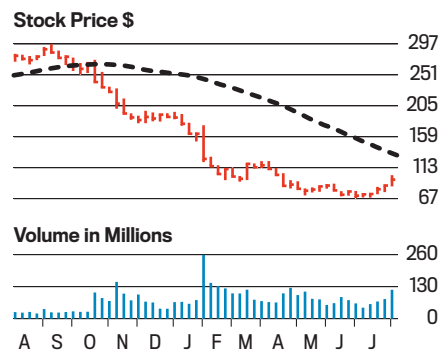
The June quarter saw a 30% rise in monthly users, at the online sports betting service. It raised revenue guidance for 2022, and sees smaller losses.



PayPal Holdings

PYPL (NASDAQ) • \$95.32 • 8.79

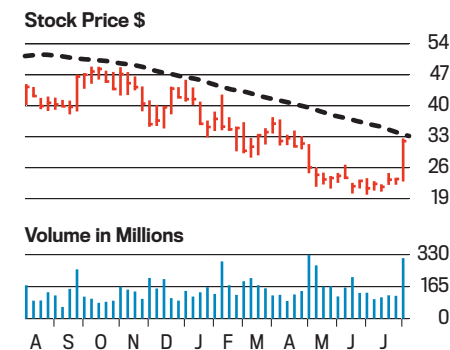
After activist Elliott Management took a stake, the payment service reported better-than-expected June quarter earnings of 93 cents a share.



Uber Technologies

UBER (NYSE) • \$32.01 • 8.56

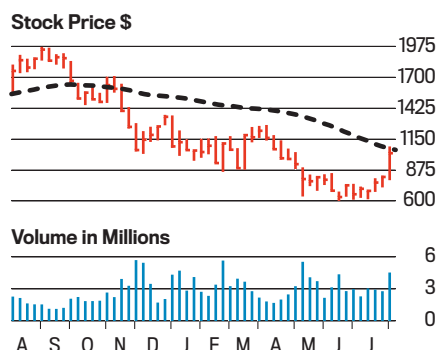
Revenue doubled to \$8 billion in the ride-hailing service's June quarter, yielding its first reported free cash flows of \$382 million. It expects more growth.



MercadoLibre

MELI (NASDAQ) • \$1024.81 • 211.10

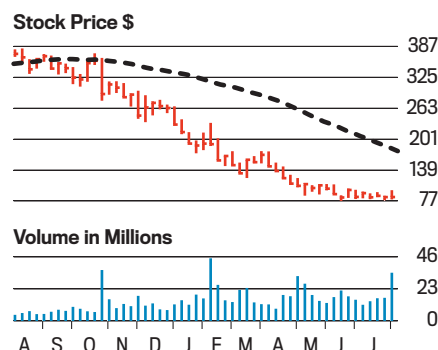
The Latin American e-commerce platform said June-quarter revenue rose more than 50%, as earnings jumped to \$2.43 a share from \$1.37.



Twilio

TWLO (NYSE) • \$84.92 • 0.12

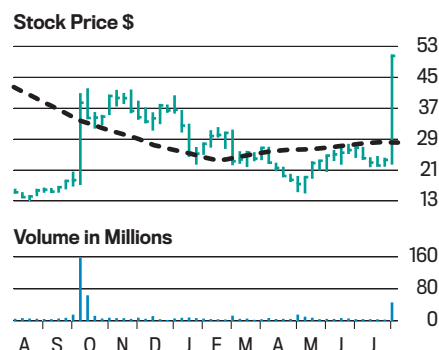
Despite a 41% rise in June-quarter revenues, the customer-engagement software firm forecast a bigger-than-expected, September-quarter loss.



ChemoCentryx

CCTX (NASDAQ) • \$50.52 • 26.90

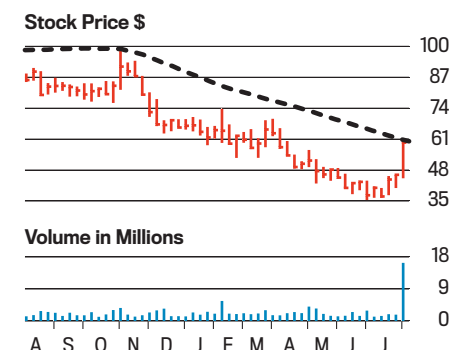
Amgen will pay \$3.7 billion in cash for the biotech firm, whose products treat inflammation and other conditions caused by the immune system.



iRobot

IRBT (NASDAQ) • \$59.54 • 13.53

After the maker of the Roomba robot vacuum reported a 30% sales drop for June, and layoffs, Amazon.com agreed to buy it for \$1.7 billion.



WINNERS & LOSERS

Saturday Inbox: Sign up for the Market Lab Newsletter every Saturday at [Barrons.com/newsletters](https://www.barrons.com/newsletters)

NYSE Biggest % Movers

Winners

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Cooper-Standard(CPS)	10229	8.53	+4.22	+97.9
Revlon(REV)	123655	8.60	+4.13	+92.4
AMTD Digital(HKD)	1051	721.23	+320.98	+80.2
PingIdentity(PING)	46524	27.97	+10.82	+63.1
Carvana(CVNA)	90402	46.98	+17.83	+61.2
AMC Ent(AMC)	300144	22.18	+7.62	+52.3
Tupperware(TUP)	22602	11.33	+3.87	+51.9
ButterflyNtwk(BFLY)	16577	6.58	+2.24	+51.6

Losers

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
US PhysTherapy(USPH)	921	91.92	-37.86	-29.2
Holley(HLLY)	16811	5.73	-2.26	-28.3
Atento(ATTO)	211	6.14	-2.39	-28.0
NewparkResources(NR)	4250	2.55	-0.97	-27.6
Enhabit(EHAB)	7262	12.75	-4.76	-27.2
LaredoPetrol(LPI)	5033	66.80	-21.87	-24.7
Ball(BALL)	24374	56.36	-17.06	-23.2
UserTesting(USER)	2175	4.87	-1.46	-23.1

NYSE American Biggest % Movers

Winners

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Zedge(ZDGE)	445	3.46	+0.70	+25.4
Stereotaxis(STXS)	1526	2.56	+0.47	+22.5
Cohen(COHN)	83	11.20	+2.05	+22.4
AltisourceAsset(AAMC)	248	21.86	+3.98	+22.3
DecisionPointSys(DPSI)	84	5.86	+0.98	+20.1
NightHawkBio(NHWK)	229	2.74	+0.42	+18.1
Amcon(DIT)	6	221.00	+33.47	+17.8
EVI Industries(EVI)	95	9.61	+1.45	+17.8

Losers

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
RegionalHealth(RHE)	1127	3.73	-0.96	-20.5
InfuSystems(INFU)	730	7.89	-1.88	-19.2
1847Holdings(EFSH)	4017	3.89	-0.91	-19.0
MaiaBiotech(MAIA)	18651	4.80	-1.00	-17.2
HoustonAmEner(HUSA)	4766	3.73	-0.68	-15.4
ImperialOil(IMO)	5453	42.52	-5.46	-11.4
EquinoxGold(EQX)	14534	4.01	-0.45	-10.1
Tellurian(TELL)	71847	3.38	-0.34	-9.1

Nasdaq Biggest % Movers

Winners

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
QurateRetailB(QRTEB)	20656	11.40	+7.13	+167.0
Chemocentrx(CCXI)	46516	50.52	+26.90	+113.9
LibertyTripAdvB(LTRPB)	1020	34.61	+18.40	+113.5
GlbBloodTherap(GBT)	25839	63.84	+31.12	+95.1
MinervaNeurosci(NERV)	39815	4.95	+2.27	+84.7
GreenLightBio(GRNA)	12137	3.63	+1.51	+71.2
Nanobiotix(NBTX)	62	3.93	+1.61	+69.3
AlloVir(ALVR)	2697	7.76	+3.17	+69.1

Losers

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Leafly(LFLY)	3379	3.09	-2.43	-44.1
Semantix(STIX)	1191	6.35	-4.46	-41.3
HealthCatalyst(HCAT)	12791	11.35	-5.39	-32.2
HyzonMotors(HYZN)	23759	2.78	-1.24	-30.8
FTAI Infra(FIP)	18482	2.59	-1.10	-29.8
NanoLabs(NA)	2193	7.09	-2.53	-26.3
ReneoPharm(RPHM)	718	2.64	-0.89	-25.2
SiTime(SITM)	3594	140.06	-45.92	-24.7

NYSE Most Active

Volume Percentage Leaders

Name (Sym)	Volume	%Chg.	Close	Change
SDCLEDGEAcqn(SED)	626	1135.3	9.82	0.00
FastAcqnA(FST)	5222	1114.7	10.08	-0.20
Colonnade II A(CLAA)	1327	1030.1	9.87	+0.02
RabbitLeapA(LEAP)	2805	995.0	10.01	+0.05
PingIdentity(PING)	46524	907.0	27.97	+10.82
NorthernGenIII(NGC)	316	877.9	9.80	-0.01
EmpresaDisCom(EDN)	415	685.1	7.00	+0.94
FinTechEvolA(FTEV)	769	665.2	9.84	+0.02
ESM Acqn A(ESM)	1152	640.7	9.85	+0.01
AccelerateA(AAQC)	819	627.6	9.82	+0.02
Constellation A(CSTA)	889	489.1	9.88	+0.02
ClimateReal II A(CLIM)	1054	484.4	9.87	0.00
CrownPropA(CPTK)	683	443.0	9.87	+0.03
BiteAcqn(BITE)	1047	439.1	9.84	-0.01
NorthernStrIII A(NSTC)	585	402.1	9.84	-0.00
TwinRidgeCap(TRCA)	393	377.7	9.84	+0.01
ForgeGlobal(FRGE)	25437	360.5	5.13	-0.21
LiveOakMobilityA(LOKM)	1215	355.2	9.84	+0.01
TortoiseEcolIII A(TRTL)	1325	352.5	9.72	+0.03
IberePharmA(IBER)	637	344.6	9.85	+0.01

By Share Volume

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
FordMotor(F)	432936	15.30	+0.61	+4.2
AMTD IDEA(AMTD)	402113	4.68	+2.92	+165.9
Uber(UBER)	312455	32.01	+8.56	+36.5
AMC Ent(AMC)	300144	22.18	+7.62	+52.3
Snap(SNAP)	263840	10.18	+0.30	+3.0
Carnival(CCL)	239286	9.82	+0.76	+8.4
NIO(NIO)	221344	20.22	+0.49	+2.5
Vale(VALE)	193523	13.20	-0.26	-1.9
PalantirTech(PLTR)	190456	11.45	+1.10	+10.6
Itaunibanco(ITUB)	189983	4.79	+0.29	+6.4
Cazoo(CZOO)	189832	0.97	+0.43	+78.2
Ambev(ABEV)	180551	2.76	-0.06	-2.1
AT&T(T)	177216	18.35	-0.43	-2.3
BankofAmerica(BAC)	164523	33.96	+0.15	+0.4
Alibaba(BABA)	164028	92.56	+3.19	+3.6
SouthwesternEner(SWN)	162244	6.83	-0.23	-3.3
Shopify(SHOP)	154488	40.81	+5.98	+17.2
PetroleoBrasil(PBR)	137370	14.45	+0.17	+1.2
Nokia(NOK)	133488	5.26	+0.08	+1.5
Transocean(RIG)	125812	3.44	+0.06	+1.8

By Dollar Volume

Name (Sym)	\$ Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Alibaba(BABA)	15314375	92.56	+3.19	+3.6
ExxonMobil(XOM)	10059122	88.45	-8.48	-8.7
Uber(UBER)	9091486	32.01	+8.56	+36.5
Block(SQ)	8822497	87.73	+11.67	+15.3
JPMorganChase(JPM)	8633897	115.76	+0.40	+0.3
Visa(V)	8362381	215.87	+3.76	+1.8
OccidentalPetrol(OXY)	7599441	59.01	-6.74	-10.3
Boeing(BA)	7589979	165.04	+5.73	+3.6
TaiwanSemi(TSM)	7216300	89.77	+1.29	+1.5
Walmart(WMT)	7044124	126.58	-5.47	-4.1
FordMotor(F)	6602010	15.30	+0.61	+4.2
Chevron(CVX)	6319454	153.64	-10.14	-6.2
Shopify(SHOP)	6100347	40.81	+5.98	+17.2
UnitedHealth(UH)	5887930	535.06	-7.28	-1.3
BerkHathwy A(BRK.A)	5832236439528.91	-12171.08	-2.7	
EliliLilly(LLY)	5797572	301.32	-28.37	-8.6
BerkHathwy B(BRK.B)	5517231	292.07	-8.53	-2.8
BankofAmerica(BAC)	5508020	33.96	+0.15	+0.4
AMC Ent(AMC)	5503282	22.18	+7.62	+52.3
Procter&Gamble(PG)	5380076	144.72	+5.81	+4.2

NYSE American Most Active

Volume Percentage Leaders

Name (Sym)	Volume	%Chg.	Close	Change
AltisourceAsset(AAMC)	248	385.5	21.86	+3.98
MastechDigital(MHH)	115	115.7	15.43	+0.61
BM Tech(BMTX)	419	96.6	5.69	-0.31
FriedmanInds(FRD)	160	78.8	9.53	-0.10
Envela(ELA)	754	66.8	7.73	+1.08
Cohen(COHN)	83	65.3	11.20	+2.05
CoreMoldingTech(CMT)	98	52.8	11.12	+0.26
GalataAcqn(GLTA)	135	48.0	9.92	+0.01
ImperialOil(IMO)	5453	45.3	42.52	-5.46
CaledoniaMining(CMCL)	222	32.4	11.24	+0.03
AdaraAcqnA(ADRA)	222	26.6	9.94	+0.01
Ashford(AINC)	45	7.3	15.44	+1.00
InfuSystems(INFU)	730	6.1	7.89	-1.88
inTEST(INTT)	227	-2.8	9.20	+0.72
MaiaBiotech(MAIA)	18651	-3.9	4.80	-1.00
SilverCrestMetals(SILV)	3601	-12.1	6.80	0.00
MAG Silver(MAG)	2256	-13.0	13.46	-0.46
Chase(CCF)	106	-13.9	90.49	-0.43
CheniereEnerPtrs(CQP)	871	-14.5	45.86	-4.60
CentrusEnergy(LEU)	783	-15.1	38.80	+5.65

By Share Volume

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
TimberPharm(TMBR)	156061	0.10	-0.11	-51.1
CamberEnergy(CEI)	125887	0.36	-0.04	-9.2
Zomedica(ZOM)	96554	0.34	+0.08	+30.6
Tellurian(TELL)	71847	3.38	-0.34	-9.1
B2Gold(BTG)	70229	3.45	-0.06	-1.7
Senseonics(SENS)	68242	2.11	+0.82	+63.6
AmpioPharm(AMPE)	49255	0.11	-0.04	-28.2
BitNile(NILE)	42604	0.30	-0.01	-2.4
NanoViricides(NNVC)	31435	3.54	+1.72	+94.5
UraniumEner(UEC)	31059	4.26	+0.06	+1.4
Globalstar(GSAT)	30301	1.65	+0.25	+17.9
RaMedicalSys(RMED)	26814	0.19	+0.03	+15.5
GranTierraEner(GTE)	21303	1.19	-0.15	-11.2
DenisonMines(DNN)	20757	1.16	-0.03	-2.5
MaiaBiotech(MAIA)	18651	4.80	-1.00	-17.2
EquinoxGold(EQX)	14534	4.01	-0.45	-10.1
RingEnergy(REI)	14139	2.85	+0.04	+1.4
NewGold(NGD)	11024	0.81	-0.01	-0.9
Ur-Energy(URG)	10831	1.20	+0.01	+0.8
EnergyFuels(UUUU)	9993	6.98	+0.27	+4.0

By Dollar Volume

Name (Sym)	\$ Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
CheniereEnergy(LNG)	1220330	146.77	-2.81	-1.9
B2Gold(BTG)	241233	3.45	-0.06	-1.7
ImperialOil(IMO)	241003	42.52	-5.46	-11.4
Tellurian(TELL)	238778	3.38	-0.34	-9.1
MaiaBiotech(MAIA)	141995	4.80	-1.00	-17.2
UraniumEner(UEC)	128939	4.26	+0.06	+1.4
Senseonics(SENS)	123776	2.11	+0.82	+63.6
NanoViricides(NNVC)	106531	3.54	+1.72	+94.5
EnergyFuels(UUUU)	66822	6.98	+0.27	+4.0
EquinoxGold(EQX)	61561	4.01	-0.45	-10.1
Globalstar(GSAT)	46424	1.65	+0.25	+17.9
CamberEnergy(CEI)	45310	0.36	-0.04	-9.2
CheniereEnerPtrs(CQP)	41846	45.86	-4.60	-9.1
RingEnergy(REI)	38279	2.85	+0.04	+1.4
MAG Silver(MAG)	30454	13.46	-0.46	-3.3
Zomedica(ZOM)	29548	0.34	+0.08	+30.6
CentrusEnergy(LEU)	27534	38.80	+5.65	+17.0
GranTierraEner(GTE)	26459	1.19	-0.15	-11.2
NovaGoldRscs(NG)	26332	4.76	-0.12	-2.5
SilverCrestMetals(SILV)	24206	6.80	0.00	0.0

Nasdaq Most Active

Volume Percentage Leaders

Name (Sym)	Volume	%Chg.	Close	Change
LibertyTripAdvB(LTRPB)	1020			

MARKET VIEW

This commentary was issued recently by money managers, research firms, and market newsletter writers. Edited by Barron's Staff

Is the Bond Market Right?

Market Commentary
Cresset Capital
cressetcapital.com

Aug. 3: Higher [bond] yields earlier this year drove equity prices lower, while the bond market's recent optimism fueled the July rally. While the equity markets' future will be interest-rate dependent, equity valuations are currently positioned at a slight discount to bond yields. With the exception of 2009 through 2020, when global central banks embarked on quantitative easing, the S&P's forward price/earnings ratio traded in line with yields on 10-year, BBB-rated bonds. That's the case this year. Most recently, the forward P/E has been incrementally below what the corporate-bond benchmark would imply, giving equity investors a slight valuation cushion in the event that yields, or more likely spreads, rise.

Bottom line: Like the Fed, equity investors need to be data-dependent, and the path of inflation is one of the most important indicators to track. If bond investors' views are correct, equity markets are properly positioned. Investors in lower-quality corporate bonds, however, could be vulnerable to spread widening, particularly if lenders are accurately assessing credit risks.

—Jack Ablin

Bear-Market Rally

The Weekly Speculator
Marketfield Asset Management
marketfield.com

Aug. 4: The recovery rally by U.S. equities took the SPX index back up to 4155. This puts it back in a range that includes the March lows, recorded just before the FOMC confirmed the start of the rate-hike cycle, and also the early June peak. As impressive as the rally has been, it took nearly six weeks to recover the points lost in just seven sessions between June 7, when the SPX closed at 4160, and the 2022 low of 3636, reached on June 17.

We are still of the view that we are witnessing a long and powerful bear market rally, and that the June low will be tested and surpassed, but it is always hard to dif-

To be considered for this section, material, with the author's name and address, should be sent to MarketWatch@barrons.com.

ferentiate between this phenomenon and the start of a new bull cycle from a technical perspective. Both tend to feature rapid and broad advances, particularly among names that had become the locus of short selling. Wednesday, in particular, saw notable advances by a number of crowded shorts, suggesting that a significant amount of covering took place.

—Michael Shaoul and Timothy Brackett

Sticking With Wall Street

Market Navigator
Truist Advisory Services
truist.com/wealth/insights

Aug. 3: We are sticking with our longstanding U.S. overweight. Overseas markets continue to underperform, hitting fresh relative lows, and geopolitical and macro risks remain front and center. We are further downgrading our international developed-markets view, to least attractive. And we remain negative on emerging markets, which are being hurt by slowing global growth and a heightened [negative] geopolitical backdrop.

On the fixed-income side, we recommend that investors take advantage of the roughly 6% rebound over the past month in high-yield corporate bonds to reduce allocations. Based on history, even in a mild recession, the potential downside for junk bonds is high. Likewise, we are downgrading leveraged loans one notch, given rising credit risk. Conversely, considering the deteriorating economic data, we are upgrading government bonds one notch, to neutral. Although yields are less attractive after the recent pullback, they should help to provide portfolio ballast.

—Keith Lerner

A Risky Assumption

Talking Points
BMO Capital Markets
bmo.com

July 29: Does it sometimes seem like the laws of economic gravity have been repealed since 2020? [Since then], we have seen record budget deficits coincide with record low bond yields, negative oil prices suddenly morph into record fuel costs, the Canadian dollar and other commodity currencies weakening in the face of record resource prices, unemployment rates hit-

“We are still of the view that we are witnessing a long and powerful bear-market rally, and that the June low will be tested and surpassed, but it's always hard to differentiate between this phenomenon and the start of a new bull cycle.”

Michael Shaoul and Timothy Brackett

ting multidecade highs and lows, and the European Central Bank clinging to negative interest rates, even as inflation punched above 8%. The fun-house mirror effect remains in full force, as financial markets have rallied in the face of another meaty Fed rate hike and the second quarterly decline in GDP. In days of yore (i.e., 2019), these developments wouldn't normally have been greeted warmly by investors.

The reason for the buoyant market performance in the face of ostensibly bad news is hope that much slower activity will soon cause inflation to crack, and that weak growth and calmer inflation will prompt a Fed pivot. While Fed Chairman Jerome Powell duly delivered all the obligatory messages about the inflation fight being paramount during his press conference, all the markets heard is that the Fed is now fully data-dependent and that there may be smaller rate hikes ahead. Markets slashed the amount of further Fed rate hikes in 2022 and built in even larger cuts in 2023, driving down yields.

We have no major quarrel with market pricing on the Fed through the remainder of this year. But we are much less convinced about a quick turnaround to hefty rate cuts in 2023. No doubt, growth will be

struggling mightily next year, with the 0.9% dip in Q2 GDP perhaps just a taste of what's to come. Alas, that provides zero guarantee that inflation will go quietly into the night.

—Douglas Porter

Has a Recession Begun?

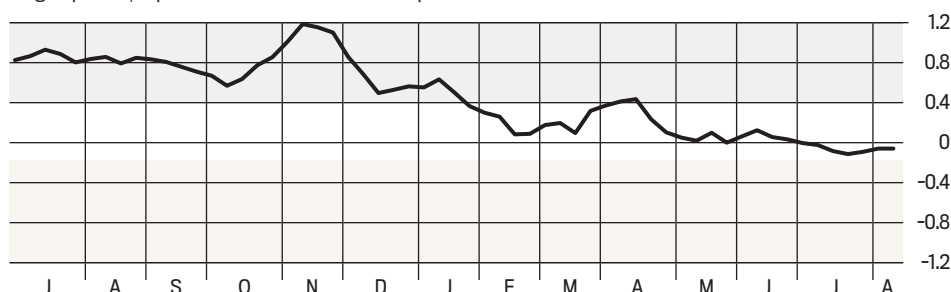
U.S. Watch
National Bank of Canada Financial Markets
nbc.ca

July 28: Economic output shrank for the second quarter running in Q2, fueling discussions about whether the U.S. is in recession. There's a difference between a “technical” recession—two consecutive quarters of negative growth—and an “official” recession determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The NBER website says it pays attention to a range of monthly measures of economic activity, but gives particular importance to real personal income (excluding transfers) and to changes in nonfarm payroll employment. [Based on these two measures], the odds that the NBER qualifies 2022's first half as a recession are pretty low.

—Jocelyn Paquet and Matthieu Arseneau

Market Sentiment

Citigroup Panic/Euphoria Model Last -0.11 ● Euphoria ○ Neutral ● Panic



The panic/euphoria model is a gauge of investor sentiment. It identifies “Panic” and “Euphoria” levels which are statistically driven buy and sell signals for the broader market. Historically, a reading below panic supports a better than 95% likelihood that stock prices will be higher one year later, while euphoria levels generate a better than 80% probability of stock prices being lower one year later.

Source: Citigroup Investment Research - US Equity Strategy



Statistics from August 1-5, 2022

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE COMPOSITE LIST - NEW HIGHS - NEW LOWS

-52-Week- High Low Name										-52-Week- High Low Name										-52-Week- High Low Name										-52-Week- High Low Name													
High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div	Amnt.	High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div	Amnt.	High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div	Amnt.	High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div	Amnt.				
52.83	30.90	AAR	AIR	...	21	45.13	+0.60	13.61	10.66	Amcor	AMCR	3.9	20	12.27	-0.68	12	9.04	9.64	ArctosNorthA	ANAC	...	21	9.88	+0.02	59.34	34.98	BostonSci	BXS	...	19	49.27	-1.26	7147		
39.11	25.80	ABB	ABB	2.3	14	29.69	-0.68	7066	...	99.20	80.27	Ameren	AEE	2.6	23	91.30	-1.82	59	49.10	16.74	ArcusBiosci	RCUS	...	38	27.33	+0.74	13.09	6.96	Bowlero	BOWL	...	dd	12.21	+0.77			
54.00	35.80	ABMIndustries	ABM	1.8	21	44.47	-0.37	195	...	101.86	40.73	Ameresco	AMRC	...	37	65.94	+8.72	12.43	5.35	ArdaghMetalPkg	AMBP	6.5	dd	6.18	-0.58	10	37.04	22.18	Box	BOX	...	dd	29.96	+1.52			
9.76	7.78	AcresCmcRlty	ACR	...	20	9.30	+0.99	22.65	16.33	AmericaMovil	AMX	1.9	14	18.12	-0.81	1964	8.99	3.07	ArdmoreShipping	ASC	...	dd	8.51	+0.36	13.05	1.27	Boxed	BOXD	...	dd	1.91	+0.03			
32.00	5.52	ADC Therap	ADCT	...	dd	8.02	+0.72	035	...	22.57	16.17	AmericaMovil A	AMOV	2.2	14	17.91	-1.04	1964	9.90	9.66	AresAcqna	AAC	...	99	9.89	+0.02	72.72	47.60	BoydGaming	BYD	...	0	54.22	-1.29	15		
10.39	6.00	ADT	ADT	...	dd	9.97	-0.01	40.83	28.38	AmericaAssets	AAT	4.4	45	29.28	-0.95	32	74.09	50.18	BJ'sWholesale	BJ	...	21	70.50	+2.80	56.39	41.70	Brady	BR	...	1.9	18	46.71	-1.14	225	
12.02	9.69	AEA-BridgesA	IMPX	...	dd	9.97	-0.01	10.91	6.36	AmericanAxle	AXL	...	dd	9.23	+0.32	9.95	9.61	BoaAcqna	BOAS	...	29	9.87	+0.04	6.64	4.06	BraemarHts	BHR	...	8	97	5.31	-0.12	01		
79.97	60.74	AECOM	ACM	...	8.9	71.57	-0.43	15	...	65.43	48.01	AmCampus	ACC	2.9	...	65.40	+0.08	47	34.30	23.39	BP	BP	...	4.4	29.66	+0.28	3604	14.88	8.40	BrandywineRealty	BDR	...	BN	8.9	93.52	-0.83	19
26.52	18.62	AES	AES	2.6	dd	24.22	+2.00	158	...	35.62	10.82	AmerEagle	AEO	6.0	7	12.06	+0.02	18	26.08	2.92	BP Prudhoe	BPT	2.3	22	14.73	-0.01	405	9.82	4.11	BrasilAgro	LND	...	17.7	4	4.79	+0.14	4586
67.20	51.28	Aflac	AFL	2.7	9	56.43	+2.13	421	...	44.49	27.12	AmEqtyLF	AEL	...	5	36.12	-1.44	34	34.00	6.62	BRC	BRCC	...	dd	8.80	-0.59	26.93	12.07	Braskem	BAK	23.6	2	13.67	-0.57	708		
150.28	88.55	AGCO	AGCO	9	0	106.21	-7.71	24	...	199.55	124.12	AmerExpress	AXP	1.3	16	157.51	+3.49	57	5.19	2.30	BRF	BRFS	...	dd	3.20	+0.17	84.61	34.55	BreadFinancial	BFR	...	2.2	3	38.37	-1.24	21	
13.49	6.15	AG Mortgage	MITT	11.4	dd	7.40	-0.83	21	...	152.29	122.71	AmeriFin	AFH	1.7	11	128.09	-5.59	56	25.31	17.30	BRF Apartments	BRT	4.5	9	22.07	-0.52	25	25.61	13.74	Bridgelmnt	BRDG	6.3	10	16.52	-0.51	26	
15.23	1.80	a.k.a.Brands	AKA	...	dd	1.88	65.73	48.40	AIG	AIG	2.5	5	51.83	+0.06	32	62.52	42.88	BWX Tech	BWXT	1.6	18	56.19	-0.49	22	6.64	3.65	BrighamMin	MNRI	2.2	13	26.31	-0.24	44	
52.79	9.70	AMC Ent	AMC	...	dd	22.18	+7.62	...	...	23.02	10.02	AmRtlyInlv	ARL	...	dd	14.42	-1.04	...	...	10.37	5.19	Bacock&Wilcox	BW	...	28	8.31	+0.35	...	...	10.68	1.47	BrightHealth	BHG	...	dd	2.05	+0.37	...	...		
129.12	82.76	AMN Healthcare	AMN	...	dd	117.83	+5.39	103.77	71.22	AmerStWater	AWR	1.8	39	87.83	+0.66	3975	16.00	0.91	Babylon	BBLN	...	dd	1.01	171.91	71.38	BrightHorizons	BFAM	...	53	78.51	-1.16			
255.30	12.05	AMTD Digital	AMTD	...	dd	7.21	+3.09	303.72	220.00	AmerTowerREIT	AMT	2.0	45	272.19	+1.36	143	112.36	73.20	BadgerMeter	BMI	...	8.4	96.14	-0.05	20	3.83	0.51	BrightScholarEdu	BESU	87	+0.05		
10.90	1.01	AMTD IDEA	AMTD	...	dd	7.48	+2.92	25.99	13.82	AmerVanguard	AVV	...	28	23.25	-0.16	205	50.80	1.98	Bakkt	BKKT	...	dd	3.15	+0.34	31.17	16.62	BrightSphere	BSDG	...	10	18.84	-0.07	107		
11.21	9.86	AMCn A	APCA	...	dd	10.06	+0.02	189.65	129.45	AmerWaterWorks	AWK	1.7	22	158.64	-0.20	655	98.09	55.49	Ball	BALL	...	25	56.36	-17.06	20	10.46	7.09	BrightSpire	BRSP	9.1	16	8.76	-0.08	20	
4.18	2.36	ARC Document	ARC	...	6.9	6.11	+2.88	+0.07	...	11.68	2.52	AmericanWell	AWLL	...	dd	4.99	+1.09	...	...	55.03	17.54	Bally's	BALLY	...	22	22.94	+0.97	...	...	29.82	21.47	BrinkerInt	EAT	...	9	29.92	+0.17	...	...		
9.44	4.88	ARSETech	ASX	9.3	6	6.08	+0.19	4794	...	11.55	9.94	AmericaTech	ATA	...	cc	10.36	50.53	23.73	Brink's	BRK	...	1.4	16	56.83	-0.11	20	65.85	42.29	BrookfieldReins	BRMR	...	0	49.87	+0.14	14	
131.89	78.26	ASGN	ASGN	...	12	102.74	-1.02	37.78	23.96	AmericaRealty	CDL	2.8	dd	31.05	-0.70	22	0.25	0.07	BristolMyersStk	GLBT	75.0	...	14	-1046	47.24	33.62	BritishAmTop	BTI	7.3	12	39.29	+0.12	7354		
21.53	16.62	AT&T	T	6.0	7	18.35	-0.43	2775	...	167.37	219.99	Ameriprise	AMP	1.9	10	269.06	-0.86	125	22.74	15.60	BancodeChile	BCH	5.6	6	18.35	-0.59	855	47.19	39.42	BrixmorProp	BRI	2.3	23	22.22	-0.96	24	
3.74	13.85	ATI	ATI	...	cc	29.02	+4.13	148.07	106.17	Ametek	AME	...	7	27.16	+2.75	22	19.33	12.58	Bladex	BLX	6.9	8	14.52	+0.67	25	10.72	6.12	BroadmarkRealty	BRMK	11.3	12	7.45	-0.14	07	
40.82	1.00	ATI ThysTherapy	ATIP	...	dd	1.13	+0.08	6.67	3.06	Ampco-Pitt	APT	...	dd	4.61	+0.21	21.20	9.72	BancoMacro	BMA	5.4	3	12.89	-0.07	6902	10.72	6.12	BroadmarkRealty	BRMK	11.3	12	7.45	-0.14	07		
19.05	12.27	ATIOnNetworks	ATEN	...	1.3	15.42	+0.31	05	...	88.45	61.67	Amphenol	APH	1.0	27	77.54	+0.41	20	8.08	4.87	BancoSanBrasil	BSBR	...	4	5.71	+0.23	071	185.40	132.40	BroadridgeFinl	BR	1.5	36	167.85	+7.30	64	
14.10	9.73	Axon	AXON	...	dd	10.08	+0.02	9.86	2.60	AmpfyrEnergy	AMPY	...	cc	6.02	-0.83	6.48	4.52	BancoSantander	BSAN	11.3	7	5.39	+0.09	2272	78.00	18.96	Brookstone	BNL	5.0	30	21.79	-0.88	27		
0.16	0.04	AxiosSustGrwrt	AXRT	...	dd	0.08	+0.03	16.80	9.88	Amplyer	AMPY	...	7	16.15	+2.05	4.01	2.28	BancoSantander	BSAN	2.9	5	2.52	+0.05	0571	27.00	4.02	BrookdaleSLiving	BKD	...	dd	4.62	-0.20			
61.39	44.49	AXIS Capital	AXS	3.4	10	50.56	+0.07	43	...	10.31	9.84	AndrettiAcqna	ANR	...	dd	9.99	+0.03	45.98	26.27	Bancolumbia	BIB	3.7	10	29.94	+0.97	8246	62.47	42.21	BrookfieldMgt	BAM	1.1	20	48.85	+0.20	14		
46.56	35.28	AXIS Capital	AZEK	...	28	21.45	+0.77	19.00	12.08	AngioInkMtdA	AMR	12.3	dd	14.64	+0.49	45	50.11	29.67	BankofAmerica	BAC	2.6	11	33.96	+0.15	22	36.79	21.00	BrookfieldReins	BRMR	...	0	49.87	+0.14	14	
35.69	38.00	AZZ	AZZ	...	1.6	12	42.10	-0.44	17	...	26.96	13.47	AngioGolgAsh	AGU	...	10	14.99	+0.28	3.63	2.45	BancoBradesco	BDBO	2.8	8	2.95	+0.21	0032	53.64	37.93	BrookfieldInfr	BIPC	3.1	dd	47.18	+1.37	36	
51.89	11.98	Aaron's	AAN	3.4	8	13.32	+0.30	1125	...	67.91	50.59	AB InBev	AUD	...	28	53.24	-0.30	3998	41.69	28.67	BankofButterfield	NTB	5.4	9	32.74	-1.15	44	46.01	35.81	BrookfieldInfr	BIP	3.5	61	41.02	+1.19	36	
142.60	101.24	AbbVieLabs	ABBV	...	23	109.25	-0.41	47	...	8.94	5.45	AnnyalCap	NLY	13.4	3	6.55	-0.33	22	92.38	70.89	BankofHawaii	BOH	3.5	14	80.52	+0.41	70	45.43	31.91	BrookfieldRenew									

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE COMPOSITE LIST

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Table with columns: -52-Week, High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Div, Div Amt. Includes entries like CanoHealth, Canon, CardinalHealth, etc.

Table with columns: -52-Week, High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Div, Div Amt. Includes entries like ConstellationA, ConstellationB, ConstellationC, etc.

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Table with columns: -52-Week, High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Div, Div Amt. Includes entries like HCA, HCL, HDB, etc.

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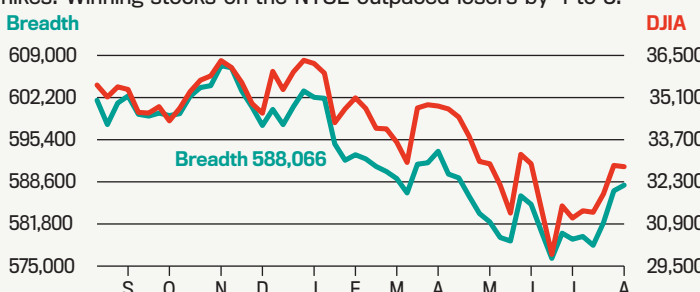
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NYSE Cumulative Daily Breadth vs DJIA

Hut One...Hut Two: NYSE Composite breadth rose for a third week and the S&P 500 rose 0.4%, despite expectations for more Fed rate hikes. Winning stocks on the NYSE outpaced losers by 4 to 3.



In generating this chart, we subtract each day's NYSE composite declines from that day's advances. The resultant total is added to the next day's total, and so on. When all five days' numbers are added together, this produces the weekly figure we plot. Dec. 31, 1985=1000.

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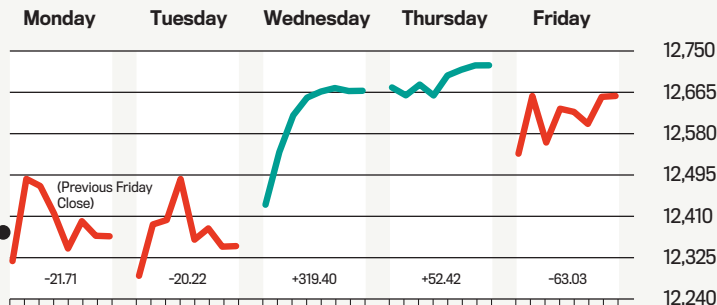
Table with columns for stock symbols, names, and various financial metrics (High, Low, Last, Div, etc.) across multiple sectors.

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DATA NASDAQ ISSUES - NEW HIGHS - NEW LOWS

Five-Day Nasdaq Composite

Feeling Better: Biotech's bounced, after Alnylam's successful drug trial and Moderna's strong earnings. The Nasdaq Composite Index ended Friday at 12,658—up 2.2% for the week.



52-Week High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div Amt.
116.09	27.04	Apollvin	APP	dd	36.46	+0.92	...	...
5.67	0.62	ApraTherap	APRE	dd	9.44	+0.03	...	...
3.76	0.36	ApTynx	APTXT	dd	5.11	-0.04	...	...
2.94	0.86	ApTorum	APM	dd	1.54	+0.11	...	...
10.53	9.80	ApAqcnA	APXI	...	10.06	+0.03	...	...
17.60	3.01	ApwMedical	APX	dd	10.45	+0.00	...	...
6.40	6.51	ApwTherap	APX	dd	38.81	+0.06	...	...
4.40	0.80	Aravive	ARAV	dd	92.00	+0.05	...	...
10.61	9.84	AroraRaphaCapBio	ARCK	dd	10.09	+0.01	...	...
6.50	1.93	ArbutusBioPharma	ARBS	dd	2.53	-0.22	...	...
125.00	61.63	ArctBest	ARCT	.5	8	68.28	-0.32	.12
26.91	6.04	Arctel	ARCT	...	19.81	-0.92	...	...
50.73	37.44	ArchCapital	ACGL	...	43.81	-0.59	...	...
18.77	2.64	Arctomito	FUV	dd	9.91	-0.16	...	...
28.28	13.20	ArcoPlatform	ARCE	dd	15.36	+0.86	...	...
65.00	11.70	ArcturusTherap	ARCT	dd	22.13	+4.58	...	...
26.13	13.59	ArctusBioTherap	ARCT	dd	25.15	+0.89	...	...
17.92	0.49	Arden	ARDX	dd	8.57	+0.16	...	...
10.81	9.55	ArenaFortifyA	AFAC	...	19.00	+0.02	...	...
23.00	17.03	AresaCapital	ARSC	8.6	9	19.94	+0.55	0.03
387.89	249.50	arGenX	ARGX	dd	367.85	+3.64	...	...
21.00	3.71	ArgraBlockchain	ARBK	...	6	5.06	+0.19	...
12.29	3.92	ArksHealth	ARKH	...	1.76	+0.08	...	...
14.95	2.23	Arhaun	ARHS	...	18	6.01	+0.50	...
9.94	9.70	ArizaAcqnA	ARIZ	...	9.91	+0.01	...	...
0.21	0.02	ArizaAcqnRt	ARIZR	...	0.08	-0.07	...	...
9.99	9.34	ArmadAqcnl	AACI	dd	9.91	-0.01	...	...
10.00	9.80	ArrowCapA	ARCO	dd	10.00	+0.02	...	...
16.65	5.43	ArroyoPhA	ARRY	dd	27.81	+0.81	...	...
17.99	1.28	Arrival	ARVL	dd	1.66	+0.09	...	...
38.24	30.50	ArrowFinancial	ARWF	3.2	11	33.70	+0.15	.27
84.83	26.81	ArtemisPharm	ARWR	dd	45.96	+3.43	...	...
10.17	9.70	ArtemisStratInv	ARTE	...	70	9.95	-0.04	...
17.92	10.59	ArtisanBioPharma	ARTB	dd	10.59	+0.34	...	...
53.80	36.55	ArtesianRscsA	ARTNA	2.0	29	53.70	+2.14	2.27
103.53	34.90	Arvinas	ARVN	dd	55.43	+2.32	...	...
178.71	61.58	AscendisPharma	ASND	dd	94.91	+9.38	...	...
3.36	0.36	AsianPharm	ASLN	dd	5.57	+0.07	...	...
6.90	0.75	AspenGroup	ASPU	dd	9.98	-0.08	...	...
28.28	17.23	Aspen	ASPN	dd	213.77	+0.03	...	...
3.94	1.32	AssemblyBioSci	ASMB	dd	2.16	+0.09	...	...
75.00	36.31	AstedIndustries	ASTE	1.1	cc	42.32	-6.81	.12
13.58	1.19	AstraSpace	ASTR	...	1.20	-3.30	...	...
11.70	53.63	AstraZeneca	AZLN	2.2	dd	66.03	-0.20	.465
16.80	9.24	Astron	AZLN	...	11.02	-0.20	...	...
18.52	11.22	AstroNova	ALOT	...	14	11.82	-0.33	...
20.04	2.83	AtaraBioTherap	ATRA	dd	4.34	+0.41	...	...
46.91	5.31	Atapharm	AVIR	...	17	8.79	+0.59	...
3.91	0.41	Athenex	ATNX	dd	9.96	+0.45	...	...
19.49	9.27	AtheraPharma	ATHA	dd	9.84	+0.20	...	...
5.70	2.12	AtlanticAmerican	AACM	...	7	9	2.95	+0.03
10.01	9.87	AtlasCoastal II A	ACAB	...	10.00	+0.01	...	...
42.67	31.44	AtlasBioBx	ATBX	3.6	12	33.32	-1.27	.30
41.32	28.82	AtlanticUS	AUY	5.1	dd	34.84	-0.22	.445
91.98	30.58	Atlantic	ATLC	...	5	38.88	+0.24	...
15.47	1.50	BuffZed	BZFD	dd	1.88	-0.02	...	...
19.90	4.71	Avant	AVNT	...	10.59	+0.89	+0.05	...
483.13	159.54	Atlassian	TEAM	dd	268.59	+9.27	...	...
7.00	1.51	Atreca	BCEL	dd	2.55	+0.58	...	...
89.18	32.84	Atreca	ATRC	3.2	44	50.94	+1.53	...
16.80	5.85	Atrium	ATRM	1.2	dd	20.49	-0.68	.24
32.38	25.29	CBTX	CBTX	1.7	21	30.74	-0.21	.13
208.71	152.15	CDW	CDW	1.1	24	179.69	-1.84	.50
51.20	31.08	CEVA	CEVA	...	cc	38.84	+1.61	...
10.00	9.80	CFACQnA	CFAC	...	9.80	+0.02	...	...
92.77	49.11	CGC	CGC	...	49.11	+0.22	...	...
115.99	85.80	CH Robinson	CHRW	2.0	13	109.74	-0.96	.55
10.98	7.95	CLIGCapTrsl	CLIG	...	dd	9.97	+0.01	...
3.98	1.44	CLPS	CLPS	...	4	1.60	+0.13	...
256.94	185.79	CMB Group	CMB	2.0	25	202.15	+2.67	1.00
25.59	23.00	CME FInPA	CME	2.7	8	26.19	+3.99	.175
140.00	49.52	ComcastPath	COMT	...	49.52	+0.52	...	...
38.92	10.18	CPICard	CPIC	...	11	18.00	+1.02	...
116.71	78.35	CRAI Intl	CRAI	1.3	17	95.13	-3.88	.31
142.64	42.51	CRISPR Therap	CRSP	...	23	81.04	+6.40	...
66.58	45.23	CSG Systems	CSGS	1.9	39	55.03	-0.22	.265
145.50	96.03	CSX Industrials	CSWI	...	69	120.00	+0.53	.17
38.63	27.60	CSX	CSX	1.2	19	33.11	+0.78	.10
26.95	18.72	CVB Fin	CVBF	2.9	18	26.23	-0.44	.19
14.95	9.00	GalabetaBio	CABA	...	dd	1.33	+0.15	...
10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
145.50	96.03	CSX Industrials	CSWI	...	69	120.00	+0.53	.17
38.63	27.60	CSX	CSX	1.2	19	33.11	+0.78	.10
26.95	18.72	CVB Fin	CVBF	2.9	18	26.23	-0.44	.19
14.95	9.00	GalabetaBio	CABA	...	dd	1.33	+0.15	...
10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
145.50	96.03	CSX Industrials	CSWI	...	69	120.00	+0.53	.17
38.63	27.60	CSX	CSX	1.2	19	33.11	+0.78	.10
26.95	18.72	CVB Fin	CVBF	2.9	18	26.23	-0.44	.19
14.95	9.00	GalabetaBio	CABA	...	dd	1.33	+0.15	...
10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
145.50	96.03	CSX Industrials	CSWI	...	69	120.00	+0.53	.17
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14.95	9.00	GalabetaBio	CABA	...	dd	1.33	+0.15	...
10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
145.50	96.03	CSX Industrials	CSWI	...	69	120.00	+0.53	.17
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26.95	18.72	CVB Fin	CVBF	2.9	18	26.23	-0.44	.19
14.95	9.00	GalabetaBio	CABA	...	dd	1.33	+0.15	...
10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
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14.95	9.00	GalabetaBio	CABA	...	dd	1.33	+0.15	...
10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
145.50	96.03	CSX Industrials	CSWI	...	69	120.00	+0.53	.17
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26.95	18.72	CVB Fin	CVBF	2.9	18	26.23	-0.44	.19
14.95	9.00	GalabetaBio	CABA	...	dd	1.33	+0.15	...
10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
145.50	96.03	CSX Industrials	CSWI	...	69	120.00	+0.53	.17
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26.95	18.72	CVB Fin	CVBF	2.9	18	26.23	-0.44	.19
14.95	9.00	GalabetaBio	CABA	...	dd	1.33	+0.15	...
10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
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67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
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10.76	8.31	CaesentAcqnA	CAES	...	dd	10.01	+0.02	...
67.18	18.00	CardinalDesign	CDNS	...	67	18.00	+0.02	...
145.50	96.03	CSX Industrials	CSWI	...	69	120.00	+0.53	.17
38.63	27.60	CSX	CSX	1.2	19	33.11	+0.78	.10
26.95	18							

DATA NASDAQ ISSUES

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Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 16.50 11.81 CrossFirstBkshs CFB, 29.83 18.00 Critek CRIC, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 5.99 1.15 DBV Tech DBVT, 40.50 12.64 Dice Therap DICE, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 7.88 5.00 EDAP TMS EDAP, 10.38 9.98 EsagenAcq ESAC, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 36.95 5.12 EntradaTherap TRDA, 36.95 5.12 HMAA HMAA, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 83.39 27.84 FARO Tech FARO, 28.00 14.09 FAVI FAVI, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 17.43 14.62 FirstFinNW FFINW, 17.43 14.62 FirstFinNW FFINW, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 159.67 45.23 Freshpet FRPT, 159.67 45.23 Freshpet FRPT, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 66.50 19.93 GDS Holdings GDS, 30.43 8.72 GHResearch GHR, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 50.69 26.12 H&E Equipment HEES, 50.69 26.12 H&E Equipment HEES, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 59.50 10.95 HealthCatalyst HCAT, 59.50 10.95 HealthCatalyst HCAT, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 158.81 66.59 IAC/InterActive IAC, 158.81 66.59 IAC/InterActive IAC, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 93.52 68.93 IndependentBank INDB, 93.52 68.93 IndependentBank INDB, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 75.25 56.13 InterDigital IDCC, 75.25 56.13 InterDigital IDCC, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 27.00 7.50 JaksPacific JAKK, 165.78 117.45 J&JSnackFoods JJSF, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Includes entries like 10.19 9.72 LamBfIDA LGVC, 10.19 9.72 LamBfIDA LGVC, etc.

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NASDAQ ISSUES

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Table with columns: 52-Week High/Low, Name, Ticker, Div, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg, Amt. Includes entries for LexiconPharm, LexinFintech, LIAuto, LianBio, LibertyBroadband, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High/Low, Name, Ticker, Div, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg, Amt. Includes entries for NurixTherap, Nutanix, Nuvalent, Nuvei, Nuvox, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High/Low, Name, Ticker, Div, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg, Amt. Includes entries for Perma-PipeIntl, Personalis, PetHealth, PetIQ, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High/Low, Name, Ticker, Div, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg, Amt. Includes entries for Redfin, RedHillBio, RedwoodsAcqs, RegencyCtr, etc.

DATA

NASDAQ ISSUES

FOREIGN MARKETS

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like Sierra Bancorp, Sierra Wireless, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like Talcopharm, Takeda, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like Valley National Bancorp, Valeant, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like Virtu Financial, Virtu Real Estate, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like XOMA, Xenon Pharmaceuticals, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like TCR2 Therap, TellaBio, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like VEON, VMG Consumer, etc.

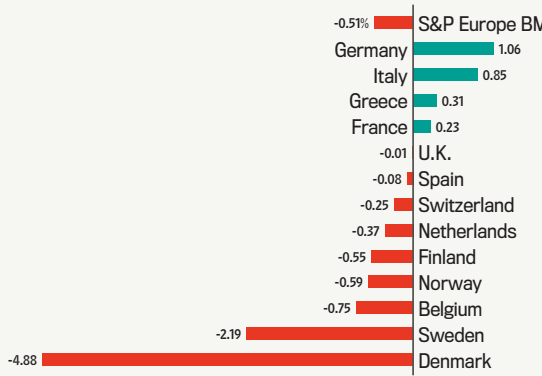
Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like Valeritas, Vantage, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like WaveLifeSci, WDFC, etc.

Table with columns: 52-Week High, Low, Name, Ticker, Yld, P/E, Last, Chg., Div. Amt. Includes entries like XOMA, Xenon, etc.

Europe

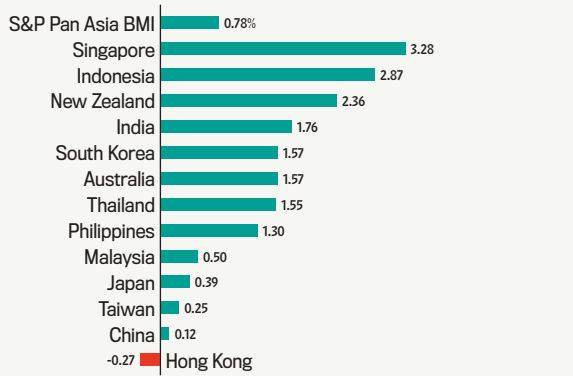
Overcast: The Bank of England expects an October peak for inflation, then a recession. French industrial output grew.



Indexes based on S&P Global Broad Market Indices

Asia

Blowing Over: Taipei's market shrugged off Beijing's temper tantrum over Pelosi's visit. China plans economic stimulus.



Source: S&P DJ Indices

Key Foreign Stock Market Indexes

Table with columns: Index Name, Most Recent Close, Week's %Chg., Year-to-Date Chg., Year-to-Date %Chg. Includes entries like Amsterdam AEX, Athens General, Bangkok SET, etc.

Indexes are based on local currencies. Because of various holidays and other market closings, the most recent close is not necessarily that of the week of publication.

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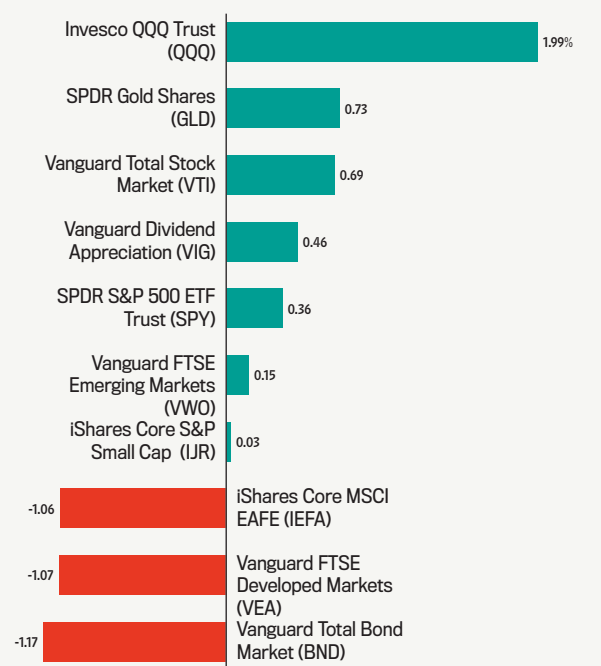
DATA

EXCHANGE-TRADED PORTFOLIOS

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Main table containing exchange-traded portfolios with columns for Name, Ticker, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt, and various financial metrics. Includes sub-sections for Bats, Selected ETF Leaders, and NASDAQ.

Selected ETF Leaders



Source: Barron's Statistics

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EXCHANGE-TRADED PORTFOLIOS

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Main table containing multiple columns of financial data for various exchange-traded portfolios, including tick symbols, yields, last prices, changes, and dividends.

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EXCHANGE-TRADED PORTFOLIOS

Table with columns: Name, Ticker, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt, Name, Ticker, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt, Name, Ticker, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt, Name, Ticker, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt. Lists various exchange-traded funds and their performance metrics.

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EXCHANGE-TRADED PORTFOLIOS

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Table with columns: Name, Tck Sym, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt. Includes entries like JPM Beta US SC, JPM Corp Bond Research, JPM Div Ret Int Eq, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Tck Sym, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt. Includes entries like ProShares UltraShort, ProShares Ultra, ProShares UltraShort, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Tck Sym, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt. Includes entries like SterlingCap Div Wld, Strategic Glob, Strategas Micro, etc.

Table with columns: Name, Tck Sym, Yld, Last, Chg, Div Amt. Includes entries like Vanguard S&P 500, Vanguard Divd Growth, Vanguard Divd Intl, etc.

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MUTUAL FUNDS

DATA PROVIDED BY LIPPER

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About Our Funds
 The listings include the top 1250 open-end funds by assets. These funds value their portfolios daily and report net asset values (the dollar amount of their holdings divided by the number of shares outstanding) to the National Association of Securities Dealers. Total returns reflect both price changes and dividends; these figures assume that all distributions are reinvested in the fund. Because Lipper is constantly updating its database, these returns may differ from those previously published or calculated by others. 3 year returns are cumulative. The NAV is the last reported closing price for the week. Footnotes: NA: not available, NE: performance excluded by Lipper editor, NN: fund not tracked, NS: fund not in existence for whole period, e: ex capital gains distributions, f: previous day's quote, n: no front- or back-end sales charge, p: fund assets are used to pay marketing and distribution costs (12b-1 fees), r: fund levies redemption fee or back-end load, s: stock dividend or split of 25% or more, t: fund charges 12b-1 Fees (for marketing and distribution) and a back-end load, v: capital-gains distribution may be a return of capital, x: ex cash dividend.

NOTICE TO READERS: Closed End Fund listings have moved to barrons.com/cefund. They will no longer appear in print. The Herzfeld chart has moved to the Market Lab Newsletter. To sign up for the newsletter, go to barrons.com/newletters.

	Net NAV	YTD Chg.	3-Yr. %Ret.
IntBdA	12.90	-0.15	-5.0
IntGrInCA	31.84	-0.15	-18.0
LtdTEBdA	15.28	-0.01	-4.0
N PerA	52.42	0.09	-21.1
NEcoA	47.26	1.09	-23.6
NwWrIdA	68.85	0.49	-20.0
NmCPA	59.74	0.82	-25.4
STBFA	9.59	-0.06	-3.1
STTExBdA	9.94	-0.01	-2.5
TECAA	16.71	-0.01	-7.4
TXExA	12.44	-0.02	-7.1
WShA	53.24	-0.01	-8.7
AMG Managers Funds:			
YachtmanFocFD	19.06	-0.16	-9.8
YackTFocFD N	19.10	-0.17	-9.9
YachtmanFAI	22.30	-0.16	-9.0
Angel Oak Funds Trst:			
AgIOkMtlStFrdCln	9.36	NA	NA
AQR Funds:			
LgCapDefStylE	27.72	-0.02	-13.3
MgdFutStrl	9.23	0.01	27.1
Arbitrage:			
Arbitrage	13.10	0.03	-1.4
Artisan Funds:			
GblOppInst	29.40	0.62	-22.3
IntlInv n	23.94	0.04	-21.5
IntlInst	24.11	0.04	-21.3
IntlValInst	37.81	-0.36	-10.8
IntlValInv n	37.66	-0.36	-10.9
MidCapInst	40.75	1.87	-23.2
MidCapInv n	34.12	1.56	-23.4
B			
Baird Funds:			
AggBdInst	10.13	-0.09	-9.8
CorBdInst	10.38	-0.09	-9.7
IntlBdInst	10.42	-0.10	-6.6
SHTBdInst	9.34	-0.05	-3.4
Baron Funds:			
Asset n	89.93	2.40	-23.4
Growth n	91.06	0.02	-21.6
Partners n	159.42	-0.93	-19.9
Baron Insti Shares:			
AssetInst	94.87	2.54	-23.3
EmergingMktsInst	13.65	0.10	-22.4
GrowthInst	95.52	0.02	-21.5
PartnersInst	165.24	-0.96	-19.8
SmallCapInst	31.29	0.68	-22.6
Bernstein Funds:			
DirvMuni n	13.95	0.00	-4.6
IntMDur n	11.88	-0.11	-9.9
NY Munn	13.43	-0.01	-4.7
BlackRock Funds:			
CoreBdInst	8.71	-0.09	-9.8
CoreStratInst	8.97	-0.01	-8.5
HYVBlk	7.01	0.03	-7.7
HYVIdBdInst	7.00	0.02	-7.9
IntlPrfBdInst	10.51	-0.21	-6.2
LowlDurInst	9.10	-0.05	-4.4
BlackRock Funds A:			
CapAppr	27.44	0.19	-24.8
EqtyDivd	18.99	-0.12	-4.5
GblAlloC	17.16	0.00	-12.5
HlthScpCp	63.61	-0.22	-9.0
MdCpGrA	29.98	0.48	-26.6
MultiAstInclme	10.01	-0.02	-9.4
NatlMuni	10.36	0.01	-7.7
ScTechOppA	43.07	1.04	-28.3
StratMuniOpp	10.79	0.02	-8.8
TotRet	10.50	-0.11	-10.3
BlackRock Funds III:			
iSH&SP500IdxK48673	1.86	-13.2	53.1
iSHUSAggBdIdxK	9.43	-0.10	-8.9
BlackRock Funds Inst:			
AdvLgCapCore	17.35	0.11	-14.5
CAlnsMun	12.10	0.04	-6.4
EmgMkts	23.02	0.13	-22.9
EqtyDivd	19.08	-0.12	-4.4
FidRatRetPorlns	9.50	0.05	-2.1
GblAlloC	17.32	0.00	-12.3
HlthScpCp	67.87	-0.23	-8.9
MdCpGrEq	35.23	0.58	-26.6
MultiAstInclme	10.02	-0.02	-9.4
NatlMuni	10.36	0.01	-7.6
ScTechOppInst	47.32	1.55	-28.2
StratMuniOpp	9.59	-0.01	-4.0
StratMuniOppl	10.79	0.02	-8.7
TotRet	10.49	-0.12	-10.1
BNY Mellon Funds:			
Apres n	40.69	0.05	-14.5
Drs00In n	52.39	0.19	-12.5
Dreyf n	14.47	0.03	-12.4
DreyM rInv n	31.63	-0.11	-11.4
GflXncI	20.07	-0.03	-6.8
Inst&SPStkIdxI	6.673	0.01	-12.3
IntlStkI	21.28	-0.36	-21.1
IntlMidCp	21.03	-0.35	-20.1
IntlMdyCpGrI	24.96	0.66	-27.3
BNY Mellon Funds Tru:			
MCMultiStrM	18.63	0.21	-15.0
NTIntMuni	12.99	-0.01	-6.3

	Net NAV	YTD Chg.	3-Yr. %Ret.
CoreBond	9.32	-0.10	-9.5
CorePlusBond	9.25	-0.08	-9.7
IntlEq	11.02	-0.06	-17.6
LargeCapGrowth	19.16	0.20	-18.5
LargeCapValue	16.07	0.01	-6.3
MunicipalBond	9.99	0.00	-6.1
S/MCapGrowth	13.12	0.33	-21.8
S/MCapValue	13.50	-0.07	-8.4
Brown Advisory Funds:			
BrwthEqtyInst	26.93	0.57	-22.9
C			
Calamos Funds:			
MktNeutA	14.04	0.05	-4.5
MktNeutB	13.87	0.05	-4.4
Calvert Investments:			
Eq A	71.82	0.64	-13.4
Carillon Scout:			
MidCap I	21.42	0.04	-12.2
Causeway Inst :			
CausewayInst	15.28	-0.15	-12.1
CIBC Atlas:			
DispEq Inst	27.29	0.15	-11.9
ClearBridge:			
AggressGrowthA12110	2.56	-18.5	19.0
AllCapValueA	13.16	-0.07	-7.1
Appreciation A	30.03	-0.04	-10.1
DividendStrat n	28.12	-0.07	-7.1
DividendStratA	28.09	-0.08	-7.2
LargeCapGrowthA5024	1.12	-22.7	37.8
LargeCapGrowthI	57.75	1.29	-22.5
SmallCapGrowthI54065	1.65	-22.2	34.2
Cohen & Steers:			
GblRtly	55.24	-1.25	-15.8
InstRIty	50.39	-0.93	-13.5
PrfSecIncln	12.55	0.06	-8.5
RtlyIncln	18.25	-0.29	-14.7
RtlyShs n	70.37	-1.32	-13.6
Colorado Bond Shares:			
ColoradoBdShs	8.97	0.01	-2.2
Columbia Class A:			
BalancedA	45.43	0.07	-10.8
CoreA	29.09	0.25	-11.7
DispEqA	12.64	0.05	-12.8
DivnCA	29.11	-0.01	-7.2
DivVppA	36.31	-0.33	-3.6
LgCpGrVA	48.13	0.54	-21.3
LgCpVIA	15.77	-0.04	-7.0
LgGblA	10.50	0.00	-13.3
SeiComInfnoA1062	1.67	-19.2	99.9
TaxEA	12.14	-0.02	-8.9
Columbia Class ADV:			
DivnCom	29.68	-0.01	-7.0
Columbia Class I:			
Acorn I	10.12	-0.27	-25.3
Balanced I	45.32	0.07	-10.7
CoreA I	29.44	0.27	-11.5
DivnCom I	29.14	-0.01	-7.0
LgCpI	51.49	0.19	-12.3
SeiComInfno I	119.63	1.91	-19.1
SmCpI	25.48	0.00	-11.0
StratI	21.76	-0.06	-7.7
TotRet I	32.30	-0.31	-11.8
Columbia Class II:			
DivnCom	29.64	-0.02	-7.0
Columbia Class III:			
CoreA III	30.16	0.27	-11.5
DivnCom	29.69	-0.02	-7.0
Columbia Funds:			
UITShortBdInst3	8.94	-0.01	-0.5
Community Capital Tr:			
CRAQualVfnd	9.78	-0.10	-6.6
CrdtyRet	28.34	-0.96	-19.7
D			
Davis Funds A:			
NYVnA	23.26	0.18	-15.2
Davis Funds C & V:			
NYVnY	24.13	0.19	-15.1
Del Invest Inst:			
Value	19.76	0.03	-5.9
Deutsche DWS:			
CoreEqn	29.89	0.22	-10.6
MdgmMuniS n	8.30	-0.01	-8.7
Diamond Hill Funds:			
LgCapI	31.55	-0.07	-11.6
LgCapV	31.60	-0.07	-11.5
DimShortI	27.22	0.05	-5.1
Long Term Funds:			
27GI	9.63	-0.03	-2.5
56IGFxdIn	10.09	-0.06	-5.7
DFARIESt	44.60	-0.71	-13.7
DFMCI	26.73	0.05	-14.5
FidSerTo	13.22	0.02	-16.3
EmgMktVa	17.67	-0.09	-10.3
EmMktCorEq	21.14	0.01	-14.8

	Net NAV	YTD Chg.	3-Yr. %Ret.
EmMktSmCp	21.18	0.03	-14.5
Fixd	10.10	-0.02	-1.4
GblAll6040Inst	19.77	-0.08	-9.8
GblEqInst	28.19	-0.06	-12.3
GIRESec	11.52	-0.21	-14.3
InfProtSec	12.03	-0.20	-6.3
IntlGvFxdIncl	11.53	-0.15	-8.3
IntlCoreEq	13.52	-0.16	-14.8
IntlREst	4.01	-0.08	-15.4
IntlSustCore1	10.73	-0.11	-17.7
IntlVal	17.22	-0.19	-8.3
IntlVectorEq	11.81	-0.14	-14.2
IntlSmCp	17.85	-0.21	-17.6
IntlSmVa	18.41	-0.26	-13.2
IntlTermMuni	10.07	-0.01	-2.6
IntlVall	14.80	-0.16	-8.2
ITExQual	9.69	-0.10	-12.5
LgCo	29.52	0.11	-12.3
LgCpInst	23.11	-0.25	-14.3
STEXQual	10.34	-0.06	-4.4
STGV	9.89	-0.04	-4.4
STMuniBd	10.12	-0.01	0.1
US CoreEq1	32.15	0.05	-11.1
US CoreEq2	29.16	0.02	-11.1
US Micro	24.75	0.04	-9.6
US Small	41.82	-0.02	-10.7
US SmCpVal	41.37	-0.16	-4.4
US TgdVal	28.52	-0.18	-5.0
USLgCpGr	28.30	0.24	-12.8
USLgVa	41.95	-0.49	-8.0
USLgVall	27.75	-0.33	-8.0
USSoCoreEq2	21.10	0.11	-13.4
USSustCore1	31.89	0.18	-13.8
USVectorEq	22.45	-0.10	-9.0
Dodge & Cox:			
Balanced n	100.79	-0.01	-6.4
Dodge & Cox n	10.46	0.02	-8.5
GblStCok	13.66	0.02	-5.4
Income n	12.79	-0.10	-8.0
IntlStk n	43.06	-0.22	-8.9
Stock n	225.40	0.19	-6.9
DoubleLine Funds:			
CoreFxdInclm	9.79	-0.01	-8.8
LowDurBd	9.51	-0.01	-2.7
ShillerEnHCAPEI	15.28	0.02	-13.0
TotRetBd	9.40	-0.08	-7.3
TotRetBdN	9.40	-0.08	-8.0
E			
Eaton Vance Class A:			
FiltRtAdvg	9.92	NA	NA
TM611	80.44	0.78	-14.3
Eaton Vance Class I:			
AtiCpSMID	37.45	-0.12	-9.2
FloaTRHIncl	8.24	NA	NA
FiltRt	8.38	0.07	-2.6
IncMCoABR	7.93	NA	NA
IncCos	5.10	0.03	-5.9
NatlMuniIncl	9.39	-0.02	-7.6
Edgewood Growth Institut:			
EdgewoodGrInst	41.24	0.80	-31.8
F			
FAM Value:			
FAMValue n	86.74	-0.14	-12.9
Federated Hermes A:			
StrValDivA p	6.02	-0.08	4.8
Federated Hermes Int:			
InsHYld	8.81	0.04	-8.3
TLTRnBdI	10.03	-0.10	-8.6
Federated Hermes IS:			
KaufmLCIS	27.35	0.35	-22.5
KaufmSCS	46.00	1.69	NA
StrValDivIS	6.06	-0.08	5.1
UltraShortI	8.99	0.00	-1.4
FedMuniUIA	9.91	0.00	-4.8
Federated Hermes R:			
KaufmR	5.12	0.17	NA
Federated Hermes R6:			
FedInstHYBondI	8.82	0.05	-8.3
StrValI	6.06	-0.08	5.1
TLTRnBdL	10.03	-0.10	-8.6
Fidelity:			
500IntlPrm n	144.01	0.55	-12.3
ContrFund K6	18.38	0.13	-20.9
EmgMktInstPrm	10.03	0.06	-17.0
ExtMktInstPrm	70.53	1.64	-18.7
FidAdAsset	13.61	-0.06	-7.4
FidAdEm	33.70	0.48	-22.7
FidAI	8.99	0.12	-7.8
FidAIEmerg	11.55	0.04	-15.7
FidSer5	8.99	-0.18	-11.2
FidSer05	9.97	-0.11	-0.8
FidSerEmgMkt	8.22	0.06	-21.8
FidSerInt	9.09	-0.03	-7.4
FidSerToMkt	13.78	0.09	-13.4
FidFrdZCpIn	14.65	0.09	-13.2
Fid500 Index	17.80	0.02	-12.2
Fid500Inst	11.72	0.02	-15.2
FreeDom200K	11.82	0.07	-53.4
GlexUSIdInstPrn	12.92	-0.05	-15.5

	Net NAV	YTD Chg.	3-Yr. %Ret.
FF2025 n	12.71	-0.04	-12.7
FF2030 n	15.86	-0.02	-13.2
FF2035 n	13.61	0.01	-14.2
FF2040 n	9.61	0.02	-14.9
FF2045 n	11.02	0.03	-14.9
FF2050 n	11.14	0.02	-15.0
Free2055 n	12.89	0.03	-15.0
FreeDom2015K	17.7		

DATA MUTUAL FUNDS

DATA PROVIDED BY LIPPER

BARRONS.COM/DATA

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes FoundFAIA, GroP, GrowthA, LwDuToRtA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Income C, FrankTemp/Franklin R, FrkDyTchR6, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes GE Eflun/S&S:, Trusts n, GMIO Trust Class III, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes MacOppFtClnstI, GuideStone Funds, Harbor Funds, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Hartford Funds A, BallnC, CapAppA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes IFP US Equity Fund, INVESCO A Shares, AmValA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes GrInCa, HYMuA, IntTMIAP, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Inveco Funds Pn, Summit P, Inveco Funds Y, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Janus Henderson, Balanced C, Balanced Tn, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes JFHUSFCorFid, JFHUSFCorFid, JFHUSFCorFid, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes BallN, BondA p, LifeBal, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes HighYldr, MtsBckd, ShkDurBnd, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes USLgCPgr n, USLgCPgr n, USLgCPgr n, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Affild p, BdDeb p, CalibrDivGr, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes MCGREqll, Matthews Asian Funds, PacTigerInv n, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes AgGrAlA, CoEqYA, GrowthA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Navixis Funds, InVGradeBDY, LSVGurth, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CoreEgA, DisGrA, PtoFA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes EqtyIncr n, Oakmark n, OakmarkInt n, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Parnassus Fds, ParnEqFnd, Pax World Fds, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes AgGrAlA, CoEqYA, GrowthA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes PIMCO Funds IZ, ComPLUSStrtyG, InComeF, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CoreEgA, DisGrA, PtoFA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Parnassus Fds, ParnEqFnd, Pax World Fds, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes AgGrAlA, CoEqYA, GrowthA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Incm, PutLargCap, StDGrwth, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CoreEgA, DisGrA, PtoFA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Parnassus Fds, ParnEqFnd, Pax World Fds, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes AgGrAlA, CoEqYA, GrowthA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes LgTerm n, Nasdaq100 n, ntTerBdn, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CoreEgA, DisGrA, PtoFA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Parnassus Fds, ParnEqFnd, Pax World Fds, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes AgGrAlA, CoEqYA, GrowthA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes SelValu nr, STAR n, STIGradn, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CoreEgA, DisGrA, PtoFA, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes Parnassus Fds, ParnEqFnd, Pax World Fds, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes AgGrAlA, CoEqYA, GrowthA, etc.

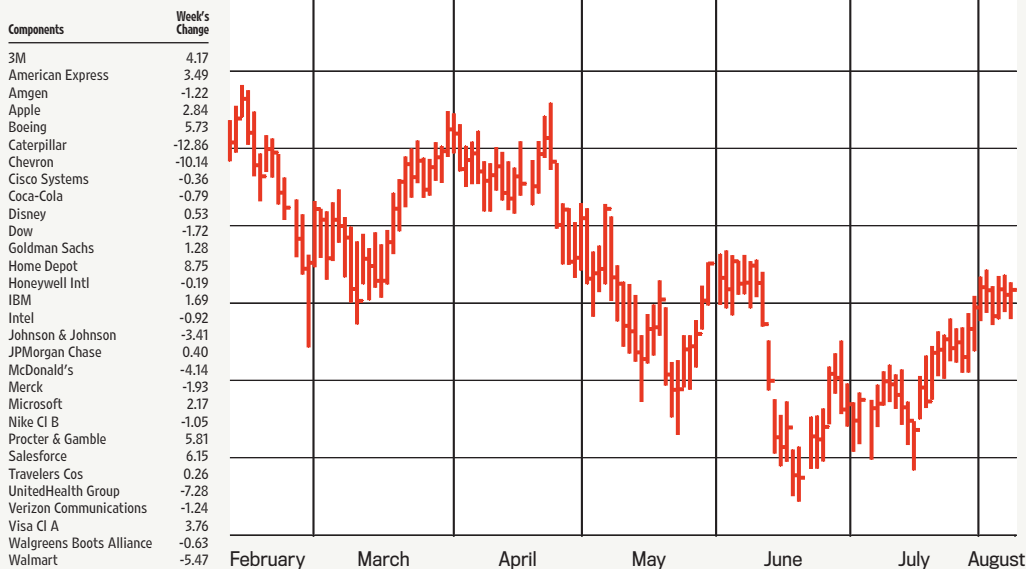
Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

Table with columns: Fund Name, NAV Chg., YTD %Ret., 3-Yr. %Ret. Includes CorePlusBd, CorePlusBd p, CorePlusBd p, etc.

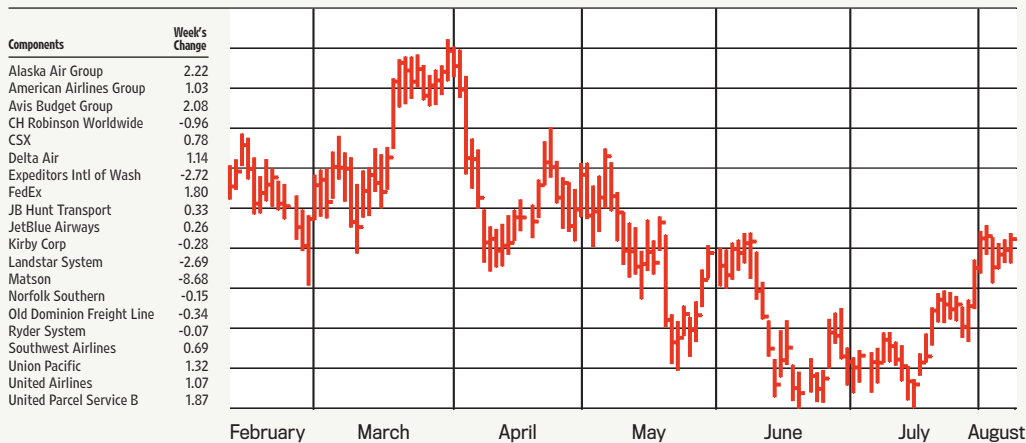
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The Dow Jones Averages

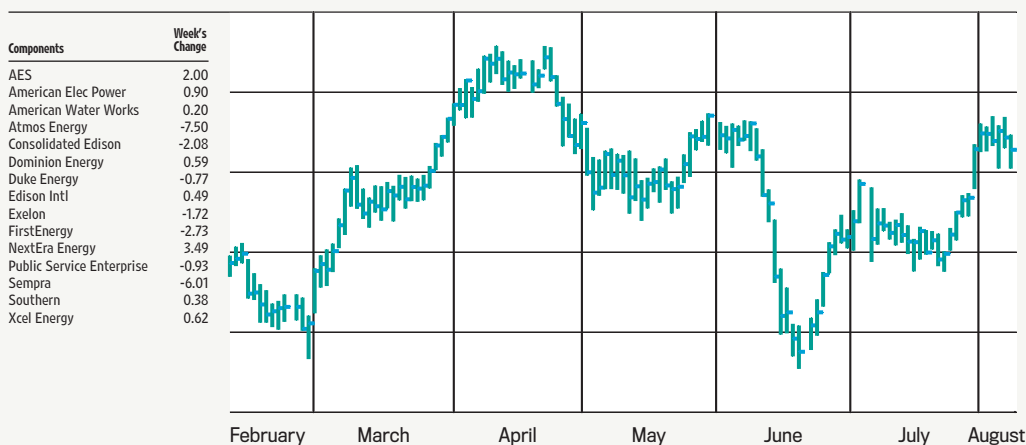
Industrials



Transportation



Utilities



Note: Theoretical highs and lows are shown. A red chart indicates a lower price than the starting period. Green means it's higher than the starting period.

DJ Half-Hourly Averages

Dow Jones 30 Industrial (divisor: 0.1517275295384)

Daily	Aug 1	2	3	4	5
Open (t)	32693.80	32681.22	32556.12	32779.75	32499.64
Open (a)	32755.71	32691.29	32514.21	32805.69	32593.90
10:00	32774.51	32501.26	32610.53	32762.22	32640.69
10:30	32754.29	32564.46	32608.69	32726.79	32686.22
11:00	32932.87	32624.31	32615.65	32761.62	32719.87
11:30	32937.82	32640.10	32701.26	32714.01	32549.21
12:00	32927.81	32651.08	32738.25	32753.09	32571.47
12:30	32908.11	32755.66	32739.87	32755.23	32646.27
1:00	32883.44	32744.43	32808.68	32660.68	32717.86
1:30	32786.51	32606.02	32842.21	32735.49	32730.51
2:00	32757.01	32535.23	32830.17	32731.81	32734.47
2:30	32766.80	32572.43	32849.78	32740.09	32672.00
3:00	32845.39	32514.52	32844.32	32727.64	32716.41
3:30	32819.62	32498.15	32849.88	32766.68	32736.45
Close	32798.40	32396.17	32812.50	32726.82	32803.47
High (t)	33117.52	32862.14	33019.98	33037.48	32922.04
Low (t)	32446.12	32257.43	32347.76	32458.88	32350.00
High (a)	32972.03	32772.93	32912.74	32829.22	32814.61
Low (a)	32640.79	32387.12	32514.21	32652.63	32489.62
Change	-46.73	-402.23	+416.33	-85.68	+76.65

Theoretical (t): High 33117.52 Low 32257.43
Actual (a): High 32972.03 Low 32387.12

Dow Jones 20 Transport (divisor: 0.16343894576034)

Daily	Aug 1	2	3	4	5
Open (t)	14517.29	14546.66	14377.66	14431.75	14338.01
Open (a)	14565.68	14668.05	14328.65	14422.36	14403.45
10:00	14578.52	14358.17	14409.91	14489.36	14416.38
10:30	14636.32	14195.93	14445.12	14461.28	14553.69
11:00	14600.31	14269.70	14346.56	14446.56	14526.76
11:30	14636.02	14256.00	14406.50	14494.89	14485.49
12:00	14586.97	14292.39	14429.03	14481.45	14451.42
12:30	14564.77	14326.84	14407.14	14505.95	14490.11
1:00	14622.25	14380.03	14421.59	14497.86	14497.98
1:30	14614.72	14357.83	14423.63	14500.16	14560.84
2:00	14560.58	14283.91	14412.29	14510.45	14560.03
2:30	14623.66	14318.89	14442.44	14486.66	14524.56
3:00	14633.35	14381.07	14446.38	14489.72	14540.59
3:30	14705.91	14343.06	14460.40	14493.45	14553.67
Close	14634.09	14283.93	14426.61	14478.74	14601.05
High (t)	14759.27	14622.25	14557.58	14598.85	14669.39
Low (t)	14423.21	14103.71	14263.95	14330.92	14327.58
High (a)	14712.53	14668.05	14472.01	14528.67	14604.44
Low (a)	14502.46	14170.92	14321.29	14407.26	14334.28
Change	+25.09	-350.16	+142.68	+52.13	+122.31

Theoretical (t): High 14759.27 Low 14103.71
Actual (a): High 14712.53 Low 14170.92

Dow Jones 15 Utilities (divisor: 1.27924906167720)

Daily	Aug 1	2	3	4	5
Open (t)	1021.50	1027.02	1017.01	1025.28	1020.25
Open (a)	1021.81	1026.49	1017.96	1025.10	1019.90
10:00	1022.54	1025.75	1011.54	1025.62	1017.87
10:30	1021.34	1026.37	1009.59	1027.60	1013.70
11:00	1016.89	1031.91	1012.60	1028.60	1004.66
11:30	1015.29	1029.38	1016.85	1028.42	1010.52
12:00	1018.90	1028.45	1013.56	1028.44	1008.15
12:30	1016.46	1027.79	1018.10	1027.71	1009.80
1:00	1020.59	1030.08	1020.96	1025.97	1008.70
1:30	1021.52	1029.75	1022.86	1024.03	1010.60
2:00	1019.83	1026.88	1024.58	1024.76	1012.71
2:30	1019.48	1027.70	1024.27	1026.00	1009.29
3:00	1020.14	1028.76	1020.80	1026.86	1010.43
3:30	1022.52	1024.88	1023.15	1027.43	1012.24
Close	1023.91	1019.45	1025.74	1021.62	1013.96
High (t)	1028.52	1035.00	1029.30	1034.54	1023.43
Low (t)	1012.93	1016.30	1002.24	1014.98	1002.19
High (a)	1025.95	1032.79	1028.08	1031.87	1022.10
Low (a)	1014.12	1018.97	1003.30	1020.08	1004.45
Change	-27	-4.46	+6.29	-4.12	-7.66

Theoretical (t): High 1035.00 Low 1002.19
Actual (a): High 1032.79 Low 1003.30

Dow Jones 65 Composite (divisor: 0.7713016331605)

Daily	Aug 1	2	3	4	5
Open (t)	11201.83	11214.74	11137.72	11206.89	11123.57
Open (a)	11224.78	11241.57	11120.51	11209.69	11155.41
10:00	11214.05	11105.88	11139.23	11211.85	11173.60
10:30	11213.31	11130.66	11140.29	11211.08	11186.01
11:00	11267.05	11151.39	11150.11	11224.80	11183.46
11:30	11264.34	11148.91	11166.74	11213.54	11138.93
12:00	11259.38	11150.69	11181.81	11225.37	11142.34
12:30	11252.50	11194.39	11185.43	11221.19	11163.66
1:00	11259.64	11194.54	11210.37	11193.15	11190.51
1:30	11230.87	11153.04	11216.70	11214.56	11195.87
2:00	11226.61	11128.21	11213.27	11212.05	11195.55
2:30	11236.58	11156.29	11220.93	11212.56	11176.61
3:00	11265.54	11140.78	11218.79	11211.39	11191.35
3:30	11259.42	11124.42	11222.54	11213.11	11202.60
Close	11251.15	11090.43	11213.01	11200.36	11228.65
High (t)	11348.10	11279.58	11287.48	11308.36	11282.17
Low (t)	11118.96	11019.73	11048.13	11105.31	11061.98
High (a)	11282.64	11241.57	11241.22	11231.99	11231.05
Low (a)	11195.04	11084.77	11112.91	11187.07	11122.44
Change	-4.33	-160.72	+122.58	-12.65	+28.29

Theoretical (t): High 11348.10 Low 11019.73
Actual (a): High 11282.64 Low 11084.77

Trading Diary

Market Advance/Decline Volumes

Daily	Aug 1	2	3	4	5
NY Up	381,643	327,512	565,239	367,139	507,699
NY Off	467,845	548,186	286,870	494,987	299,505
NY Up - Comp.	1,941,491	2,194,159	2,895,847	1,935,667	2,572,891
NY Off - Comp.	2,237,029	2,490,629	1,463,159	2,331,490	1,470,888
NYSE Amer Up	3,793	4,720	6,156	8,363	10,477
NYSE Amer Off	6,093	4,748	5,211	13,310	3,192
NASD Up	2,463,821	3,039,775	4,465,657	3,599,089	2,693,187
NASD Off	1,863,469	1,655,969	1,148,413	1,685,385	2,145,350
NYSE Arca UP	102,663	65,757	186,591	155,839	97,978
NYSE Arca Off	151,144	201,895	51,733	70,028	133,946
% (QCHA)	+21	+32	+93	-13	+28
% (QACH)	+59	+96	+74	+79	+18
% (QCHAQ)	+37	+92	+2.07	+1.07	+1.39

Market Advance/Decline Totals

Weekly Comp.	NYSE	NYSE Amer	Nasdaq	NYSE Arca
Total Issues	3,613	306	5,511	1,923
Advances	1,987	182	3,407	881
Declines	1,497	116	1,826	1,028
Unchanged	129	8	278	14
New Highs	109	6	259	23
New Lows	138	19	314	23

Week ended last Friday compared to previous Friday

NYSE Composite Daily Breadth

Daily	Aug 1	2	3	4	5
Issues Traded	3,459	3,387	3,424	3,373	3,367
Advances	1,766	1,449	2,242	1,523	1,528
Declines	1,512	1,753	973	1,670	1,685
Unchanged	181	185	209	180	154
New Highs	41	35	25	29	27
New Lows	48	32	36	37	46
Blocks - primary	4,565	4,605	4,128	4,416	4,370
Total (000) - primary	860,959	887,020	859,347	873,106	818,671
Total (000)	4,232,514	4,776,864	4,392,262	4,309,967	4,097,836

NYSE American Composite

Daily	Aug 1	2	3	4	5
Issues Traded	294	294	290	289	291
Advances	148	157	164	153	129
Declines	134	124	112	125	147
Unchanged	12	13	14	11	15
New Highs	4	2	1	1	1
New Lows	8	7	5	3	3
Blocks - primary	95	93	91	270	131
Total (000) - primary	10,178	9,734	11,691	22,327	13,776
Total (000)	148,562	179,988	241,805	369,964	237,106

Nasdaq

Daily	Aug 1	2	3	4	5
Issues Traded	4,989	4,858	4,996	4,8	

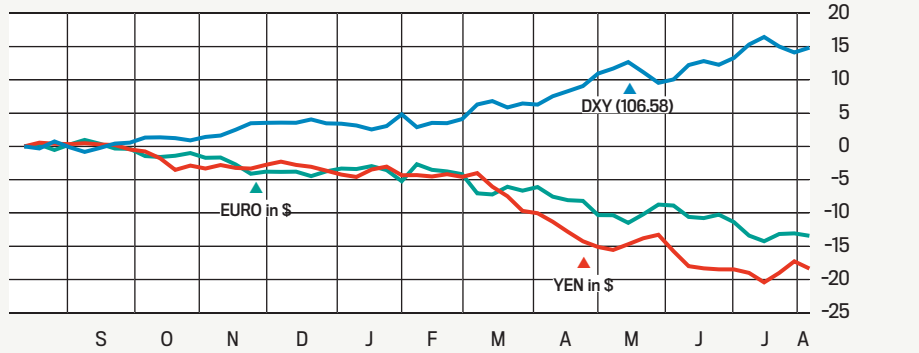
The Week In Stocks For the Major Indexes

12-Month		Weekly		Friday		Weekly		12-Month		Change From	
High	Low	High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	Chg.	% Chg.	12/31	% Chg.	
Dow Jones Indexes											
36799.65	29888.78	30 Indus	32812.50	32396.17	32803.47	-41.66	-0.13	-2405.04	-6.83	-3534.83	-9.73
17039.38	12868.60	20 Transp	14634.09	14283.93	14601.05	-7.95	-0.05	98.73	0.68	-1877.21	-11.39
1071.75	869.74	15 Utilities	1025.74	1013.96	1013.96	-10.22	-1.00	87.22	9.41	33.18	3.38
12360.33	10078.81	65 Comp	11251.15	11090.43	11228.65	-26.83	-0.24	-313.47	-2.72	-1038.20	-8.46
Dow Jones Indexes											
48918.18	36759.60	US TSM Float	41822.77	41171.14	41775.13	276.13	0.67	-4278.80	-9.29	-6859.18	-14.10
1188.95	895.28	US Market	1018.28	1002.24	1016.70	6.23	0.62	-98.70	-8.85	-165.61	-14.01
1144.05	555.93	Internet	679.09	646.37	679.09	33.89	5.25	-418.80	-38.15	-347.39	-33.84
New York Stock Exchange											
17353.76	14097.05	Comp-z	15286.01	15162.68	15273.23	-54.47	-0.36	-1474.84	-8.81	-1890.89	-11.02
10670.71	8106.90	Financial-z	8881.76	8742.48	8881.76	-19.79	-0.22	-1252.64	-12.36	-1293.60	-12.71
24968.12	21119.06	Health Care-z	23116.59	22881.00	22886.63	-372.13	-1.60	141.04	0.62	-1459.02	-5.99
14030.84	7600.86	Energy-z	11942.30	11323.32	11503.09	-668.28	-5.49	3291.52	40.08	2356.91	25.77
NYSE American Stock Exchange											
4438.05	2856.51	NYSE Amer Comp	4095.84	3914.18	3964.60	-180.21	-4.35	965.56	32.20	537.37	15.68
3198.39	2645.07	Major Mkt	2890.30	2852.94	2875.29	-9.22	-0.32	-243.50	-7.81	-258.65	-8.25
Standard & Poor's Indexes											
2219.44	1671.23	100 Index	1901.94	1866.40	1893.64	8.05	0.43	-138.07	-6.80	-300.94	-13.71
4796.56	3666.77	500 Index	4155.17	4091.19	4145.19	14.90	0.36	-291.33	-6.57	-620.99	-13.03
6735.36	5106.22	Indus	5816.92	5722.01	5794.64	26.61	0.46	-407.44	-6.57	-894.67	-13.37
2910.70	2200.75	MidCap	2511.74	2487.60	2504.28	-8.45	-0.34	-213.08	-7.84	-337.72	-11.88
1466.02	1087.48	SmallCap	1243.37	1232.17	1239.40	-0.56	-0.04	-116.87	-8.62	-162.31	-11.58
Nasdaq Stock Market											
16057.44	10646.10	Comp	12720.58	12348.76	12657.55	266.87	2.15	-2178.21	-14.68	-2987.42	-19.10
16573.34	11127.57	100 Index	13311.04	12901.60	13207.69	259.72	2.01	-1901.67	-12.59	-3112.39	-19.07
12147.21	7627.45	Indus	9438.16	9203.16	9307.46	124.97	1.36	-1548.94	-14.27	-2005.41	-17.73
11694.54	9622.71	Insur	10176.06	9932.98	10176.06	139.40	1.39	-795.43	-7.25	-1240.33	-10.86
5408.36	3886.15	Banks	4305.66	4249.99	4305.66	17.45	0.41	-243.28	-5.35	-649.01	-13.10
12408.55	8207.01	Computer	9754.99	9440.29	9716.78	211.23	2.22	-1204.19	-11.03	-2438.75	-20.06
560.68	370.98	Telecom	403.40	394.84	402.04	7.31	1.85	-140.96	-25.96	-94.75	-19.07
Russell Indexes											
2660.78	2009.94	1000	2284.94	2248.56	2281.68	14.58	0.64	-209.59	-8.41	-364.23	-13.77
2442.74	1649.84	2000	1921.82	1882.45	1921.82	36.59	1.94	-325.94	-14.50	-323.49	-14.41
2804.93	2113.70	3000	2405.45	2367.46	2403.21	17.20	0.72	-232.11	-8.81	-384.93	-13.81
1680.11	1389.97	Value-v	1520.52	1504.66	1516.14	-3.85	-0.25	-71.32	-4.49	-139.59	-8.43
3114.73	2110.82	Growth-v	2509.61	2449.30	2501.90	36.93	1.50	-346.03	-12.15	-573.09	-18.64
3406.42	2508.30	MidCap	2855.79	2818.50	2855.79	18.95	0.67	-359.62	-11.18	-464.26	-13.98
Others											
10202.83	7811.99	Value Line-a	8866.23	8758.69	8866.23	696.40	0.72	-758.93	-7.88	-1054.70	-10.63
696.40	510.18	Value Line-g	573.11	566.76	572.83	2.89	0.51	-92.92	-13.96	-99.11	-14.75
16368.58	11225.29	DJ US Small TSM	12976.60	12754.47	12976.60	169.52	1.32	-2198.76	-14.49	-2277.45	-14.93
1096.30	769.43	Barron's Future Focus	893.95	869.65	893.95	26.46	3.05	-172.39	-16.17	-166.92	-15.73
1127.20	852.16	Barron's 400	958.13	947.49	952.80	-6.49	-0.68	-80.53	-7.79	-153.46	-13.87

High/Low's are based upon the daily closing index. a-Arithmetic Index. G-Geometric Index. V-Value 1000 and Growth 1000 y-Dec. 31,1965=50 z-Dec. 31,2002=5000

U.S. Dollar Index vs Euro and Yen

Green Jobs: Strong job growth in the U.S. buoyed the greenback and lifted it near parity with the euro, again. The British pound fell, after a small rate hike by the Bank of England. Measured against six currencies, the dollar's rise lifted the ICE U.S. Dollar Index 0.6% for the week to 106.58.



Source: Tullett Prebon

Coming U.S. Auctions

Monday	When Issued ^a	Yields (%)	
		Last Auction	
\$54.0 bil	3-month	2.448	2.490
\$42.0 bil	6-month	2.990	2.850
Tuesday			
\$34.0 bil	1-year	3.158	2.960
\$42.0 bil	3-year	3.162	3.093
Wednesday			
\$35.0 bil	10-year	2.833	2.960

^a As of Friday afternoon.

144 Filings

SEC Form 144 must be filed by holders of restricted securities (also called letter stock) who intend to sell shares. Shares Indicated: the number to be sold. Sales Date: the approximate date of the sale. (Sometimes shares aren't sold, even though their owner has filed a Form 144.) Source: Thomson Reuters

Company	Sym	Shares Indicated	\$ Value	Sale Date	Seller	Title
Snap	SNAP	900,000	8,787,132	7/25/22	Murphy, Robert	OD
Compass Pathways	CMPS	500,000	8,090,000	7/29/22	Goldsmith, George	CEO
Compass Pathways	CMPS	500,000	8,090,000	7/29/22	Malievskaja, Ekaterina	CI
Welbilt	WBT	106,654	2,556,392	7/25/22	Johnson, William	O
Norfolk Southern	NSC	105,420	26,229,076	8/2/22	Squires, James	D
Roku	ROKU	85,481	5,526,512	7/29/22	Rosenberg, Scott	UT
Procter & Gamble	PG	76,513	11,084,438	8/1/22	Francisco, Ma. Fatima	O
Welbilt	WBT	56,350	1,350,901	7/25/22	Agard, Martin	O
Cadence Design Systems	CDNS	54,943	9,883,147	7/28/22	Wall, John	UT
Enphase Energy	ENPH	50,000	13,429,419	7/28/22	Kortlang, Ben	UT

Indexes' P/E's & Yields

DJ latest 52-week earnings and dividends adjusted by Dow Divisors at Friday's close. S&P Dec. 4-quarter's GAAP earnings as reported and indicated dividends based on Friday close. S&P 500 P/E ratios based on GAAP earnings as reported. For additional earnings series, please refer to www.spglobal.com. DJ latest available book values for FY 2020 and 2019, and S&P latest for 2020 and 2019. r-Revised data

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
DJ Ind Avg	32803.47	32845.13	35208.51
P/E Ratio	19.66	19.73	23.96
Earnings Yield %	5.09	5.07	4.17
Earns \$	1668.19	1664.43	1469.60
Divs Yield %	2.02	2.02	1.72
Divs \$	662.66	662.48	604.49
Mkt to Book	5.01	5.02	5.26
Book Value \$	6543.35	6543.35	6688.86
DJ Trans Avg	14601.05	14609.00	14502.32
P/E Ratio	13.02	14.22	85.02
Earnings Yield %	7.68	7.03	1.18
Earns \$	1121.58	1027.23	170.57
Divs Yield %	1.21	1.20	1.10
Divs \$	176.80	174.90	159.51
Mkt to Book	4.94	4.94	4.28
Book Value \$	2957.33	2957.33	3389.19
DJ Utility Avg	1013.96	1024.18	926.74
P/E Ratio	27.62	28.80	25.97
Earnings Yield %	3.62	3.47	3.85
Earns \$	36.71	35.57	35.69
Divs Yield %	2.85	2.83	2.98
Divs \$	28.94	28.94	27.62
Mkt to Book	2.58	2.61	2.48
Book Value \$	392.45	392.45	374.40
S&P 500 Index	4145.19	4130.29	4436.52
P/E Ratio	20.94	20.87	34.61
Earnings Yield %	4.77	4.79	2.89
Earns \$	197.91	197.91	128.20
Divs Yield %	1.61	1.60	1.35
Divs \$	66.74	66.08	59.89
Mkt to Book	4.11	4.10	4.78
Book Value \$	1008.02	1008.02	927.52
S&P Ind Index	5794.64	5768.03	6202.08
P/E Ratio	23.58	23.47	41.46
Earnings Yield %	4.24	4.26	2.41
Earns \$	245.77	245.77	149.59
Divs Yield %	1.43	1.43	1.21
Divs \$	82.86	82.48	75.05
Mkt to Book	5.56	5.54	6.62
Book Value \$	1042.07	1042.07	936.72

Per Share Values of Stocks in the Dow Jones Averages

This is a list of the Dow Jones trailing 52-week diluted share earnings, dividends and book values as reported by the company. Bolded numbers indicate new values. Sources: Barron's Stats and FactSet.

	Industrial Stocks			Transportation Stocks			
	Earns	Divs.	Book Value	Earns	Divs.	Book Value	
Am Exp	9.75	1.90	28.55	Johnson/John	6.87	4.31	24.04
Amgen	10.16	7.44	16.27	JPMorgChase	12.46	4.00	81.75
Apple	6.06	0.90	3.85	McDonalds	9.47	5.43	10.50
Boeing	(9.27) Suspended	(31.45)		Mercko	5.59	2.72	10.01
Caterpillar	12.50	4.53	28.11	Microsoft	9.64	2.43	18.89
Chevron Corp	12.78	5.52	68.40	Nike Inc	3.76	1.19	8.08
Cisco Sys	2.85	1.50	8.95	Proc Gam	5.81	3.5662	18.73
Coca Cola	2.21	1.72	4.49	3M Co	7.16	5.94	22.27
Disney Walt	1.45	0.00	46.18	Salesforce.com	1.03	0.00	45.15
Dow	8.92	2.80	16.73	Travelers Cos	14.41	3.57	115.69
Goldman Sachs	44.23	8.00	246.24	UnitedHealthGrp	19.15	6.00	69.23
Home Depot	15.75	7.10	3.06	Verizon	4.99	2.56	16.39
Honeywell	7.53	3.87	25.19	Visa	6.78	1.445	14.65
IBM	6.16	6.57	23.07	Walgreens	6.20	1.91	23.84
Intel	6.02	1.4425	19.95	Wal-mart	4.65	2.21	28.69
Utility Stocks							
AES Corp.	(0.27)	0.6245	3.96	Exelon	2.71	1.485	33.39
Am Elec	5.09	3.04	41.38	FirstEnergy	2.46	1.56	13.32
Antarctic Water	7.09	2.41	35.60	NextEra Energy	1.31	1.62	18.63
Atmos Energy	5.52	2.665	53.95	Xcel Energy	2.99	1.89	27.12
Con Ed	4.33	3.115	55.11	Pub Sv Ent	(0.62		

DATA

MARKET LABORATORY

BARRONS.COM/DATA

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups

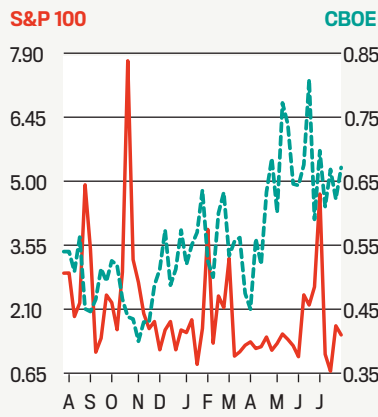
Top 20 Weekly Ranked	IG-Sym	Close	Net Change		% Change and Ranking					52 Week			
			Wkly	YTD	Week	Rank	Yr Ago	Rank	YTD	Rank	3 Yr	High	Low
Travel & Tourism	DJUSTT	600.56	+53.53	-217.70	+9.79	[1]	-24.13	[119]	-26.61	[125]	-3.12	920.55	468.89
Media Agencies	DJUSAV	480.00	+38.47	-160.37	+8.71	[2]	-37.08	[134]	-25.04	[117]	-6.15	797.80	387.09
Gambling	DJUSCA	528.41	+24.04	-180.76	+4.77	[3]	-33.23	[132]	-25.49	[120]	-10.99	900.16	420.78
Recreational Svcs	DJUSRQ	66.24	+2.77	-33.43	+4.36	[4]	-31.18	[128]	-33.54	[135]	-21.21	118.47	56.12
Financial Administration	DJUSFA	567.42	+21.76	-173.80	+3.99	[5]	-38.24	[136]	-23.45	[106]	+4.7	924.96	463.16
Airlines	DJUSAR	154.31	+5.70	-26.26	+3.83	[6]	-22.64	[111]	-14.54	[75]	-15.54	217.11	136.54
Nondurable Hshld Ptds	DJUSHN	1119.60	+38.62	-155.59	+3.57	[7]	+6.66	[45]	-12.20	[62]	+7.57	1,280.75	1,023.56
Computer Services	DJUSDV	186.01	+6.28	-25.79	+3.49	[8]	-10.81	[76]	-12.18	[61]	+5.05	212.94	169.82
Home Improvement Rtrrs	DJUSHI	673.03	+22.32	-225.07	+3.43	[9]	-5.68	[56]	-25.06	[118]	+17.84	902.51	581.87
Apparel Retailers	DJUSRA	924.95	+30.20	-316.51	+3.38	[10]	-25.73	[123]	-25.49	[119]	+2.25	1,341.47	814.48
Semiconductor	DJUSSC	7119.61	+220.07	-2,202.91	+3.19	[11]	-7.87	[67]	-23.63	[108]	+28.22	9,604.72	5,721.50
Broadline Retailers	DJUSRB	2888.54	+87.41	-541.44	+3.12	[12]	-17.38	[103]	-15.79	[82]	+15.60	3,751.45	2,196.09
Media	DJUSME	857.27	+25.05	-342.24	+3.01	[13]	-38.20	[135]	-28.53	[129]	-4.65	1,428.19	778.75
Internet	DJUSNS	2562.11	+70.56	-1,122.69	+2.83	[14]	-31.72	[130]	-30.47	[132]	+14.30	3,942.76	2,301.86
General Retailers	DJUSGT	2057.44	+55.50	-550.70	+2.77	[15]	-17.71	[104]	-21.11	[101]	+13.05	2,767.84	1,671.47
Travel & Leisure	DJUSCG	1187.73	+31.28	-278.47	+2.70	[16]	-16.78	[100]	-18.99	[96]	-2.10	1,551.37	1,021.84
Brdcst & Entertainment	DJUSBC	1254.24	+32.20	-496.67	+2.63	[17]	-38.95	[137]	-28.37	[128]	-5.42	2,125.27	1,150.51
Waste & Disposal Svcs	DJUSPC	478.64	+12.20	-1.58	+2.62	[18]	+12.05	[15]	-3.3	[25]	+14.65	485.46	399.04
Software & Computer Svcs	DJUSSV	4183.69	+100.82	-1,302.76	+2.47	[19]	-21.43	[110]	-23.75	[109]	+17.32	5,801.38	3,633.79
Retail	DJUSRT	1867.19	+44.31	-442.56	+2.43	[20]	-14.51	[91]	-19.16	[97]	+13.70	2,419.76	1,534.51

Top 20 Yr Ago Ranked	IG-Sym	Close	Net Change		% Change and Ranking					52 Week			
			Wkly	YTD	Week	Rank	Yr Ago	Rank	YTD	Rank	3 Yr	High	Low
Exploration & Production	DJUSOS	872.99	-54.53	203.75	-5.88	[134]	+58.49	[1]	+30.44	[3]	+16.40	1,136.46	508.00
Oil & Gas Producers	DJUSOG	729.88	-54.58	194.35	-6.96	[135]	+57.75	[2]	+36.29	[2]	+11.60	898.63	426.69
Integrated Oil & Gas	DJUSOL	656.69	-55.68	192.58	-7.82	[138]	+56.97	[3]	+41.49	[1]	+8.15	774.93	385.74
Aluminum	DJUSAL	169.17	-4.68	-34.37	-2.69	[122]	+27.79	[4]	-16.88	[89]	+38.00	324.74	126.12
Oil Equipment & Svcs	DJUSOI	208.60	-13.00	26.46	-5.87	[133]	+25.76	[5]	+14.53	[5]	-2.84	304.14	156.51
Steel	DJUSST	455.30	+3.24	52.32	+7.3	[55]	+21.47	[6]	+12.98	[6]	+28.92	582.15	334.31
Heavy Construction	DJUSHV	844.44	+6.15	21.23	+7.3	[54]	+20.72	[7]	+2.58	[21]	+27.63	845.28	693.89
Oil Equip, Svcs & Distri	DJUSOQ	314.40	-14.37	35.33	-4.37	[130]	+19.87	[8]	+12.66	[7]	-1.28	405.59	248.41
Food Retailers & Whlsrfs	DJUSFD	862.65	+3.75	-17.02	+4.44	[65]	+19.75	[9]	-1.93	[29]	+24.06	962.72	705.63
Food & Drug Retailers	DJUSDR	1067.59	+2.19	-32.20	+2.1	[70]	+15.97	[10]	-2.93	[35]	+18.78	1,195.19	909.07
Health Care Providers	DJUSHP	3295.76	+10.56	36.09	+3.2	[67]	+15.68	[11]	+1.11	[23]	+21.24	3,455.10	2,711.82
Pipelines	DJUSPL	664.72	-20.42	67.31	-2.98	[125]	+15.40	[12]	+11.27	[8]	+6.0	762.34	547.15
Defense	DJUSDN	557.13	+5.06	71.88	+9.2	[44]	+14.65	[13]	+14.81	[4]	+5.85	599.78	449.65
Hotel & Lodging REITs	DJUSHL	93.24	+8.3	3.01	+9.0	[47]	+13.88	[14]	+3.34	[15]	-3.54	110.21	77.10
Waste & Disposal Svcs	DJUSPC	478.64	+12.20	-1.58	+2.62	[18]	+12.05	[15]	-3.3	[25]	+14.65	485.46	399.04
Soft Drinks	DJUSSD	937.40	+11.48	29.17	-1.21	[101]	+11.69	[16]	+3.21	[16]	+9.90	959.39	801.18
Automobiles	DJUSAU	1026.59	-24.43	-284.43	-2.32	[119]	+11.62	[17]	-21.70	[102]	+79.59	1,491.73	769.12
Computer Hardware	DJUSCR	8231.65	+134.84	-667.02	+1.67	[27]	+11.43	[18]	-7.50	[45]	+47.00	9,111.11	6,538.14
Electricity	DJUSEU	349.81	+3.40	9.84	+9.8	[41]	+11.38	[19]	+2.89	[18]	+7.62	361.00	299.37
Conventional Electricity	DJUSVE	350.24	+3.40	9.85	+9.8	[42]	+11.38	[20]	+2.89	[19]	+7.62	361.44	299.74

Groups are weighted by capitalization. 52-week highs and lows are based on daily closes. Dec. 31, 1991=100. In the U.S. listings, % vol chg column shows the change from previous 65-day moving average. Volume figures do not reflect extended trading hours.

CBOE Put / Call Ratio vs. S&P 100

Readings in the CBOE equity put-call ratio of 60:100 and in the S&P 100 of 125:100 are considered bullish, for instance. Bearish signals flash when the equity put-call level reaches the vicinity of 30:100 and the index ratio hits 75:100.



Coming Earnings

Day	Consensus Estimate	Year Ago
Continued from page 11.		
T		
Akamai Technologies (Q2)	1.31	1.42
Aramark (Q3)	0.24	0.03
Coinbase (Q2)	-2.44	6.42
Emerson Electric (Q3)	1.29	1.09
H&R Block (Q4)	5.10	3.01
Hyatt Hotels (Q2)	0.04	-1.15
iRobot (Q2)	-1.57	0.27
Planet Fitness (Q2)	0.38	0.21
Ralph Lauren (Q1)	1.71	2.29
Sysco (Q4)	1.11	0.71
Trade Desk (Q2)	0.20	0.18
W		
CACI International (Q4)	4.54	5.74
Fox Corp (Q4)	0.76	0.65
Jack in the Box (Q3)	1.45	1.78
Walt Disney (Q3)	0.98	0.80
Wendy's (Q2)	0.22	0.27
TH		
Cardinal Health (Q4)	1.18	0.77
Hanesbrands (Q2)	0.32	0.47
Illumina (Q2)	0.64	1.87
ResMed (Q4)	1.45	1.35
Six Flags Entertainment (Q2)	1.02	0.81
UTZ Brands (Q2)	0.11	0.13
F		
Broadridge Financial (Q4)	2.61	2.19

(Earnings are diluted and report dates are tentative. All forecasts and historical numbers exclude extraordinary items by accounting definitions.) Source: FactSet

Conference Call Calendar

Company	Date	Time	Earnings-Related Period
Akamai Technologies	August 9	4:30PM	Q2
Alpha Metallurgical Resources	August 8	10:00AM	Q2
Broadridge Financial Solutions	August 12	8:30AM	Q4
Emerson Electric	August 9	9:00AM	Q3
Fox	August 10	8:30AM	Q4
Illumina	August 11	5:00PM	Q2
International Flavors & Fragrances	August 9	9:00AM	Q2
News	August 8	5:00PM	Q4
Principal Financial	August 9	10:00AM	Q2
Ralph Lauren	August 9	9:00AM	Q1
Resmed	August 11	4:30PM	Q4
Sysco	August 9	10:00AM	Q4
Take-Two Interactive Software	August 8	4:30PM	Q1
TransDigm	August 9	11:00AM	Q3
Tyson Foods	August 8	9:00AM	Q3
Walt Disney	August 10	4:30PM	Q3
Welltower	August 10	9:00AM	Q2
Wynn Resorts	August 9	5:00PM	Q2

Source: CCBN, www.ccbn.com

Foreign Exchange

Country	Foreign Currency in U.S.\$ Fri.	Foreign Currency in U.S.\$ Last Fri.	U.S.\$ in Foreign Currency Fri.	U.S.\$ in Foreign Currency Last Fri.
Argentina (Peso)-y	.0075	.0076	132.8339	131.2700
Australia (Dollar)	.6914	.6991	1.4463	1.4304
Bahrain (Dinar)	2.6529	2.6522	3.769	3.771
Brazil (Real)	.1936	.1933	5.1650	5.1731
Bulgaria (Lev)	.5196	.5225	1.9245	1.9139
Canada (Dollar)	.7729	.7815	1.2938	1.2795
Chile (Peso)	.001089	.001108	918.14	902.48
China (Renminbi)	.1479	.1483	6.7622	6.7442
Colombia (Peso)	.0002306	.0002331	4336.40	4289.67
Croatia (Kuna)	.1355675	.1357165	7.38	7.37
Czech Rep. (Koruna)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial rate	.04153	.04154	24.077	24.073
Denmark (Krone)	.1368	.1374	7.3084	7.2794
Ecuador/US Dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Egypt (Pound)-y	.0523	.0529	19.1074	18.9204
Hong Kong (Dollar)	.1274	.1274	7.8502	7.8502
Hungary (Forint)	.002587	.002529	386.52	395.34
Iceland (Krona)	.007299	.007372	137.01	135.64
India (Rupee)	.01256	.01263	79.648	79.195
Indonesia (Rupiah)	.0000671	.0000674	14893	14833
Israel (Shekel)	.2984	.2937	3.3509	3.4046
Japan (Yen)	.007407	.007505	135.01	133.24
Kazakhstan (Tenge)	.002097	.002096	476.95	477.16
Kuwait (Dinar)	3.2556	3.2568	3072	3070
Macau (Pataca)	.1236	.1236	8.0895	8.0915
Malaysia (Ringgit)-b	.2244	.2247	4.4560	4.4505
Mexico (Peso)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Floating rate	.0489	.0491	20.4295	20.3676
New Zealand (Dollar)	.6239	.6290	1.6028	1.5898
Norway (Krone)	.1021	.1034	9.7955	9.6700
Oman (Rial)	2.5974	2.5971	3.850	3.850
Pakistan (Rupee)	.00446	.00417	224.300	240.090
Philippines (Peso)	.01800	.01814	55.551	55.125
Poland (Zloty)	.2162	.2158	4.6247	4.6340
Qatar (Riyal)	.2720	.2751	3.6768	3.6253
Russia (Ruble)-a	.01652	.01606	60.525	62.250
Saudi Arabia (Riyal)	.2661	.2662	3.7576	3.7561
Singapore (Dollar)	.7241	.7243	1.3811	1.3806
South Africa (Rand)	.0596	.0602	16.7804	16.6003
South Korea (Won)	.0007671	.0007673	1303.69	1303.29
Sri Lanka (Rupee)	.0028	.0028	359.0000	359.0000
Sweden (Krona)	.0980	.0986	10.2015	10.1449
Switzerland (Franc)	1.0396	1.0509	.9619	.9516
Taiwan (Dollar)	.03335	.03332	29.988	30.013
Thailand (Baht)	.02794	.02755	35.790	36.300

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Barron's Gold Mining Index

12-Month High	Low	8/4	7/28	Year Ago	Week % Chg.	
1228.34	691.27	Gold mining	756.88	764.82	1009.01	-1.04

Gold & Silver Prices

Handy & Harman	8/5	7/29	Year Ago
Gold, troy ounce	1773.25	1753.40	1762.90
Silver, troy ounce	19.88	20.26	24.33

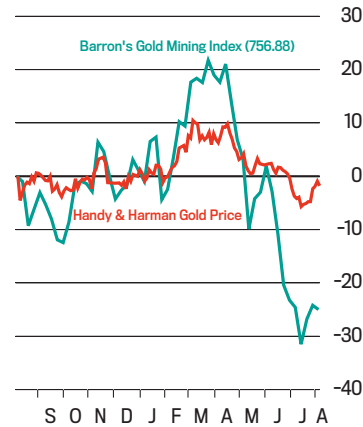
Base for pricing gold and silver contents of shipments and for making refining settlement.

Coins	Price	Premium \$	Premium %
Krugerrand	1862.02	71.62	4.00
Maple Leaf	1879.92	89.52	5.00
Mexican Peso	2166.69	8.00	0.37
Austria Crown	1757.95	3.00	0.17
Austria Phil	1879.92	89.52	5.00
U.S. Eagles	1879.92	89.52	5.00

Premium is the amount over the value of the gold content in the coin. Source: Mantra, Tordella & Brookes, Inc. Bullion spot gold price 1790.4

Gold Performance

Straitened: China bristled at Pelosi's Taiwan visit. Gold rose 1.3%, to \$1,773 an ounce.



Weekly Bond Statistics

New Offerings, (mil \$) (v)	Last Week	Prev. Week	Yr Ago
Corporate (z)	31,743	r22,577	24,364
Municipal (z)	2,464	r2,625	10,460

Best Bond Bonds-y

(Barron's index of 10 high-grade corporate bonds.)	3.39	3.58	1.39
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Interm-Grade Bonds-y

(Barron's index of 10 medium-grade corporate bonds.)	4.39	4.46	2.46
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Confidence Index

(High-grade index divided by intermediate-grade index; decline in latter vs. former generally indicates rising confidence, pointing to higher stocks.)	77.3	80.3	56.3
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Other Confidence Indicators:

Bloomberg Barclays US Long Treasury*	3595.06	3619.33	4460.00
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(This index measures the performance of fixed-rate, nominal US Treasuries with at least 10 years to maturity, Jan. 1, 1973-100.)

Bloomberg Barclays US Credit

(This index includes all publicly issued, fixed-rate, non-convertible, investment-grade, dollar-denominated, SEC-registered corporate debt.)	2971.93	2957.11	3387.83
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Ryan Labs Treasury Index

(Index of total return from active Treasury notes and bonds. Dec. 31, 1996=100.)	285.07	282.40	323.66
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Bond Buyer 20 Bond Index

(Index of yields of 20 general obligation municipal bonds.)	3.21	3.27	2.04
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Bond Buyer Municipal Bond Index

(Index of 40 actively-traded tax-exempt bonds; component issues are changed regularly to keep the index a current picture of the market. Source: The Bond Buyer)	4.25	4.32	3.38
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Stock/Bond Yield Gap-s

(Difference between yield on highest-grade corporate bonds and yield on stocks on the DJIA.)	-1.37	-1.56	0.33
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Yield on DJ Equal Weight US Corp Bond Idz:

Corp Bonds, (y)	4.49	4.51	2.16
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y-Week ended Thursday. y-Yield to maturity, week ended Thursday. z-Source: Refinitiv. *Barclays T-Bond Index discontinued by firm.

Federal Reserve Data Bank

One week ended Aug 3:

Member Bank Reserve Chgs. (Mil. \$)	Latest Week	Prev. Week Change	Year Ago Change	
U.S. Gov't securities:				
Bought outright	8,447,773	-16,560	+790,576	
Federal agency secur:				
Bought outright	2,347	....	....
Reserve bank credit:				
Primary Credit	2,806	-259	+2,469	
Secondary Credit	....	....	-1
Seasonal Credit	17	+6	....
Floater	-467	-281	-143	
Other F.R. Assets	42,999	+108	+1,802	
Total Fed Credit #	8,847,741	-18,258	+659,077	
Gold stock	11,041	....	....
SDR Certif. Accounts	5,200	....	....
Treas. Curr. Outsts	51,216	+14	+582	
Total	8,933,201	-18,032	+656,301	
Currency in circ	2,274,415	-37	+87,429	
Treas. Cash Hldgs	104	+5	....
Treas. Fed Deposits	594,115	-8,830	+101,447	
Foreign Fed Deposits	8,604	-562	+2,493	
Other Fed Deposits	213,937	-18,707	-21,396	
Other FR liab/cap	48,829	-1,393	....
Total factors	5,674,189	-20,170	+1,402,867	
Reserves F.R. banks	3,259,011	+2,136	-746,567	
Fgn hold U.S. debt	3,366,928	+8,079	-140,877	
Reserve Aggr (Mil. \$) Month Ended June:	Latest Month	Prev. Month	Month % Chg.	Year Ago
Total Reserves:	3,228,400	3,317,900	-2.70	3,848,100
Nonborrowed Res	3,207,000	3,296,000	-2.70	3,760,300
Borrowed Reserves	21,423	21,883	-2.10	87,746
Monetary Base	5,506,500	5,591,600	-1.52	6,027,000

Week's Ex-Dividend Dates

This list includes payouts on common stocks.

NYSE

Tuesday (August 9)	Wednesday (August 10)	Thursday (August 11)
Brown & Brown	Affiliated Managers	BP ADR
Constellation Brands A	Berkshire Hills Bancorp	Charles Schwab
Constellation Brands B	Crown Holdings	Corteva
Employers Holdings	Entergy	CVR Energy
IBM	Ford Motor	CVR Energy
ICICI Bank ADR	MGIC Investment	CVR Partners
Marine Products	PBF Logistics	Dana
MDC Holdings	Scorpio Tankers	
Mueller Water Products	Southern Copper	
Olin Corp	Standex Intl	
Penske Automotive	Tempur Sealy	
PPG Industries	TJX Cos	
Rollins Inc	Warrior Met Coal	
RPC		
Sensata Techs Hldg		
Sonoco Products		

Dividend Payment Boosts

Company Name-Ticker Symbol (Exchange)	Adjusted Yield	Period	To	From	Increase	% Record Date	Ex-Div Date	Payment Date
Blue Owl Capital-OWL (NYSE)	3.6	Q	.11	.10	10.0	8-22	8-19	8-29
BP ADR-BP (NYSE)	4.3	Q	.36036	.3276	10.0	8-12	8-11	9-23
Caesarsstone-CSTE (Nasdaq)	10.1	Q	.25	.10	150.0	8-17	8-16	9-07
Chesapeake Energy-CHK (Nasdaq)	10.1	Q	.55	.50	10.0	8-17	8-16	9-01
Customers Bncp Pfd. E-CUBIPE (NYSE)	7.0	Q	.445233	.381161	16.8	8-31	8-30	9-15
CVR Partners-UAN (NYSE)	2.1	Q	10.05	2.26	344.7	8-12	8-11	8-22
Devon Energy-DVN (NYSE)	8.2	Q	.18	.16	12.5	9-12	9-09	9-30
Diamondback Energy-FANG (Nasdaq)	5.9	Q	.75	.70	7.1	8-16	8-15	8-23
EMCOR Group-EME (NYSE)	0.5	Q	.15	.13	15.4	10-18	10-17	10-31
Essential Utilities-WTRG (NYSE)	1.2	Q	.287	.2682	7.0	8-12	8-11	9-01
eXp World Holdings-EXPI (Nasdaq)	1.2	Q	.045	.04	12.5	8-12	8-11	8-29
First Bancshares-FBMS (Nasdaq)	2.6	Q	.19	.18	5.6	8-08	8-05	8-25
Global Self Storage-SELF (NCM)	0.5	Q	.137261	.039319	249.1	8-17	8-16	9-01
Hanmi Financial-HAFC (Nasdaq)	3.9	Q	.25	.22	13.6	8-08	8-05	8-30
Hest Hotels & Resorts-HST (Nasdaq)	2.7	Q	.12	.06	100.0	9-30	9-29	10-17
Kellogg Co-K (NYSE)	3.2	Q	.59	.58	1.7	9-01	8-31	9-15
Kimbell Royalty Partners-KRP (NYSE)	10.0	Q	.55	.47	17.0	8-15	8-12	8-22
Littelfuse-LFUS (Nasdaq)	0.9	Q	.60	.53	13.2	8-25	8-24	9-08
Microchip Technology-MCHP (Nasdaq)	1.7	Q	.301	.276	9.1	8-19	8-18	9-02
Murphy Oil-MUR (NYSE)	3.0	Q	.25	.175	42.9	8-15	8-12	9-01
North Eur Oil Royalty Tr-NRT (NYSE)	7.7	Q	.46	.38	21.1	8-19	8-18	8-31
Northern Oil & Gas-NOG (NYSE)	3.7	Q	.25	.19	31.6	9-29	9-28	10-31
NuSTAR Energy Pfd. B-NSpB (NYSE)	8.8	Q	.47789	.47657	0.3	9-01	8-31	9-15
Oaktree Specialty Lending-OCSL (Nasdaq)	9.2	Q	.17	.165	3.0	9-15	9-14	9-30
OceanFirst Financial-OCFC (Nasdaq)	3.8	Q	.20	.17	17.6	8-08	8-05	8-19
OP Bancorp-OPBK (Nasdaq)	4.1	Q	.12	.10	20.0	8-11	8-10	8-25
Papa John's Intl-PZZA (Nasdaq)	1.8	Q	.42	.35	20.0	8-15	8-12	8-26
Pioneer Natural Resources-PXD (NYSE)	10.6	Q	1.10	.78	41.0	9-06	9-02	9-16
Quaker Houghton-KWR (NYSE)	1.0	Q	.435	.415	4.8	10-17	10-14	10-31
Republic Services-RSG (NYSE)	1.4	Q	.495	.46	7.6	10-03	9-30	10-14
Runway Growth Finance-RWAY (Nasdaq)	9.5	Q	.33	.30	10.0	8-09	8-08	8-23
Ryerson Holding-RYI (NYSE)	2.2	Q	.15	.125	20.0	9-01	8-31	9-15
Sculptor Capital Mgmt-SCU (NYSE)	5.6	Q	.13	.11	18.2	8-15	8-12	8-22
Silvercrest Asset Mgmt A-SAMG (Nasdaq)	4.1	Q	.18	.17	5.9	9-16	9-15	9-23
Steris-STE (NYSE)	0.9	Q	.47	.43	9.3	9-07	9-06	9-23
SunCoke Energy-SXC (NYSE)	4.7	Q	.08	.06	33.3	8-18	8-17	9-01
Tecnoglass-TGLS (NYSE)	1.2	Q	.075	.065	15.4	9-30	9-29	10-31
Terreno Realty-TRNO (NYSE)	2.6	Q	.40	.34	17.6	9-30	9-29	10-14

Dividend Payment Reductions

Company Name-Ticker Symbol (Exchange)	Adjusted Yield	Period	To	From	Decrease	% Record Date	Ex-Div Date	Payment Date
Genco Shipping & Trading-GNK (NYSE)	11.4	Q	.50	.79	-36.7%	8-16	8-15	8-23
HSBC Holdings ADR-HSBC (NYSE)	4.1	Q	.45	.90	-50.0%	8-19	8-18	9-29
Mercury General-MCY (NYSE)	4.0	Q	.3175	.635	-50.0%	9-15	9-14	9-29
Sturm Ruger-RGR (NYSE)	4.7	Q	.47	.68	-30.9%	8-17	8-16	8-31

Stock Splits/Dividends

Company Name-Ticker Symbol (Exchange)	Amount	Record Date	Ex-Div Date	Pay Date
NONE				

Duke Energy	1.005	Petroleo Brasileiro A	1.131
Eaton Corp. PLC	.81	Petroleo Brasileiro A	1.295
Emerson Electric	.515	Rockwell Automation	1.12
Equinor ADR	.40	Shaw Communications B	0.77
Essential Utilities	.287	Southern	.68
ExxonMobil	.88	Southwest Gas Holdings	.62
Hilltop Holdings	.15	Teleflex	.34
INVECO	.188	Vale ADR	.391
JM Smucker	1.02	Wabtec	.15
Lithia Motors	.42		
Magna Intl	.45		
Magnolia Oil & Gas	.10		
Masco Corp	.28		
Moog A	.28		
Moog B	.26		
MSCI	1.25		
Oil-Dri of America	.28		
Openheimer Holdings A	.15		
Pearson ADR	.806		
Provident Finl Svcs	.24		
Rio Tinto ADR	2.67		
Scully Royalty	.26		
Shell ADR	.50		
Sprott	.25		
St. Joe	.10		
Terex	.15		
Trust Financial	.52		
Unitil Corp	.39		
Visa C/A	.375		
Walmart	.56		
WEC Energy Group	.728		
Western Alliance Bancorp.	.36		
WestRock	.25		

Saturday (August 13)

NONE	
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Sunday (August 14)

NONE	
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Monday (August 15)

Donaldson Co	.23
Ethan Allen	.82
Intl Game Technology	.20
RE/MAX Holdings C/A	.23
Amalgamated Financial	.10
American Elec Power	.78
ArcBest	.12
Bloomin' Brands	.14
CapStar Finl Hldgs	.10
Cheesecake Factory	.27
German American Bancorp	.23
Kearny Financial	.11
Landmark Bancorp	.21
Mid Penn Bancorp	.20
Northfield Bancorp	.13
Sandy Spring Bancorp	.34
Univest Financial	.21
West Bancorp	.25
Western New England Bncp	.06
Winmark	.70
Wisdom Tree Investments	.03

Tuesday (August 16)

DATA

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Week's New Highs and Lows

NYSE	
109 New Highs	138 New Lows
Nasdaq	
259 New Highs	314 New Lows
NYSE American	
6 New Highs	19 New Lows
Only includes COMMON and REIT stocks	

NYSE American

NEW HIGHS

AdaraAcqnA
Envela
HNR Acqn
MaiaBiotech

NEW LOWS

AcmeUnited
AmpioPharm
FranklinStProp
IMPAC Mortgage
MastechDigital
Myomo
NavideaBiopharm
Network1Techs
NewConceptEner
PalatinTech
SkyHarbour
SyntheticBio
TimberPharm
VolitionRX
Winc

Nasdaq

NEW HIGHS

36Kr
5:01Acquisition
7GC A
AccretionAcqn
Adtran
AdvEnergyInds
AequiAcqnA
AerovateTherap
AetheriumAcqnA
AIBAcqnA
AllianceResource
AlnylamPharm
AlphaStarAcqn
AmalgamFin
AMCIACqnII
Amdocs
AmicusTherap
AnthemisDigA
Apexigen
AppliedDNA
ARKRestaurants
ArogoCapA
ArtesianRscs A
ASPACIIAcqn
AspenTech
AthlonAcqnA
AtlasAir
AtlCoastal II A

AuroraTechA

AuthenticEquityA
AveoPharma
BancFirst
BelFuse A
BELLUS Health
BioMarinPharm
BioPlusAcqnA
Blucora
BlueWorldA
BruushOralCare
CapitalCityBank
CatalystPharma
CECO Env
CF Acqn VIII A
ChemoCentryx
ChinookTherap
CHWAacqn
CityHolding
Clearfield
ClimateRockA
CogentBio
ConstellationEner
CONX
CorazonV838 A
CorMedix
CornerGrowthA
CovaAcqnA
CresceraCapA
CrixusBH3 A
CSG Systems
CTI BioPharma
CVB Fin
Cytokinetics
AerovateTherap
DataKnightsA
Daxor
DenaliCapAcqnA
DHB Capital A
DiamondHeadA
DigilntI
DonegalGroup B
AMCIACqnII
DuetAcqnA
EastRscsAcqnA
ElbitSystems
Enact
EmergemA
EnphaseEnergy
EpiphanyTechA
EVO Payments
ExlService
Ezcorp
FinStrategiesA
FinTechAcqnVI
FirstFinIN
FTACEmeraldA

FtacParnassusA
Funko
Gaming&HospA
GardinerHlthcr
Geron
GlbBloodTherap
GlbBlockchain
GlobalinkInv
GoldenSunEduc
GreencityAcqn
GroupNineA
HealthwellAcqnI
HeartTestLabs
HHG Capital
HomePlateAcqn
HudsonExecII A
IG Acqn A
IgynteAcqn
ImmunoCore
Impinj
IndlTechII A
IntlMediaAcqnA
IntlMoneyExpress
InvestcorpIndiaA
Ioneer
IonisPharma
IsleworthHlth
JackCreekA
JackHenry
JakksPacific
JiyaAcqnA
JupiterAcqn
KademSustA
KellyServices B
KeurigDrPepper
KismetThreeA
KismetTwoA
KuraSushiUSA
LaJolla
LakeshoreAcqnII
Lantheus
LavaMedtech
LefterisAcqnA
LibertyRscsA
LibertyTripAdvB
LPL Financial
Macatawa
MagicEmpireGlobal
ManaCapAcqn
MartenTransport
MaysJW
MGP Ingredients
MirumPharm
MobileGlbEsports
MontereyCapA
MountRainier
NanoLabs
Napco Security
CTI BioPharma
NobleRockA
NocturneAcqnA
NortheastBank
OceanBioChem
OmniLitAcqnA
OptionCare
OPYAcqnIA
OtterTail
PagayaTech
PepsiCo
PerceptionCapII
PerdoceoEduc
Photonics
PonoCapitalA
PrimeNumberIA
PriveterraAcqnA
PriviaHealth
PropSolnsII A
PropTechInvlI A
ProspectorCapA
PTC Therap
PWP Forward IA
QurateRetailB

RBC Bearings
RechargeAcqnA
RedwoodsAcqn
RhythmPharm
ROC Energy
RubiconTech
RXR Acqn A
SagaliAmAcqnA
Sanmina
SareptaTherap
Scholastic
ScionTechI A
SciStratA
SCP&COHlthcrA
Semantix
SenecaFoods A
SenecaFoods B
SeniorConnectI A
SensusHealthcare
SierraWireless
SIGA Tech
SigmaLithium
SilverCrestA
SimulationsPlus
SlamA
SoftwareAcqnIII
SoundPointA
SP Plus
StockYardsBncp
StoneX
SummitFin
JupiterAcqn
SuperMicroComp
SurgePays
SustDevI A
SyndaxPharm
TargetHosp
TC Bancshares
TishmanSpeyII A
LaJolla
TransMedics
TTM Tech
UFP Tech
UnivLogistics
ValueLine
VenusAcqn
ViemedHealthcare
VircoMfg
VisionSensingA
WelsbachTech
WesternAcqn
WeTrade
XenonPharms
MirumPharm
XPACAcqn
YottaAcqn
ZeroFox

NEW LOWS

ABVC Bio
AcastiPharma
Adagene
ADialPharm
AegleaBioTherap
Agora
AileronTherap
Alico
Alithya
AltamiraTherap
AmericanRebel
I-Mab
iClickInteract
AmOutdoorBrands
AmVirtualCloud
AppliedMolecular
AptoseBiosci
Infobird
Assure
AsureSoftware
AtaraBiotherap
ATIF
AutoscopeTech
Avinger
Aware
Benefitfocus
BenitecBiopharm

BitOrigin
BrickellBiotech
Brightcove
BrightGreen
BruushOralCare
CASI Pharm
Celularity
ChargeEnt
Check-Cap
ChicagoAtlRealEst
ChinaLiberalEduc
CHWAacqn
CincinnatiFin
CLPS
CNS Pharm
Compugen
Conduent
Conformis
ContraFect
CryoCellInt
Cuentas
DiversifiedHlthcr
Dogness
DouYulntI
Ecmoho
EdumDev
EffectorTherap
eHealth
ElevationOnc
EliteEduc
EnstarGroup
EnsysceBio
Evers-Glory
Everbridge
ExelaTech
Exicure
FarmersNatIBanc
FingerMotion
Torm
FlexShopper
ForwardPharma
FounderSpacA
FTAI Infra
FusionPharm
Gaia
GalmedPharm
Genetron
GorillaTech
GreatLakesDredge
GreenBoxPOS
Greenlane
GreenPowerMotor
Grifols
GromSocialEnts
GuardianHlth
HCW Biologics
HealthcareSvcs
HealthCatalyst
Helbiz
HeliusMedical
HepionPharm
HighwayHldgs
HorizonTherap
Humanigen
Hurco
Hydrofarm
HyzonMotors
I-Mab
iClickInteract
IM Cannabis
ImperialPetroI
IndLogistics
Infobird
IntegralAd
Intel
Inventiva
JaguarGlbGrowthI
JaguarHealth
Jiuzi
KaryopharmTherap
KaziaTherap
Kingstone

Kirkland's
LarimarTherap
Latch
Latham
Leafly
Leslie's
LianBio
LibertyTripAdvA
LifetimeBrands
MagicEmpireGlobal
MatchGroup
MatthewsIntI
MercurySystems
MetaMaterials
MetenHolding
Minim
Missfresh
MMTec
MolecularData
MolecularTemp
Momentive
MotusGI
Neogen
NeuroBoPharm
NLS Pharm
Northwestern
ObsEva
Omnicell
Oncocyte
OneSpan
OPKO Health
OrangeCityBncp
OrientalCulture
OrionEnergySys
OrthofixIntI
Exicure
ParamountB
PardesBiosci
PerpetuaRscs
Playtika
PonceFin
PorchGroup
ProvidentBncp
QilianIntI
QualigenTherap
QuoinPharm
GorillaTech
RegulusTherap
RelianceGlobal
RevivaPharm
RockyBrands
RubiusTherap
SAB Biotherap
SelectivInls
Semantix
SiyataMobile
SonicFoundry
SperoTherap
SteakholderFoods
Strattec
SumoLogic
Synlogic
T2Biosystems
TalisBiomed
Taoping
TempestTherap
TenayaTherap
ThirdCoastBcshs
UnitedBancshares
UnitedInsurance
VaronisSystems
VascularBiogenics
VersusSystems
Vimeo
Vincoventures
VintageWineEstates
VinslinkTech
VistaGenTherap
VivosTherap
Vodafone
Weibo
WholeEarthBrds

WilliamPennBncp
Woodward
XBiotech
Zenvia
Zovio

NYSE

NEW HIGHS

AMTD Digital
AMTD IDEA
AxiosSustGrwA
AdvDrainageSys
AfricanGoldA
AgreeRealty
AlbanyIntI
AmCampus
ApartmtInV
ApolloStratII A
Arcosa
ArdmoreShipping
AresAcqnA
ArisWater
AtIStreetAcqn
AtlasCrestII A
AvantiAcqnA
BerensonAcqnI
BlackMountainA
BlockHR
BluescapeOppsAcqn
BoozAllen
Brown-Forman A
Brown-Forman B
CBIZ
CCNeubergerIII A
Carlisle
CatchalntV A
Cigna
ClearwaterPaper
ClearwayEnergyA
Coca-Cola Femsa
Colonnade II A
ComfortSystems
EngGr-Cmg C
ConstBrands B
CrucibleAcqnA
DHT
DycomInds
elfBeauty
EQ Health A

Ennis
Euronav
EverestConsolidA
EvolutHealth
FastAcqnII A
FlameAcqnA
FreedomI A
FusionAcqnIIA
GoAcqnA
GenieEnergy
GenuineParts
GettyImages
GoldenFalconA
Grainger
HH&L Acqn
H.I.G.AcqnA
Hershey
HowmetAerospace
HuntingIngalls
IberePharmA
IndlHumanCap
InFinTAcqnA
IntegratedRailA
IntegratedWellA
IntlSeaways
Kellogg
KingswayFin
KinsaleCapital
LTC Properties
LambWeston
M3-BrigadeIII A
McKesson
ModineMfg
MolsonCoorsB
MuellerIndustries
NorthernStrIV A
NuScalePower
OrmatTech
PBF Logistics
Parsons
PeriphasCapA
PostHoldings
PrimaveraCapA
RyanSpecialty
SailPointTechs
ServiceCorp
Southern
Stride
Switch
TeekayTankers

TevaPharm
TreeHouseFoods
TristarAcqnI
US PhysTherapy
VICI Prop
WarriorTechA

NEW LOWS

a.k.a.Brands
ATI PhysTherapy
Aegon
AmbrxBio
ArgoGroup
Ateco
ATRenew
Audacy
Avaya
Ball
BaxterIntI
BigBear.ai
BrandywineRealty
BrightView
BylineBancorp
CNA Fin
CarriageSvcs
ChinaGreenAg
ChinaYuchai
CommunityHlthSys
CerveceriaUnid
DXC Tech
Ecovyst
8x8
ElancoAnimal
EnergyVault
Enhabit
Eventbrite
Express
FathomDigital
FiscalNote
ForgeGlobal
FreseniusMed
Gannett
Gelesis
Glatfelter
GlobalCordBlood
Greenhill
GrupoTelevisa

Holley
HorizonGlobal
HudsonPacProp
IHS Holding
IamGold
InsteelInds
Kemper
Knowles
KoninklijkePhil
LL Flooring
MBIA
Markel
Medifast
MercuryGeneral
Newmont
NomuraHoldings
NuvationBio
Offerpad
PitneyBowes
Ranpak
RenaissanceRe
RogersComm B
SINOPEC
SQZ Biotech
SelectQuote
Shapeways
SiriusPoint
Smith&Nephew
SolarWinds
StandardMotor
StanleyBlackDck
SturmRuger
TDCX
ElancoAnimal
EnergyVault
Enhabit
Eventbrite
Express
FathomDigital
FiscalNote
ForgeGlobal
FreseniusMed
Gannett
Gelesis
Glatfelter
GlobalCordBlood
Greenhill
GrupoTelevisa

Distributions & Offerings

Secondary Distributions of common stocks

1847 Holdings	1,428,572	\$4.20	\$6,000,002
Annaly Capital Management	100,000,000	\$6.65	\$665,000,000
Arcutis Biotherapeutics	7,500,000	\$20.00	\$150,000,000
Axonics	2,012,500	\$65.00	\$130,812,500
Ecovyst	13,000,000	\$8.75	\$113,750,000
Essential Properties Realty	7,600,000	\$23.00	\$174,800,000
First Republic Bank	2,250,000	\$157.00	\$353,250,000
NETSTREIT	9,000,000	\$20.20	\$181,800,000
Poseida Therapeutics	20,000,000	\$3.50	\$70,000,000
TC Energy	28,400,000	\$63.50	\$1,403,424,125
TransMedics Group	3,250,000	\$40.00	\$130,000,000
TriplePoint Venture Growth	3,750,000	\$13.75	\$51,562,500

Source: Dealogic LLC, New York City; (212) 577-4400.

Barron's 50-Stock Average

This index is a weighted average of 50 leading issues. Useful in security valuation. Source: Barron's Stats

	Aug 4 2022	Jul 28 2022	August 2021	Yr-to-Yr % Chg
S&P 500 Index	4151.94	4072.43	4441.43	-6.52
Barron's 50 Index	11217.35	11091.20	11214	0.03
Projected quarterly earn	175.42	161.74	137.04	28.01
Annualized projected earn	701.66	646.96	548.14	28.01
Annualized projected P/E	15.99	17.14	20.46	-21.87
Five-year average earn	430.23	424.76	388.9	10.64
Five-year average P/E	26.07	26.11	28.84	-9.59
Year-end earn	598.14	584.47	352.5	69.70
Year-end P/E	18.75	18.98	31.82	-41.06
Year-end earns yield, %	5.33	5.27	3.1	69.64
Best grade bond yields, %	3.39	3.58	1.5	132.19
Bond yields/stock ylds, %	0.64	0.68	0.46	36.84
Actual year-end divs	229.97	229.56	217.77	5.60
Actual yr-end divs yld, %	2.05	2.07	1.94	5.56

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OTHER VOICES

Recession-sensitive industries—restaurants, hotels, and airlines, for example—continue to expand rapidly.

Recession? The Labor Market Says No Way.

There's a wonky, but passionate, debate raging as to whether the U.S. is in a recession. According to the most relevant

By *Julia Pollak*

bond market indicators, investors are betting on a downturn. But there's one group adamantly rejecting the idea: labor economists.

The labor market in the first seven months of 2022 looked nothing like the labor market in most recessions. Friday's jobs report was unambiguous. Far from losing steam, labor's recovery has been firing on all cylinders.

From the start of every postwar recession—and often in the months prior—the unemployment rate has *always* risen. Over the past seven months, by contrast, the unemployment rate fell from 4.0% to 3.5%, returning to its 50-year low. The economy added over 3.3 million jobs—topping the full annual total almost every year on record.

Of course, the labor market can turn on a dime. But the key indicators of how recessions typically affect the job market show few signs of weakness.

First, recessions always come with employment losses. It's basically definitional. Employment and gross domestic product fall together, with a 2% drop in GDP typically accompanying a 1% increase in unemployment (a relationship known as Okun's law). For all our fancy insurance products and credit instruments, modern recessions are "about as severe when measured in employment losses as earlier ones," writes Stanford University economist Robert Hall. We're seeing the opposite.

Second, forget the movie trope of office workers exiting buildings carrying cardboard boxes filled with their potted plants and framed photos.

Layoffs tend to tick up only slightly in recessions. As University of Chicago economist Robert Shimer explains, "Unemployment rises almost entirely because jobs become harder to find. Recessions involve little increase in the flow of workers out of jobs." We are seeing a slight uptick in initial jobless claims but no pass-through to continuing claims, and layoffs remain near record-low levels.

Third, the job-finding rate for unemployed people falls and unemployment durations balloon because job openings tend to plummet early in recessions and hires follow suit. The number of job openings fell from 4.8 million to a low of three million in the dot-com bust, from 4.5 million to 2.5 million in the 2008-09 recession, and from seven million to 4.7 million in

the Covid recession. The hiring rate so far in 2022 has been 12% higher than in 2019. The drop in job openings in June—the largest on record, outside of the beginning of the Covid recession—could signal a coming slowdown, but then there are still 53% more job openings than before the pandemic.

Fourth, declines in job openings and hiring tend to be pervasive during recessions, affecting just about every sector. By contrast, the hiring freezes and layoffs reported recently have mostly been confined to sectors such as tech, real estate, and e-commerce that exploded during the pandemic and are now reverting to normal patterns. And they have been so small as to be invisible in aggregate economic data. Recession-sensitive industries—restaurants, hotels, and airlines, for example—continue to expand rapidly.

Fifth, underemployment rises during recessions. The number of people who wanted full-time work but were forced to settle for part-time roles rose from 4.6 million to nine million in the 2008-09 recession. In July, that number rose by 303,000, but it remains well before pre-Covid levels.

Sixth, wage growth slows during recessions. It fell from 5.3% in March

2001 to a low of 3.3% in June 2004, for example, and from 4.1% in December 2007 to a cycle low of 1.6% in May 2010, according to Atlanta Fed Wage Growth Tracker data. Right now, that source and the Department of Labor's Employment Cost Index show annual nominal wage growth as being higher than ever before and accelerating.

Finally, labor-force participation typically falls during recessions and for several years after, because it just doesn't pay as much to enter the labor market. Labor-force participation has been flat or declining in recent jobs reports, which seems almost impossible, given rapid growth in payrolls, but this is one indicator to watch.

The average recession lasts about 17 months, but the labor market can take much longer to recover. The most distressed neighborhoods experience persistent declines in employment and population. Men affected by layoffs lose an average of 1.4 years of earnings if a recession is mild, but 2.8 years of earnings if a recession is severe. Unlucky college graduates who start careers during a recession earn less for 10 to 15 years than those who graduate during economic expansions.

By contrast, labor market recoveries like the one we're experiencing tend to set off virtuous cycles. Job gains lead to increased wealth and robust consumer spending, encouraging employers to hire more workers. They do also turn up the heat on employers, however, making it ever more difficult for companies to retain and recruit workers. But even those struggles can have a silver lining: Companies become better both at finding and attracting the best candidates.

It's easy to imagine the labor market going from white hot in 2021 to red hot in 2022's first half, and reaching a more sustainable temperature in the second half. It's hard to imagine the labor market entering a deep freeze anytime soon. The question, of course, is how much more cold water the Federal Reserve will have to throw its way. **B**

Julia Pollak is chief economist at ZipRecruiter.



MAILBAG

Send letters to Mail@Barrons.com. To be considered for publication, correspondence must bear the writer's name, address, and phone number. Letters are subject to editing.



Numbers by Barron's, which breaks down the markets, is available wherever you listen to podcasts.



Leading the Agricultural Revolution

To the Editor:

Interesting article, based on the thesis that agriculture needs to change because we are running out of resources (“Solving the Food Crisis,” Cover Story, July 29). It seems like Local Bounti and AquaBounty Technologies are at the forefront of an agricultural revolution. The question is, will they be cost-competitive? Both companies seem to produce food with less natural resources and lower environmental impact. As with AquaBounty, Local Bounti talks about proprietary tech, creating a distinct product category and branding. They talk about high future margins, but if they cannot produce the product for less than traditional methods, they will be confined to the premium-food niche.

Recently, it seems like a lot of my grocery bag has been filled with products trucked in from Mexico. It would be interesting to know if Local Bounti is/will be cost-competitive with traditional growers in the Central Valley, Calif., Arizona, and south of the border.

David Parikh
On Barrons.com

To the Editor:

Deere is the global leader in agricultural equipment. With an exemplary management committed to research and development, plus returning copious amounts of cash back to shareholders through dividends and buybacks, this is a name to own for the long haul.

Chris Bentsen
On Barrons.com

The Golden State

To the Editor:

Lauren Foster's article nicely demonstrated how farmland can diversify a portfolio and protect against inflation (“Farmland Is an Inflation Hedge. How to Invest,” July 29). It did not discuss California agriculture as a separate issue. Most California agricultural land is used for trees and vines. This makes most of the acquisition cost a depreciable asset. Legally, trees and vines depreciate on a seven-year schedule. Coupled with bonus depreciation, this greatly increases worth, as depreciation is valuable because of high state taxes and the recent loss of the state and local, or SALT, deduction. Foster gives \$3,380 per acre as the average value for American farmland, as of 2021. California farmland with adequate water, trees, and vines fetches 10 times that price.

Claude O. Burdick
Livermore, Calif.

Caveat Emptor

To the Editor:

Collier Securities' Mark Grant's focus on providing retirees with income that more than keeps pace with inflation is a noble goal (“10 Funds That Beat Inflation and Offer Steady Monthly Income,” Up & Down Wall Street, July 29). However, retirees who follow his advice should keep a large bottle of Alka-Seltzer at hand.

Every one of these funds uses massive leverage, from “as low” as 32% for Pimco Income Strategy Fund II to as high as 48% for Virtus Convertible & Income and Virtus Con-

vertible & Income Fund II.

Risk-averse retirees, caveat emptor.
Harvey Rosen
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Arthur Burns

To the Editor:

Reading “How the Fed's Response to Inflation Now Can Avert a 1970s-Style Crisis” (The Back Story, July 27), I realize how deep the Paul Volcker myth is at the expense of the true Federal Reserve pioneer, Arthur Burns

Yes, Burns, like just about all Fed chairmen, succumbed to fatal presidential political pressures—for him, from Richard Nixon and Jimmy Carter. But under a rare economics-savvy, nation-before-politics Gerald Ford, Burns pioneered the dual mandate and initiated a then-radical money tightening that dropped inflation an astounding five percentage points in two years. The press' focus on Whip Inflation Now overlooked the serious, effective Ford-era monetary policy. Carter forced Burns to reverse course, a money-printing policy that was continued by Volcker under Carter until the day Ronald Reagan was elected.

Noting how Jerome Powell bowed to Donald Trump's pressure to drop interest rates in a good economy in 2018, the fact is that the Fed is rarely independent.

A really damning fact against the Fed is its overuse of quantitative easing, which depressed interest rates and prevented fixed-income investors from keeping ahead of inflation. It was almost like a reimposition of Regulation Q, which Carter eventually killed around 1979, but which capped the rates that banks

could pay on deposits at 5%.

Robert Messman
Denver

Gas and Nuclear Power

To the Editor:

In “NextEra and 5 Other Utility Stocks That Offer Safety and Growth Now” (July 27), Al Root states, “But they can earn more off capital projects...and operating expenses drop because the wind and sun are free.” This is reminiscent of the German Green Party 20 years ago assuring Germans that utility costs would drop dramatically because the wind and sun are free.

Of course, just the opposite happened. Germany, along with other euro-zone countries piling into renewables, saw their electricity costs soar in direct relation to the installed solar- and wind-generation capacity. They still needed to maintain and operate fossil-fuel plants to back up the intermittent renewable generators. If battery storage becomes available, it will be extremely expensive.

Since utilities earn revenue off all capital projects, why not build reliable, inexpensive, clean gas generation or, better yet, a nuclear power plant?

Edward Bohn
Seahurst, Wash.

Corrections & Amplifications

Three CUNA Mutual Group annuities are among the top floor-style registered index linked annuities, or RILAs, for 2022. The floor-style RILA table that accompanied the July 25 article on the 100 best annuities was based on incomplete data and incorrectly omitted the CUNA offerings. (Go to barrons.com/annuities to see the revised table.)

“Deere is the global leader in agricultural equipment...a name to own for the long haul.”

Chris Bentsen, on Barrons.com



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