

Recap Of The Financial Markets

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Week Ended August 14th, 2009.

Stocks took a breather this past week, the first in the last five as investors wonder whether the economic data justifies the current level of stock prices. We believe that the scales are tipping toward a modest to semi-robust recovery, leaving both bulls as well as bears with ammunition for their positions. The bulls suggest that the trajectory of the economic recovery is getting steeper while the bears argue that the pick-up is only temporary and that once the stimulus money is gone, the economy will sink back into recession. We believe that although stocks could certainly use a breather, after a period of consolidation or of correcting as noted above, in our opinion, 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. **We continue to encourage equity investors to add to positions on fear and weakness rather than to sell on strength. We also encourage income oriented investors to look at corporate, municipal and agency and foreign government issues.**

Index	Weekly Change	Closing Value	% Change Prior Week	Year-to-Date % Change	Trailing 12 Mo. % Change
Dow Jones Ind. Avg.	-48.67	9321.40	-0.52%	+6.21%	-20.06%
S&P 500	-6.39	1004.09	-0.63%	+11.16%	-22.66%
NASDAQ Comp.	-14.73	1985.52	-0.74%	+25.90%	-19.04%
DJ Wilshire 5000	-82.99	10333.27	-0.80%	+13.71%	-22.14%
Russell 2000	-8.50	563.90	-1.48%	+12.90%	-25.15%
Dow Utilities	+1.85	373.07	+0.50%	+0.62%	-20.16%
Dow Transports	-43.66	3705.92	-1.16%	+4.77%	-28.09%

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	34.19%	6547.05	42.48%
S&P 500	1565.15	9-Oct-2007	35.85%	676.53	48.42%
NASDAQ Comp	5048.62	10-Mar-2000	60.67%	1268.24	55.56%
DJ Wilshire 5000	15806.69	9-Oct-2007	34.63%	6858.43	50.67%
Russell 2000	855.70	13-July-2007	34.10%	343.26	64.28%
Dow Utilities	552.74	10-Dec-2007	32.51%	290.68	28.34%
Dow Transports	5446.49	19-July-2007	31.96%	2146.89	72.62%

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	34.19%	53.78%		
S&P 500	1565.15	35.85%	56.78%		
NASDAQ Comp.	2859.12	30.55%	55.64%		
DJ Wilshire 5000	15806.69	34.63%	56.61%		
Russell 2000	855.70	34.10%	59.89%		
Dow Utilities	552.74	32.51%	47.41%		
Dow Transports	5446.49	31.96%	60.58%		

MARKET INTERNALS							
	Friday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	
Date	Aug 7 th	Aug 10 th	Aug 11 th	Aug 12 th	Aug 13 th	Aug 14 th	
Dow Change	+113.81	-32.12	-96.50	+120.16	+36.58	-76.79	
NYSE Volume	1.463 b	1.085 b	1.197 b	1.225 b	775 mm	1.093 b	
Mkt Vol Index (^vix)	24.76	24.99	25.99	25.45	24.71	24.27	
NASDAQ Close	2000.25	1992.24	1969.73	1998.72	2009.35	1985.52	
NASDAQ Change	+27.09	-8.01	-22.51	+28.99	+10.63	-23.83	
NASDAQ Volume	2.521 b	1.886 b	1.968 b	2.192 b	2.116 b	1.968 b	
NASDAQ Vol Index (^vxn)	25.02	25.66	26.11	25.68	25.09	25.24	
S&P 500 Close	1010.48	1007.10	994.35	1005.81	1012.73	1004.09	
S&P 500 Change	+13.40	-3.38	-12.75	+11.46	+6.92	-8.64	
Russell 2000 Close	572.40	571.87	562.12	572.17	575.19	563.90	
Russell 2000 Change	+14.78	-0.53	-9.75	+10.05	+3.02	-11.29	
Wilshire 5000 Close	10416.26	10378.63	10243.36	10362.97	10436.35	10333.27	
Wilshire 5000 Change	+155.27	-37.63	-135.27	+119.61	+73.38	-103.08	
Dow High (a)	9437.71	9371.96	9334.33	9424.11	9406.50	9401.97	
Dow Low (a)	9258.45	9290.34	9216.88	9221.02	9305.31	9232.83	
Dow at 10:00 a.m.	9318.53	9345.81	9279.46	9327.00	9315.74	9320.42	
Dow 1 Hour Before Close	9406.65	9310.37	9271.52	9410.20	9350.73	9269.33	
Dow Close	9370.07	9337.95	9241.45	9361.61	9398.19	9321.40	
Variation	179.26	81.62	117.45	203.09	101.19	169.14	
Variation vs. Prior Day Close	1.94%	0.87%	1.26%	2.20%	1.08%	1.80%	
Close Off Low	111.62	47.61	24.57	140.59	92.88	88.57	
Close Off High	67.64	34.01	92.88	62.50	8.31	80.57	
Dow first ½ hr	+62.27	-24.26	-58.49	+85.55	-45.87	-77.77	
Dow Close v. 10:00 am Price	+51.54	-7.86	-38.01	+34.61	+82.45	+0.98	
Dow Last Hour	-36.58	+27.58	-30.07	-48.59	+47.46	+52.07	
NYSE Advances	2360	1454	808	2246	2018	879	
NYSE Declines	700	1597	2238	818	1045	2171	
Unchanged	95	115	106	101	106	105	
New Highs	130	84	60	58	89	47	
New Lows	0	1	1	2	3	2	
NYSE Up Volume	1.159 b	549 mm	227 mm	962 mm	575 mm	219 mm	
NYSE Down Volume	291 mm	529 mm	966 mm	232 mm	194 mm	860 mm	
NASDAQ Advances	1905	1289	722	1888	1469	564	
NASDAQ Declines	734	1378	1931	760	1171	2054	
Unchanged	214	174	166	192	167	186	
New Highs	55	49	33	48	53	15	
New Lows	2	6	8	4	4	1	
NASDAQ Up Volume	1.505 b	908 mm	439 mm	1.796 b	1.489 b	433 mm	
NASDAQ Down Volume	791 mm	827 mm	1.457 b	326 mm	574 mm	1.443 b	

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

	Aug 14 th , 2009	Aug 7 th , 2009	July 31 st , 2009	July 24 th , 2009	Dec 31 st , '08	Dec 28 th , '07
3 month T-bill	0.17%	0.17%	0.18%	0.18%	0.08%	3.14%
6 month T-bill	0.25%	0.28%	0.25%	0.27%	0.26%	3.42%
12 month T-bill	0.41%	0.49%	0.47%	0.43%	0.34%	
2 year T-note	1.05%	1.30%	1.11%	1.02%	0.76%	3.11%
3-year Treasury Note	1.61%	1.84%	1.59%	1.60%	0.97%	
5 year Treasury Note	2.51%	2.82%	2.51%	2.58%	1.55%	3.50%
7-year Treasury Note	3.18%	3.48%	3.14%	3.28%		
10 year Treasury Note	3.57%	3.85%	3.48%	3.70%	2.21%	4.08%
30 year Treasury Bond	4.43%	4.60%	4.30%	4.58%	2.68%	4.50%
Current Prime Rate	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	7.25%
Current 1-mo LIBOR	0.27%	0.28%	0.28%	0.29%	0.44%	4.63%
Current 3-mo LIBOR	0.43%	0.46%	0.48%	0.50%	1.42%	4.73%
TED-Spread	26 bps	29 bps	30 bps	32 bps	134 bps	
Spread b/t 10 & 2 Yr. T-Note	252 bps	255 bps	237 bps	258 bps	145 bps	97 bps
1 mo. LIBOR v. Fed Funds	2 bps	3 bps	3 bps	4 bps	19 bps	38 bps

Investor Sentiment (AAII Index, Barron's)			
	Last Week	Two Weeks Ago	Three Weeks Ago
Bulls	51.0%	50.0%	47.7%
Bears	33.0%	35.2%	31.4%
Neutral	16.0%	14.8%	20.9%

	Current	One Month Prior	Three Months Prior	Six Months Prior	One Year Prior	Year End 2008	Year End 2007
1-Year Adjustable	4.28%	4.00%	4.61%	5.38%	6.14%	5.65%	5.11%
15-Year Mortgage	4.72%	4.85%	4.64%	4.96%	5.96%	5.12%	5.38%
30-Year Mortgage	5.33%	5.36%	4.98%	5.28%	6.44%	5.30%	5.57%

Pertinent Weekly Financial Data					
	Aug 14th	Aug 7th	July 31st	July 24th	December 31st, 2008
NYSE Total Issues	3218	3219	3224	3224	
NYSE Advancing Stocks	1449	2423	2192	2878	
NYSE Declining Stocks	1720	765	989	311	
NYSE Unchanged Stocks	49	31	43	35	
NYSE New Highs	224	360	248	99	
NYSE New Lows	6	11	10	14	
NYSE Total Weekly Volume	5,375,813	7,178,390	6,228,376	5,993,962	
NASDAQ Total Issues	2959	2959	2959	2959	
NASDAQ Advancing Stocks	1122	1721	2271	2271	
NASDAQ Declining Stocks	1775	1168	619	619	
NASDAQ Unchanged Stocks	62	70	69	69	
NASDAQ New Highs	138	206	97	97	
NASDAQ New Lows	18	22	57	57	
NASDAQ Total Weekly Volume	10,129,901	11,885,197	11,380,034	10,506,165	
Unleaded Gasoline Prices Per Gallon	\$2.647	\$2.557	\$2.503	\$2.463	\$1.613
West Texas Intermediate Crude Futures	\$67.51	\$70.93	\$69.45	\$70.87	\$44.60
Natural Gas Futures Per mm BTU	\$3.238	\$3.674	\$3.653	\$3.627	\$5.622
Copper Futures Per Pound	\$2.85	\$2.79	\$2.62	\$2.57	\$1.41
Soybean Futures Per Bushel	\$9.82	\$10.38	\$9.82	\$9.10	\$9.80
Corn Per Bushel	\$3.28	\$3.26	\$3.49	\$3.27	\$4.07
Price of Gold Per Ounce	\$948.70	\$959.50	\$955.80	\$960.30	\$884.30
Price of Silver Per Ounce	\$14.72	\$14.67	\$13.94	\$14.04	\$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...							
	Aug 14th, 2009	Aug 7th, 2009	July 31st, 2009	July 24th, 2009	July 17th, 2009	Dec 31st, 2008	Dec 28th, 2007
Euro	1.4203	1.4183	1.4257	1.4285	1.4102	1.3978	1.4724
British Pound	1.6543	1.6684	1.6713	1.6506	1.6336	1.4648	1.9966
Japanese Yen	0.0105	0.0102	0.0106	0.0105	0.0106	0.0110	0.0089
Canadian Dollar	0.9105	0.9248	0.9280	0.9262	0.8981	0.8170	1.0186
Swiss Franc	0.9329	0.9250	0.9359	0.9375	0.9288	0.9350	0.8880

First Call/Thomson Financial Projected 2009 Earnings & Price to Earnings Ratios For Dow Jones Industrial Average. (Barron's MW 49)							
	Aug 14th	Aug 7th	July 31st	July 17th	July 10th	July 3rd	June 26th
Projected Earnings	\$630.54	\$630.01	\$630.31	\$620.26	\$623.66	\$618.67	\$621.32
P/E Ratio	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.1	13.1	13.8	13.6

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 Aug 14th v. Week Ending Aug 7th

	Trailing Week	Year-to-Date	Trailing Twelve Months
Pos/Neg Last Week	29 / 69	81 / 17	4 / 94
Pos/Neg Last Week	81 / 17	83 / 15	7 / 91

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups for the Week Ended August 14th (Barron's MW 49)

Past Week Top Performing Industry Groups				Past Week Worst Performing Industry Groups			
1	Travel & Tourism	+5.39%	CS	98	Consumer Electronics	-7.01%	CG
2	Coal	+3.80%	BM	97	Furnishings	-6.42%	CG
3	Reinsurance	+2.66%	FINL	96	Real Estate Holdings & Developers	-6.36%	FINL
4	Health Care Providers	+2.56%	HC	95	Specialty Retailers	-5.47%	CS
5	Distillers & Vintners	+2.46%	CG	94	Real Estate Investment Trusts	-5.29%	FINL
6	Waste & Disposal Services	+2.10%	IND	93	Clothing & Accessories	-5.03%	CG
7	Aluminum	+1.88%	BM	92	Industrial Suppliers	-5.02%	IND
8	Drug Retailers	+1.41%	CS	91	Asset Managers	-4.19%	FINL
9	Broadline Retailers	+1.30%	CS	90	Auto Parts	-3.71%	CG
10	Toys	+1.14%	CG	89	Water	-3.69%	UTIL

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups for the Week Ended August 7th (Barron's MW 45)

Past Week Top Performing Industry Groups				Past Week Worst Performing Industry Groups			
1	Full Line Insurance	+28.11%	FINL	98	Mobile Telecom	-6.66%	TEL
2	Hotels	+17.93%	CS	97	Nondurable Household Products	-5.73%	CG
3	Real Estate Holdings & Developers	+16.22%	FINL	96	Biotechnology	-3.53%	HC
4	Real Estate Investment Trusts	+15.78%	FINL	95	Fixed Line Telecom	-1.96%	TEL
5	Recreational Products	+12.92%	CG	94	Semiconductor	-1.67%	TECH
6	Gambling	+12.84%	CS	93	Health Care Providers	-1.56%	HC
7	Banks	+12.51%	FINL	92	Personal Products	-1.29%	CG
8	Consumer Electronics	+11.95%	CG	91	Medical Supplies	-1.01%	HC
9	Airlines	+11.41%	CS	90	Water	-0.92%	UTIL
10	Home Construction	+10.89%	CG	89	Integrated Oil & Gas	-0.91%	O&G

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups or the Week Ended August 14th (Barron's MW 49)

	Past Week			Year-to-Date			Trailing 12 Months		
1	+8	Health Care	+0.52%		Basic Materials	+38.36%		Technology	-13.65%
2	+5	Utilities	+0.22%		Technology	+38.10%		Consumer Services	-15.15%
3	+2	Technology	+0.09%		Consumer Services	+16.07%	+1	Health Care	-15.72%
4	+6	Telecom	-0.54%		Financials	+10.85%	-1	Consumer Goods	-16.77%
5	-3	Basic Materials	-0.70%		Industrials	+8.67%		Telecom	-21.37%
6		Oil & Gas	-0.81%		Consumer Goods	+8.31%		Utilities	-22.25%
7	+1	Consumer Goods	-1.16%		Health Care	+6.33%	+3	Financials	-27.99%
8	-4	Consumer Services	-1.18%		Oil & Gas	+3.65%		Oil & Gas	-29.11%
9	-8	Financials	-1.57%		Utilities	+0.60%	-2	Industrials	-29.68%
10	-7	Industrials	-1.87%		Telecom	-5.59%	-1	Basic Materials	-31.05%

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups or the Week Ended August 7th (Barron's MW 45)

	Past Week			Year-to-Date			Trailing 12 Months		
1		Financials	+10.01%	+1	Basic Materials	+39.33%		Technology	-11.47%
2	+1	Basic Materials	+5.03%	-1	Technology	+37.97%		Consumer Services	-12.85%
3	-1	Industrials	+4.46%		Consumer Services	+17.46%		Consumer Goods	-14.70%
4	+2	Consumer Services	+4.08%	+4	Financials	+12.27%		Health Care	-15.64%
5	+3	Technology	+0.47%	+1	Industrials	+10.41%		Telecom	-19.76%
6	+4	Oil & Gas	+0.03%	-2	Consumer Goods	+9.59%		Utilities	-22.08%
7	+2	Utilities	+0.01%	-2	Health Care	+5.78%		Industrials	-28.12%
8	-3	Consumer Goods	-0.25%	-1	Oil & Gas	+4.49%		Oil & Gas	-28.17%
9	-2	Health Care	-0.81%		Utilities	+0.38%		Basic Materials	-30.06%
10	-6	Telecom	-2.31%		Telecom	-5.07%		Financials	-31.63%

Economic Releases

Majority of Economic Data found at www.haver.com

Friday, August 14th

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, a measure of strength of the manufacturing, factory and utility sectors, rose 0.5% during July, the first monthly increase since December 2006. Year-Over-Year Industrial Production has fallen 13.0%, just off its record 13.6% decline recorded during May, 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** rose to 68.5% from 68.1%, the record low for the series which dates back to 1966. Utilization in the factory sector improved to 65.4% during July from 64.6% and from a near 80% peak back in 2007.

The University of Michigan reported that its **PRELIMINARY AUGUST READING OF CONSUMER SENTIMENT** fell to 63.2% from 66.0% at the end of July and from a mid-July level of 64.6%. The **expectations** index recovered to slipped to 62.1% mid-August from 63.2% at the close of July, but up from 60.9% mid-July. The **current conditions** component dove to 64.9% from 70.5% at the end of July and from 70.4% mid-month. **Inflation expectations** over the next twelve months narrowed to 2.8% from 2.9% while inflation expectations over the next five years slipped to 2.9% from 3.0%.

Prices at the retail level as represented by the **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX** went unchanged during July, this after rising 0.7% during June. Over the past year the CPI has fallen 1.9%, the largest drop since 1950. The **core CPI**, which is represented by the CPI excluding food and energy, rose just 0.1% during July, this after rising 0.2% during June and 1.6% y/y. Finally, the **chained CPI**, which measures inflation, but adjusts for shift in the mix of consumer purchases, fell 0.2% during July and has fallen 1.9% y/y while the **core chained CPI** remained unchanged during July, remained unchanged during June, but has risen 2.2% y/y.

Thursday, August 13th

RETAIL SALES slumped 0.1% during July, this after rising an upwardly revised 0.8% during June (orig. +0.6%) and despite the 2.4% positive impact from automobile sales, certainly as a result of the "cash for clunkers" program. Over the past year Retail Sales have fallen 8.3%. **EXCLUDING AUTOMOBILES AND GASOLINE** and perhaps illustrative of the tendency of the consumer to truly spend, Retail Sales fell 0.4% during July (-4.6% y/y) during July while **excluding automobiles**, they fell 0.6% (-8.5% y/y).

INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS for the week ended August 8th rose 4,000 this past week to 558,000 from 554,000 one week prior, *numbers consistent with an economy in recession*. The four-week rolling average increased by 8,500 to 565,000 from a revised level of 556,500. Continuing claims for the week ended August 1st decreased 141,000 to 6.202 million from 6.343 million one week prior, nearly double year-ago levels. The continuing claims four-week average decreased 27,750 to 6.259 from 6.287 million. All of the above suggests an easing of the economic downturn and perhaps the beginning of a recovery.

U.S. Import Prices fell by 0.7% during July, the first decline after four consecutive monthly increases as petroleum fell 2.8%, also after rising for four consecutive months. Import prices remain 19.3% below year ago levels as petroleum prices have cratered 49.9%. During June, Import Prices rose by 2.6%. **Export prices** slipped 0.3% in July and have fallen 8.1% y/y. **Agricultural export prices** fell 4.9% during July and have fallen 22.3% y/y while **Non-Agricultural Export Prices** rose 0.2% in July, but have fallen 6.5% y/y.

BUSINESSES SLASHED INVENTORIES during June by 1.1%, this after cutting them by 1.1% and 1.2% during June and May, respectively, marking the tenth consecutive month, a streak that is the longest since the fifteen months ending April 2002. Year-over-year business inventories have fallen 9.8%. 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. **BUSINESS SALES** rose 0.9% during June, the first monthly increase since May 2008. The combination of declining inventories and increasing sales pushed the **INVENTORY-TO-SALES RATIO** to 1.41 months from 1.42 months.

Wednesday, August 12th

The **U.S. Trade Deficit** during June rose 3.85% to \$27.00 billion from an unrevised \$26.00 billion during May. The consensus estimate projected the deficit to climb to \$28.5 billion. Nonetheless, the U.S. Trade Deficit sits near an eight year low. Petroleum costs rose 15.5% to \$59.17/bbl during June from \$51.21/bbl during May and by 50.9% from \$39.22 during February. Overall, **Imports** rose 2.3% to \$152.8 billion from \$149.3 billion while **exports** rose 2.0% to \$125.8 billion from \$123.3 billion. 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."

Tuesday, August 11th

SECOND QUARTER PRODUCTIVITY surged 6.4%, beating the consensus estimate of 5.3% and the strongest quarterly growth since the second quarter of 2003. Not only did productivity jump, but it did so amidst a severe economic downturn, contrary to nearly any other recessionary period in the history of our nation. Over the past year, productivity has risen 1.8%. **HOURLY COMPENSATION** rose at an annualized rate of 1.2% during Q2 (+1.3% y/y), up from -2.4% during Q1. **UNIT LABOR COSTS** (defined as output per hour of work and can be determined by dividing hourly labor costs by output per hour) fell at an annualized rate of 5.8% during Q2, down from -2.7% during Q1 and from a y/y drop of 0.5%. The sharp increase in productivity was a result of sharper cost cutting by employers in the form of hours worked and the number of employees when compared to output.

Friday, August 7th

NON-FARM PAYROLLS fell by just 247,000 during the month of July, far less than the consensus estimate which was for a loss of 325,000 jobs. Encouragingly, over the past three months declines in non-farm payrolls averaged 331,000 versus a record high of 701,000 over the latter part of 2008 and early 2009. According to Haver.com, "the moderation in the rate of job loss owed to easier declines in both factory sector and private service payrolls. Manufacturing sector jobs fell 52,000 last month and that was the mildest decline in one year. On a three-month basis, the 110,000 average monthly decline also was nearly half the rate of this past winter. Employment in the private service sector dropped 126,000 last month (-3.2% y/y). Here again the three-month rate of decline of 126,000 was well-reduced from the 393,000 average of this past winter and fall. The moderation is apparent across industries. Job cuts in the construction sector also have moderated, but to a lesser extent. Employment here fell a reduced 76,000 last month but the three month average rate of decline amounted to a still strong 73,000 versus the worst of 124,000 this winter." At least for the time being, job cuts peaked during this past January at 741,000 the most since 1949. The **UNEMPLOYMENT RATE** fell to 9.4% during July from 9.5% one month prior, a high not witnessed since April-1983. The drop in the Unemployment Rate was its first since April 2008. The July drop brings the total number of jobs lost since this recession started in November 2007, nineteen months ago to 6.7 million, a record for this timeframe. Furthermore, in total, 14.5 million people remained unemployed in July, 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 16.3% in July, down from 16.5% one month prior, which had marked the highest rate since these types of records began being kept in 1994. The Unemployment Rate was 5.8% one year ago. That said, still a concern was the fact that the average duration of unemployment stood at 15.7 weeks, double the year-ago level of 9.8 weeks. In fact, the number of "long-term unemployed," those unemployed at least 27 weeks, rose by 584,000 to 5.0 million. The **labor force participation rate** slipped to 65.5% during July from 65.7% one month prior. **Average hourly earnings** rose by \$0.03 to \$18.56 pushing the y/y increase down to 2.5% during July from 2.7% during June. **Hours worked** edged up by 0.1 to 33.1 hours from 33.0 hours, which had marked the lowest on record. The combination pushed **average weekly earnings** down up by \$2.85 or 0.47% to \$614.34 from \$611.49. Average weekly earnings have risen by just 1.9% over the past year, in large part due to declines in the length of the average workweek.

The Federal Reserve reported that **CONSUMER CREDIT** fell by \$10.3 billion or at an annualized rate of 4.5% during June, signaling that consumers are continuing to repair their balance sheets. This represents the fifth consecutive monthly drop and comes on the heels of an upwardly revised \$5.4 billion drop (orig. -\$3.2 billion) recorded during May. 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 3.8% or \$5.04 billion while **revolving credit** (credit cards) outstanding fell 6.8% or \$5.3 billion during June, this according to the Federal Reserve. This combination pushed the **SAVINGS RATE** up to 5.2%.

Wednesday, August 5th

The Institute for Supply Management’s **composite index of non-manufacturing (service) sector activity** slipped to 46.4% during July from 47.0% during June, backing off from its highest level since last September. Of note, were the declines in the **Prices Paid Component** (41.3 v. 53.7); **Employment** (41.5 v. 43.4); and in the **Backlog of Orders** (42.0 v. 46.0).

U.S. FACTORY ORDERS rose 0.4% during June, thus marking the fourth monthly increase over the past five months. Factory Orders rose a revised 1.1% during May. Excluding transportation, factory orders rose a strong 2.3% as a combination of lean inventories and stabilizing demand boosted orders.

Tuesday, August 4th

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that **PERSONAL INCOME** slumped 1.3% during June as stimulus payments from the federal government began to taper off. Personal Income during the month of May rose by 1.3%, but have fallen by 3.4% y/y. **DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME** (personal income less taxes) fell by 1.3% during June (-1.3% y/y). **PERSONAL CONSUMPTION**, which represents approximately 70% of economic activity, rose by 0.4% during June, its fourth consecutive monthly increase. Over the past year Personal Consumption has fallen 2.2% as consumers continue to deleverage. Given the fact that incomes fell faster than consumption, the result was a movement down in the nation’s **SAVINGS RATE** to 4.9% during June from 6.9% during May which had marked the highest level since December 1993. The **PCE CHAIN PRICE INDEX**, one of the Fed’s favorite measures of inflation, rose 0.5% during June, but has fallen 0.4% y/y while the **core PCE Chain Price Index** rose 0.2% during June, by 0.1% during May, but by just 1.5% y/y.

Monday, August 3rd

U.S. CONSTRUCTION SPENDING rose 0.3% during June, thus reversing the 0.8% decrease recorded during May. Over the past year Construction Spending has fallen 10.2%. **Private Construction Spending** fell 0.1% during June and has fallen 16.3% y/y while **Private Residential Construction Spending** rose 0.5% (-30.0% y/y) while **Private Nonresidential Construction Spending** slipped 0.5% (-4.8% y/y). Finally, **Public Construction** jumped 1.0% during June and has risen 5.1% y/y.

The Institute for Supply Management’s **composite index of manufacturing sector activity** improved to a level of 48.9% during July from a level of 44.8% during June, a continuation of its modest bounce off twenty-eight year lows a high for the index since August 2008. 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** (57.9 v. 52.5), the **Exports** (50.5 v. 49.5), **Supplier Deliveries** (52.0 v. 50.6), and **New Orders** (55.3 v. 49.2). Of note, was the jump in **Employment** (45.6 v. 40.7) and the surge in the **Prices Paid Component** (55.0 v. 50.0).

Friday, July 31st

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 second quarter, matching the gains notched during the first quarter, but nonetheless representing the lowest increase in a decade while over the past year the index rose by just 1.5%, an all-time low for this series, which dates back to 1981. The **wages & salaries component** (70% of ECI) rose by 0.2% (1.5% y/y) during the second quarter, this following the 0.2% gain during the first quarter. The **cost of benefits** rose by 0.2% over the past quarter, by 0.2% during the first quarter and by just 1.3% 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 this latest release, all components of the ECI have lagged the CPI over the past year, thus reducing real purchasing power.*

In its **PRELIMINARY SNAPSHOT AT SECOND QUARTER GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT**, the Commerce Department reported that it fell a less than expected 1.0%, less than the consensus of 1.5% and less than the 5.5% drop recorded during Q1. **Domestic Final Demand** fell at an annualized rate of 1.5% during the second quarter (-3.9% y/y), far better than the 6.4% drop during Q1. The **PCE Chained GDP Price Index** rose at an annualized rate of 0.2% during Q2 (+1.5% y/y).

Wednesday, July 29th

ORDERS FOR DURABLE GOODS (those expected to last at least three years) slumped 2.5% during June, more than reversing the downwardly revised 1.3% jump during May (orig. +1.8%). Orders were led lower by a 12.8% drop in orders for transportation equipment. Over the past year, Orders for Durable Goods have fallen 26.8%. **Excluding transportation, orders for durable goods** jumped 1.1% during June, by 0.8% during May, but have fallen 24.1% y/y. Finally, inventories fell for the sixth consecutive month, during June by 0.9% (-4.3% y/y).

Tuesday, July 28th

The **CONFERENCE BOARD'S CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX** slipped to a level of 46.6 during July from 49.3 during June, a sign that consumers spending may remain subdued. The **expectations component** fell to 62.2 during July from 65.5 during June while the **present situations index** fell to 23.4 from 25.0. Those surveyed that said that **jobs are "hard to get"** rose to 48.1% from 44.8% while those claiming that **jobs are "plentiful"** fell to 3.6% from 4.5%. Those **expecting business conditions to improve** fell to 18.0% from 20.9% in June.

Monday, July 27th

The Commerce Department reported that **SALES OF NEW HOMES** rose by 38,000 or 11.0% during June to an annualized rate of 384,000 units from a revised 346,000 during May, perhaps, once again, a sign that we have reached the end of the downturn in the housing market. Sales of New Homes have fallen by 21.3% 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** dropped to just 8.8 months during June from 10.2 months, one month prior, its lowest level since July 2007. However, the **median price of a new home** fell 5.84% during June to \$206,200 from \$219,000 during May and have fallen 3.4% over the past year.

Thursday, July 23rd

SALES OF EXISTING HOMES jumped 3.6% during June to an annualized rate of 4.890 million units from 4.720 million units during May as the \$8,000 tax credit for first-time homebuyers appears to be taking hold. Sales of Existing Homes have now fallen just 0.2% over the past twelve months. The **inventory of unsold homes** slipped to 9.4 months from 9.6 months during May, the lowest since late 2007. The **inventory of unsold single-family homes** also fell to 8.9 months during June from 9.0 months during May, its lowest level since 2007. Finally, the **median existing-home sales price** rose 4.06% to \$181,800 during June from \$174,700 when compared to May, but have fallen 15.4% from \$197,250 when compared to year ago levels and by approximately 25% from their all-time highs.

Monday, July 20th

The Conference Board reported that its **INDEX OF LEADING ECONOMIC INDICATORS** rose by 0.7% during June, this on the heels of 1.3% and 1.0% gains registered during May and April, respectively. These three recent numbers combined are the strongest since the United States was exiting its last recession during 2002. The recent gains puts the LEI at its highest level since last July. Once again, seven of the ten components rose, including stock prices, higher building permits and a steeper yield curve. Oddly enough, money supply and consumer expectations contracted mildly.

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.

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.

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:

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 August 12th, 2009 Meeting

Information received since the Federal Open Market Committee met in June suggests that economic activity is leveling out. Conditions in financial markets have improved further in recent weeks. Household spending has continued to show signs of stabilizing but remains constrained by ongoing job losses, sluggish income growth, lower housing wealth, and tight credit. Businesses are still cutting back on fixed investment and staffing but are 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 is in the process of buying \$300 billion of Treasury securities. To promote a smooth transition in markets as these purchases of Treasury securities are completed, the Committee has decided to gradually slow the pace of these transactions and anticipates that the full amount will be purchased by the end of October. 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 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 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 July 31st, 2009.					
Percent of Common Stock	Company Name	Symbol	As of July 31st, 2009	As of June 30th, 2009	As of May 31st, 2009
6.23%	Hewlett Packard	HPQ	1	1	1
5.21%	Apple Computer	AAPL	2	2	2
4.37%	JP Morgan Chase	JPM	3	3	3
4.02%	General Electric	GE	4	5	4
3.67%	Exxon Mobil	XOM	5	4	5
3.39%	McDonald's Corporation	MCD	6	6	6
2.67%	MasterCard, Inc.	MA	7	10	8
2.64%	Pepsico, Inc.	PEP	8	7	9
2.60%	Intel Corp.	INTC	9	12	14
2.59%	Nike, Inc.	NKE	10	8	7
2.48%	Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	11	9	11
2.28%	Conoco Phillips	COP	12	11	10
2.17%	S&P 500 ADR's	SPY	13	13	12
2.14%	Cisco Systems, Inc.	CSCO	14	14	15
1.90%	Research In Motion	RIMM	15	15	13
1.66%	Celgene Corp.	CELG	16	17	21
1.66%	iShares DJ Select Divd Index	DVY	17	16	16
1.53%	Emerson Electric Co.	EMR	18	18	17
1.41%	Bank of America	BAC	19	28	35
1.39%	Pfizer, Inc.	PFE	20	19	18
1.38%	Target Corporation	TGT	21	20	20
1.23%	First Niagara Financial	FNFG	22	26	23
1.19%	Oracle Corporation	ORCL	23	22	24
1.16%	Suncor Energy	SU	24	24	22
1.13%	Foster Wheeler	FWLT	25	21	19
1.10%	Dell Computer	DELL	27	23	38
1.04%	Microsoft Corp.	MSFT	28	25	29
0.99%	Sasol, Ltd. ADR	SSL	30	29	25

Portfolio Concentration: Top 25 holdings represent 62.09% of the common stock portfolio, as of July 31st, 2009.

Largest Mutual Fund Holdings as of July 31st, 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	Income Fund of America

Common Stock & Equity ETF Portfolio Holdings**
Ranked by *Share Balance* as of July 31st, 2009.

Notes & Stock Splits; Avg. Cost Per Share			Company Name	Symbol	As of July 31st, 2009	As of June 30th, 2009	As of May 31st, 2009
\$23.66	1	1	General Electric	GE	122,571	122,781	122,201
\$42.68	2	2	Hewlett Packard Co.	HPQ	58,756	58,706	59,016
\$19.11	3	3	Intel Corporation	INTC	55,138	51,213	51,023
\$39.96	4	4	JP Morgan Chase	JPM	46,134	46,134	46,134
\$23.47	5	5	Cisco Systems	CSCO	39,758	39,758	39,758
\$21.05	6	9	Bank of America	BAC	38,873	32,033	28,928
\$10.52	7	6	First Niagara Financial	FNFG	38,100	37,515	35,601
\$18.88	8	7	Pfizer, Inc.	PFE	35,558	35,558	35,576
\$5.66	9	80	Ford Motor Company	F	34,150	10,600	9,100
\$11.96	10	8	Dell Computer	DELL	33,560	33,560	25,880
\$39.82	11	10	McDonalds Corp.	MCD	25,172	24,657	24,467
\$23.09	12	11	Corning, Inc.	GLW	23,255	23,255	23,370
\$19.52	13	12	Oracle Corporation	ORCL	21,974	22,174	22,174
\$44.95	14	14	Conoco Phillips	COP	21,320	20,320	20,510
\$36.72	15	13	Exxon Mobil	XOM	21,317	21,492	21,542
\$15.72	16	15	SPDR Select Tech	XLK	20,240	20,240	20,245
\$21.88	17	16	Foster Wheeler	FWLT	20,055	20,055	20,310
\$63.13	18	17	Pepsico, Inc.	PEP	19,007	19,004	18,894
\$59.53	19	18	Nike, Inc.	NKE	18,561	18,401	17,986
\$28.06	20	19	Microsoft Corp.	MSFT	18,038	18,038	17,927
\$19.53	21	20	SPDR Select Financial	XLF	17,481	17,781	17,986
\$49.27	22	21	iShares DJ Select Divd Index	DVY	17,439	17,437	17,682
\$41.66	23	23	Emerson Electric	EMR	17,165	16,940	16,940
\$9.32	24	22	TrustCo	TRST	17,164	17,148	17,148
\$55.97	25	24	Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	16,624	16,724	16,574
\$44.30	26	25	Suncor Energy	SU	14,635	14,625	13,890

**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.