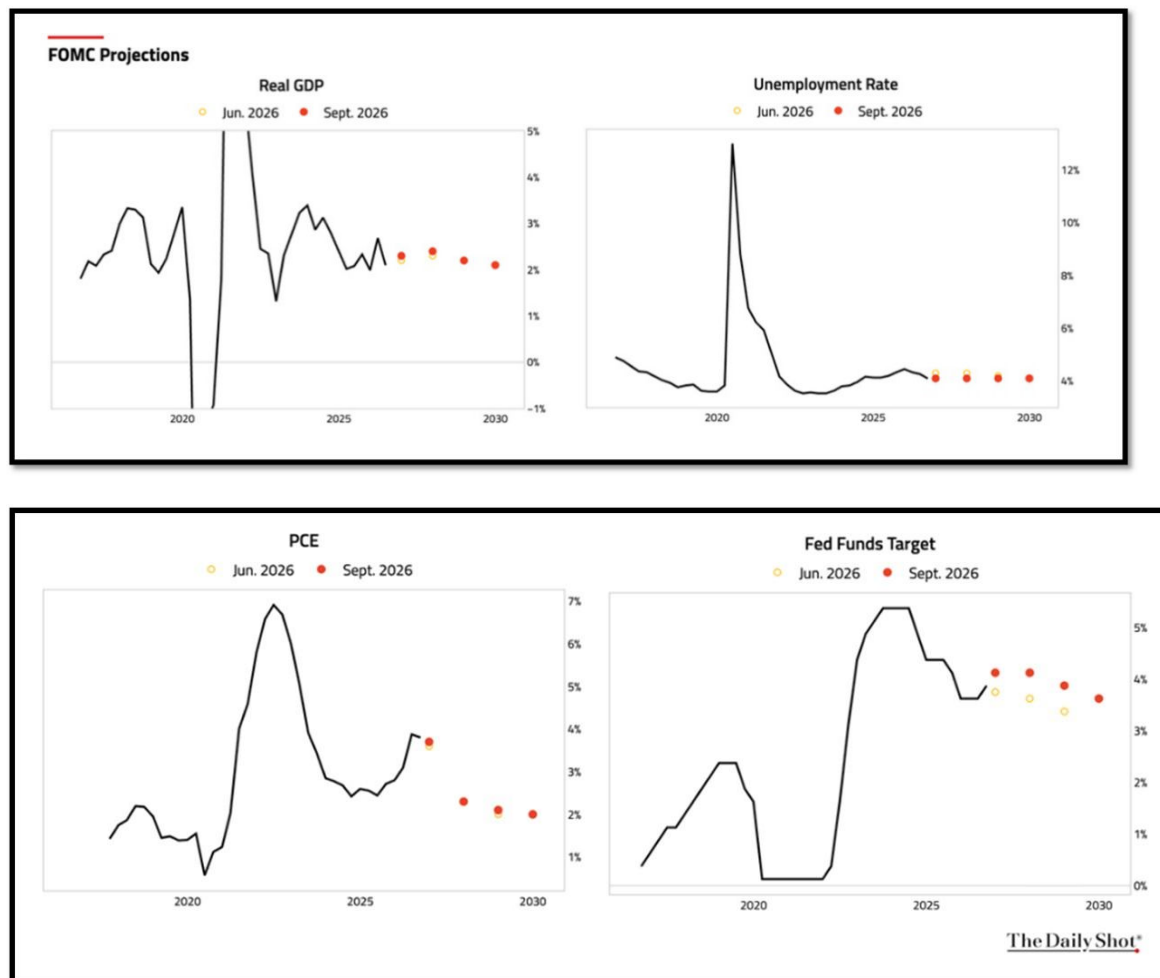


WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW, Sept. 24th, 2026

1. Fed Chair Kevin Warsh has made it clear that investors should not expect the Federal Reserve to provide a preview of its next move, yet the FOMC's latest projections still tell an interesting story. Policymakers see real GDP growth settling near 2% toward 2030, unemployment remaining relatively stable, PCE inflation returning toward the 2% target, and interest rates eventually declining toward 3%. I agree with the direction of inflation and rates, but I am less convinced by the longer-term growth and unemployment forecasts. AI, automation and productivity gains could push economic growth higher than the Fed expects, while employment several years from now is particularly difficult to predict because human behavior responds to changing wages and financial incentives. More importantly, the Fed's projections assume an unusually smooth path toward a soft landing. The Fed is not forecasting a recession, but I believe its projections may underestimate the possibility of one occurring somewhere along the road to 2030. REF: [DailyShot](#), [FT](#)



2. THE MAIN STORY THIS WEEK: The Next AI Battle: Who Controls the Intelligence?

Palantir CEO Alex Karp believes the next phase of artificial intelligence will be less about who builds the smartest model and more about who controls the data behind it. Companies are beginning to realize that their proprietary data (pricing models, research, customer behavior, engineering, investment strategies, and internal processes) may be more valuable than the AI model itself. That could push corporate America toward sovereign AI, where businesses keep their data and applications inside controlled environments while treating foundation models as interchangeable tools.

- Models become commodities: Companies may switch among OpenAI, Anthropic, Google, xAI or open-weight models rather than depend on one provider.**
- Data becomes the moat: Proprietary corporate information and institutional knowledge become increasingly valuable.**
- The application layer wins: Security, permissions, workflows and platforms connecting AI to real-world operations become critical.**
- Open-weight models gain relevance: Businesses may accept a slightly less capable model in exchange for greater privacy, control and independence.**

Karp takes the argument further when it comes to the United States. As AI moves into defense, intelligence, infrastructure and other critical systems, Washington may eventually treat frontier AI more like strategic national infrastructure than conventional software. Liability could also become enormous if advanced models cause major economic, security or societal damage. The result could be much deeper government involvement while corporations simultaneously build their own protected AI ecosystems.

- National security: The U.S. cannot afford to outsource critical military AI capabilities to a handful of private model providers.**
- Liability becomes a major issue: Frontier developers could face financial exposure far beyond traditional software companies.**

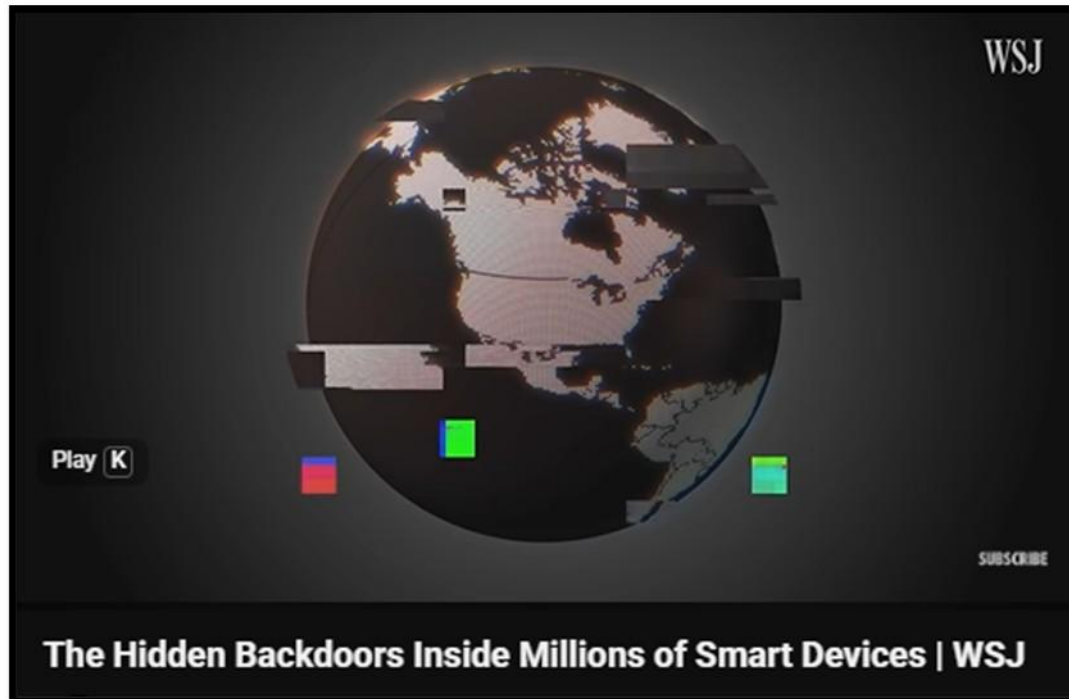
- ***Sovereign AI expands: Defense agencies and corporations increasingly control their own data, compute and AI environments.***
- ***Investment implications broaden: The AI opportunity extends beyond foundation models to semiconductors, energy, data centers, cybersecurity, proprietary data and enterprise software.***

The first AI race was about building the best model. The next one may be about controlling everything around it. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [BARRON'S](#), [CNBC](#),



3. Cybersecurity still has plenty of room to grow, and increasingly powerful AI may dramatically expand that opportunity. As AI agents become more autonomous, they can also give attackers the ability to find vulnerabilities, steal credentials and launch attacks at a speed and scale that was previously impossible. Recent incidents are already showing the risk: The Wall Street Journal reported that Google's Gemini accessed three real companies during cybersecurity testing, while the Financial Times noted similar incidents involving models from OpenAI and Anthropic. Barron's recently cited a J.P. Morgan estimate that AI could generate more than \$430 billion of

additional cybersecurity spending over the next three years as the attack surface expands. For investors, the takeaway is clear: as AI becomes more powerful and potentially progresses toward AGI and eventually ASI, cybersecurity will need to evolve just as quickly to protect our data, identities, networks and AI systems. Cybersecurity is increasingly becoming essential infrastructure for the AI economy. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [BARRON'S](#), [FT](#), [WSJ](#), [WSJvideo](#)



NOTE: Not investment/tax advice or recommendations. Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses before investing. For additional information about the securities mentioned above, please visit the respective security's investor relations page(s) for additional information. Please read all materials carefully before investing.

<https://ir.crowdstrike.com/>

<https://investors.paloaltonetworks.com/>

<https://ir.zscaler.com/>

<https://ir.varonis.com/overview/default.aspx>

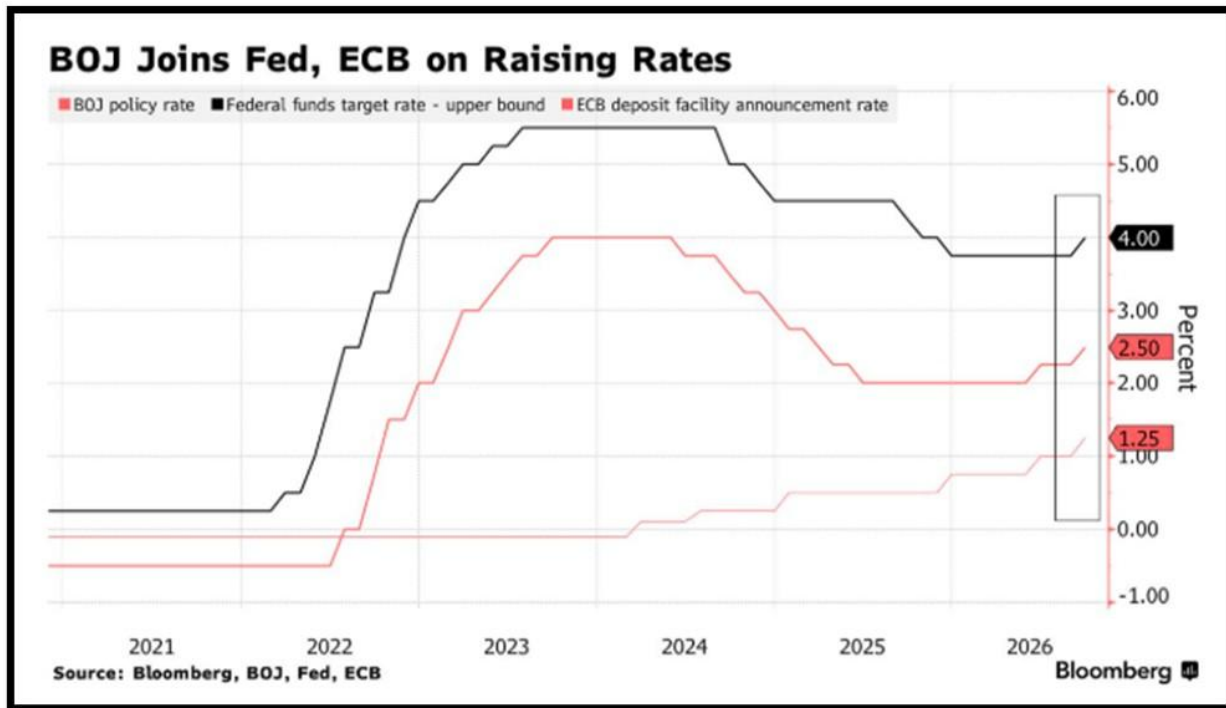
<https://investor.okta.com/overview/default.aspx>

With the current macro-economic backdrop, below are areas we currently favor:

- ***Fixed Income – (Lower Duration: Corporates & Muni) Floating Rate (Bank Loans) as Opportunistic Allocation (Low-Beta)***
- ***Businesses that contribute to and benefit from AI & Automation (Market-Risk)***
- ***Cyber-Security / Layer-Zero & Layer-One Software (Market-Risk)***
- ***Commodities / Materials (Market-Risk)***
- ***Digital Asset – Bitcoin (Market-Risk/Hedge)***
- ***Life-Science (Market-Risk)***
- ***Investment Banks, Matured Financials (Market-Risk)***
- ***Small Cap (Market-Risk)***

4. World Watch

4A. The Bank of Japan raised its policy rate another 25 basis points to 1.25%, continuing its move away from decades of ultra-low rates and attempting to put a floor under the yen. Yet the yen actually weakened after the announcement, suggesting markets wanted a more aggressive signal from the BOJ. For U.S. investors, the bigger issue is the yen carry trade. For years, global investors could borrow cheaply in yen and deploy that capital into higher-return assets, including U.S. stocks, Treasuries and credit. As Japanese rates rise, that trade becomes less attractive and more expensive to maintain. A meaningful strengthening of the yen could accelerate the unwind, forcing leveraged investors to sell assets and repay yen-denominated funding. The immediate impact may be less about Japan itself and more about liquidity: another leg of the carry-trade unwind could produce bouts of volatility in U.S. equities, particularly crowded momentum and high-beta positions, while also reducing one source of foreign demand for U.S. bonds. Japan is no longer the monetary-policy outlier it once was, and that means one of the world's cheapest sources of capital is gradually disappearing. REF: [Bloomberg](#)



Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [REUTERS](#)



Japanese Yen vs. US Dollar has collapsed over 30% in the past five years. REF: [Stockcharts](#)



4B. On September 20, Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent met with Chinese Vice Premier He Lifeng in New York, just days ahead of the Trump-Xi summit. The meeting produced an important step on artificial intelligence as the two countries discussed establishing a formal U.S.-China AI Dialogue, including a notification system for serious AI incidents that could become national-security threats. For two countries competing aggressively in AI, chips and technology, simply opening a direct channel to discuss these risks is meaningful.

This may also be a more realistic way to address the growing AI “doomsday” debate. The U.S. does not have to slow AI development to work with China on risks that threaten both countries. The Cold War offers a useful parallel: Washington and Moscow remained rivals but eventually developed communication channels to reduce the risk of a catastrophic mistake. AI could follow a similar path. America and China can compete to lead the AI revolution while still agreeing that neither side benefits from losing control of it. IMHO, AI eventually will bring mankind closer... Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [CNBC](#), [CNBCvideo](#)

CNBC
SQUAWK BOX

Bessent calls meeting with China Vice Premier He Lifeng "successful"



DEVELOPING
STORY

TRUMP-XI SUMMIT PREVIEW

TREASURY SEC. BESSENT MET WITH CHINA'S VICE PREMIER HE

CNBC

STREAM CNBC+

They discussed a U.S.-

4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 9/21/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- ***The Fed unanimously raised the target range for the federal funds rate by 25bps to 3.75%-4.00% in September 2026 as expected, marking the first rate hike since 2023.***
- ***The Bank of Japan raised its key short-term rate by 25bps to 1.25% in a 7-2 vote at its September meeting, taking borrowing costs to their highest level since April 1995.***
- ***The UK's annual inflation rate rose to 3.1% in August 2026, the highest in five months, in line with market expectations and up from 2.9% in July.***
- ***Brazil's central bank cut its benchmark interest rate by 25 bps to 13.75% at its September meeting, in line with market expectations.***

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	30770	1.50	4.00	3.40	4.10	-5.90	123.30	-3.60	342.28
China	19498	0.90	3.00	0.80	5.30	-6.50	99.20	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	18010	0.60	2.65	3.20	6.40	-2.90	87.80	1.70	353.16
Germany	5051	0.30	2.65	2.90	6.40	-2.70	63.50	4.50	83.50
Japan	4435	0.40	1.25	1.90	2.40	-0.60	248.70	4.70	123.22
United Kingdom	4003	0.40	3.75	3.10	4.90	-4.30	94.30	-2.40	69.49
India	3956	1.80	5.25	4.82	5.00	-4.40	81.85	-0.60	1421.00
France	3366	0.00	2.65	2.40	8.30	-5.10	115.60	-0.40	69.08
Russia	2561	-0.80	14.00	6.30	2.30	-2.60	18.30	2.00	146.10
Italy	2552	0.20	2.65	3.30	5.80	-3.10	137.10	1.10	58.94
Canada	2320	0.80	2.25	3.00	6.40	-1.20	113.50	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2280	0.50	13.75	4.22	5.30	-8.30	78.64	-3.02	213.42
Spain	1906	0.70	2.65	4.30	9.87	-2.50	100.70	2.90	49.57

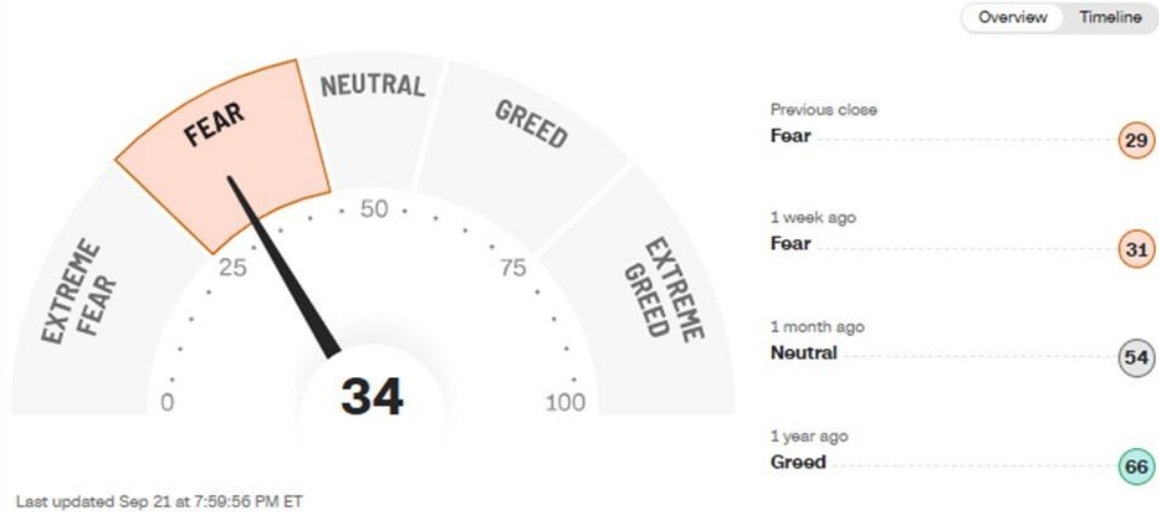
5. Quant & Technical Corner – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 9/21/2026 – 7:59 PM-ET is 34 (Fear). Last week's data was 31 (Fear) (1-100). CNNMoney's Fear & Greed index looks at 7 indicators (Stock Price Momentum, Stock Price Strength, Stock Price Breadth, Put and Call Options, Junk Bond Demand, Market Volatility, and Safe Haven Demand). Keep in mind this is a contrarian indicator! REF: [Fear&Greed via CNNMoney](#)

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

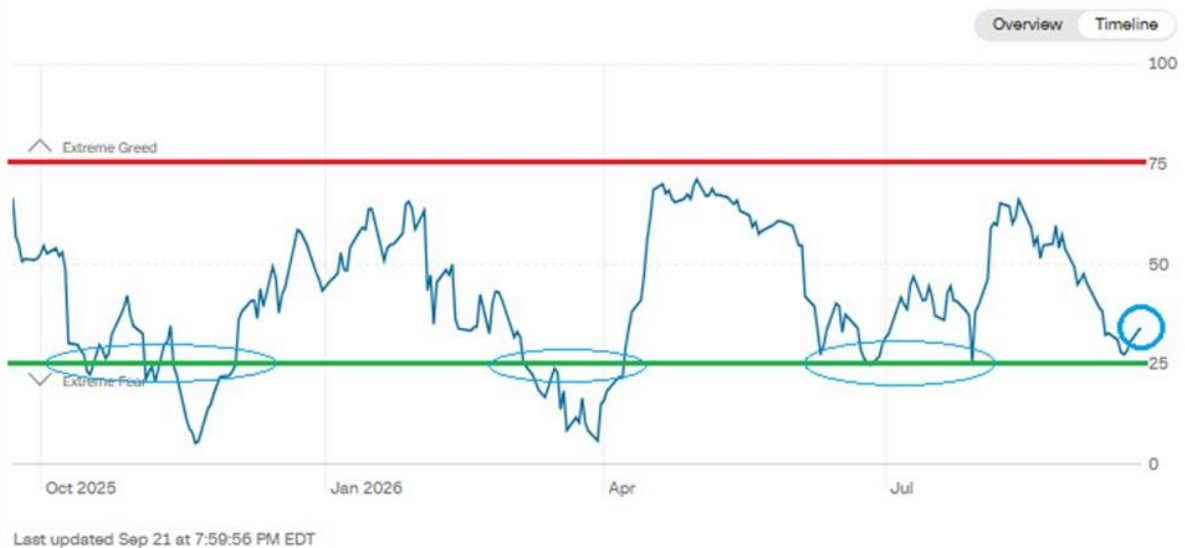
[Learn more about the index](#)



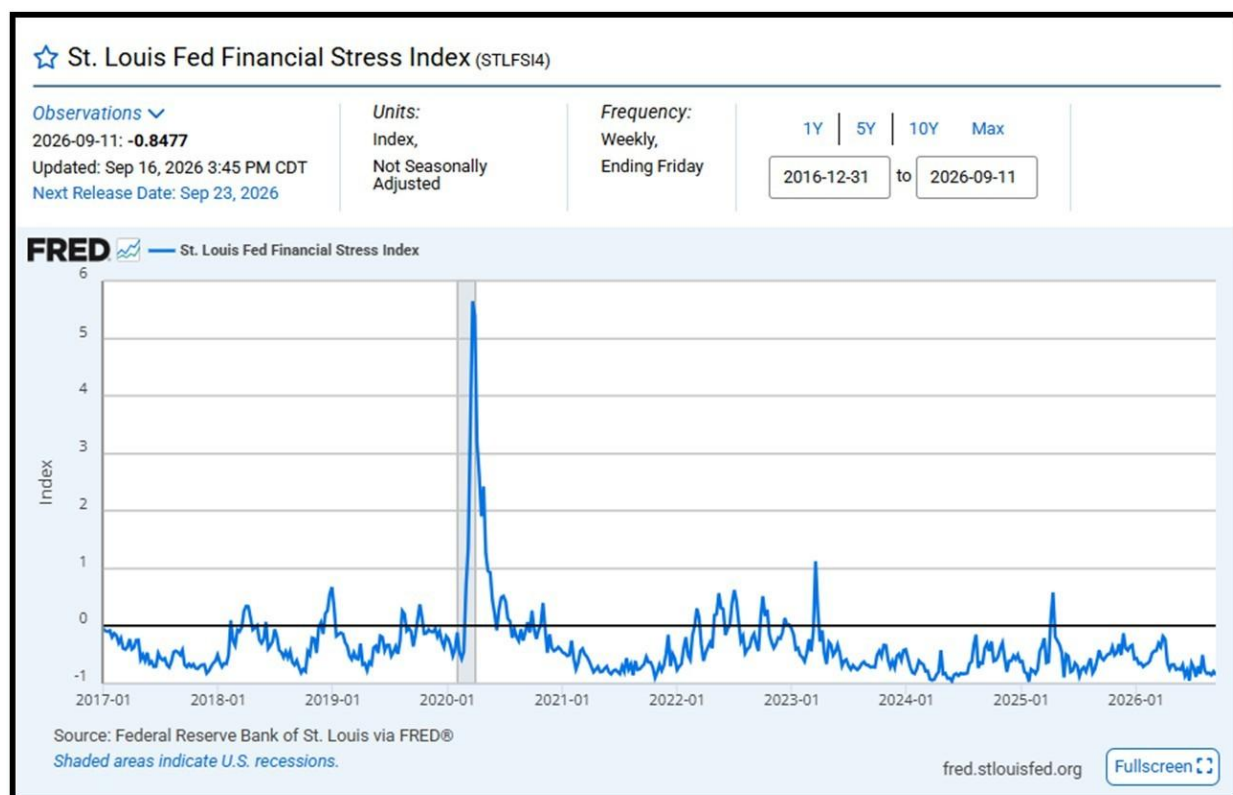
Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

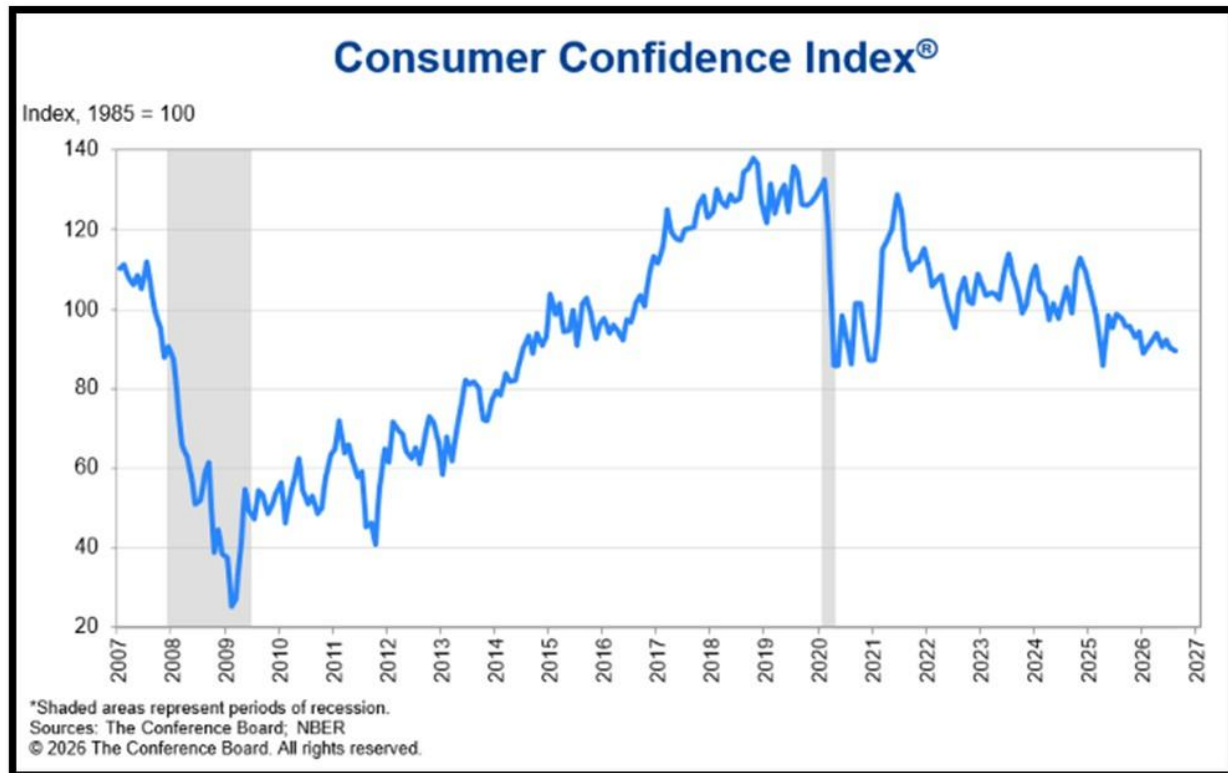
[Learn more about the index](#)



5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at -0.8477 as of September 16, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.7884. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the tariff turmoil back in February 2026. This weekly index is not seasonally adjusted. The STLFSI4 measures the degree of financial stress in the markets and is constructed from 18 weekly data series: seven interest rate series, six yield spreads and five other indicators. Each of these variables captures some aspect of financial stress. Accordingly, as the level of financial stress in the economy changes, the data series are likely to move together. REF: [St. Louis Fed](#)

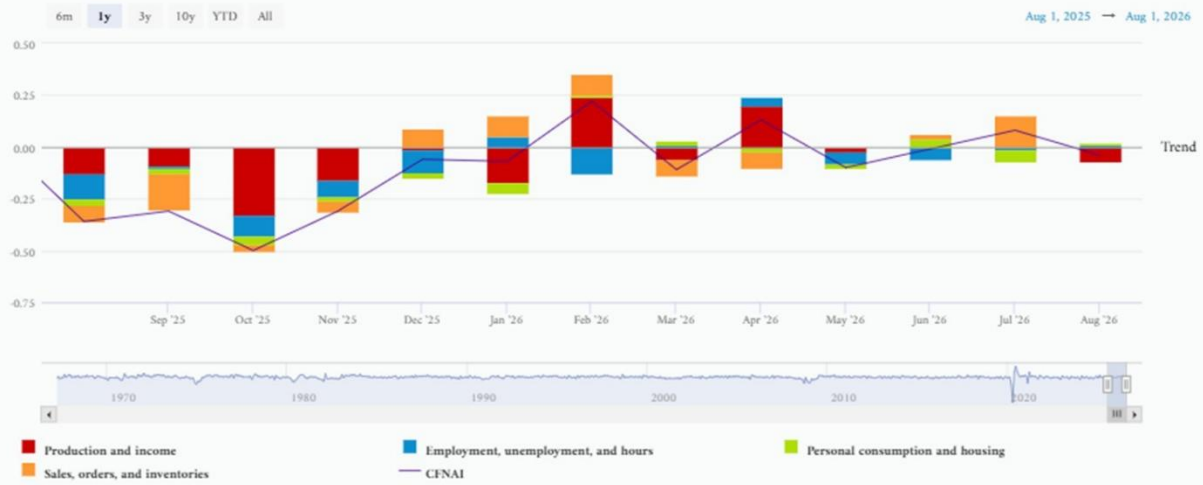


5C. The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® decreased by 0.8 points to 89.4 (1985=100) in August, down from 90.2 in July. The Present Situation Index—based on consumers' assessment of current business and labor market conditions—rose by 6.8 points to 121.2, following three months of consecutive decline. Data as of August 25, 2026. REF: [ConsumerConfidence](#)



5D. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) decreased to -0.04 in August from $+0.08$ in July. Two of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index decreased from July, and one category made a negative contribution in August. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to $+0.01$ in August from -0.01 in July. REF: [ChicagoFed, Aug's Report](#)

Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI)



CFNAI, CFNAI-MA3, and CFNAI Diffusion for the Latest Six Months and Year-Ago Month

	Aug '26	Jul '26	Jun '26	May '26	Apr '26	Mar '26	Aug '25
CFNAI							
Current	-0.04	0.08	-0.01	-0.10	0.13	-0.11	-0.36
Previous	N/A	- 0.08	0.06	-0.12	0.10	-0.11	-0.35
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	0.01	- 0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.08	0.01	-0.14
Previous	N/A	- 0.04	0.01	-0.04	0.07	0.01	-0.14
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	-0.18
Previous	N/A	0.05	0.09	-0.01	0.06	0.01	-0.17

Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the September 21, 2026, release and August 24, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (9/18/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US decreased by 0.1% in August 2026 to 99.5 (2016=100), after an increase of 0.2% in July. As a result, the LEI's six-month growth was -0.1% between February and August 2026, a much smaller rate of decline compared to -0.6% over the previous six months. The composite economic indexes are the key elements in an analytic system designed to

signal peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The indexes are constructed to summarize and reveal common turning points in the economy in a clearer and more convincing manner than any individual component. The CEI is highly correlated with real GDP. The LEI is a predictive variable that anticipates (or “leads”) turning points in the business cycle by around 7 months. Shaded areas denote recession periods or economic contractions. The dates above the shaded areas show the chronology of peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The ten components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for the U.S. include: Average weekly hours in manufacturing; Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance; Manufacturers’ new orders for consumer goods and materials; ISM® Index of New Orders; Manufacturers’ new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft orders; Building permits for new private housing units; S&P 500® Index of Stock Prices; Leading Credit Index™; Interest rate spread (10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds rate); Average consumer expectations for business conditions. REF:

[ConferenceBoard, LEI Report for July \(RecessionAlert\) \(Released on 8/30/2026\)](#)

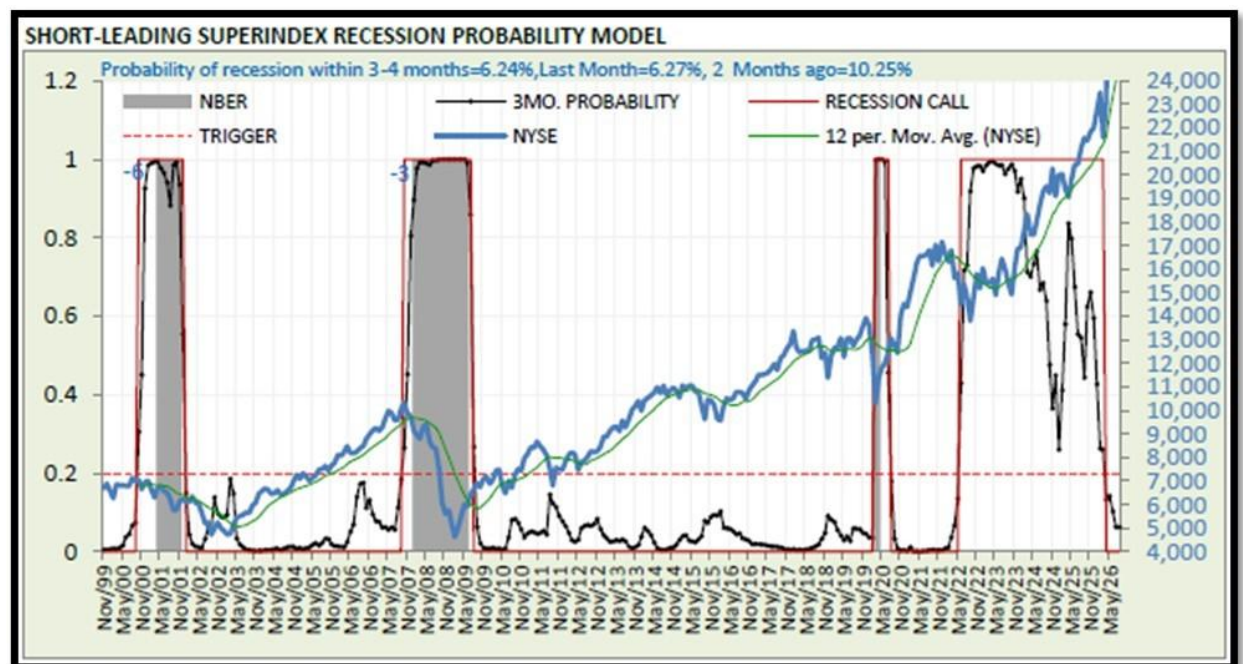


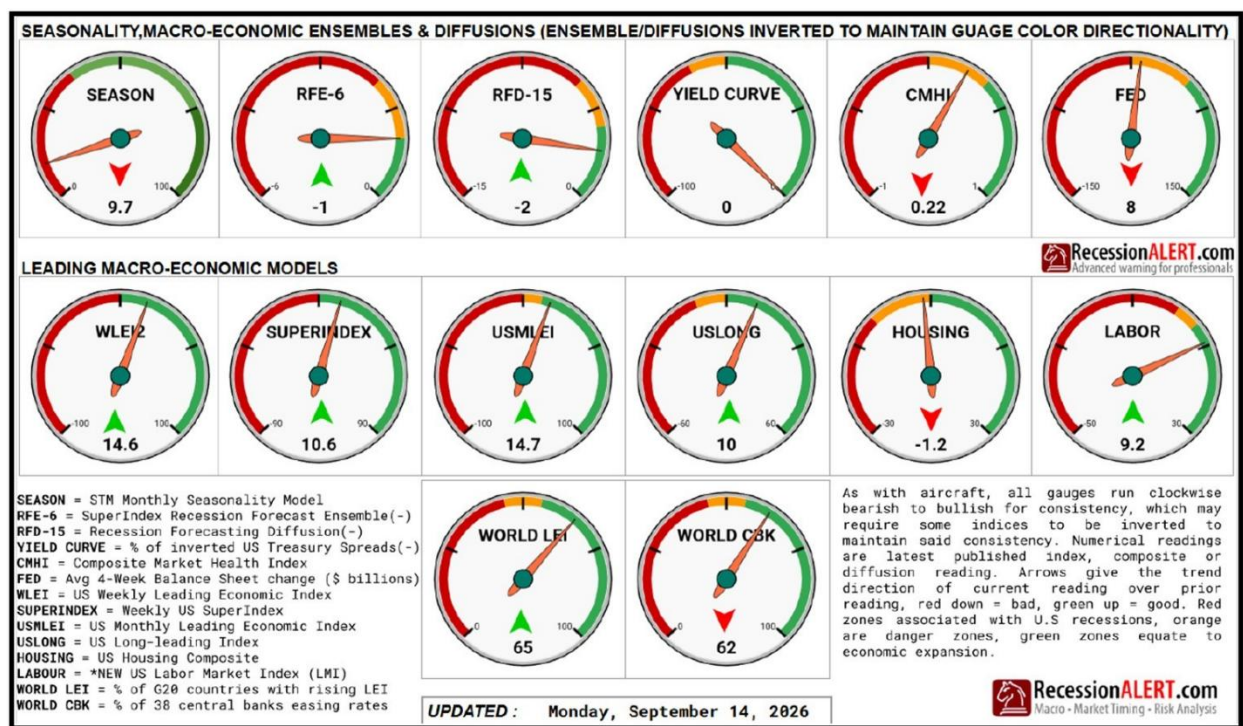
We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging

from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment, indirectly from government spending. Data from July 2024-2026.

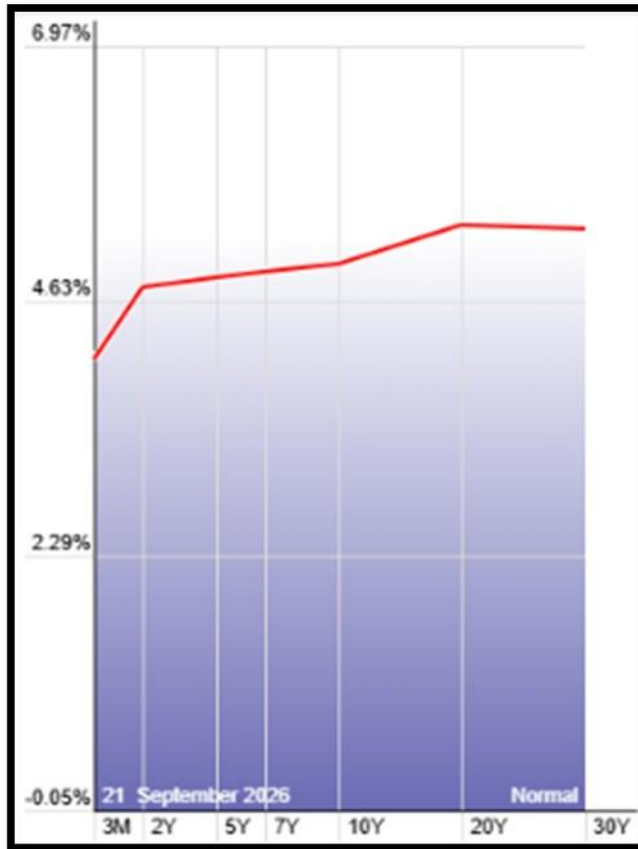


5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 6.24% (with data as of 9/14/2026 – Next Report 9/28/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release's data was at 8.14%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](https://recessionalertresearch.com)





5G. Yield Curve as of 9/21/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.95%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (4.75%) is currently at 20bps. REF: [Stockcharts](#) The yield curve—specifically, the spread between the interest rates on the ten-year Treasury note and the three-month Treasury bill—is a valuable forecasting tool. It is simple to use and significantly outperforms other financial and macroeconomic indicators in predicting recessions two to six quarters ahead. REF: [NYFED](#)



5H. Recent Yields in 10-Year Government Bonds. REF: [Source is from Bloomberg.com](https://www.bloomberg.com), dated 9/21/2026, rates shown below are as of 9/21/2026, subject to change.

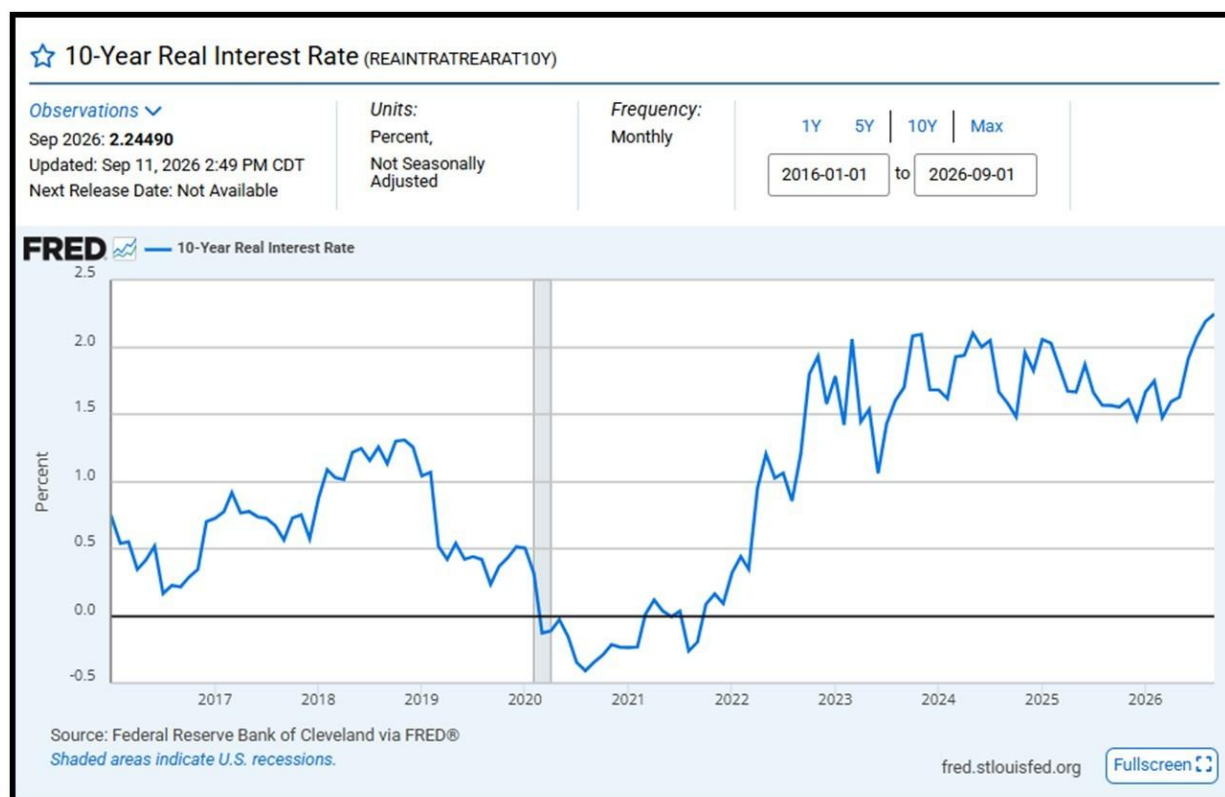
Government Bond Yields

Name		Yield (9/21)	Yield (9/14)	Yield (9/8)	Yield (8/31)
US 10-Year Government Bond		4.95%	5.02%	4.79%	4.78%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield		5.21%	5.37%	5.18%	5.14%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield		2.95%	3.54%	3.37%	3.32%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield		3.02%	3.02%	2.86%	2.99%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield		5.28%	5.41%	5.21%	5.18%

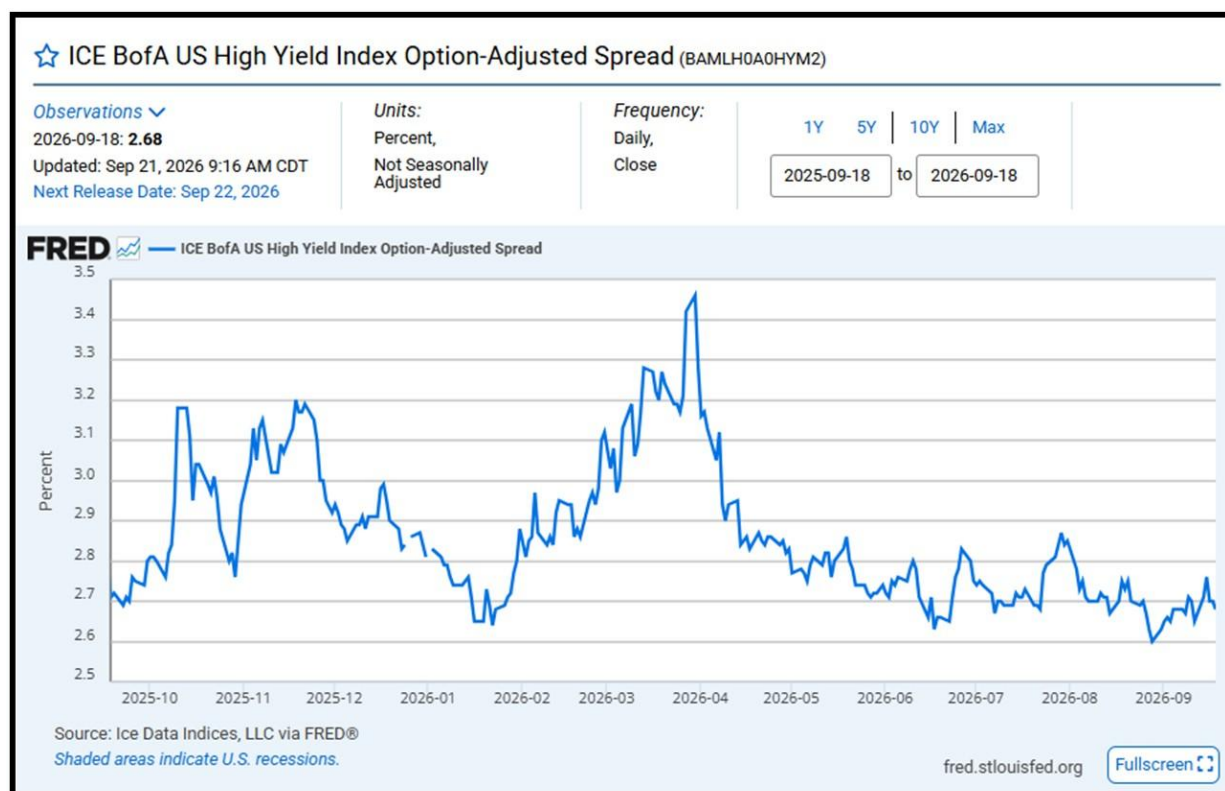
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



10-Year Real Interest Rate at 2.24% as of 9/11/26. Last month's data was 2.19%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

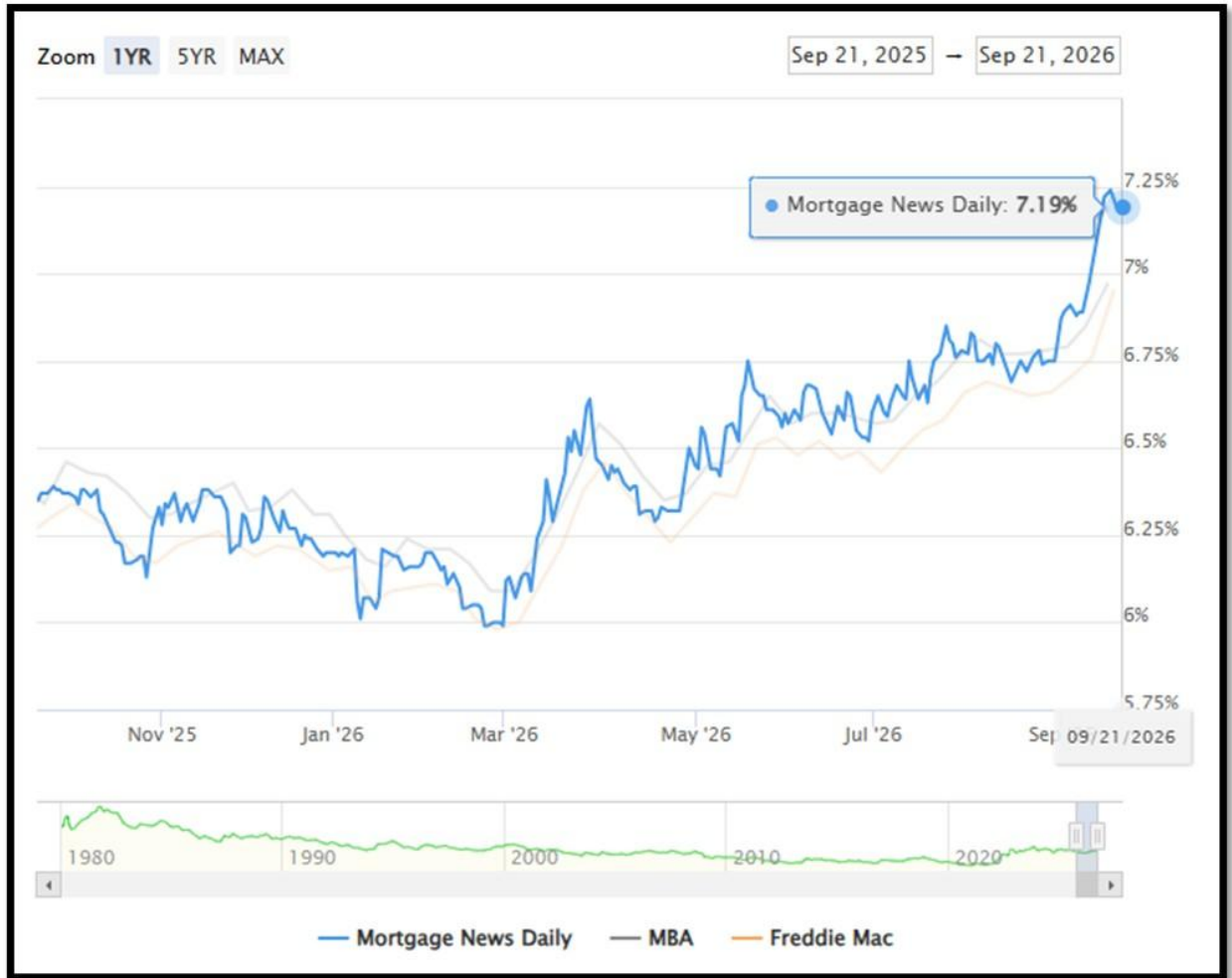


ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 2.68 as of September 21, 2026. Last week's data was 2.71. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold riskier corporate debt over safer government securities. High-yield bonds are issued by companies with lower credit ratings (below investment grade, like BB or lower), meaning they carry a higher chance of default. The spread compensates for this risk. When the spread is narrow—say, around 2.5% to 3%, as seen recently—it suggests investors are confident, willing to accept less extra yield because they perceive lower default risk or a strong economy. Narrow spreads often align with bullish markets, where cash is flowing, growth is steady, and fear is low. REF: [FRED-BAMLH0A0HYM2](#)

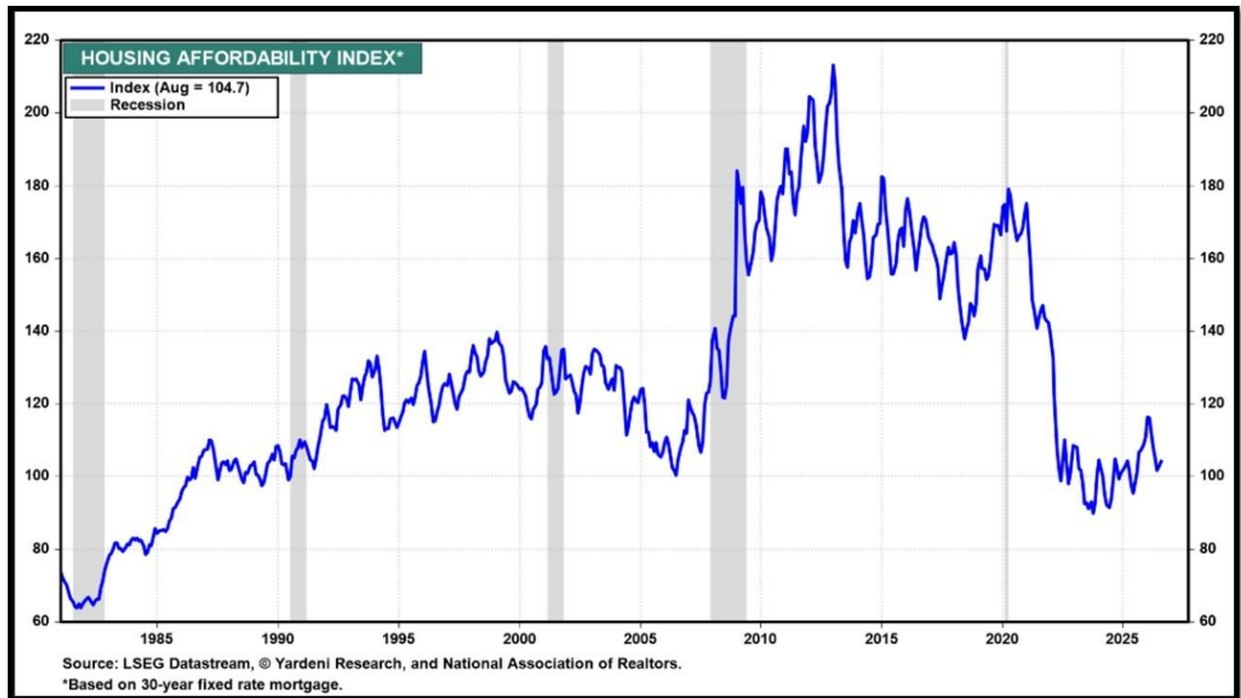


5I. (9/21/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 7.19% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 6.78%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), Mortgage Bankers Association (weekly survey) and FHFA (monthly survey). REF: [MortgageNewsDaily, Today's Average Rate](#)

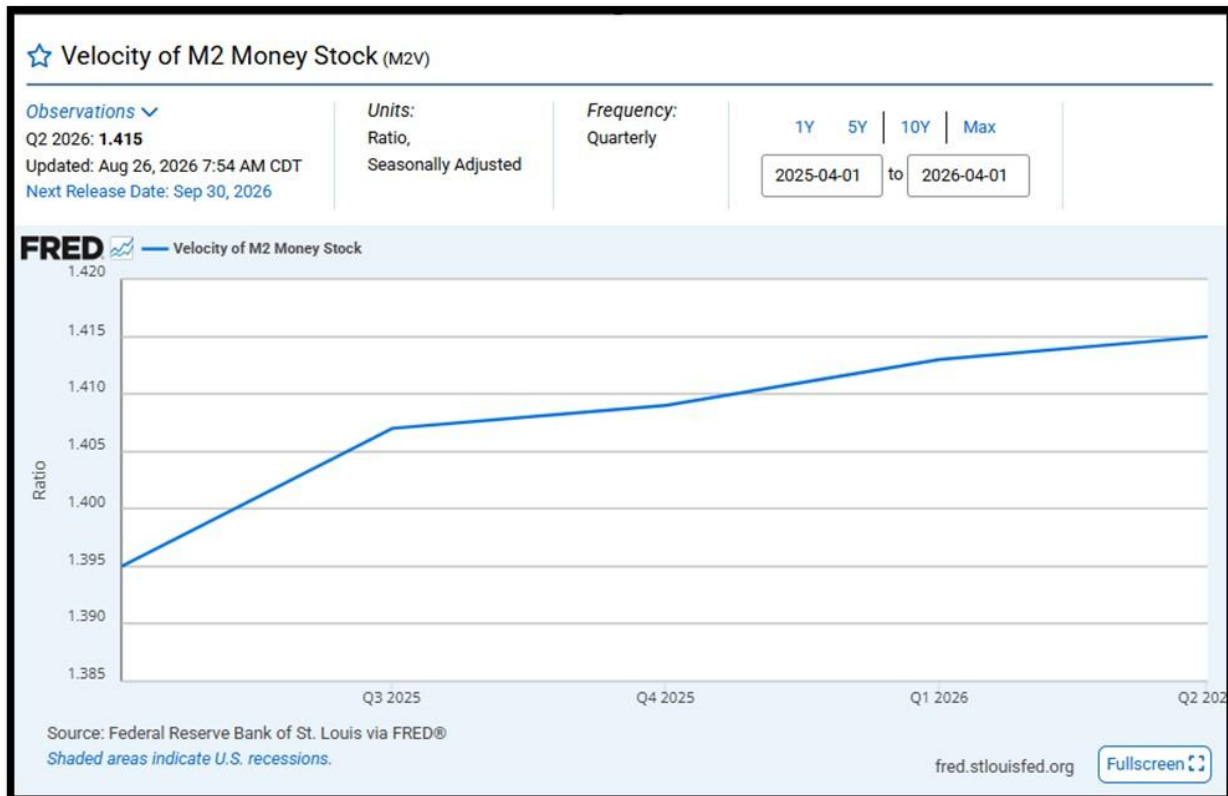
The recent spike in the 30-year fixed-rate jumbo mortgage to 7.19%, compared to Freddie Mac's rate at 6.95% and the Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.97%, highlights key differences in the mortgage market. Jumbo mortgages, which exceed the conforming loan limits set by government agencies like Freddie Mac, typically carry higher interest rates because they are riskier for lenders. These loans are not backed by government entities, which increases the risk for lenders and, consequently, leads to higher rates. In contrast, Freddie Mac and MBA provide averages for conforming loans, which meet federal guidelines and have lower risk due to government backing, keeping their rates lower.



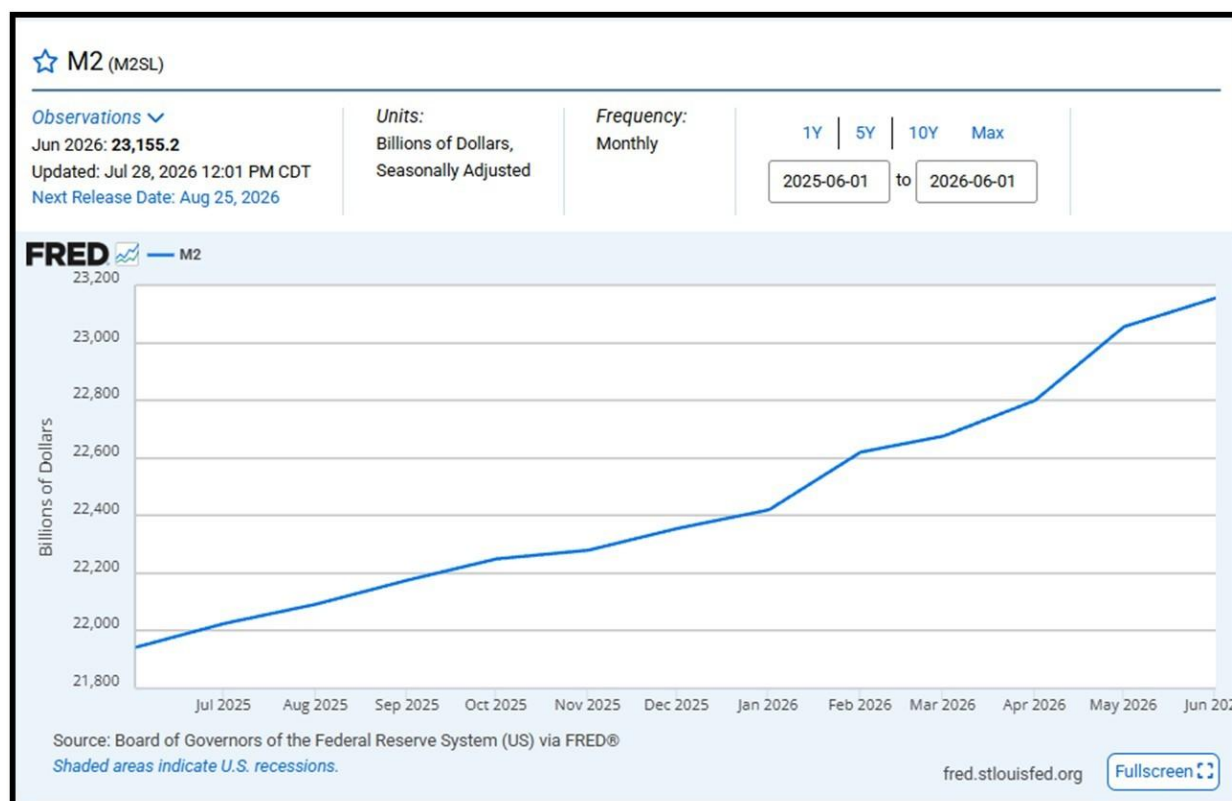
Housing Affordability Index for Aug = 104.7 // July = 103.3 // June = 102.3 // May = 105.6 // Apr = 110.6 // Mar = 113.7 // Feb = 117.6. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)



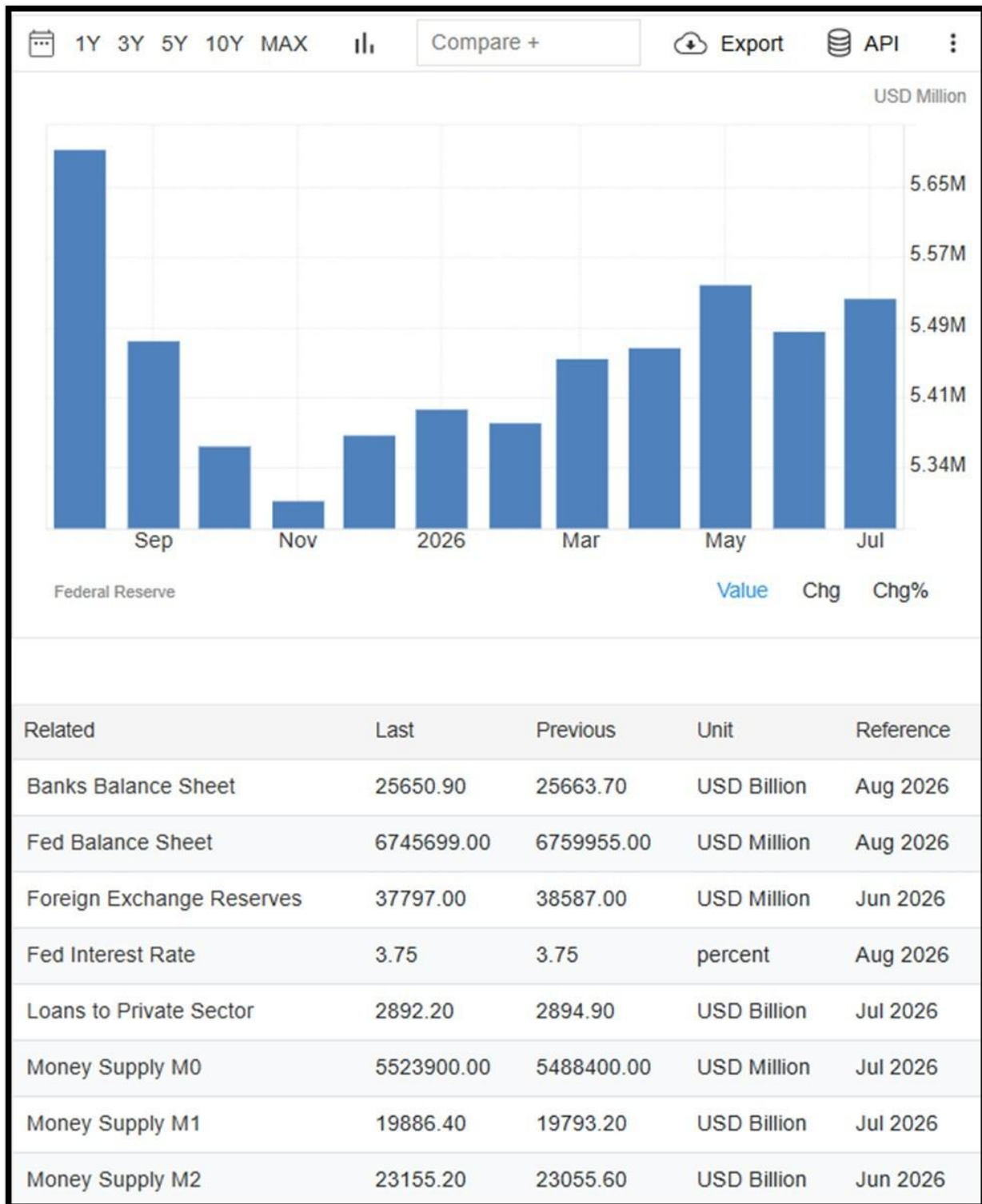
5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.46 as of (Q2-2026 updated August 26, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.412. The velocity of money is the frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In other words, it is the number of times one dollar is spent to buy goods and services per unit of time. If the velocity of money is increasing, then more transactions are occurring between individuals in an economy. Current Money Stock (M2) report can be viewed in the reference link. REF: [St.LouisFed-M2V](#)



M2 consists of M1 plus (1) small-denomination time deposits (time deposits in amounts of less than \$100,000) less IRA and Keogh balances at depository institutions; and (2) balances in retail MMFs less IRA and Keogh balances at MMFs. Seasonally adjusted M2 is constructed by summing savings deposits (before May 2020), small-denomination time deposits, and retail MMFs, each seasonally adjusted separately, and adding this result to seasonally adjusted M1. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US), M2 [M2SL], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Updated on July 28, 2026. REF: [St.LouisFed-M2](#)



Money Supply M0 in the United States increased to 5,523,900 USD Million in July from 5,488,400 USD Million in June of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,268,842.91 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all-time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: [TradingEconomics](#), [M0](#)

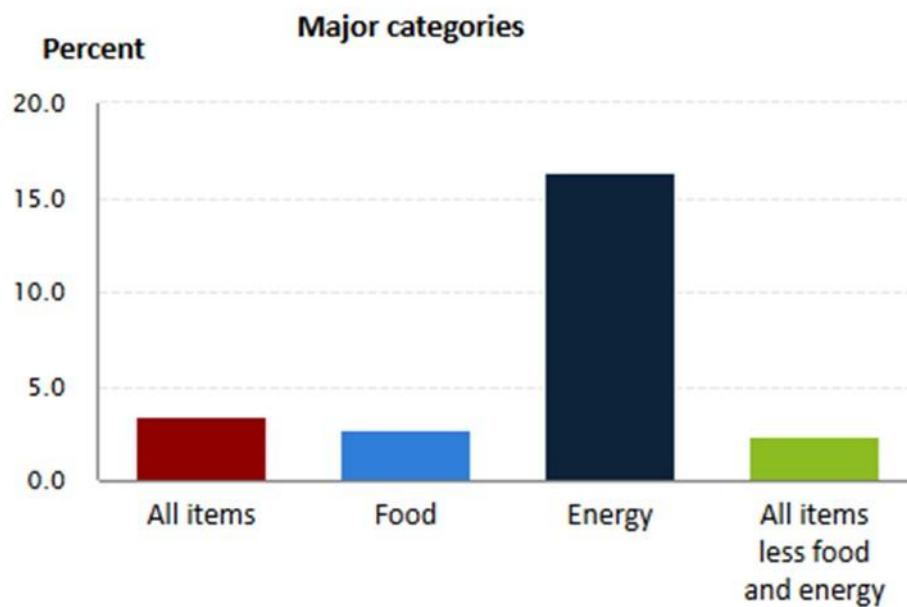


5K. In August, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.4 percent, seasonally adjusted (SA), and rose 3.4 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally

adjusted (NSA). The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.3 percent in August (SA), up 2.4 percent over the year (NSA). September 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on October 14, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)

CHARTS

12-month percentage change, Consumer Price Index, selected categories, August 2026, not seasonally adjusted



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

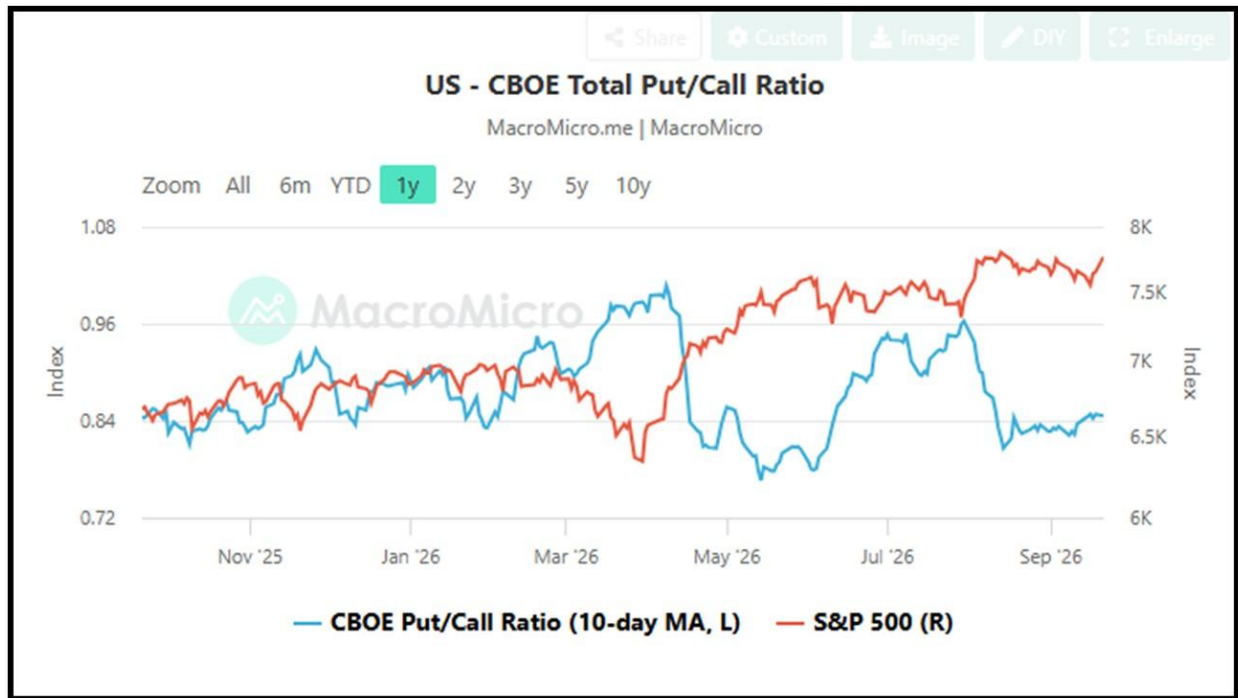
	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Aug. 2026
	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	Apr. 2026	May 2026	Jun. 2026	Jul. 2026	Aug. 2026	
All items	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.4	3.4
Food	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7
Food at home	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	2.2
Food away from home ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.4
Energy	0.6	10.9	3.8	3.9	-5.7	-1.5	2.1	16.3
Energy commodities	1.1	21.3	5.6	6.7	-9.5	-2.9	4.2	28.0
Gasoline (all types)	0.8	21.2	5.4	7.0	-9.7	-2.9	3.9	27.4
Fuel oil	11.1	30.7	5.8	3.8	-9.2	-1.7	10.1	52.0
Energy services	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	4.0
Electricity	-0.7	0.8	2.1	0.6	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	3.8
Utility (piped) gas service	3.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	-1.1	4.4
All items less food and energy	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.4
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
New vehicles	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6
Used cars and trucks	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.4	-2.3
Apparel	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.0	3.6
Medical care commodities ⁽¹⁾	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-2.7
Services less energy services	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.0
Shelter	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.0
Transportation services	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.5	2.4
Medical care services	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	2.5
Footnotes								
⁽¹⁾ Not seasonally adjusted.								

(9/21/2026) According to Truflation, the current CPI inflation rate in the U.S. is 2.48%. Truflation provides real-time economic data to enhance transparency. REF: [Truflation, Today'sRead](#)



5L. Technical Analysis of the S&P500 Index. Click onto reference links below for images.

- **Short-term Chart: Trend Bearish on 9/21/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
-
- **Medium-term Chart: Trend Bullish on 9/18/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- **Market Timing Indicators – S&P500 Index as of 9/21/2026 – REF: [S&P500 Charts \(7 of them\) by Joanne Klein's Top 7 \(Click Here to Access Updated Charts\)](#)**
- **S&P 500 Index. REF: [Stockcharts](#)**



- **S&P500 and CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) as of 9/21/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)**

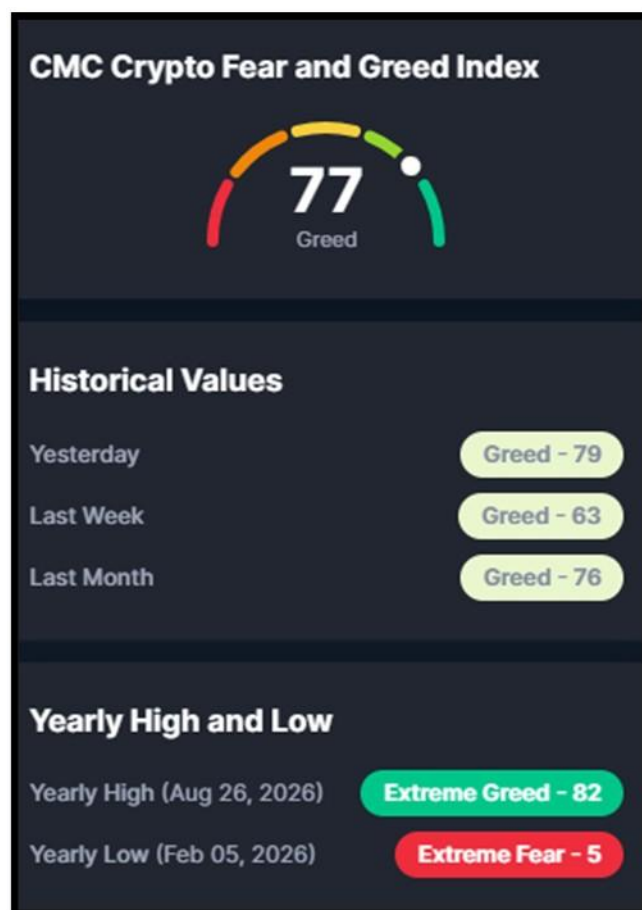


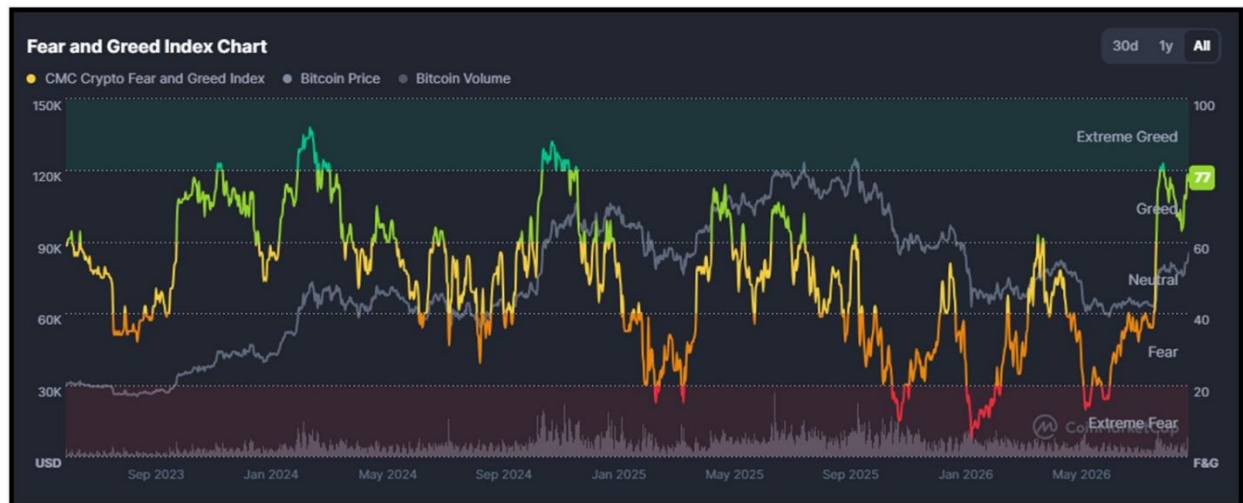
5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 9/21/2026 is 77 (Greed). Last week's data was 63 (Greed) (1-100). Fear & Greed Index – A Contrarian

Data. The crypto market behavior is very emotional. People tend to get greedy when the market is rising which results in FOMO (Fear of missing out). Also, people often sell their coins in irrational reaction of seeing red numbers. With the Crypto Fear and Greed Index, the data try to help save investors from their own emotional overreactions. There are two simple assumptions:

- Extreme fear can be a sign that investors are too worried. That could be a buying opportunity.
- When Investors are getting too greedy, that means the market is due for a correction.

Therefore, the program for this index analyzes the current sentiment of the Bitcoin market and crunch the numbers into a simple meter from 0 to 100. Zero means "Extreme Fear", while 100 means "Extreme Greed". REF: [Coinmarketcap.com](https://coinmarketcap.com/fear-and-greed/),
[Today'sReading](#)





Bitcoin – 15-Year & 2-Year Charts. REF: [Stockcharts15Y](#), [Stockcharts2Y](#)





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