



WEEKLY ECONOMIC UPDATE FEB. 8, 2024

Stocks dropped last week as investors focused on “what's next” for interest rates after mixed comments from multiple Fed officials.

Fed Officials Weigh In

Stocks struggled out of the gate again last week, ending Monday and Tuesday in the red on concerns that recent economic data could derail the Fed’s plan for short-term rates.

The markets recovered Wednesday through Thursday morning when weekly jobless claims were better than expected. But stocks fell broadly Thursday afternoon following mixed comments from multiple Fed officials. All three averages ended the day down more than 1 percent for the first time in a month.^{1,2}

On Friday, a strong jobs report gave investors much-needed confidence. The U.S. economy created 303,000 jobs in March—higher than economists’ expectations—while unemployment dropped slightly to 3.8 percent. Markets rallied after the news, but not enough to recoup all weekly losses.³

MARKET INSIGHTS



YCHARTS

Weekly Market Insights (WMI)

Major Index Return Summary

Name	5D TR	1M TR	YTD TR	1Y TR
Dow Jones Industrial Average	-2.27%	0.98%	3.77%	18.66%
MSCIEAFE	-1.36%	1.07%	4.50%	13.81%
Nasdaq Composite	-0.80%	2.01%	8.45%	36.51%
S&P 500	-0.95%	2.60%	9.53%	29.24%

S&P 500 Daily Close



10-Year Note Review

Indicator Name Date	Latest Value	1M Ago 3M Ago 1Y Ago	1M Change 3M Change 1Y Change
10 Year Treasury Rate 04/05/24	4.39%	4.13% 4.05% 3.30%	6.30% ▲ 8.40% ▲ 33.03% ▲

What's The Scoop?

Several Fed officials made speeches last week, including Chair Jerome Powell. In a Wednesday speech at Stanford University, Powell said it was a “bumpy” path to a soft landing, but Fed officials are continuing to look at the long-term trends.⁴

Last week, Atlanta Fed President Raphael Bostic suggested one cut. San Francisco Fed President Mary Daly noted no guarantees, and Cleveland's President Loretta Mester said rate cuts may come later this year. Minneapolis President Neel Kashkari rattled markets by suggesting that no cuts may be on the table, followed by Fed Governor Michelle Bowman, who said on Friday that it's possible rates may have to move higher to control inflation.^{5,6}

The flurry of comments comes following the end of the Fed's blackout period. Fed officials are not allowed to make public comments except for very narrow windows during the year.

This Week: Key Economic Data

Tuesday: NFIB Small Business Optimism Index.

Wednesday: Consumer Price Index (CPI). FOMC Minutes. EIA Petroleum Status. Treasury Statement.

Thursday: Jobless Claims. Producer Price Index—Final. Fed Balance Sheet. EIA Natural Gas Report.

Friday: Import and Export Prices. Consumer Sentiment.

Quote of the Week



“Ignorance ain't not knowin' stuff; ignorance is knowin' stuff that AIN'T TRUE”

– Josh Billings

Of Note



The Vice Chair for Supervision at the Federal Reserve, Michael Barr, recently delivered a speech at a risk management conference in Manhattan. Barr’s objective was to convince conference attendees that the Fed has its eye on the ball when it comes to Wall Street mega banks and their counterparties who are sitting on the opposite sides of derivative trades totaling tens of trillions of dollars. (Yes, trillions.)

The most illuminating and dangerous elements of Barr’s speech are what he didn’t say. To remind attendees of what could happen if counterparty risks were not managed

properly, Barr cited Long Term Capital Management (LTCM) and Archegos Capital Management.

LTCM was a hedge fund stocked with the so-called “smartest men in the room,” including two Nobel laureates, who fed mathematical formulas into computers that generated trades using astronomical levels of leverage. Of course, this resulted in the brainiacs blowing up the firm in the fall of 1998 during the Russian debt crisis, putting their counterparties – the big trading houses on Wall Street – at grave risk. The New York Fed had to corral the big boys on Wall Street into its conference room and hammer out a multi-bank bailout of the teetering hedge fund.

What happened at Archegos can best be summed up with this article from 2021: Archegos: Wall Street Was Effectively Giving 85 Percent Margin Loans on Concentrated Stock Positions – Thwarting the Fed’s Reg T and Its Own Margin Rules.

LTCM occurred in 1998, before Sandy Weill, the Clinton administration, Robert Rubin, the NY Times and the Federal Reserve ushered in the most dangerous banking era in U.S. history by repealing the Glass-Steagall Act and allowing the trading casinos on Wall Street to merge with giant, federally-insured, deposit-taking banks. This explosive situation continues to this day as do the never-ending Fed bailouts.

The biggest explosions in U.S. banking history from derivatives and insolvent counterparties were, of course, neither LTCM or Archegos. They were Lehman Brothers and

AIG – both of which owned federally-insured banks at the time of their demise in 2008, thanks to the repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act in 1999. Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy on September 15, 2008. The U.S. government seized control of AIG the following day and “made over \$182 billion available to assist AIG between September 2008 and April 2009” according to a report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). \$90 billion of the \$182 billion went in the front door of AIG and out the back door to pay 100 cents on the dollar on credit derivative trades that had been made between a dodgy unit of AIG and the major trading houses on Wall Street.

According to documents released by the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission (FCIC), at the time of Lehman Brothers’ bankruptcy it had more than 900,000 derivative contracts outstanding and had used the largest banks on Wall Street as its counterparties to many of these trades. The FCIC data shows that Lehman had more than 53,000 derivative contracts with JPMorgan Chase; more than 40,000 with Morgan Stanley; over 24,000 with Citigroup’s Citibank; over 23,000 with Bank of America; and almost 19,000 with Goldman Sachs.

So why was Michael Barr not talking about 2008, Lehman Brothers, AIG or the insanely interconnected trading houses on Wall Street in his recent speech?

It’s because Barr has allowed five Wall Street mega banks to hold \$223 trillion in derivatives today, 83 percent of all derivatives at ,600 banks in the U.S.

For more than two decades, both Republican and Democratic administrations in Washington have shown a sycophantic subservience to tolerating the catastrophic level of derivatives at the Wall Street mega banks while simultaneously allowing them to own federally-insured, taxpayer-backstopped commercial banks.

This sycophantic tolerance has existed despite repeated warnings from academics and federal researchers. As far back as 2016, researchers have been sounding alarms on counterparty risk and the failure of the Fed's stress tests to properly measure that risk.

In a report issued in March 2016 by the Office of Financial Research (OFR), a federal agency created under the Dodd-Frank financial reform legislation of 2010, the OFR brought the illusory nature of the Fed's oversight of counterparty risk into focus.

The OFR researchers who conducted the study, Jill Cetina, Mark Paddrik, and Sriram Rajan, found that the Fed's stress tests are measuring counterparty risk for the trillions of dollars in derivatives held by the largest banks on a bank-by-bank basis. The real problem, according to the researchers, is the contagion that could spread rapidly if one big bank's counterparty was also a key counterparty to other systemically important Wall Street banks. The researchers wrote: "A BHC [bank holding company] may be able to manage the failure of its largest counterparty when other BHCs do not concurrently realize losses from the same

counterparty's failure. However, when a shared counterparty fails, banks may experience additional stress. The financial system is much more concentrated to (and firms' risk management is less prepared for) the failure of the system's largest counterparty. Thus, the impact of a material counterparty's failure could affect the core banking system in a manner that CCAR [one of the Fed's stress tests] may not fully capture."

In Barr's speech, he stated that "...alongside this year's stress test results, we will publish the aggregate results of several exploratory analyses, including analysis of the resilience of the globally systemically important banks to the simultaneous default of their five largest hedge fund counterparties."

But according to an OFR study released in July 2021, it's not hedge funds where banks have the largest counterparty risk, it's corporations.

For just how long this insidious behavior between the Fed and the Wall Street mega banks has been going on, we suggest reading the seminal book on the subject, Arthur Wilmarth's *Taming the Megabanks: Why We Need a New Glass-Steagall Act*.⁷

Footnotes And Sources

1. The Wall Street Journal, April 5, 2024
2. The Wall Street Journal, April 4, 2024
3. The Wall Street Journal, April 5, 2024
4. CNBC.com, April 3, 2024

5. CNBC.com, April 5, 2024

6. CNBC.com, April 5, 2024

7. [wallstreetparade.com/2024/02/the-fed-pretends-to-send-a-warning-to-wall-streets-mega-banks-on-derivatives-and-counterparty-risk/](https://www.wallstreetparade.com/2024/02/the-fed-pretends-to-send-a-warning-to-wall-streets-mega-banks-on-derivatives-and-counterparty-risk/)

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