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The Meyers Report: Past Forecasts

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Activity	Date Forecast	Date Happened
1977		
Arthur Burns, then chairman of the Federal Reserve, would **resign** from the Fed and **join** the investment firm of Lazard Freres & Co.	**November 11**	**On September 1, 1978,** Mr. Burns resigned and joined Lazard Freres & Co.
1978		
All interest rates would **begin rising** by January or February of 1979. *(At the time, 30-year fixed-rate mortgages averaged 9.72% and the discount rate was 7%.)* **Wage and price controls** would be implemented **in mid-October,** if inflation did not decline.	**May 31**	**By the end of February 1979,** fixed-rate mortgage interest rates had shot to 10.45%. **From July through November,** the discount rate was raised a total of 2.5 percentage points to 9.5%, where it stayed until July of 1979. **In early October,** the White House announced wage standard agreements to keep annual wage increases at or below 7%. **These became effective October 24, 1978.**
The Federal Reserve would **tighten** monetary policy by October 1978.	**July 21**	**By October 16, 1978,** the discount rate rose to 8.5%, after three rate hikes in as many months.
The prime rate would **climb** to 12% in 1979. *(It was 9.5% at the time.)*	**September 25**	**On August 16, 1979,** the prime rate was increased to 12%.
The discount rate would **rise** within the next three weeks.	**October 12**	**On October 16, 1978** the discount rate was increased to 8.5% from 8%.
The discount rate would **rise** in November, even though it had already increased a full 2 percentage points since the beginning of the year.	**October 24**	**On November 1, 1978,** the Federal Reserve increased the discount rate a full percentage point to 9.5% from 8.5%.
In the midst of a record year for housing, Meyers predicted that a housing recession would begin. Starts for 1979 would fall to the 1.7 million range, down from over 2 million in 1978.	**October 31**	**The record shows the 1979** housing market declined 13%, with 1.76 million housing starts. (1980 was a complete disaster as housing starts fell to a depressing 852,000, a 57% decline from 1978.)
1979		
Interest rates would continue at high levels and even **go higher** over the next year and a half.	**February 27**	**By March 23, 1980,** the cost of funds to savings and loan institutions – a major indicator of general interest rate trends – had risen 30% in two years. That other interest rates skyrocketed is a matter of common knowledge.

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The prime rate would continue to **climb** until December, at which point it would begin to decline.	**September 6**	**The prime rate climbed** to 12.75% in early November. On November 30, the prime rate began its decline, being cut from 12.75% to 12.5%.
The limit on FHA loans would be **raised** to $67,500 from $60,000 within two weeks.	**December 18**	**The limit was raised** on December 21.
1984		
Interest rates across the board would **decline** in the next three months. *(In mid-October, the prime rate was 12.25%, 6-month CDs were at 10.95% and 30-year fixed mortgages cost 13.98%.)*	**October 19**	**By mid-November,** the prime rate had been cut to 11.75%, the average 6-month CD fell a full percentage point to 10% and 30-year fixed mortgages declined to 13.23%. **By mid-January,** prime rate was down to 10.5%, 6-month CDs were down to 8.57% and 30-year fixed mortgages were down to 13.2%.
Oil prices would remain stable with **slight declines** through 1985.	**December 21**	**Prices held steady** until June of 1985, then prices began to decline.
The U.S. dollar would **peak** in 1985 and then fall by 10% to 15%.		**The U.S. dollar climbed** to a record high first in February and then peaked in April. **But, by August,** the dollar had declined 15% from 1984.
In 1985 the civilian unemployment rate would **range** between 7.5% and 6.7%.		**The exact fluctuation for 1985** was from 7.3% in January to 6.9% in December.
Gold and silver would both **decline** in the first half of 1985. Gold could go as low as $280 per troy ounce and silver would go below $6 per troy ounce.		**On March 1,** gold bottomed out at $287.75 and silver hit $5.68.
Food prices would **decline** by 1% or more during the first half of 1985.		**By June**, the Consumer Price Index for food had declined 1.4%.

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Forecasts by The Meyers Report in 1985

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Rates on short-term certificates of deposit would **rise** by 0.3 percentage points in the next three weeks.	**March 8**	**Three weeks later,** the average rate on six-month CDs had risen by 0.22 percentage points to 9.81% from 8.59%.
Inflation would **increase** in April and May and then decline.	**April 12**	**In April and May** inflation ran at 0.4%, then **declined in June** to 0.3% and to 0.2% in July.
The Federal Reserve would **cut** the discount rate within a week.	**May 17**	**One week later,** it did. The discount rate was dropped from 8% to 7.5%.
Consumer savings interest rates would **decline** by 0.5 percentage points in three weeks.	**May 24**	**Within three weeks,** six-month CDs dropped from 8.18% to 7.74%, 30-month CDs declined from 9.42% to 8.91% and 42-month CDs slid from 9.76% to 9.22% -- **an average decline of 0.5 percentage points!**
The Japanese would soon be **allowed** to purchase debt instruments in the U.S. The gross national product (GNP) would **grow** at a rate between 3% and 4% during the second half of 1985.	**June 7**	**One month later,** the Japanese spent billions of dollars in the U.S. debt market. **During the second half** of 1985, the GNP grew at a rate of 3.6%.
The Meyers Report stated that the prime rate **should not be** 10%, as it was, but rather 9.5%.	**June 14**	**On June 18,** the prime rate was cut to 9.5%.
The Meyers Report predicted that OPEC was **failing. And,** oil prices would **fall** sharply in the long run from their $26-$28 per barrel price.	**July 12**	**One year later,** OPEC had gone through turmoi, with oil prices falling by 50% or more. On **September 28, 1988,** oil prices ranged between $11 and $14 per barrel, depending on the grade.
Consumer interest rates would **hold steady,** fluctuating less than 0.5 percentage points over the next two months. The leading economic indicators would **rise** over the next 90 days.	**July 19**	**By mid-September,** six-month CDs rose only 0.1 percentage points, the yield on the 90-day T-bill rose 0.24 percentage points as did the 30-year T-bond. **During August, September and October,** the composite of leading economic indicators rose 2%.
Prior to government reports, retail sales for November and December would be **good,** despite negative forecasts by Wall Street.	**November 29**	**In November** retail sales rose 1.1%, and in **December** retail sales were up another 1.5%.

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Interest rates on 30-year fixed-rate mortgages would **drop** from 11.59% to 11% within 13 weeks.	**December 6**	**By February 22, 1986** the rate dropped to 10.96% — eleven weeks later!
Consumer interest rates would **decline** over the next 90 days, some by more than half a percentage point and others by more than a full percentage point.	**December 13**	**By March 12, 1986,** the rate on 3 1/2-year CDs fell from 8.86% to 8.18% – a decline of 0.68 percentage points; 30-year fixed-rate mortgages slid from 11.57% to 10.26% – a change of 1.3 percentage points.
The sharp drop in raw materials prices would bring the Third World debt crisis to a head, **resulting** in a resettlement of loan agreements with lower interest rates between Third World debtor nations and Western lenders.	**December 20**	**By July 11, 1986,** the International Monetary Fund reached an agreement with Mexico to lower the interest rate on outstanding loans. Similar negotiations also were underway with other troubled debtors.
Yields on the 30-year Treasury bond and the 90-day Treasury bill would **fall**, over the next three to four months, below 9% and 6.5% respectively.	**December 27**	**On February 21, 1986,** the long bond fell to 8.87% and continued to decline. **On March 28, 1986,** the 90-day T-bill dropped to 6.57%, and the following week it slid to 6.3%.

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Yields on Treasury instruments would **fall by April.** The 90-day Treasury bill would **yield** 6.25% to 6.5%. *(The yield on 90-day T-bills at the time was 7.16%.)*	**January 3**	**On April 2,** 90-day Treasury-bills were yielding 6.33%. **On April 9,** the yield declined to 6.2%.
The gross national product would **grow** at a rate of 3.1%. Interest rates would drift **downward** for the next two to four months. *(Fed Funds were 8%, the prime rate was 9.5%, the discount rate was 7.5% and the 30-year T-bond was at 9.23%.)* Employment for 1986 would **rise** by more than 2 million. Interest rates on 30-year fixed mortgages would **bottom** at slightly below 10% **In late April** and then rise.	**January 10**	**In April** the Commerce Department reported a GNP growth rate of 3.7%, with a **June** revision to 2.9%. **By May 14,** Fed Funds were down to 6.92%, the prime fell to 8.5%; the discount rate was cut to 6.5%. All had declined a full percentage point. The 30-year T-bond fell 1.86 percentage points to yield 7.37%. **By August** there were 3.3 million more people employed than in December of 1985. **On April 23,** fixed-rate 30-year mortgages bottomed out at 9.98% and then rose to 10.71% by June 6.
Interest rates for 30-year fixed mortgages, *then at 10.86%,* would **fall** 0.5 percentage points **In mid-March.**	**February 21**	**On March 14,** mortgage rates fell 0.6 percentage points to 10.26%.
The world banking system would **work out** an aid program for Mexico in the coming months.	**February 28**	**The week of July 11,** the International Monetary Fund (IMF) announced plans to refinance Mexico's debt.
Interest rates on new auto loans at banks and S&Ls would **decline** to the 11% range. *(At the time, 48-month auto loans cost 12.65%.)* *(The major **auto manufacturers** had just discontinued their low-rate financing programs.)* The auto manufacturers would do it again, but with 6% auto loans.	**March 7**	**By April 9,** 48-month auto loans were down to 12.3%, and by **June 4** were down to 11.8%. **April 18,** GM announced 6.9% financing and one month later, 5.9% on select models and then 4.7%. **And, In September,** the first of the super-low 2.9% and 0% programs emerged.
A **cut** in the discount rate was imminent. A **slowdown** in the housing industry would begin in late May, or early June, causing interest rates to decline.	**April 18**	On **April 25,** the Federal Reserve Board cut the discount rate to 7% from 7.5%. **In May** new home sales were down to 764,000 from 862,000 in April. **By June 15,** the average interest rate for a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage, which had been going up for almost two months, began a decline to 9.5% in

The Meyers Report 1986 forecasts

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Activity	Date Forecast	Date Happened
	April 18	September. **On July 9,** the *Wall Street Journal* published an article on the beginning of a downward trend in mortgage rates due to an ease in demand - **three months after** *The Meyers Report.*
Interest rates will **continue** at present levels for the next three months.	**April 25**	**Through July 11,** yields on most Treasury instruments were within 0.1 percentage points of what they were on April 25.
The Federal Reserve Board would soon **lower** the discount rate from 6.5% to 6%.	**June 27**	**On July 10,** they did!
Shifts of 100 points or more in the Dow Jones industrial average in a week's time would become fairly common. Inflation should remain relatively **low** as the economy continues to gain strength. *The Meyers Report* **predicted** that 90-day and 6-month T-bills would be trading at 5.5% by December 31, 1986.	**July 2**	**The week of July 11,** the Dow Jones industrial average plunged 82 points. **And, the week of September 12,** the Dow fell 142 points. Beyond that, the rest is history. **Inflation remained negligible** as the July Consumer Price Index held steady, and posted a 0.2% decline for the first half of 1986. **As of September 24,** the yields on 90-day and 6-month T-bills are 5.44% and 5.52% respectively.
Thirty-year fixed-rate home mortgage interest rates should **decline** to 10.1% by the end of September, from their present level of 10.49%. In the face of **lower** oil prices, municipalities would tax gasoline to offset losses of federal funds. A **cut** in the discount rate would come within 60 days. OPEC's latest agreements to **limit** oil production would not work and would last only three to four months. Oil prices would **settle** between $13 and $15 per barrel. *(Oil prices were falling toward the $8 to $9 range.)*	**August 6 and August 15**	As of **September 18,** the average interest rate on a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage is 10.1% **On October 3,** Chicago became the first major U.S. city to tax airline jet fuel and to raise gasoline taxes at service stations. **On August 26,** the Federal Reserve lowered the discount rate from 6% to 5.5%. **By October 10,** the majority of OPEC's members had exceeded their production quotas and failed to get a significant rise in oil prices. **On October 10,** oil prices on most grades were hovering around $14 per barrel.

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Forecasts by The Meyers Report in 1987

Activity and Forecast	Date Forecast	Date Happened
The Meyers Report stated that inflation would **remain** in check. Japanese trade barriers would not cause a trade war with the U.S.	**April 24**	**From April on,** the consumer price index rose by an acceptable 3.6% annualized rate. Japan lowered trade barriers and Japan stimulated U.S. imports to Japan.
The rest of the world was talking about oil shortages and prices climbed to $18 and $21/bbl, *The Meyers Report* predicted that prices will **fall** drastically. Settlement of the Iran-Iraq war would produce an oil glut, as the warring nations increased production by as much as 6 million barrels of oil daily.	**July 17**	**By the end of July of 1987**, oil prices began to slide. **On September 22, 1988** the cost of Iranian crude was $11.40 per barrel. Other oil grades fell to the $12 to $14 range. A cease fire settlement between Iran and Iraq was agreed upon in **mid 1988. On September 26, 1988**, Iraq announce plans to up production to 4.5 million barrels per day. And, that didn't include Iran.
Everyone else said mortgage rates would go up, Meyers said rates would **fall**, some below 10%, and rise slightly again in the 1st Quarter of 1988.	**August 21**	**On February 18, 1988** the average 30-year fixed mortgage fell to 9.94%, with some rates as low as 9.5%. Rates then climbed through August.
Amidst talk of a recession, *The Meyers Report* predicted a strong second half for 1987.	**August 28**	The nation's GNP grew at a 4.3% annual rate in the **3rd quarter** and 4.1% in the **4th quarter of 1987**.
Oil surpluses will not end quickly; OPEC production levels would be as high as 21 million barrels per day.	**November 13**	**On September 26, of 1988,** the Middle East Economic Survey reported OPEC oil production to be at 20.5 million barrels per day -- before Iraq announced it's production increases. (And, **a Wall Street Journal front page story on Sept. 30, 1988.)**
Inflation should not be a factor for the next 12 months at least. Unemployment would remain low and stay between 5.5% and 6%.	**November 25**	**From December, 1987 through April**, consumer prices rose at a 3.6% annualized rate. **From June through August** the CPI rose at a 2.4% rate, excluding tempory drought related food price hikes. For 6 of the 9 months from December, 1987 through August 1988, unemployment remained between 5.5% and 5.8%.
The price of copper will break in six to ten weeks. Lead prices should decline slightly in four to six weeks.	**December 2**	Copper bottomed out at $1.09/lb. on **February 4, 1988.** Lead rode through December at 42 cents a pound and broke to 38 cents on **January 7, 1988.**
Despite others forecasting a recession, *The Meyers Report* forecast a stong economy in 1988.	**December 31**	The much feared recession never came. The annualized GNP grew 3.2% in the **first half of 1988** and unemployment has remained under 5.8%. In **the first eight months of 1988**, industrial production was up 3.2%t, retail sales are up 4.7%, and personal income is up 5.4%.

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Activity and Forecast	Date Forecast	Date Happened
The Meyers Report forecast that oil, which was selling at $16 to $17 per barrel, would fall much further.	**January 7**	The price of oil continued falling, eventually reaching a low between $9 and $12 per barrel(depending on the grade) in early **October.**
After steep declines in the housing market following the stock crash of 1987, many experts felt the housing industry was in for a bad year. However, *The Meyers Report* said home sales would be good in early 1988.	**January 20**	New home sales in the **first half of** 1988 increased 23% from the last half of1987.
Despite prevalent fears of a recession, saw a U.S. economy with a continued steady growth, and moderate inflation.	**February 5**	**For all of 1988,** the GNP grew 3.9%, and the inflation rate was a moderate 4.1%.
The price of nickel (then at $5.60 per lb.) would go up by slightly more than $1 before falling.	**March 9**	**In August**, nickel peaked at $6.93 per lb. and then fell to $5.08 per lb.
The Meyers Report advised investors to stay away from gold (then at $451.10 per oz.).	**March 25**	**Throughout 1988,** gold prices fell. By December 31, gold was at $414/oz. and then fell to $375 by June of 1989.
The average 30-year fixed-rate mortgage (then 10.01%) would rise 0.5 to 0.75 of a percentage point during the summer before falling.	**April 15**	**In August,** the 30-year fixed loan peaked at 10.75%, up 0.74 of a percentage point. Rates then declined steadily, falling to 10.07% on November 2, 1988.
General market consensus was calling for interest rates to decline. *The Meyers Report* forecast rates would go higher within the next 30 days.	**July 8**	On July 8, the bellwether 30-year T-bond was yielding 8.98%. **By August 18**, the long bond had risen to 9.41%.
The financial markets and the government were concerned that the economy was too hot; *The Meyers Report* predicted slower growth.	**July 22**	Economic growth slowed: **For the last two quarters of 1988**, the GNP grew at a 2.4% annual rate, following a 3.4% rate for the first quarter and a 2.9% rate in the second quarter.
The dollar will rise between now and the presidential election. After the election, however, the greenback will fall, allowing exports to rise in early 1989.	**July 22**	The dollar, which was at 128 yen, shot up to more than 140 yen before plunging in **late October.** The dollar bottomed out in early December at 116 yen. Exports surged to record highs in the first quarter of 1989.
Zinc would move above 80 cents per lb. by the end of the year.	**August 19**	On **January 11,** zinc rose to 80 cents per lb. and continued climbing until April of 1989.

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The Meyers Report 1988 Forecasts (continued)

Activity and Forecast	Date Forecast	Date Happened
Wheat prices (then at $3.99 per bu.) would hit $4.60 per bu. between February and April.	**September 21**	On **March 15, 1989,** wheat prices peaked at $4.60 per bu.
Oil prices (W. Texas inter. then at $13.35 per barrel) will surpass $17 per barrel by year end.	**October 7**	On **January 4, 1989,** the price of West Texas intermediate hit $17.04 per barrel, and continued rising.
Expect the Soviets to cut military spending, and the U.S. would then follow suit. Also, a plan to refinance Third World debt will soon be introduced.	**October 7**	In **early December,** Mikhail Gorbachev outlined a plan to significantly curtail the Soviet armed forces. The Bush Administration has since proposed a $10 billion cut in military spending. Also, Nicholas Brady introduced his plan to refinance Third World debt.
Interest rates would peak in March, and then decline significantly. At that time, the 30-year T-bond was yielding 8.94 %.	**December 9**	The long bond's yield rose to 9.29 % on **March 14,** and then started to fall rapidly. By June 13, the yield on the 30-year T-bond had fallen to 8.21 %.
The 30-year fixed-rate mortgage will climb above the 11 % barrier during the next 30 to 90 days. After that, rates will fall dramatically.	**December 23**	The national average 30-year fixed loan peaked at 11.23 % on **April 5.** By June 14, the 30-year loan stood at 10.35 %.
The Meyers Report said stocks would move higher in 1989, and the Federal Reserve would soon refrain from further credit tightening.	**December 30**	The Dow Jones industrial average rose to post-crash highs. And, in an **early February** meeting, the Federal Reserve Board announced it would hold back on further credit tightening, and interest rates began to fall.

Comment:

Nobody's perfect. *The Meyers Report* did not think it would take so long for the Fed to recognize that the economy was slowing. Consequently, we predicted a reversal of credit tightening months before the Fed finally saw the light.

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Forecasts by The Meyers Report in 1989

Prepared: April, 1990

Activity and Forecast	Date Forecast	Date Happened
Meyers advised investors to think bonds and equities, and expect the Dow Jones Industrial average to break 2700. (The Dow was at 2100 and the 10- and 30-year T-bonds were yielding 9.22 and 9.04 percent, respectively.) Precious metals holders were warned to beware of price declines, Gold was projected to go well below $400 per ounce and silver below $5.75. Platinium was forecast to fall to $475 from it's then $528 per ounce. However, moving the other way, Meyers forecast Palladium to **move up** to $165 per ounce from its then $138. Meyers warned of the possibility that the Fed would artificially keep interest rates higher, slowing the economy.	**January 1**	**By August 10,** the Dow Jones Industrial Average surpassed 2700, as it and the NYSE index climbed 30 percent from January. **By year end**, bond holders also received whopping appreciation gains, as yields on the 10- and 30-year T-bonds fell by 1.25 percentage points. **By May 24,** gold prices fell to $363, down from $415 in January, a 12 percent loss in value for goldbugs. Silver fell to $5.62 per ounce. Platinium fell steadily and bottomed out at $474.30 on Sept. 19. **By April 18,** Palladium rose 20 percent in value to $165.00 per ounce, moving counter to the trend of falling metals prices, but true to the Meyers forecast. Paladium topped out a week later at $170.15, and then fell steadily. Fearing inflation, the Fed did push interest rates higher, and the economy stalled.
Meyers diagnosed that industrial metals prices were rising because of speculation and would continue to rise into June. (Nickel was at $8.40/lb., copper was $1.50/lb., aluminium was $1.12/lb., zinc was 80 cents/lb.) Meyers forecast that **In mid-June** the speculators would jump ship and metals prices would fall like a stone.	**January 6**	**In June,** the speculators bailed out. Nickel fell to $5.38. Copper fell to $1.21. Aluminium fell to 89 cent/lb. Zinc, which climbed to 95 cents/lb. in April, in June fell to 80 cents, a 16 percent decline.
Though the economy had been moving along well, *The Meyers Report* forecast that it would begin to slow.	**March 17**	**Over the next 12 months,** housing starts fell 8 times, new home sales fell 7 times; consumer spending fell 6 of the next 9 months. Corporate profits began to fall, and economic fears caused a temporary dive with the stock market crash of October 1989.
Within 60 days, interest rates would start to fall. (Prime then was at 11.5 percent, fed funds were at 9.82 percent and 30-year fixed mortgages were 11.11 percent.	**March 24**	**Four months later,** (Meyer's timing was off slightly), the prime had fallen to 10.5 percent, Fed funds were down to 8.93 percent and 30-year fixed-rate mortgages declined to 9.75 percent.
Oil prices were rising, Meyers still forecast OPEC to go over quotas causing oil prices to dive to $16-$19, depending upon the grade. (Bonny light was at $22.15, W.Tex. int. was $22.60, Arab light was $19.10 and Brent N. Sea was $21.05.)	**April 14**	**By mid-August,** Bonny fell to $16.15, a 27 percent decline. W. Texas hit $18.20, Arab light fell to $14.65 and Brent North Sea was down to $16.45.

The Meyers Report 1989 Forecasts (continued)

Activity and Forecast	Date Forecast	Date Happened
Within two months, the average 30-year mortgages would fall to 10.65 percent or lower. At the time the rate was 11.23 percent.	**April 28**	**By May 28,** the 30-year mortgage fell to 10.6 percent, bottoming out at 9.75 percent on August 7.
Even though the prime rate had been rising (to 11.5 percent), Meyers forecast it would go lower, then stabilize.	**May 19**	**On May 29,** prime dropped to 11% and 10.5 percent on July 11, where it stayed for six months.
Inflation would fall to between 4 percent and 5.5 percent, held up largely by drought effects. Other areas of the economy would experience declines. Japan's economic growth and world trade prowess would decline.	**June 9**	**By April, 1990, 10 months later,** inflation fell to 4.3%. On a year to year basis, industrial, oil and agricultural commodities prices in all areas were the same or lower than April of 1989. **By March of 1990,** Japan's trade deficit had shrunk by more than 80%; without U. S. trade, Japan was a net importing nation for 11 of 12 months.
Meyers warned clients to get out of stocks.	**August 9 and August 25**	**On October 19,** the stock market dove.
When gold was at $380, Meyers forecast it to rise to the $400 - $420 range.	**August 18**	**On November 22,** gold hit $400, and continued its climb to hit $418 on December 13.
Despite continued falling interest rates, The Meyers Report said that interest rates had bottomed out. Look for the dollar to fall in October and November (at the time, the dollar was at 142.45 yen, 1.90 D marks, 1.14 Canadian and 0.63 U.K. pounds).	**September 1**	**30-year mortgages** headed up from 9.75% on August 9 to 10.25% on October 5, and has been in the 9.9% - 10.25% range ever since. **On November 13,** the dollar was down to 136.23 yen, 1.77 Dmarks, 1.12 Canadian and 0.60 U.K. pounds.
Despite a trend of rising fed fund interest rates(which peaked a 9.16% on October 4), fed funds would fall sharply (to 8.25%) by year end.	**September 22**	**On December 29** (the last business day of the year,Fed funds hit 8.19%. On January 3, 1990, fed funds were down to 7.97%.
While the price per barrel of oil (then at $16 to $19, depending upon the grade) was rising, to $20-$23 per barrel, an oil glut was coming and prices would fall to $13 to $17 per barrel.	**October 17**	**By April 13, 1990** , the market recognized an oil glut, as OPEC was more than 2 million barrels per day over production quotas. Arab light was down to $13.30

Comment:

Where *The Meyers Report* was wrong: By the end of the year we expected the dollar and interest rates to be sharply lower than they actually were. We did not comprehend that the Fed would not see a seriously weakened U.S. economy that was slowly choking on Fed high interest rate policies.

Have a question about our forecasting accuracy or our report card? Become a client, and you to can have electronic access to all of our weekly forecasts for the past two years -- 24-hours a day -- at your convenience. Our clients know we are good, become one and see for yourself.

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