

Recap Of The Financial Markets

www.faganasset.com

Week Ended July 17th, 2009.

Stocks notched their largest percentage gains since bounding off the March 9th low as industry stalwarts such as Intel, Google, IBM, JP Morgan Chase, Goldman Sachs, and Bank of America reported Q2 profits that handily beat estimates. That said, as we have noted repeatedly, after a period of consolidation or of correcting as noted above, we believe that this rally still has legs. We find it encouraging that the economic, corporate and consumer data has been coming in at or above expectations, indicating to us that the fifty-five plus percent drop from the top as registered by most major indices had priced in a severe recession. Let's not get too giddy as we are only a fraction through earnings season. Once again, **we would encourage equity investors to add to positions on fear and weakness that is certain to come at some point in time during this earnings season rather than strength but also recognize that due to the fact that many investors remain skittish, the choppiness in the stock market could last through the third calendar quarter.**

Index	Weekly Change	Closing Value	% Change Prior Week	Year-to-Date % Change	Trailing 12 Mo. % Change
Dow Jones Ind. Avg.	+597.42	8743.94	+7.33%	-0.37%	-23.94%
S&P 500	+61.25	940.38	+6.97%	+4.11%	-25.41%
NASDAQ Comp.	+130.58	1886.61	+7.44%	+19.63%	-17.35%
DJ Wilshire 5000	+634.54	9634.82	+7.05%	+6.03%	-24.98%
Russell 2000	+38.24	519.22	+7.95%	+3.96%	-25.09%
Dow Utilities	+13.39	359.65	+3.87%	-3.00%	-27.11%
Dow Transports	+202.79	3313.95	+6.52%	-6.31%	-33.77%

Index	Closing Record High	Date of Closing Record High	% from Prior Record High	March 9 th , 2009 Closing Low	% From Closing Low Mar 9, 2009
Dow Jones Ind. Avg.	14164.53	9-Oct-2007	38.27%	6547.05	33.56%
S&P 500	1565.15	9-Oct-2007	39.92%	676.53	39.00%
NASDAQ Comp	5048.62	10-Mar-2000	62.63%	1268.24	48.76%
DJ Wilshire 5000	15806.69	9-Oct-2007	39.05%	6858.43	40.48%
Russell 2000	855.70	13-July-2007	39.32%	343.26	51.26%
Dow Utilities	552.74	10-Dec-2007	34.93%	290.68	23.73%
Dow Transports	5446.49	19-July-2007	39.15%	2146.89	54.36%

Index	Close on Dec 31, 1999	Post Attack Low Sept 21, 2001	Year End 2007 Close	Year End 2008 Close	2008 Change
Dow Jones Ind. Avg.	11497.12	7926.90	13,264.82	8,776.39	-33.84%
S&P 500	1469.25	944.75	1,468.36	903.25	-38.49%
NASDAQ Comp.	4069.31	1387.06	2,652.28	1,577.03	-40.54%
DJ Wilshire 5000	13812.70	8900.45	14,819.58	9,087.17	-38.68%
Russell 2000	504.75	378.89	766.03	499.45	-34.80%
Dow Utilities	283.36	316.19	532.53	370.76	-30.38%
Dow Transports	2977.20	2054.84	4,570.55	3,537.15	-22.61%

Index	Post-Attack Closing High	% from Post Attack Close High	Post-Attack High to March 9 th Closing Low		
Dow Jones Ind. Avg.	14164.53	38.27%	53.78%		
S&P 500	1565.15	39.92%	56.78%		
NASDAQ Comp.	2859.12	34.01%	55.64%		
DJ Wilshire 5000	15806.69	39.05%	56.61%		
Russell 2000	855.70	39.32%	59.89%		
Dow Utilities	552.74	34.93%	47.41%		
Dow Transports	5446.49	39.15%	60.58%		

MARKET INTERNALS							
	Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
Date	July 10 th	July 13 th	July 14 th	July 15 th	July 16 th	July 17 th	
Dow Change	-36.65	+185.16	+27.81	+256.72	+95.61	+32.12	
NYSE Volume	921 mm	1.188 b	977 mm	1.367 b	1.174 b	1.288 b	
Mkt Vol Index (^vix)	29.02	26.31	25.02	25.89	25.42	24.34	
NASDAQ Close	1756.03	1793.21	1799.73	1862.90	1885.03	1886.61	
NASDAQ Change	+3.48	+37.18	+6.52	+63.17	+22.13	+1.58	
NASDAQ Volume	1.690 b	1.957 b	1.916 b	2.604 b	2.117 b	1.912 b	
NASDAQ Vol Index (^vxn)	29.33	26.61	26.03	25.28	24.80	24.28	
S&P 500 Close	879.13	901.05	905.84	932.68	940.74	940.38	
S&P 500 Change	-3.55	+21.92	+4.79	+26.84	+8.06	-0.36	
Russell 2000 Close	480.98	493.31	496.52	515.64	522.02	519.22	
Russell 2000 Change	+1.71	+12.33	+3.21	+19.12	+6.38	-2.80	
Wilshire 5000 Close	9000.28	9218.40	9273.50	9551.79	9643.91	9634.91	
Wilshire 5000 Change	-28.37	+218.12	+55.10	-278.29	+92.12	-9.00	
Dow High (a)	8183.85	8331.68	8361.23	8628.33	8739.55	8754.29	
Dow Low (a)	8093.31	8130.42	8285.20	8363.95	8584.40	8674.41	
Dow at 10:00 a.m.	8147.05	8157.10	8309.83	8493.10	8644.03	8701.31	
Dow 1 Hour Before Close	8115.61	8291.92	8348.45	8607.90	8691.79	8734.94	
Dow Close	8146.52	8331.68	8359.49	8616.21	8711.82	8743.94	
Variation	90.54	201.26	76.03	264.38	155.15	79.88	
Variation vs. Prior Day Close	1.11%	2.47%	0.91%	3.16%	1.80%	0.92%	
Close Off Low	53.21	201.26	74.29	252.26	127.42	69.53	
Close Off High	37.33	0.00	1.74	12.12	27.73	10.35	
Dow first ½ hr	-36.12	+10.58	-21.85	+133.61	+27.82	-10.51	
Dow Close v. 10:00 am Price	-0.53	+174.58	+49.66	+123.11	+67.79	+42.63	
Dow Last Hour	+30.91	+39.76	+11.04	+8.31	+20.03	+9.00	
NYSE Advances	1453	2565	2139	2802	2133	1507	
NYSE Declines	1547	498	916	306	902	1515	
Unchanged	123	87	97	55	120	115	
New Highs	17	20	31	44	48	48	
New Lows	19	7	5	3	7	3	
NYSE Up Volume	294 mm	1.072 b	672 mm	1.317 b	731 mm	543 mm	
NYSE Down Volume	612 mm	105 mm	300 mm	46 mm	430 mm	729 mm	
NASDAQ Advances	1395	1949	1516	2263	1673	1106	
NASDAQ Declines	1215	712	1130	475	965	1548	
Unchanged	151	134	164	94	149	142	
New Highs	4	11	20	38	51	60	
New Lows	33	19	10	2	7	12	
NASDAQ Up Volume	977 mm	1.610 b	1.201 b	2.368 b	1.530 b	1.010 b	
NASDAQ Down Volume	661 mm	263 mm	603 mm	162 mm	508 mm	836 mm	

Yields On Selected United States Treasury Obligations (Bloomberg Key Rates)

	July 17 th , 2009	July 10 th , 2009	July 3 rd , 2009	June 26 th , 2009	Dec 31 st , '08	Dec 28 th , '07
3 month T-bill	0.16%	0.17%	0.16%	0.17%	0.08%	3.14%
6 month T-bill	0.27%	0.24%	0.30%	0.29%	0.26%	3.42%
12 month T-bill	0.44%	0.43%	0.47%	0.41%	0.34%	
2 year T-note	0.99%	0.90%	0.97%	1.11%	0.76%	3.11%
3-year Treasury Note	1.56%	1.40%	1.48%	1.63%	0.97%	
5 year Treasury Note	2.50%	2.22%	2.42%	2.56%	1.55%	3.50%
7-year Treasury Note	3.11%	2.89%	3.14%	3.20%		
10 year Treasury Note	3.64%	3.30%	3.52%	3.54%	2.21%	4.08%
30 year Treasury Bond	4.54%	4.20%	4.35%	4.34%	2.68%	4.50%
Current Prime Rate	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	7.25%
Current 1-mo LIBOR	0.29%	0.20%	0.30%	0.31%	0.44%	4.63%
Current 3-mo LIBOR	0.50%	0.50%	0.55%	0.60%	1.42%	4.73%
TED-Spread	34 bps	33 bps	39 bps	43 bps	134 bps	
Spread b/t 10 & 2 Yr. T-Note	265 bps	240 bps	255 bps	243 bps	145 bps	97 bps
1 mo. LIBOR v. Fed Funds	4 bps	-5 bps	5 bps	6 bps	19 bps	38 bps

Investor Sentiment (AAII Index, Barron's)			
	Last Week	Two Weeks Ago	Three Weeks Ago
Bulls	28.7%	27.9%	37.8%
Bears	47.1%	54.7%	44.6%
Neutral	24.3%	17.4%	17.6%

	Current	One Month Prior	Three Months Prior	Six Months Prior	One Year Prior	Year End 2008	Year End 2007
1-Year Adjustable	4.51%	4.08%	4.74%	5.48%	6.27%	5.65%	5.11%
15-Year Mortgage	4.84%	4.97%	4.61%	4.79%	5.86%	5.12%	5.38%
30-Year Mortgage	5.44%	5.41%	4.88%	5.14%	6.33%	5.30%	5.57%

Pertinent Weekly Financial Data					
	July 17th	July 10th	July 3rd	June 26th	December 31st, 2008
NYSE Total Issues	3224	3221	3212	3222	
NYSE Advancing Stocks	2878	956	1396	1697	
NYSE Declining Stocks	311	2227	1757	1482	
NYSE Unchanged Stocks	35	38	59	43	
NYSE New Highs	99	39	57	44	
NYSE New Lows	14	25	10	10	
NYSE Total Weekly Volume	5,993,962	5,602,768	3,929,851	6,916,844	
NASDAQ Total Issues	2959	2954	2958	2986	
NASDAQ Advancing Stocks	2271	825	1078	1501	
NASDAQ Declining Stocks	619	2072	1819	1427	
NASDAQ Unchanged Stocks	69	57	61	58	
NASDAQ New Highs	97	43	95	120	
NASDAQ New Lows	57	78	22	44	
NASDAQ Total Weekly Volume	10,506,165	10,214,738	8,177,949	14,328,715	
Unleaded Gasoline Prices Per Gallon	\$2.528	\$2.612	\$2.642	\$2.691	\$1.613
West Texas Intermediate Crude Futures	\$63.56	\$59.89	\$65.36	\$69.16	\$44.60
Natural Gas Futures Per mm BTU	\$3.669	\$3.373	\$3.420	\$4.105	\$5.622
Copper Futures Per Pound	\$2.42	\$2.21	\$2.22	\$2.31	\$1.41
Soybean Futures Per Bushel	\$9.23	\$9.17	\$9.72	\$9.91	\$9.80
Corn Per Bushel	\$3.31	\$3.38	\$3.48	\$4.04	\$4.07
Price of Gold Per Ounce	\$937.50	\$912.50	\$922.40	\$941.00	\$884.30
Price of Silver Per Ounce	\$13.40	\$12.66	\$13.04	\$14.10	\$11.29

*Every \$0.01 move downward in the price of a gallon of gas saves consumers \$1.4 billion. At the close of 2007, the average price of a gallon of was \$3.05.

Value of U.S. Dollar versus the World's Other Major Currencies (Bloomberg.com). Dollars to buy one...							
	July 17th, 2009	July 10th, 2009	July 3rd, 2009	June 26th, 2009	June 19th, 2009	Dec 31st, 2008	Dec 28th, 2007
Euro	1.4102	1.3936	1.3897	1.4056	1.3858	1.3978	1.4724
British Pound	1.6336	1.6212	1.6136	1.6525	1.6455	1.4648	1.9966
Japanese Yen	0.0106	0.0108	0.0105	0.0105	0.0104	0.0110	0.0089
Canadian Dollar	0.8981	0.8592	0.8581	0.8677	0.8733	0.8170	1.0186
Swiss Franc	0.9288	0.9203	0.9144	0.9230	0.9192	0.9350	0.8880

First Call/Thomson Financial Projected 2009 Earnings & Price to Earnings Ratios For Dow Jones Industrial Average. (Barron's MW 49)							
	July 17th	July 10th	July 3rd	June 26th	June 19th	June 12th	June 5th
Projected Earnings	\$620.26	\$623.66	\$618.67	\$621.32	\$620.79	\$652.59	\$592.43
P/E Ratio	14.1	13.1	13.8	13.6	13.8	13.4	14.8

SECTOR WEIGHTINGS – Sector Weightings of the iShares S&P 1500 Index Fund

<i>Industry</i>	<i>June 30th, 2009</i>		<i>Mar 31st, 2009</i>	<i>Dec 31st, 2008</i>	<i>Sept 30th, 2008</i>	<i>Dec 31st, 2008</i>	<i>Dec 31st, 2007</i>	<i>Dec 31st, 2006</i>
<i>Financials</i>	14.02%	2.34	11.68%	20.31%	21.65%	13.86%	21.04%	20.90%
<i>Information Technology</i>	18.02%	+0.25	17.77%	15.53%	15.17%	15.17%	14.69%	15.08%
<i>Industrials</i>	10.54%	+0.24	10.30%	11.99%	11.47%	11.50%	11.58%	12.27%
<i>Health Care</i>	13.84%	-0.82	14.66%	11.68%	11.89%	14.54%	11.86%	11.99%
<i>Consumer Discretionary</i>	9.66%	+0.17	9.49%	10.74%	11.23%	8.94%	11.08%	10.72%
<i>Energy</i>	11.64%	-0.59	12.23%	10.36%	9.52%	12.47%	9.81%	10.14%
<i>Consumer Staples</i>	11.04%	-0.77	11.81%	8.54%	8.49%	11.95%	8.82%	8.76%
<i>Utilities</i>	4.31%	-0.18	4.49%	3.81%	3.93%	4.56%	4.11%	3.79%
<i>Basic Materials</i>	3.57%	-0.09	3.66%	3.46%	3.27%	3.24%	3.42%	3.28%
<i>Telecom Services</i>	3.16%	-0.49	3.65%	3.35%	3.15%	3.44%	3.36%	2.94%

Sector Performance Week Ending July 17th v. Week Ending July 10th

	Trailing Week	Year-to-Date	Trailing Twelve Months
Pos/Neg Last Week	98 / 00	48 / 52	2 / 96
Pos/Neg Last Week	12 / 86	48 / 52	2 / 96

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups for the Week Ended July 17th (Barron's MW 53)

Past Week Top Performing Industry Groups				Past Week Worst Performing Industry Groups			
1	Platinum & Precious Metals	+23.81%	BM	98	Trucking	+0.05%	IND
2	Nonferrous Metals	+18.37%	BM	97	Water (Utilities)	+1.57%	UTIL
3	Tires	+17.93%	CG	96	Restaurants & Bars	+1.70%	CS
4	Gambling	+16.94%	CS	95	Health Care Providers	+1.91%	HC
5	Coal	+16.08%	BM	94	Biotechnology	+2.97%	HC
6	Durable Household Products	+14.55%	CG	93	Distillers & Vintners	+3.01%	CG
7	Consumer Finance	+14.31%	FINL	92	Footwear	+3.02%	CG
8	Furnishings	+14.27%	CG	91	Fixed Line Telecom	+3.05%	TEL
9	Semiconductor	+14.13%	TECH	90	Pharmaceuticals	+3.14%	HC
10	Steel	+14.00%	BM	89	MultiUtilities	+3.18%	UTIL

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups for the Week Ended July 10th (Barron's MW 49)

Past Week Top Performing Industry Groups				Past Week Worst Performing Industry Groups			
1	Nondurable Household Products	+2.02%	CG	98	Full Line Insurance	-12.89%	FINL
2	Specialty Retailers	+1.58%	CS	97	Platinum & Precious Metals	-10.55%	BM
3	Biotechnology	+1.554%	HC	96	Real Estate Holdings & Developers	-7.45%	FINL
4	Airlines	+1.52%	CS	95	Heavy Construction	-7.36%	IND
5	Health Care Providers	+0.86%	HC	94	Steel	-7.04%	BM
6	Internet	+0.79%	TECH	93	Gold Mining	-6.24%	BM
7	Apparel Retailers	+0.49%	CS	92	Nonferrous Metals	-6.12%	BM
8	Consumer Finance	+0.49%	FINL	91	Commercial Vehicles	-5.87%	IND
9	Food Retailers & Wholesalers	+0.46%	CS	90	Aluminum	-5.57%	BM
10	Consumer Electronics	+0.43%	CG	89	Hotels	-5.33%	CS

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups or the Week Ended July 17th (Barron's MW 53)

	Past Week			Year-to-Date			Trailing 12 Months		
1	+8	Basic Materials	+11.50%		Technology	+33.15%	+2	Technology	-11.83%
2	+3	Technology	+9.58%		Basic Materials	+22.02%		Consumer Goods	-13.67%
3	+3	Financials	+8.72%		Consumer Services	+7.63%	-2	Health Care	-15.33%
4	+4	Oil & Gas	+8.16%		Consumer Goods	+5.32%		Consumer Services	-15.99%
5	+2	Industrials	+7.98%		Health Care	+1.04%		Telecom	-24.94%
6	-3	Consumer Services	+6.48%	+1	Oil & Gas	+0.26%		Utilities	-28.94%
7	-5	Consumer Goods	+5.67%	+1	Industrials	-1.26%		Industrials	-33.04%
8	-4	Utilities	+4.00%	-2	Utilities	-3.41%		Financials	-34.16%
9	+1	Telecom	+3.19%	+1	Financials	-4.69%		Oil & Gas	-34.73%
10	-9	Health Care	+3.13%	-1	Telecom	-9.09%		Basic Materials	-42.49%

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups or the Week Ended July 10th (Barron's MW 49)

	Past Week			Year-to-Date			Trailing 12 Months		
1	+4	Health Care	-0.57%		Technology	+21.51%		Health Care	-16.91%
2	-1	Consumer Goods	-0.98%		Basic Materials	+9.43%		Consumer Goods	-17.31%
3	+4	Consumer Services	-1.02%		Consumer Services	+1.08%		Technology	-18.06%
4	-2	Utilities	-1.82%		Consumer Goods	-0.33%		Consumer Services	-20.66%
5	-2	Technology	-1.91%		Health Care	-2.03%		Telecom	-27.01%
6	+4	Financials	-2.58%	+1	Utilities	-7.12%		Utilities	-34.17%
7	-1	Industrials	-2.98%	-1	Oil & Gas	-7.31%		Industrials	-37.20%
8		Oil & Gas	-3.81%		Industrials	-8.56%		Financials	-39.21%
9		Basic Materials	-3.85%		Telecom	-11.90%		Oil & Gas	-41.63%
10	-6	Telecom	-4.42%		Financials	-12.33%		Basic Materials	-47.56%

Economic Releases

Majority of Economic Data found at www.haver.com

Friday, July 17th

The Commerce Department reported that **HOUSING STARTS** rose by 20,000 or 3.56% to 582,000 from 562,000 during June, recovering from their lowest level recorded (525,000). Over the past twelve months housing starts have fallen 46.0%. Of note is the fact that there must be approximately 1,000,000 housing starts per year just to replace those lost to natural causes, man-induced causes or by the growing U.S. population. Encouragingly, **Single-family** housing starts surged 59,000 to 470,000 in June from 411,000 units during May, thus notching their fourth consecutive monthly increase. Over the past year single-family housing starts have fallen 28.2% and have fallen eighty percent from its peak during January 2006. **Multi-family** housing starts fell 25.8% during June to 112,000 from an upwardly revised 151,000 one month prior. Over the past year they have fallen 73.5%. Finally, **BUILDING PERMITS**, a preview of future housing starts, rose 8.7% during June to 563,000 from 518,000 and have fallen by 52.0% y/y.

Thursday, July 16th

INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS for the week ended July 11th fell 47,000 this past week to 522,000 from 569,000 one week prior, *numbers consistent with an economy in recession*. The four-week rolling average decreased by 22,500 to 584,500 from a revised level of 607,000. Continuing claims for the week ended July 4th decreased 642,000 to 6.273 million from 6.915 million one week prior, nearly double year-ago levels. The continuing claims four-week average decreased 110,250 to 6.667 from 6.777 million. All of the above suggests an easing of the economic downturn.

Wednesday, July 15th

Prices at the retail level as represented by the **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX** awakened from the dead during June, rising 0.7%, this after inching up only 0.1% during May. Over the past year the CPI has fallen 1.2%, the largest drop since 1950. The **core CPI**, which is represented by the CPI excluding food and energy, rose just 0.2% during June, this after rising 0.1% during May and 1.7% y/y. Finally, the **chained CPI**, which measures inflation, but adjusts for shift in the mix of consumer purchases, rose 0.9% during June, 0.3% in May, but has fallen 1.3% y/y while the **core chained CPI** remained unchanged during June, remained unchanged during May and has risen 1.3% y/y.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, a measure of strength of the manufacturing, factory and utilities sectors, slipped another 0.4% during June, this after falling 1.2% in May and by 13.6% y/y. The y/y decline is the steepest since the latter part of 1946 when the United States Factory Sector was winding down its production capacity increased for World War II. **CAPACITY UTILIZATION** fell to 68.0% from 68.2%, a record low for the series which dates back to 1966. Utilization in the factory sector dropped even harder to 64.6% from a near 80% peak back in 2007. The latest rate was a post-WWII low and in turn makes it difficult to envision a pick-up in employment anytime soon.

Tuesday, July 14th

Prices at the wholesale level as measured by the **PRODUCER PRICE INDEX** surged 1.8% during June, this after prices during May rose by only 0.2%. However, over the past year the PPI has fallen 4.3%. Last month's y/y decline had marked the sharpest since 1949. Of note was the 18.5% (-37.9% y/y) increase in gasoline prices as well as the 2.5% (-27.1% y/y) rise in the wholesale cost of natural gas. Excluding food and energy, the so-called **core PPI** rose 0.5% during June, fell by 0.1% during May, but has risen 3.4% y/y. Wholesale Prices at the **Intermediate Level** rose 1.9% (-12.4% y/y) during June while prices for **Crude Goods** (Raw Materials) rose by 4.6% during June, by 3.6% during May, but have fallen 35.4% y/y.

RETAIL SALES climbed 0.6% during June, this after rising 0.5% during May. That said, retail sales have fallen 9.0% y/y. Unfortunately, the gains are attributable to the 5.0% rise in retail sales as gasoline stations. **EXCLUDING AUTOMOBILES AND GASOLINE** and perhaps illustrative of the tendency of the consumer to truly spend, Retail Sales fell 0.2% during June (-4.0% y/y) during June while **excluding automobiles**, Retail Sales rose 0.3% (-7.9% y/y).

BUSINESSES CONTINUE TO SLASH INVENTORIES, during May by 1.0%, marking the ninth consecutive month, a streak that is the longest since the fifteen months ending April 2002. Year-over-year business inventories have fallen 8.0%. This pace of inventory reduction has not been witnessed since 1980 and perhaps is signaling that when the economy just stabilizes businesses will have to ramp up production. However, this has yet to occur, as the **INVENTORY-TO-SALES RATIO** slipped to 1.42 months from 1.43 months.

Friday, July 10th

The **U.S. Trade Deficit** during May shrank 9.72% to \$26.00 billion from an upwardly revised \$28.80 billion during April (orig. \$28.6 b). The consensus estimate projected the deficit to climb to \$30.0 billion. The deficit shrank despite the fact that petroleum costs rose 9.9% to \$51.21/bbl during May from \$46.60/bbl during April. That said, due to the fact that the volume of petroleum imports declined the total value of petroleum imports shrank 3.4%. Overall, **Imports** declined 0.6% to \$149.3 billion, the lowest level since September 2004 while **exports** rose 1.6% to \$123.3 billion, the largest increase since June 2008. We agree with James O'Sullivan, senior economist at UBS Securities who states that "it looks like the plunge in exports is over, which is of course consistent with the goal of the economy starting to stabilize after a dramatic collapse."

U.S. Import Prices rose by 3.2% during June, the fourth consecutive monthly increase as petroleum prices rose 20.3%. That said, Import prices still remain 17.4% below year ago levels as petroleum prices have cratered 45.9%. During May, Import Prices rose by 1.4%. **Export prices** rose 1.1% in June, but have fallen 6.4% y/y. **Agricultural export prices** rose 4.8% during June, but have fallen 12.5% y/y while **Non-Agricultural Export Prices** rose 0.8% in June, but have fallen 5.7% y/y.

The University of Michigan reported that its **PRELIMINARY JULY READING OF CONSUMER SENTIMENT** slid to 64.6% from a final June level of 70.8% and from a mid-June level of 69.0%, off from a high not recorded since February 2008, but now back to a low recorded this past March. The index was hammered as the **expectations** index sank 60.9% mid-July from 69.2% at the end of June and from 65.4% mid-June. The **current conditions** component also fell, but not as much, to 70.4% mid-July from 73.2% at the end of June and from 74.5% mid-June. **Inflation expectations** over the next twelve months narrowed to 3.0% from 3.0% while inflation expectations over the next five years rose to 3.1% from 3.0%.

Wednesday, July 8th

The Federal Reserve reported that **CONSUMER CREDIT** fell by \$3.23 billion or 1.54% during May in a sign that consumers are continuing to repair their balance sheets. This represents the fourth consecutive monthly drop and comes on the heels of a \$16.5 billion decline recorded during April. According to Haver Analytics, "Annualized, credit growth averaged 8% during the fifteen years ended 2007. Over an even longer time period that increase does not loom particularly large. However, against an average 5% growth in disposable income during those years, it precipitated a rise in the ratio to disposable income to 24% from a longer term norm of 17%." **Non-revolving credit** (automobiles & consumer durables), which accounts for nearly two-thirds of total consumer credit, fell by \$367 million while **revolving credit** (credit cards) outstanding fell by \$2.86 billion during May, this according to the Federal Reserve. This combination pushed the **SAVINGS RATE** up to 6.9%, the highest since December 1993.

Monday, July 6th

The Institute for Supply Management's **composite index of non-manufacturing (service) sector activity** rose to 47.0% during June from 44.0% recorded during May and in doing so recorded its highest level since last September. Of note was the strengthening in **Employment** (43.4 v. 39.0), the **Prices Paid Component** (53.7 v. 46.9), **New Orders** (48.6 v. 44.4), the **Backlog of Orders** (46.0 v. 40.0) and **New Export Orders** (54.5 v. 47.0).

Thursday, July 2nd

NON-FARM PAYROLLS fell by 467,000 during June, far exceeding the consensus estimate which was for a drop of 350,000. May payroll numbers were revised to show only a 322,000 drop versus the 345,000 initially reported. Once again, hardest hit was the construction sector, the manufacturing sector and the professional and business service sector which shed 79,000, 136,000 and 118,000 jobs, respectively. At least for the time being, job cuts peaked during this past January at 741,000 the most since 1949. The **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** rose to 9.5% during June from 9.4% one month prior, a high not witnessed since April-1983. The May drop brings the total number of jobs lost since this recession started in November 2007, eighteen months ago to 6.5 million, a record for this timeframe. Furthermore, in total, 14.7 million people were unemployed in June and, if laid-off workers who have given up looking for new jobs or are working part-time out of necessity were included, the unemployment rate would have been 16.5% in June, the highest since these types of records began being kept in 1994. The Unemployment Rate was 5.6% one year ago. That said, still a concern was the fact that the average duration of unemployment rose to a record 24.5 weeks during June from an average of 17.5 weeks during 2008. The **labor force participation rate** slipped to 65.7% during June from 65.8% one month prior. **Average hourly earnings** were unchanged at \$18.53 pushing the y/y increase to 2.7% from 3.1% just one month prior. **Hours worked** slipped to 33.0 during June, the lowest on record, from 33.1 hours during May. The combination pushed **average weekly earnings** down 0.30% or \$1.85 to \$611.49 from \$613.34. Average weekly earnings have risen by just 0.9% over the past year.

U.S. FACTORY ORDERS rose 1.2% during May, thus marking the third monthly increase over the past four months. Factory Orders rose a revised 0.5%, down from an initially reported increase of 0.7%. Excluding transportation, the factory orders rose 0.8%, the largest increase since June 2008.

Wednesday, July 1st

U.S. CONSTRUCTION SPENDING fell 0.9% during May, thus reversing the 0.6% increase recorded during April. Over the past year Construction Spending has fallen 11.6%. **Private Construction Spending** fell 1.0% during May and has fallen 17.4% y/y while **Private Residential Construction Spending** fell 3.4% (-33.9% y/y) while **Private Nonresidential Construction Spending** rose 0.5% (-3.3% y/y). Finally, **Public Construction** slipped 0.6% during May, but has risen 3.4% y/y.

The Institute for Supply Management's **composite index of manufacturing sector activity** improved to a level of 44.8% during June from a level of 42.8% during May, a continuation of its modest bounce off twenty-eight year lows. Generally speaking, "a reading above 50% indicates that the manufacturing economy is generally expanding; below 50% indicates that it is generally contracting." Helping the index recoup some of its recent losses was the rise in **Production** (52.5 v. 46.0), the **Exports** (49.5 v. 48.0), **Supplier Deliveries** (50.6 v. 49.8) and **Production** (52.5 v. 46.0). Of note was jump in **Employment** (40.7 v. 34.3) and the surge in the **Prices Paid Component** (50.0 v. 43.5).

Tuesday, June 30th

The **CONFERENCE BOARD'S CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX** slipped to a level of 49.3 during June from 54.9 during May, a level that had been the high water mark since September. The consensus had been for the level to rise to 55.2. The **expectations component** fell to 65.5 during June from 71.5 during May while the **present situations index** plunged to 24.8 from 29.7. Those surveyed that said that **jobs are "hard to get"** rose to 44.8% from 43.9% while those claiming that **jobs are "plentiful"** fell to 4.5% from 5.8%. Those **expecting business conditions to improve** fell to 21.2% from 22.5% in May. We agree with Lynn Franco, Director of The Conference Board Consumer Research Center, who states, "after back-to-back months of strong gains, Consumer Confidence retreated in June. The decline in the Present Situation Index, caused by a less favorable assessment of business conditions and employment continues to imply that economic conditions, while not as weak as earlier this year, are nonetheless weak. Looking ahead, Expectations continue to suggest less negative conditions in the months ahead, as opposed to strong growth."

Friday, June 26th

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that **PERSONAL INCOME** during the month May rose by 1.4%, beating analysts expectations which was for an increase of 0.3%. Personal Income during April rose by 0.7%, while y/y it is up 0.3%. **DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME** (personal income less taxes) rose by a strong 1.6% during May (+0.2% y/y) as the tax component of this number has decreased. **PERSONAL CONSUMPTION**, which represents approximately 70% of economic activity, rose by 0.3% during May, its third consecutive monthly decline. Over the past year Personal Consumption has fallen 1.8% as consumers continue to deleverage. This combination of personal income rising faster than consumption pushed the national **SAVINGS RATE** up to 6.9%, the highest level since December 1993. The **PCE CHAIN PRICE INDEX**, one of the Fed's favorite measures of inflation, rose 0.1% during May matching the gain recorded during April (+0.1% y/y) while the **core PCE Chain Price Index** rose 0.1% during May, by 0.3% during April, and by just 1.8% y/y.

Thursday, June 25th

In its second and **FINAL REVISION**, Commerce Department reported that **FIRST QUARTER GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT** fell at an annualized rate of 5.5%, less than the initial revision of 5.7% as well as the initial estimate of 6.1%. Together with the 6.3% decline recorded during the fourth quarter of 2008, this marks the worst back-to-back quarters since 1958. The consensus had been for GDP for fall 5.7%. **Domestic Final Demand** fell at an annualized rate of 5.4%, slightly worse than the 5.3% contained within the first revision and the steepest decline since the credit crunch of 1980. The **PCE Chained GDP Price Index** rose at an unrevised annualized rate of 2.8%

Wednesday, June 24th

ORDERS FOR DURABLE GOODS (those expected to last at least three years) rose 1.8% during May, matching the equally strong gains recorded during April. The consensus was for Durable Goods to have fallen 0.8%. Orders were higher across the board including a 3.6% increase in orders for transportation equipment as well as a 68.1% increase in orders for commercial aircraft. Of note was the 8.1% drop (-29.3% y/y) in orders for automobiles and automobile parts. Over the past year, Orders for Durable Goods have fallen 23.3%. **Excluding transportation, orders for durable goods** jumped 1.0% during May, by 0.4% during April, but have fallen 22.4% y/y.

The Commerce Department reported that **SALES OF NEW HOMES** fell by 2,000 or 0.6% during May to an annualized rate of 342,000 units from a downwardly revised 344,000 during April (orig. 352,000), perhaps finally signaling at least a bottom in the market. Sales of New Homes have fallen by 32.8% over the past year and by nearly 75% since the peak in July of 2005. The **length of time it would take to sell the current inventory of unsold homes** was relatively unchanged at 10.2 months while the **median price of a new home** rose 3.40% during May to \$221,600 from \$212,600 during April, but have fallen 3.4% over the past year.

Tuesday, June 23rd

SALES OF EXISTING HOMES jumped 2.4% during May to an annualized rate of 4.770 million units from 4.660 million units during April as the \$8,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers appears to be taking hold. Sales of Existing Homes have fallen 3.6% over the past twelve months. The **inventory of unsold homes** slipped to 9.6 months from 10.2 months during April. The **inventory of unsold single-family homes** also fell to 9.0 months during May from 9.6 months during April, its lowest level since 2007. Finally, the **median existing-home sales price** rose 3.84% to \$173,000 during May from \$166,600 when compared to April, but have fallen 16.8% from \$197,250 when compared to year ago levels and by approximately 25% from their all-time highs.

Friday, June 19th

The Conference Board reported that its **INDEX OF LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS** rose by 1.2% during May, this on the heels of a strong 1.0% gain registered during April. The recent gains puts the LEI at its highest level since last September. Seven of the ten components rose, including stock prices, expanding money supply and a normalizing yield curve.

Thursday, June 4th

FIRST QUARTER PRODUCTIVITY rose at an **UPWARDLY REVISED** annualized rate of 1.6% from an initially reported rate of 0.8%, thus reversing the 0.4% drop registered during Q4. The actual numbers were above the consensus estimate of 1.2%. Over the past year, productivity rose 1.9%. Accurately describing the data was Haver Analytics who noted that “any positive growth during recessionary periods contrasts with the declines during the downturns of the 1950s through the 1980s.” **HOURLY COMPENSATION** rose at an annualized rate of 4.6% during Q1 (+4.1% y/y), down from 5.2% during Q4. **UNIT LABOR COSTS** (defined as output per hour of work and can be determined by dividing hourly labor costs by output per hour) rose at a revised annualized rate of 3.0% (initially 3.3%) during Q1, down from 5.7% during Q4 and from a y/y increase of 2.2%. Unit Labor Cost growth of 16.6% in the factory sector was the result of a sharp decline in productivity.

Thursday, April 30th

The weakness in the economy helped to keep the widest look at labor costs, the **EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX**, in check over the past quarter. The ECI rose by 0.2% during the first quarter, the lowest increase in a decade while over the past year the index rose by just 2.0%, an all-time low for this series, which dates back to 1981. During the prior quarter the index had risen by 0.4% and by 2.5% y/y. The **wages & salaries component** (70% of ECI) rose by 0.2% (2.0% y/y) during the first quarter, this following the 0.5% gain during the fourth quarter. The **cost of benefits** rose by 0.2% over the past quarter and by 1.5% over the past twelve months. As noted by the Department of Labor, the ECI “measures quarterly changes in compensation costs, which include wages, salaries, and employer costs for employee benefits for civilian workers (non-farm private and State and local government).” *As of the this latest release, all components of the ECI have lagged the CPI over the past year, thus reducing real purchasing power.*

Economic & Investment Definitions

U.S. Savings

Low versus the historical norm. However, remember that this rate does not include Social Security, Pensions or Home Equity, some areas that Americans depend on for retirement income.

Strength of Dollar

A Weak Dollar increases exports while a Strong Dollar decreases exports. The reasoning is that a Weak dollar makes goods and services cheaper abroad while a strong dollar makes exports more expensive abroad. A strong dollar also helps keep inflation at bay by making imports cheaper, thereby helping keep wage and other inflationary pressures below the boiling point. It also provides foreign Treasury buyers two ways to profit – through bond price and dollar appreciation.

A weak dollar can be inflationary since it makes imports more expensive. This, in turn, gives domestic companies room to increase prices. Conversely, a strengthening dollar makes imports more competitive on a price basis.

Trade Deficit

An expanding trade deficit (imports exceeding exports) hurt the dollar because more dollars are held by foreigners. Some fear that foreigners will tire of holding declining dollars and sell them for other currencies putting added pressure on the greenback. In addition, foreign investors with U.S. assets are seeing those holdings decline as the dollar falls. As these investors sell these holdings and move to investments in other countries, it adds to selling pressure of the dollar.

Employment Cost Index

Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is considered the most accurate measure of wages, salaries and benefits, measuring compensation per hour, including wages, salaries and the cost of benefits - from health insurance to Social Security contributions. Wages and salaries account for approximately seventy percent of the employment cost index with benefits (health insurance and pension benefits) accounting for the rest.

Put/Call Ratio

The put-to-call ratio measures the sentiment of options traders. When the number of puts compared to calls is high, that means that many traders think the market will go down. When call volume outnumbers puts, many think the market is going to rise. Many use this as a contrarian indicator meaning that if options traders are too bullish, the market may actually fall.

Put option buyers bet that stocks will fall while call buyers bet that stocks will rise. Conversely put option sellers bet that stocks will rise while call sellers bet that stocks will fall. Options buyers and sellers are subject to expiration dates. Buyers of call options bet that a stock will be worth more than the price set by the option (the strike price), plus the price they pay for the option itself. Buyers of put options bet that the stock's price will drop below the price set by the option. When the number of puts compared to calls is high, that means that many traders think the market will go down. When call volume outnumbers puts, many think the market is going to rise. Many use this as a contrarian indicator meaning that if options traders are too bullish, the market may actually fall.

Volatility Indices (^vix and ^vxn)

According to the Chicago Board of Options Exchange, the Volatility Index, “known by its ticker symbol “vix,” was introduced by CBOE in 1993, and measures the volatility of the U.S. equity market. It provides investors with up-to-the-minute market estimates of expected volatility by using real-time OEX index option bid/ask quotes.”

The CBOE NASDAQ Volatility Index, known by its ticker symbol “vxn,” is the “benchmark of “tech stock” volatility based on the implied volatility of the NASDAQ 100 Index options. Calculated using the same methodology as the CBOE Market Volatility Index, the VXN is constructed so that, at any given time, it represents the implied volatility of a hypothetical at-the-money NDX option with thirty calendar days to expiration.”

Arms Index (^sti.n)

A contrarian index that indicates the bullishness or bearishness of investors. A reading below one indicates more action in rising stocks and a figure above one indicates more action in declining stocks. As a contrarian indicator, a reading above one is bullish for investors while a reading below one indicates bearishness.

Advancing Stocks / Declining Stocks + Advancing Volume / Declining Volume = The result is the Arms Index

Federal Reserve Data, Dates, Releases & Definitions

2009 Scheduled FOMC Meetings:

August 11-12; September 22-23; November 3-4; December 15-16, 2009.

Federal Funds Rate

The rate set by the Federal Reserve and that banks charge each other to borrow money overnight (the overnight inter-bank lending rate). The Fed Funds target rate currently is between 0.00% and 0.25%; the most recent rate change being a 75 to 100-basis point rate cut on December 16th, 2008. This was the tenth rate cut after the Fed Funds Rate peaked at 5.25% on June 29th, 2007.

Discount Rate

The interest rate charged to commercial banks and other depository institutions on loans they receive from the Federal Reserve. Currently at 0.50%. Most recent change was a 75-basis point rate cut on December 16th, 2008 at the regularly scheduled meeting. This past cut marked the ninth consecutive, the first coming on August 17th, 2007. The Discount Rate peaked at 6.00% on June 29th, 2007.

Money Supply

The Federal Reserve controls the supply of money in the economy through open market operations with banks. If the Fed is buying U.S. Treasuries from banks, the banks receive cash, which they then can lend out. The Fed required banks to maintain reserves of ten percent of deposits. Therefore, for every dollar they receive by selling Treasuries to the Fed, \$9.00 can be lent out to borrowers. Therefore, new dollars are entering the economy. The Fed therefore drains liquidity from the economy through selling U.S. Treasuries to member banks.

M1-A	currency plus demand deposits
M1-B	M1-A plus other checkable deposits
M2	M1-B plus overnight repos, money market funds, savings and time deposits less than \$100,000,000
M3	M2 plus large time deposits and term repos
M4	M3 plus all other liquid assets

Statement by The Federal Reserve following the June 23rd 24th, 2009 Meeting

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in April suggests that the pace of economic contraction is slowing. Conditions in financial markets have generally improved in recent months. Household spending has shown further signs of stabilizing but remains constrained by ongoing job losses, lower housing wealth, and tight credit. Businesses are cutting back on fixed investment and staffing but appear to be making progress in bringing inventory stocks into better alignment with sales. Although economic activity is likely to remain weak for a time, the Committee continues to anticipate that policy actions to stabilize financial markets and institutions, fiscal and monetary stimulus, and market forces will contribute to a gradual resumption of sustainable economic growth in a context of price stability.

The prices of energy and other commodities have risen of late. However, substantial resource slack is likely to dampen cost pressures, and the Committee expects that inflation will remain subdued for some time.

In these circumstances, the Federal Reserve will employ all available tools to promote economic recovery and to preserve price stability. The Committee will maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 1/4 percent and continues to anticipate that economic conditions are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for an extended period. As previously announced, to provide support to mortgage lending and housing markets and to improve overall conditions in private credit markets, the Federal Reserve will purchase a total of up to \$1.25 trillion of agency mortgage-backed securities and up to \$200 billion of agency debt by the end of the year. In addition, the Federal Reserve will buy up to \$300 billion of Treasury securities by autumn. The Committee will continue to evaluate the timing and overall amounts of its purchases of securities in light of the evolving economic outlook and conditions in financial markets. The Federal Reserve is monitoring the size and composition of its balance sheet and will make adjustments to its credit and liquidity programs as warranted.

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman; William C. Dudley, Vice Chairman; Elizabeth A. Duke; Charles L. Evans; Donald L. Kohn; Jeffrey M. Lacker; Dennis P. Lockhart; Daniel K. Tarullo; Kevin M. Warsh; and Janet L. Yellen.

Statement by The Federal Reserve following the April 28th-29th, 2009 Meeting

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in March indicates that the economy has continued to contract, though the pace of contraction appears to be somewhat slower. Household spending has shown signs of stabilizing but remains constrained by ongoing job losses, lower housing wealth, and tight credit. Weak sales prospects and difficulties in obtaining credit have led businesses to cut back on inventories, fixed investment, and staffing. Although the economic outlook has improved modestly since the March meeting, partly reflecting some easing of financial market conditions, economic activity is likely to remain weak for a time. Nonetheless, the Committee continues to anticipate that policy actions to stabilize financial markets and institutions, fiscal and monetary stimulus, and market forces will contribute to a gradual resumption of sustainable economic growth in a context of price stability.

In light of increasing economic slack here and abroad, the Committee expects that inflation will remain subdued. Moreover, the Committee sees some risk that inflation could persist for a time below rates that best foster economic growth and price stability in the longer term.

In these circumstances, the Federal Reserve will employ all available tools to promote economic recovery and to preserve price stability. The Committee will maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 1/4 percent and anticipates that economic conditions are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for an extended period. As previously announced, to provide support to mortgage lending and housing markets and to improve overall conditions in private credit markets, the Federal Reserve will purchase a total of up to \$1.25 trillion of agency mortgage-backed securities and up to \$200 billion of agency debt by the end of the year. In addition, the Federal Reserve will buy up to \$300 billion of Treasury securities by autumn. The Committee will continue to evaluate the timing and overall amounts of its purchases of securities in light of the evolving economic outlook and conditions in financial markets. The Federal Reserve is facilitating the extension of credit to households and businesses and supporting the functioning of financial markets through a range of liquidity programs. The Committee will continue to carefully monitor the size and composition of the Federal Reserve's balance sheet in light of financial and economic developments.

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman; William C. Dudley, Vice Chairman; Elizabeth A. Duke; Charles L. Evans; Donald L. Kohn; Jeffrey M. Lacker; Dennis P. Lockhart; Daniel K. Tarullo; Kevin M. Warsh; and Janet L. Yellen.

Statement by The Federal Reserve following the March 16th-17th, 2009 Meeting

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in January indicates that the economy continues to contract. Job losses, declining equity and housing wealth, and tight credit conditions have weighed on consumer sentiment and spending. Weaker sales prospects and difficulties in obtaining credit have led businesses to cut back on inventories and fixed investment. U.S. exports have slumped as a number of major trading partners have also fallen into recession. Although the near-term economic outlook is weak, the Committee anticipates that policy actions to stabilize financial markets and institutions, together with fiscal and monetary stimulus, will contribute to a gradual resumption of sustainable economic growth.

In light of increasing economic slack here and abroad, the Committee expects that inflation will remain subdued. Moreover, the Committee sees some risk that inflation could persist for a time below rates that best foster economic growth and price stability in the longer term.

In these circumstances, the Federal Reserve will employ all available tools to promote economic recovery and to preserve price stability. The Committee will maintain the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 1/4 percent and anticipates that economic conditions are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for an extended period. To provide greater support to mortgage lending and housing markets, the Committee decided today to increase the size of the Federal Reserve's balance sheet further by purchasing up to an additional \$750 billion of agency mortgage-backed securities, bringing its total purchases of these securities to up to \$1.25 trillion this year, and to increase its purchases of agency debt this year by up to \$100 billion to a total of up to \$200 billion. Moreover, to help improve conditions in private credit markets, the Committee decided to purchase up to \$300 billion of longer-term Treasury securities over the next six months. The Federal Reserve has launched the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility to facilitate the extension of credit to households and small businesses and anticipates that the range of eligible collateral for this facility is likely to be expanded to include other financial assets. The Committee will continue to carefully monitor the size and composition of the Federal Reserve's balance sheet in light of evolving financial and economic developments.

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman; William C. Dudley, Vice Chairman; Elizabeth A. Duke; Charles L. Evans; Donald L. Kohn; Jeffrey M. Lacker; Dennis P. Lockhart; Daniel K. Tarullo; Kevin M. Warsh; and Janet L. Yellen.

Statement by The Federal Reserve following the December 15th-16th, 2008 Meeting

The Federal Open Market Committee decided today to establish a target range for the federal funds rate of 0 to 1/4 percent.

Since the Committee's last meeting, labor market conditions have deteriorated, and the available data indicate that consumer spending, business investment, and industrial production have declined. Financial markets remain quite strained and credit conditions tight. Overall, the outlook for economic activity has weakened further.

Meanwhile, inflationary pressures have diminished appreciably. In light of the declines in the prices of energy and other commodities and the weaker prospects for economic activity, the Committee expects inflation to moderate further in coming quarters.

The Federal Reserve will employ all available tools to promote the resumption of sustainable economic growth and to preserve price stability. In particular, the Committee anticipates that weak economic conditions are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for some time.

The focus of the Committee's policy going forward will be to support the functioning of financial markets and stimulate the economy through open market operations and other measures that sustain the size of the Federal Reserve's balance sheet at a high level. As previously announced, over the next few quarters the Federal Reserve will purchase large quantities of agency debt and mortgage-backed securities to provide support to the mortgage and housing markets, and it stands ready to expand its purchases of agency debt and mortgage-backed securities as conditions warrant. The Committee is also evaluating the potential benefits of purchasing longer-term Treasury securities. Early next year, the Federal Reserve will also implement the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility to facilitate the extension of credit to households and small businesses. The Federal Reserve will continue to consider ways of using its balance sheet to further support credit markets and economic activity.

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman; Christine M. Cumming; Elizabeth A. Duke; Richard W. Fisher; Donald L. Kohn; Randall S. Kroszner; Sandra Pianalto; Charles I. Plosser; Gary H. Stern; and Kevin M. Warsh.

In a related action, the Board of Governors unanimously approved a 75-basis-point decrease in the discount rate to 1/2 percent. In taking this action, the Board approved the requests submitted by the Boards of Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of New York, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. The Board also established interest rates on required and excess reserve balances of 1/4 percent.

Statement by The Federal Reserve following the October 29th, 2008 Meeting

The Federal Open Market Committee decided today to lower its target for the federal funds rate 50 basis points to 1 percent.

The pace of economic activity appears to have slowed markedly, owing importantly to a decline in consumer expenditures. Business equipment spending and industrial production have weakened in recent months, and slowing economic activity in many foreign economies is damping the prospects for U.S. exports. Moreover, the intensification of financial market turmoil is likely to exert additional restraint on spending, partly by further reducing the ability of households and businesses to obtain credit.

In light of the declines in the prices of energy and other commodities and the weaker prospects for economic activity, the Committee expects inflation to moderate in coming quarters to levels consistent with price stability.

Recent policy actions, including today's rate reduction, coordinated interest rate cuts by central banks, extraordinary liquidity measures, and official steps to strengthen financial systems, should help over time to improve credit conditions and promote a return to moderate economic growth. Nevertheless, downside risks to growth remain. The Committee will monitor economic and financial developments carefully and will act as needed to promote sustainable economic growth and price stability.

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman; Timothy F. Geithner, Vice Chairman; Elizabeth A. Duke; Richard W. Fisher; Donald L. Kohn; Randall S. Kroszner; Sandra Pianalto; Charles I. Plosser; Gary H. Stern; and Kevin M. Warsh.

In a related action, the Board of Governors unanimously approved a 50-basis-point decrease in the discount rate to 1-1/4 percent. In taking this action, the Board approved the requests submitted by the Boards of Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston, New York, Cleveland, and San Francisco.

Statement by The Federal Reserve following the September 16th, 2008 Meeting

Joint Statement by Central Banks

Throughout the current financial crisis, central banks have engaged in continuous close consultation and have cooperated in unprecedented joint actions such as the provision of liquidity to reduce strains in financial markets.

Inflationary pressures have started to moderate in a number of countries, partly reflecting a marked decline in energy and other commodity prices. Inflation expectations are diminishing and remain anchored to price stability. The recent intensification of the financial crisis has augmented the downside risks to growth and thus has diminished further the upside risks to price stability.

Some easing of global monetary conditions is therefore warranted. Accordingly, the Bank of Canada, the Bank of England, the European Central Bank, the Federal Reserve, Sveriges Riksbank, and the Swiss National Bank are today announcing reductions in policy interest rates. The Bank of Japan expresses its strong support of these policy actions.

Federal Reserve Actions

The Federal Open Market Committee has decided to lower its target for the federal funds rate 50 basis points to 1-1/2 percent. The Committee took this action in light of evidence pointing to a weakening of economic activity and a reduction in inflationary pressures.

Incoming economic data suggest that the pace of economic activity has slowed markedly in recent months. Moreover, the intensification of financial market turmoil is likely to exert additional restraint on spending, partly by further reducing the ability of households and businesses to obtain credit. Inflation has been high, but the Committee believes that the decline in energy and other commodity prices and the weaker prospects for economic activity have reduced the upside risks to inflation.

The Committee will monitor economic and financial developments carefully and will act as needed to promote sustainable economic growth and price stability.

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman; Timothy F. Geithner, Vice Chairman; Elizabeth A. Duke; Richard W. Fisher; Donald L. Kohn; Randall S. Kroszner; Sandra Pianalto; Charles I. Plosser; Gary H. Stern; and Kevin M. Warsh.

In a related action, the Board of Governors unanimously approved a 50-basis-point decrease in the discount rate to 1-3/4 percent. In taking this action, the Board approved the request submitted by the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Statement by The Federal Reserve following the September 16th, 2008 Meeting

The Federal Open Market Committee decided today to keep its target for the federal funds rate at 2 percent.

Strains in financial markets have increased significantly and labor markets have weakened further. Economic growth appears to have slowed recently, partly reflecting a softening of household spending. Tight credit conditions, the ongoing housing contraction, and some slowing in export growth are likely to weigh on economic growth over the next few quarters. Over time, the substantial easing of monetary policy, combined with ongoing measures to foster market liquidity, should help to promote moderate economic growth.

Inflation has been high, spurred by the earlier increases in the prices of energy and some other commodities. The Committee expects inflation to moderate later this year and next year, but the inflation outlook remains highly uncertain.

The downside risks to growth and the upside risks to inflation are both of significant concern to the Committee. The Committee will monitor economic and financial developments carefully and will act as needed to promote sustainable economic growth and price stability.

Statement by The Federal Reserve following the June 25th, 2008 Meeting

The Federal Open Market Committee decided today to keep its target for the federal funds rate at 2 percent.

Recent information indicates that overall economic activity continues to expand, partly reflecting some firming in household spending. However, labor markets have softened further and financial markets remain under considerable stress. Tight credit conditions, the ongoing housing contraction, and the rise in energy prices are likely to weigh on economic growth over the next few quarters.

The Committee expects inflation to moderate later this year and next year. However, in light of the continued increases in the prices of energy and some other commodities and the elevated state of some indicators of inflation expectations, uncertainty about the inflation outlook remains high.

The substantial easing of monetary policy to date, combined with ongoing measures to foster market liquidity, should help to promote moderate growth over time. Although downside risks to growth remain, they appear to have diminished somewhat, and the upside risks to inflation and inflation expectations have increased. The Committee will continue to monitor economic and financial developments and will act as needed to promote sustainable economic growth and price stability.

Voting for the FOMC monetary policy action were: Ben S. Bernanke, Chairman; Timothy F. Geithner, Vice Chairman; Donald L. Kohn; Randall S. Kroszner; Frederic S. Mishkin; Sandra Pianalto; Charles I. Plosser; Gary H. Stern; and Kevin M. Warsh. Voting against was Richard W. Fisher, who preferred an increase in the target for the federal funds rate at this meeting.

Limits, Limitations, Data & Dates

Social Security Data (www.ssa.gov/pressoffice/colafacts2004.htm)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| • New York Tax Freedom Day for 2009 | May 5 th |
| • 2009 Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) | 5.8% |
| • Average Monthly Benefit | \$1,153. (+\$63.) |
| • 2008 Social Security Wage Base | 102,700. (\$97,500.) |
| • Social Security Recipients Under Age 65 in 2008 Can Earn | \$13,560. (\$12,960.) |
| • Social Security Recipients At Full S.S. Retirement Age | Unlimited |

Re-characterization of Roth IRA back to Traditional IRA

The Internal Revenue Service gives you up to October 15th of the year following the year of the Roth conversion to re-characterize that conversion. So for 2005 Roth conversions, the re-characterization deadline is October 15, 2003. The re-characterization treats the funds as if the conversion had never occurred. Should you re-characterize, don't forget to file an amended return and claim a refund for any tax paid on the conversion.

Retirement Savings Facts

- 2007 401(k) limits are \$15,500 for individuals under fifty years of age.
- 2007 401(k) limits for over age fifty are an additional \$5,000 as a catch-up provision.

- 2007 IRA limits are \$4,000 for individuals under fifty years of age.
- 2007 IRA limits are \$5,000 for individuals over fifty years of age.

- 2007 Roth IRA contributions phased out for Joint Filers w/ AGI between \$156,000 and \$166,000.
- 2007 Roth IRA contributions phased out for Individual Filers w/ AGI between \$99,000 and \$114,000.

Estate Tax Exclusion Limits

- 2007 & 2008 Federal Estate Tax Exclusion will remain at \$2 million.
- 2009 Federal Estate Tax Exclusion increases to \$3.5 million.
- 2010 Federal Estate Tax Exclusion decreases to \$0.
- 2011 Federal Estate Tax Exclusion increases to \$1 million.

CORPORATE NEWS & EARNINGS REPORTS

(Please note that all opinions are as of the date indicated and are not meant to be a specific recommendation on your particular situation, but just a general opinion on the appreciation potential of the stock at its current price.)

Common Stock & Equity ETF Portfolio Holdings**					
Ranked by Market Value as of June 30th, 2009.					
Percent of Common Stock	Company Name	Symbol	As of June 30th, 2009	As of May 31st, 2009	As of April 30th, 2009
6.09%	Hewlett Packard	HPQ	1	1	1
4.99%	Apple Computer	AAPL	2	2	3
4.23%	JP Morgan Chase	JPM	3	3	4
4.03%	Exxon Mobil	XOM	4	5	2
3.86%	General Electric	GE	5	4	5
3.81%	McDonald's Corporation	MCD	6	6	6
2.80%	Pepsico, Inc.	PEP	7	9	9
2.56%	Nike, Inc.	NKE	8	7	8
2.55%	Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	9	11	10
2.52%	MasterCard, Inc.	MA	10	8	7
2.41%	Conoco Phillips	COP	11	10	54
2.28%	Intel Corp.	INTC	12	14	11
2.21%	S&P 500 ADR's	SPY	13	12	12
1.99%	Cisco Systems, Inc.	CSCO	14	15	13
1.95%	Research In Motion	RIMM	15	13	14
1.66%	iShares DJ Select Divd Index	DVY	16	16	15
1.54%	Celgene Corp.	CELG	17	21	19
1.47%	Emerson Electric Co.	EMR	18	17	17
1.43%	Pfizer, Inc.	PFE	19	18	20
1.37%	Target Corporation	TGT	20	20	18
1.28%	Foster Wheeler	FWLT	21	19	24
1.28%	Oracle Corporation	ORCL	22	24	22
1.24%	Dell Computer	DELL	23	38	49
1.19%	Suncor Energy	SU	24	22	42
1.15%	Microsoft Corp.	MSFT	25	29	28
1.15%	First Niagara Financial	FNFG	26	23	21
1.15%	Baxter International	BAX	27	26	23
1.05%	Sasol, Ltd. ADR	SSL	29	25	31
1.03%	Gilead Sciences, Inc.	GILD	31	32	25
0.67%	Verizon Communications	VZ	44	41	16

Portfolio Concentration: Top 25 holdings represent 61.88% of the common stock portfolio, as of June 30th, 2009.

Largest Mutual Fund Holdings as of June 30th, 2009.		
Domestic Equity Funds	International Equity Funds	Hybrid/Fixed Income/ Muni Fund/ETF
AF Capital Income Builder	William Blair International Growth	Payden GNMA Fund
Schwab 1000 Select Fund	BLDRS Emerging Markets	Loomis Sayles Bond Fund
Baron Asset Fund	Tweedy Browne Global Value	iShares Lehman Bros TIPS
Parnassus Equity Income Fund	BLDRS Asia 50 ADR Index	Vanguard GNMA
T Rowe Price Growth Stock Fund	Janus Overseas	Vanguard Inflation Protected Securities

Common Stock & Equity ETF Portfolio Holdings**
Ranked by *Share Balance* as of June 30th, 2009.

Notes & Stock Splits; Avg. Cost Per Share			Company Name	Symbol	As of June 30th, 2009	As of May 31st, 2009	As of April 30th, 2009
\$23.63	1	1	General Electric	GE	122,781	122,201	111,256
\$42.68	2	2	Hewlett Packard Co.	HPQ	58,706	59,016	58,956
\$19.14	3	3	Intel Corporation	INTC	51,213	51,023	51,258
\$39.96	4	4	JP Morgan Chase	JPM	46,134	46,134	45,383
\$23.47	5	5	Cisco Systems	CSCO	39,758	39,758	38,958
\$10.51	6	6	First Niagara Financial	FNFG	37,515	35,601	35,089
\$18.88	7	7	Pfizer, Inc.	PFE	35,558	35,576	35,576
\$11.96	8	10	Dell Computer	DELL	33,560	25,880	16,600
\$22.67	9	8	Bank of America	BAC	32,033	28,928	28,928
\$39.45	10	11	McDonalds Corp.	MCD	24,657	24,467	24,392
\$23.09	11	12	Corning, Inc.	GLW	23,255	23,370	23,250
\$19.49	12	13	Oracle Corporation	ORCL	22,174	22,174	21,519
\$36.33	13	14	Exxon Mobil	XOM	21,492	21,542	26,577
\$44.96	14	15	Conoco Phillips	COP	20,320	20,510	4,195
\$15.72	15	17	SPDR Select Tech	XLK	20,240	20,245	16,670
\$21.88	16	16	Foster Wheeler	FWLT	20,055	20,310	18,250
\$63.07	17	18	Pepsico, Inc.	PEP	19,004	18,894	18,589
\$59.62	18	19	Nike, Inc.	NKE	18,401	17,986	17,986
\$28.06	19	21	Microsoft Corp.	MSFT	18,038	17,927	17,837
\$19.34	20	20	SPDR Select Financial	XLF	17,781	17,986	19,391
\$49.27	21	22	iShares DJ Select Divd Index	DVY	17,437	17,682	17,907
\$9.32	22	23	TrustCo	TRST	17,148	17,148	17,148
\$41.78	23	24	Emerson Electric	EMR	16,940	16,940	16,715
\$55.99	24	25	Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	16,724	16,574	16,574
\$44.30	25	26	Suncor Energy	SU	14,625	13,890	8,935
\$21.78	77	9	Citigroup	C	3,713	27,903	28,769

**Please note that all data listed on this and the preceding page are for general information purposes only and are not meant to be specific recommendations. Any change in ranking by either market value or share balance are not meant to conclude that Fagan Associates recommends a purchase or sale of the referenced security. Please consult with your financial advisor prior to making any changes to your portfolio.

“Try The Irrational”

The Record, 03.29.2009

As human beings, most of us are rational. We don't run in front of moving cars or put our hands on hot stovetops. Quite often becoming a successful investor requires that you take a seemingly irrational step. The more rational you are the less likely you are to buy low and sell high and the less likely you are to have faith that it's not different time. It is for this reason that, after talking to many investors, clients and non-clients alike, that we thought within the body of this column we would, in no particular order, present some thoughts and questions for the readers regarding investing.

If the entire objective of investing is to buy low and sell high, why then when investors have the chance to actually buy low and sell high very few do?

If it has never been “different this time” before regarding the stock market, why then do investors think it is different this time and investing will never again be profitable? If you do think it is different this time and it is not then you may also be making a life changing decision.

At the top of a bull market there are few pessimists. At the bottom of a bear market there are few optimists.

From top to bottom the S&P 500 dropped more than fifty-six percent. Sounds to us like it priced in a pretty severe recession.

Sometimes you can do everything right and still not be rewarded. That doesn't mean you aren't making the right choices. We recognize that stocks have gone nowhere in more than a decade. We recognize that this is very frustrating. We recognize that you are feeling somewhat insecure. However, whenever we think of this we are reminded of the author of “The Complete Book of Running,” James Fixx, a picture of health who was very instrumental in converting millions of Americans during the 1970's, including ourselves, into avid runners. Unfortunately, Mr. Fixx died at the age of fifty-two from a heart condition while running in Vermont. Is the moral of this story that Mr. Fixx should have not exercised and not eaten healthy or is it that sometimes things just don't work out as planned? We would suggest the latter.

We often get the claim that “I'm going to get back into the market once the economy looks better.” To that we respond that the stock market is a discounting mechanism and it therefore bottoms approximately six to nine months ahead of economic turns for better and for worse.

This is the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression. Pure rhetoric. Who says? During the 1970's the national unemployment rate peaked above nine percent; inflation was above ten percent and mortgage rates were above fifteen percent. Despite the fact that things may get worse, as of today unemployment is just over eight percent; inflation is near two percent and mortgage rates are at a forty year low, 4.85%.

Gold is a hedge against inflation and not an asset class.

At the current time, investors are experiencing the worst ten-year stretch since the ten years ending 1938. Sounds like investors over the next ten years might be amply rewarded for their pain they have endured over the prior ten.

At the bottom of the bear market most investors will be severely under allocated to stocks.

This is just some food for thought. We all have different goals and objectives. We all have different sources of income leading up to and in retirement so that we must all plan accordingly. However, over the past century, for the average American the surest way to achieve wealth has been through investing in the stock market. Oh, we forgot. It's different this time.

“Perform Your Own Stress Test”
The Record, 03.01.2009

Beginning this past Wednesday and continuing through the end of April, U.S. Federal Bank and Thrift Supervisors will be conducting an extensive analysis of banking institutions with assets greater than \$100 billion to determine if such banks have sufficient capital buffers to withstand “the impact of an economic environment that is more challenging than is currently anticipated.” According to this agency, this assessment will test financial institutions under a “baseline scenario [that] reflects a consensus expectation among private forecasters and the more adverse scenario [that] reflects a deeper and longer recession.” The more adverse scenario includes unemployment rates above ten percent and a housing market that continues to decline.

With this in mind, we believe that investors should conduct their own “stress test” to determine whether or not the current allocation of their assets can withstand a stock market that continues to decline. The question that this stress test should answer is “if the stock market declines another twenty percent from its present level of approximately 7,270 on the Dow Jones Industrial Average and remains at this subdued level of approximately 5,800, will my standard of living be impacted, and, if so, to what extent?”

When performing the above referenced stress test, be careful to include all of your assets that can produce income such as a Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Social Security, and the values of your 401(k), 403(b) or other Employer-Sponsored Defined Contribution Plan. If you are already retired, include a conservative value of your home for a potential reverse mortgage. On the liability side, don’t forget your daily living expenses as well as entertainment costs and gifts in addition to housing costs, insurance costs, energy costs and the cost of your automobile.

If the outcome of your own stress test indicates that your life will not change, then ignore the noise coming out of the financial markets and focus on what is really important, your life. If, however, a decline to this extent would impact your standard (quality) of life, then perhaps you should make some changes to your investment portfolio. Or, if you are retired, perhaps what you will leave to your heirs might need to be adjusted. If such an unanticipated “adverse scenario” becomes a reality, tough choices, like this, might be necessary to preserve your standard of living.

The probability of such a scenario is relatively low, less than twenty-five percent, but if you were to conduct such a stress test, it may allow you to invest more appropriately for your needs without the mental highs and lows that are part and parcel of a bear market.

Finally, if you pass your own stress test, be patient and let time heal our economic woes. We realize that this may be difficult because we live in a media-saturated country, a country where instant gratification is the rule rather than the exception, in a country where solutions such as liposuction and diet pills garner attention rather than diet and exercise. Once again, we ask that should you pass your own stress test, be patient and tune out the daily noise.

“Goldman Sachs Is Right on Target”

The Record, 01.14.2008

This past Wednesday, in a note to clients, economists at renowned investment bank Goldman Sachs, the brokerage firm that was brilliantly shorting and therefore profiting from fixed-income products that were related to the subprime mortgage mess, predicted that the U.S. economy would enter into a modest recession during 2008. We couldn't agree more.

Most economists define a recession as two consecutive quarters of negative growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which, also by definition, measures the expansion or contraction of the economy of a nation. Goldman Sachs predicts that “the recession is likely to last two to three quarters and should be relatively mild by historical standards, with a cumulative decline in GDP of only about a half percent,” this according to Goldman Sachs economists' Jan Hatzius and Ed McKelvey. For all of 2008, Goldman Sachs expects GDP to rise by 0.8%. According to the two economists, keeping the recession “relatively mild” is the assumption that the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve, the body that determines the direction of short-term interest rates, will aggressively lower rates in order to provide liquidity to the credit markets and ease the credit crunch. Ultimately, the impact of this mild recession will be an increase in the unemployment rate from its current level of 5.0% to 6.25% by the end of this calendar year.

All of the above loudly begs the question, **“fine, but what does this mean for my investments?”** Simply put, we believe that during the fourth quarter of 2007 the U.S. economy entered a period of slow to somewhat stagnant economic growth that will most likely last throughout the majority of 2008. Whether this is the slight majority or vast majority of 2008 has everything to do with just how aggressive the Fed is when it responds to interest rates. Thus far, we believe that the Fed has not acted aggressively enough when regarding interest rates and that the downturn in the economy, if one thinks of it as a moving car or other vehicle, has maintained its distance over the Fed. The Fed must do something to close this gap and to eventually move ahead of the economic downturn. It is with the efforts of the Fed, perhaps along with fiscal (tax) policy relief coming from congress and the Bush Administration that the economy will eventually turn for the better.

The Chairman of the Federal Reserve, Ben Bernanke, in a recent luncheon speech in Washington, D.C., stated that the Fed stands “ready to take substantive additional action as needed to support growth and to provide adequate insurance against downside risks.” The jury is still out as to what Chairman Bernanke defines as “substantive” when it comes to the action required to stem the economic downturn that is facing America.

To determine where the stock market may go one must look back at historical data. We did just that and found that during economic downturns when the Federal Reserve has lowered interest rates at three consecutive meetings, the stock market has responded favorably as measured by a time frame of one year. In fact, there have been thirteen times in which the Fed has cut interest rates at three consecutive meetings and the stock market has been higher one year later on every occasion, save one. That was during the early 1930's when the United States was on the verge of the Great Depression. Therefore, if you believe as we do, that we are not entering into an era of depression, stock investors have a golden opportunity to add to their holdings and reap capital gains one year hence. Unfortunately, during times like this it is very uncomfortable to invest in stocks, but we cannot see anything other type of investment that we would rather be in than equities. That said, maintain a disciplined investment approach and always have a plan for selling a position after making the purchase.

“Secular vs. Cyclical Bear Market”

The Record, 05.11.2003

There is a great debate raging in the investment community over whether we have entered a **secular** bear market or have we, since early 2000, merely been correcting the excesses of the late 1990's in a **cyclical** bear market within a bull market that began in 1982. For the purposes of this article, secular can be defined as the general trend (or climate) that lasts for a long period of time. Typically, the secular pattern is dotted with abnormalities that run counter to the overriding trend, but are relatively short in nature. For example, the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose from a closing level of 776.90 on August 12, 1982 to 11,723.00 on January 14, 2000 for a gain of more than 1400%! However, within this long-term or secular bull market there were four cyclical or short-term bear markets including one that lasted approximately three months in 1987; one that lasted approximately four months during 1990; one that lasted ten months during 1994; and one that lasted a mere two months during 1998.

Prior to the beginning of **this bear market that has now lasted nearly forty months**, the longest bear market since the beginning of the secular bull that dates back to 1982, was the bear of 1994 that lasted ten months. *Keep in mind that it is not only the depth of a bear market, but the length of one that determines an investor's appetite or lack of appetite for stocks!*

Having analyzed a secular bull market, one that perhaps concluded in early 2000, let us now turn our attention to the most recent secular bear market, one that peaked on February 9, 1966 at Dow 995.20 and one that, fifteen years later, on February 9, 1981 closed at Dow 947.20, obviously below the prior high set one and one-half decades ago! It is interesting to note that within the secular bear, there were no less than four cyclical bull markets; one that lasted twenty-six months, from October 7, 1966 to December 3, 1968 when the Dow rose from 744.30 to 985.20 representing a gain of 32.37%; one that lasted more than thirty-one months, from May 26, 1970 to January 11, 1973 when the Dow rose from 631.20 to 1051.70 representing a gain of 66.62%; a cyclical bull that lasted twenty-two months, from December 6, 1974 to September 21, 1976 when the Dow rose from 577.60 to 1014.80 representing a gain of 75.69%; and a move that lasted nearly three years, from March 6, 1978 to February 9, 1981 when the Dow rose from 742.70 to 947.20 representing a gain of 27.53%.

It is safe to conclude from the above paragraph that it is possible to make money in a flat, secular bear market. (Please note that the data utilized above does not include dividends.) The heavy nature of this article hopefully reflects the importance of the following question and the impact that this question will have upon your financial future. Is this a long-term bear or a pause amidst the bull that began in 1982?

Despite the fact that it is too early to tell whether this is a cyclical bear market or a secular bear market, it is important to note that regardless of which type of market we are in, the Dow has risen more than 17.70% off its recent lows; the S&P 500 close to 20% while the NASDAQ Composite has risen more than thirty-five percent indicating a bullish pattern. It will be interesting to see how the bears react if the Dow rises more than twenty percent from its closing low of 7286.27 set on October 9, 2002. A close above twenty percent is the definition of a bull market trend. This will happen if the Dow closes at or above 8743.52 and will put the pressure on the bears.

Despite the question of whether we may be about to embark on a new secular bull market or a cyclical bull within a secular bear, investors should have upside and downside targets for their stocks and utilize stop/loss provisions to protect their capital. Stay tuned.

“China, A Country to Reckon With”

The Record, 05.02.2004

As investors receive and then open their April statements sometime later next week or early the following week and see the slight decline in their portfolio values, it will probably occur to only a few of them that the Chinese economy may be to blame.

Late this past week, in an effort to slow down an economy that had grown at an annualized rate of 9.7% during the first quarter of 2004, Chinese economic officials told banks to stop lending to certain industries, including the aluminum, cement, real estate and steel industries, fearing that their economy was in danger of overheating. Furthermore, the People’s Bank of China has decided to raise interest rates for the first time since 1955 also indicative of their intention to slow the economy to a more sustainable pace.

Given the fact that many, including us, attribute a good portion of the run-up in commodity prices to soaring demand from China, we thought it would be a good idea to familiarize readers of our column to some of the demographics and demand emanating from the Chinese.

China is the most populous country in the world with over 1.29 billion people inhabiting an area slightly smaller than Canada, but larger than the United States. This represents approximately one-fifth of the global population. According to the State Statistical Bureau for the People’s Republic of China and noted in a Prudential Research report, “the percent of the population living in rural areas fell to 61% last year, down from 79% in 1982 and 88% in 1952. This trend toward urbanization is very similar to the experience in the United States during the 1800s and through the 1970s. In 1800, 94% of the U.S. population resided in rural areas. By 1900, this percentage declined to 60%. It fell to a record low of 26% in the 1970s.” The result is an average annual increase of urban population of approximately 20 million people!

China’s main source of energy comes from coal, which they mine themselves. China consumes approximately 5.4 million barrels of oil per day, a number which should increase to approximately 7 million barrels per day by 2010. By contrast, the United States consumes over twenty million barrels per day. China now imports approximately 30% of its oil consumption.

There are ten million cars, trucks, and buses in all of China. This compares with 134 million registered cars, trucks, and buses in the United States.

China consumes approximately 50% of the world’s cement, and 36% of its annual production of steel.

The average hourly earnings of a Chinese manufacturing worker is \$0.61 compared with the average hourly earnings of a United States worker of \$16.14! Despite being the largest country in terms of population, there are more than one hundred countries in the world with higher per capita incomes!

Agriculturally, China’s annual grain output is approximately 500 million tons, not enough to feed the billion-plus people. Therefore, China is a net importer of grain. With the United States, this amounted to over 800 million bushels of soybeans during 2003. All this with only 7% of the world’s farmable land.

With China’s population increasing by approximately ten million people per year and with average hourly earnings well under \$1.00, the economic potential is mind boggling. However, thinking back to the trials and struggles of the United States over the past two centuries and one realizes that this potential will not be easily realized. Investors in China must be patient. However, we believe this patience will be well-reward over the next three to five years.