

KETRON FINANCIAL, LLC

The Protected Investor

Securities and advisory services offered through
PROTECTED INVESTORS OF AMERICA Est. 1934
Member SIPC - Financial Industry Regulatory Authority

September 2009

FINANCIAL & RISK FUNDAMENTALS ~ BY RUSSELL W. KETRON, CFP®

What a twelve months this has been especially in the financial markets! Who would have believed the markets volatility unseen since the depression? This has disrupted many financial and investment plans. Maybe this would be a good time for you to review some basic financial fundamentals.

- Have I reviewed my stated investment objectives and risk tolerances? Research has proven we love the market ups, but dislike the market downs even more. Changes in your life can have an impact on and should be reflected in your investment plans. Have your risk tolerances changed? Has your investment portfolio been changed to adjust to these changes?
- Is your investment portfolio prudently diversified? How your portfolio is allocated and weighted can affect your returns.
- Can you ignore the media hype and the talking heads that bombard us 24/7? Can we take the volatility of the domestic and global markets and resist the urges to make too many changes?
- Will you continue to exercise patience and discipline when so many around you are panicking? Sometimes our biggest enemy is ourselves. Letting

our emotions overpower our reason can have detrimental consequences including portfolio underperformance.

Some behavioral psychologists believe we have two different motivational systems. One is a "hot" emotional system which is the basis of fears and anxieties and short-term pleasures. It is largely instinctual and reactive. Applied to the investment markets it often leads to poor choices. The "cool" is cognitive, not emotional, develops later in life and is weakened by stress.

These two systems are often antagonistic and even when we know something is wrong for the long term something tempts us to make the wrong short-term decisions. This applies to diets as well as buying high and selling low.

I want to commend to you your ability to stay focused on your long term goals and objectives, especially through this last year.

As many of you know, I have worked a great deal over the years with Denis Ragan on insurance matters. A few years ago one of our happy clients purchased long-term care insurance for herself and was excited to recommend that we approach a dear friend that she felt needed the same protec-

tion. Denis had conversations with the lady and provided her with a great deal of information and specific proposals. The lady was concerned about cost and felt she could not afford the coverage, so she decided not to go forward with it. As fate would have it, the lady now needs long-term care and does not have the insurance that she needs. She is paying for the costs out-of-pocket and it is devastating for her and her daughter. If she thought the cost of coverage was too expensive for her then, she now knows that the cost of the care is far more burdensome than it would have been if she had bought the proposed insurance.

As you know, I am a firm believer that my clients need to have a diversified portfolio of investments that will grow over the years to provide for their and their family's needs. Nothing destroys these plans faster than the cost of long-term disability care (see page 6) or premature death of a breadwinner.

Denis and I are most ready, willing and able to meet with you one-on-one (or in small groups) to address these or other important matters.

~ RUSS

Inside this issue:

Glen's Market Watch	2
Glen's Market Watch, continued	3
Glen's Market Watch, continued	4
Glen's Market Watch, continued	5
The Meaning of Money...	5
Statistic on Long-term Care	6

Don't anthropomorphize computers – they hate it. ~ Anonymous

Glen's Market Watch

Hi Friends:

This article may run a little longer than usual, so I would like to start with some fun. Here is a mind reading trick that you might enjoy. This time I will concentrate deeply and hope that you can read my mind. We will both answer a few questions and see if I can concentrate strongly enough to get you to come up with the same answer as mine. With a little help from you I think we could get close.

Please answer the following questions, (we will share our conclusions at the end, not during the process).

Pick a whole number **between** 1 and 10, (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9).

Multiply that number by 9.

Your total is a two digit number, example 61, add those two digits together. (example $6+1=7$)

From this new total subtract 5. (*If you are still with me the next few parts develop something more interesting.*)

Take your number and find the corresponding letter in the alphabet. ($1=A, 2=B, 3=C$ and so on)

Now think of a country that begins with that letter. (example A could be **A**rgentina)

Take the last letter from the country you selected and chose an animal that begins with that letter (example A = alligator)

Now take the last letter of the animal you selected and name a fruit (example R = Raspberry)

The answers in this example are **Argentina, Alligator, and Raspberry**, these are not my answers. What are your answers? At the end of this presentation, I will tell you what answers I was trying to encourage you to select.



Investment Thoughts

Have we seen the domestic market bottom and has the market become overbought?

Since the answers are not absolute they require speculative reasoning, ways to look mathematically and consider probability and risk. Looking at market indexes at the close of market August 18th, (see Stock Market Index Review attachment) the weighted average of my index selection had recovered nearly 50% from the bottom in March of this year. That sounds great until you look at the numbers as the value of the investment dollar based on the 2007 highs. The 2007 high investment dollar is worth \$.66. When the pundits say that we have recovered well beyond normal cycles they tend to forget to address the depth of the fall.

Assume that we agree the market was oversold at the bottom with fear and risk driving selling frenzies. How do we get our arms around this market? Consider your home; the market value has dropped well below its peak value. There are people who will sell homes in your neighborhood

for today's prices. These are not normal transactions. First the sellers are under duress and accepting prices they would not if they could wait.

Take those sellers away and what happens to the markets? They would tend to normalize, in this case, rise. However, the more homes that are sold under these distressed markets, the more owners that have a low cost basis and are willing to sell at a profit to that basis can tend to protract the period of distressed values for the long-term owners of homes in your neighborhood. The longer this housing market stays distressed and the more transactions that take place in the distressed market the greater the likelihood recovery will be slow and that the problem will be self feeding.

Artificially contracted market values tend to seek normalization. A longer distortion period provides normalization of distressed values. This impact is destructive to the assumed long-term homeowner values. Real estate investments are very different from housing markets. They tend to be based on income and compete with other investment categories/opportunities over time. Competition for money is not brilliant and all seeing. It is more like the ocean shoreline

being impacted by the waves and the tide which fuzzy it up in the near term, although economic value tends to sort things out over the longer period.

Back to the questions: **Have we seen the market bottom?** Many, probably a significant majority of the pundits, are concluding that we have. Possibly so, but what are the risks? Some big names are speaking about their concerns that our government spending is too big and will cause significant inflation.

Warren Buffet and John Walsh (*General Electric Chairman and CEO 1981 – 2001*) are both speaking out about the risk of growing inflation. The discussions I hear on CNBC are often pointing at the modest inflation/deflation today and reporting that the Federal Reserve Board is not concerned about inflation at this time.

How could that be? First the inflation theory: When our government spends enough beyond its tax revenues it places an international burden on our future as we pay this debt. ~ Continued on page 3

Glen's Market Watch - continued from page 2

This means we need to borrow and pay the market interest rates. When the demand to buy debt instruments is less than supply of debt which needs to be refinanced, the interest rates go up to attract more capital. This increase diminishes the market value of older debt and gives holders of older debts a below market yield. Borrowing money is a significant part of business and government. As business and government costs go up, inflation (pass the price along) becomes a growing issue.

Deflation: we have seen massive deflation in the value of our homes, in the stock markets and in the cost of many products. We complain about the international producers taking our jobs, but they also improve the quality of our lives through the inexpensive nature of so many products. This is an ongoing form of deflation.

Another factor is the value of the U.S. dollar. When the value of the dollar goes up we get to buy more goods and services with that dollar. We can also break the back of our international selling as the prices of our goods and services may become too high for us to compete with other nations' goods and services.

When the value of the dollar goes down we have trouble attracting debt and equity investments into our economy from internationals. Our economic tide is going out as the dollar declines and the cost of international goods and services increases.

The amount of debt and negative imbalance of trade place long term stress on our economy and imply that we may be diminishing our standing as the premier economic power.

Focusing on the problems of reviving the economy which is necessary to fundamental growth of markets, we need to see growing veloc-

ity of money, the rate of buying and selling products and services. Currently we, the money earners and investors of America, have increased our focus on savings and pay down of credit card debt, and less on buying discretionary consumer goods.

This is a stress driven deflationary cycle which does not help our domestic manufacturing. Fundamentally, we are seeking to buy fewer goods at lower prices than normal. Many jobs disappear and many of them are not just suspended through the cycle but are permanent job losses that will not be refilled domestically.

Is the U.S. government program working? It is probably too soon to evaluate its success. The auto program seems to be generating sales of automobiles and getting older, less efficient cars off the road. Any program that shifts sales cycles does not necessarily create a sustainable transaction cycle. A few years ago the auto companies created special lending deals that attracted business, pulled demand forward. The effect was partially the same as the bubble in computer sales prior to 2000. It was followed by a decline in growth.

With automobiles, that decline can easily become a negative growth rate. We need to build confidence in the economy, get unemployment levels significantly lower, and reestablish consumer spending. There is a debate about when and if we have turned the corner in the economy. I

have concerns about the political speak saying that a reduced rate of economic decline is akin to economic growth. Hopefully it is the forerunner to economic growth.

A subject that the Federal Reserve and the Obama administration have discussed is jobs. The current projections are lower than they were a few months ago and the recovery period is projected to be a bit longer than previously projected. Why? As we have occasionally revisited, the way to get the economy back into shape is to accelerate the rate of spending. This means more dollars spent on transactions such as vacations, clothing, automobiles, and consumer goods and services that repeat with a growing rate of spending. There is a debate that has lasted decades and has considerable political philosophy invested as to whether rebuilding the economy can better be done by government spending or private spending. My concern is not to the rightness of either side of that debate but rather to the sustainability and growth rate of spending.

Back to the question: **Have we seen the market bottom?** Possibly we have for now. In the near term we have less fear, suggesting that the market bottom may have passed. Breaking the March lows could happen, but I am more concerned about the inflation risk that is further out, and how that risk might be interpreted by the market at that time. Are we subject to a near term significant down turn in the market that does not test the March Bottom? It is normal for markets to go up and down regardless of their longer term trend. Guessing when or how much the move will be is not a science. First, consider that the majority of market trading is computer trades.

~ Continued on page 4

Contentment is not the fulfillment of what you want, but the realization of how much you already have. ~
Anonymous

Glen's Market Watch - continued from page 3

Wikipedia's entry on Algorithmic trading claims that high frequency trading firms account for 73% of trading. (Trading done by large institutions triggered by preprogrammed responses to market conditions). If that is so, and insufficiently checked by government controls, the market can easily overreact to real, erroneous or even trivial news.

Market move potential: Based on my August 18th weighted average of indexes, if the market goes up another 50% it will still be slightly below the 2007 high. If it declined 50% it would put the full decline at 66% still well below the 82% decline in the 1930s.

I am an optimist and I think that we will adequately solve the economic problems so that we do not retest the 1930's depression. On the other hand the world economy is more impactful to us now. In speaking to a friend about the Obama administration, I suggested that he has a cadre of very intelligent economists and that although they could make some big mistakes, they have intelligence, tenacity and experience, so they will probably not let us relive the 1930s. He responded that he agrees that the Obama team is capable, but that they do not write the laws and that Congress is less capable of clean bills with unambiguous, timely and targeted solutions. They are more prone to pack the bills with personal agenda items that may not serve the best interests of the nation.

He did not conclude that all is lost, only that we cannot win or lose this effort by counting on the White House alone, or even in having confidence in their vision, intent, focus and solutions.

As I write this I am in the midst of a major expansion of my international market studies. For years we have been increasing client investment percentages into international

assets. Some parts of the world grow faster than others and we believe that this will continue to be true. Access to timely information is an ongoing problem. Attached is an update, October 18, 2009 of my Index Performance Review.

Could you read my mind? I wanted you to visualize a **KANGAROO** eating an **ORANGE**



in **DENMARK**.



For this mind bending amusement I thank published works of Robert Mandelberg. I acknowledge that I was also thinking about a Koala before I chose Kangaroo, in that case I probably would have chosen an apple. Were we close?

September 1, 2009 additional notes:

Warren Buffett, in an exclusive interview recently broadcast on CNBC:

1. Supported Bernanke's reappointment as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.
2. Stated that he had recently read that the top 400 earners in the United States pay an average of 17% in taxes.
3. Indicated that we are probably going to have inflationary prob-

lems coming out of the restructuring of the economy.

4. Supported his long term investment philosophy of carefully selecting the companies to invest in and then giving them time to prosper and return investment benefits. (*which includes due diligence based upon the fundamentals of determining investment values*)

There is no question that the markets are significantly impacted by trading systems. The computer trading is nearly three quarters of the market trades. Warren talks about his long term holds, where he has decades of ownership of investments that have been very successful over time.

Buffet indicates that he does not know if the market bottom is behind us, nor does he offer market trading advice in the short term, but that current values of the best companies are probably low and will be valued holdings over time.

The point is that we are economically in difficult times. The markets have underperformed, where the market index values are lower today than they were a decade ago. Just today different interviews on CNBC defined their belief that the recovery is a V recovery (rapid up) or a W (rapid up then rapid down then rapid up again) or U not so rapid a recovery.

They do not agree because they are looking at different elements in the market and weighing them differently in their projections. Opinions about the future are prognostications not facts.

Many companies have reported financial statements that are not as bad as they projected; which unfortunately is not the same as better than last year.

This decade-long fear and market turmoil is an anomaly.

~ Continued on page 5

Be tolerant of the human race. Your whole family belongs to it – and some of your spouse's family does too.

~ Anonymous

Glen's Market Watch - continued from page 4

There are questions about the government's plans for economic recovery, for health care, for energy, for security. This does not mean that we oppose the intentions, but rather that we care about the details. We wonder if we are getting into another long war without a clear enough plan and sufficient international support. Can the world create a plan that it will aggressively support on resolving terrorism?

The military citizenship efforts in Iraq have built better relations in the streets. What is the next step? Will the goodwill survive the long-term hostile impact caused by rival factions? The risk of another dictator taking over in the absence of outside military support, or even while support is still present, seems real.

President Obama started with over-

whelming support. He has tempered some campaign positions. Could he be more proactive in defining what is in and out of the bills and selling us on the specifics of his legislation. Historically I believe we generally feel better about legislation that is owned and managed by a President.

Warren Buffett said the future is bright, that this is the best country in the world. Those are good thoughts. Teddy Kennedy has been praised for his passion for some causes and his courtesy to politicians in both parties. Respect and optimism are good foundations for problem solving.

My services at Ketron Financial include seeking and analyzing the best companies I can find in a diverse variety of industries; to review and select due diligence partners for investments where I cannot directly do the appropriate due diligence; And to develop

your portfolios assessing needs, risk, and opportunity, including international opportunities. This allows Ketron Financial to provide dimensions in personal service uncommon in our industry.

"This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific point in time and is not intended to be a forecast of future events, or a guarantee of future results. This information should not be relied upon by the reader as research or investment advice regarding any funds or stocks in particular, nor should it be construed as a recommendation to purchase or sell a security. Past performance is not indicative future results."

As always I appreciate the opportunity to share with you and to serve your interests. Please call when I can be of help.

Thank you, *Glen*

~ Bad Predictions ~

"I find it difficult to believe that the seat belt can afford the driver any great amount of protection over and above that which is available to him through the medium of the safety-type steering wheel if he has his hands on the wheel and grips the rim sufficiently tight to take advantage of its energy absorption properties and also takes advantage of the shock-absorbing action which can be achieved by correct positioning of the feet and legs."

- General Motors vehicle safety engineer Howard Gandelot, 1954.

"The Meaning of Money in the 21st Century"

AD: "What is so attractive and seductive about money?"

JN: "Money has the power of giving people the idea that they are powerful, happy and important. That's where the danger lies, because it is a false sense of comfort. If you worry about little things when you are poor,

you will continue worrying about bigger things when you are rich. Money will not change your inner being, and that's where most people make a mistake. They think money will change their lives and it may, but not in the ways they expect. If you don't know how you are [feel] toward money and under-

stand that relationship, you don't know yourself. A worrier will remain a worrier, a confident person will remain confident, irrespective of the state of wealth."

~ An excerpt from an Interview with Jacob Needleman
By Alexander M. Dake

Statistics on Long-Term Care

Who files LTCI claims? According to Hancock data for 2007...

- 65% were female, and 35% were male.
- The youngest claimant was only 23 years old.
- The oldest was 103. The average claimant's age was 78.

At the time of the claim:

- 50% were receiving home health care.
- 17% were receiving care in an assisted living facility.
- 33% were in a skilled nursing facility.

What are the current Bay Area costs for Long-Term Care? According to MetLife surveys for 2008...

- The average hourly cost for a Home Health Care Aide is \$23. (That's \$184 for 8 hours.)
- The average hourly cost for a Home Maker is \$23. (That's \$184 for 8 hours.)
- The average monthly cost for a unit in an Assisted Living Facility is \$3,669. (That's \$44,028

for 1 year.)

- The average daily cost for a Semi-Private Room in a Nursing Facility is \$250. (That's \$91,250 for 1 year.)
- The average daily cost for a Private Room in a Nursing Facility is \$344. (That's \$125,560 for 1 year.)

"I just don't think of age and time in respect of years. I have too much experience of people in their seventies who are vigorous and useful and people who are thirty-five who are in lousy physical shape and can't think straight. I don't think age has that much to do with it."

Russell Ketron (CA Insurance License #0436246) and Glen Calkins are Investment Adviser Representatives and Registered Representatives of Protected Investors of America (PIA). Ketron Financial is independently owned and operated. Denis Ragan (CA Insurance License #0593361) is not affiliated with PIA.

KETRON FINANCIAL, LLC

1701 Novato Boulevard, Suite 204,

Novato, CA 94947

www.ketronfinancial.com

Business: (415) 892-0928 (800) 748-6338 Fax: (415) 898-2441

*Quality Lives Through Intelligent, Informed,
Financial and Lifetime Planning Decisions.*

Stock Market Index Performance Review

Ketron Financial, LLC

August 18, 2009

	Quarters	End of Quarter Changes						
		Quarters	S&P 500	EAFE	NASDAQ	Russell 2000	Weighted Average	Market % Val
		30-Jun-99	Large Cap	International	New Economy	Small Cap	% Δ	30-Jun-99
		30-Jun-99	Large Cap	International	New Economy	Small Cap	% Δ	100.0%
1999	3	30-Sep-99	(6.6%)	4.2%	2.2%	(6.6%)	(3.6%)	96.4%
	4	31-Dec-99	14.5%	16.2%	48.2%	18.1%	19.0%	114.7%
2000	1	31-Mar-00	2.0%	(0.4%)	12.4%	6.8%	3.0%	118.2%
	2	30-Jun-00	(2.9%)	(4.3%)	(13.3%)	(4.1%)	(4.5%)	112.9%
	3	30-Sep-00	(1.2%)	(8.3%)	(7.4%)	0.8%	(3.1%)	109.4%
	4	29-Dec-00	(8.1%)	(3.0%)	(32.7%)	(7.2%)	(10.1%)	98.3%
2001	1	30-Mar-01	(12.1%)	(14.0%)	(25.5%)	(6.9%)	(13.8%)	84.7%
	2	30-Jun-01	5.5%	(1.7%)	17.4%	13.8%	6.1%	89.9%
	3	30-Sep-01	(15.0%)	(14.3%)	(30.7%)	(21.0%)	(17.0%)	74.6%
	4	31-Dec-01	10.3%	6.8%	30.1%	20.7%	12.5%	83.9%
2002	1	29-Mar-02	(0.1%)	0.1%	(5.4%)	3.7%	(0.5%)	83.5%
	2	28-Jun-02	(13.7%)	(2.8%)	(20.7%)	(8.7%)	(12.4%)	73.1%
	3	30-Sep-02	(17.6%)	(20.1%)	(19.9%)	(17.2%)	(18.3%)	59.7%
	4	31-Dec-02	7.9%	6.2%	13.9%	5.7%	8.2%	64.6%
2003	1	31-Mar-03	(3.6%)	(8.8%)	0.4%	(4.8%)	(4.1%)	62.0%
	2	30-Jun-03	15.1%	18.1%	21.0%	22.6%	16.7%	72.4%
	3	30-Sep-03	2.0%	7.6%	10.1%	9.1%	4.3%	75.4%
	4	31-Dec-03	11.5%	16.8%	12.1%	14.2%	12.6%	85.0%
2004	1	31-Mar-04	1.4%	3.7%	(0.5%)	6.0%	1.8%	86.5%
	2	30-Jun-04	0.4%	(0.7%)	2.7%	0.2%	0.5%	86.9%
	3	30-Sep-04	(1.4%)	(0.7%)	(7.4%)	(3.1%)	(2.1%)	85.1%
	4	31-Dec-04	7.2%	15.0%	14.7%	13.7%	9.7%	93.4%
2005	1	31-Mar-05	(0.4%)	(0.8%)	(8.1%)	(5.6%)	(1.6%)	91.8%
	2	30-Jun-05	0.1%	(2.0%)	2.9%	4.0%	0.3%	92.1%
	3	30-Sep-05	3.1%	9.8%	4.6%	4.4%	4.6%	96.3%
	4	30-Dec-05	1.6%	3.8%	2.5%	0.8%	2.0%	98.3%
2006	1	31-Mar-06	3.7%	9.6%	6.1%	13.6%	5.5%	103.6%
	2	30-Jun-06	(1.9%)	(1.0%)	(7.2%)	(5.3%)	(2.5%)	101.0%
	3	30-Sep-06	5.2%	3.4%	4.0%	0.1%	4.5%	105.6%
	4	31-Dec-06	6.2%	10.0%	6.9%	8.6%	7.0%	113.0%
2007	1	31-Mar-07	0.2%	3.6%	0.3%	1.7%	0.8%	114.0%
	2	30-Jun-07	5.8%	5.3%	7.5%	4.1%	5.9%	120.6%
	3	30-Sep-07	1.6%	1.7%	3.8%	(3.4%)	1.6%	122.6%
	4	31-Dec-07	(3.8%)	(2.0%)	(1.8%)	(4.9%)	(3.3%)	118.5%
2008	1	31-Mar-08	(9.9%)	(9.5%)	(14.1%)	(10.2%)	(10.4%)	106.2%
	2	30-Jun-08	(3.2%)	(3.5%)	0.6%	0.2%	(2.7%)	103.4%
	3	30-Sep-08	(8.9%)	(21.0%)	(8.8%)	(1.5%)	(10.7%)	92.4%
	4	31-Dec-08	(22.6%)	(20.3%)	(24.6%)	(26.5%)	(22.6%)	71.5%
2009	1	31-Mar-09	(11.7%)	(14.6%)	(3.1%)	(15.4%)	(11.3%)	63.4%
	2	30-Jun-09	15.2%	23.8%	20.0%	20.2%	17.5%	74.5%
	3	18-Aug-09	7.7%	9.3%	6.6%	9.5%	7.9%	80.4%
	4	31-Dec-09	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.4%

Market Indexes				Russell	Weighted
	S&P 500	EAFE	NASDAQ	2000	Average
Key Dates	Large Cap	International	New Economy	Small Cap	Change
2000 High	1,553.11	1,764.00	5,132.52	614.16	
October 2002 low	768.67	890.00	1,112.08	326.88	
High Low Percent Δ	(50.5%)	(49.5%)	(78.3%)	(46.8%)	(53.5%)
Oct 2007 High	1,476.09	2,372.63	2,861.51	852.06	
March 2009 low	676.53	911.39	1,268.64	343.26	
High Low Percent Δ	(54.2%)	(61.6%)	(55.7%)	(59.7%)	(55.9%)
18-Aug-09	989.67	1,428.09	1,955.92	556.43	

Δ = Change	August 18, 2009			Russell	Weighted	Value of the
Date to Date	S&P 500	EAFE	NASDAQ	2000	Average	Investment
Market Index Δs	Large Cap	International	New Economy	Small Cap	Change	Dollar
Down from 2000 Top	(36.3%)	(19.0%)	(61.9%)	(9.4%)	(35.1%)	\$ 0.65
Up From 2002 Bottom	28.8%	60.5%	75.9%	70.2%	41.8%	
Down from 2007 Top	(33.0%)	(39.8%)	(31.6%)	(34.7%)	(34.1%)	\$ 0.66
Up From 2009 Bottom	46.3%	56.7%	54.2%	62.1%	49.8%	

Weighted Average Basis information						CURRENT INVESTMENT \$
	S&P 500	EAFE	NASDAQ	Russell 2000		VALUE IF CHANGE OF 50%
Weights	66.0%	17.5%	12.0%	4.5%	100%	(2007 Peak Value Basis)
						UP 50% \$ 0.99
						DOWN 50% \$ 0.33

Period Percent Change			
Decline		Growth	
< 10%	30%	< 10%	30%
10%	40%	10%	40%
20%	50% ≤	20%	50% ≤

High Quarter for Market Indexes
Low Quarter Market Indexes

Copyright © Glen S. Calkins

End of Year Changes								Compound
		S&P 500	EAFE	NASDAQ	Russell	Weighted	Market % Val	Growth Rate
	YEAR	Large Cap	International	New Economy	2000	Average	30-Jun-99	Since
					Small Cap	% Δ	100.0%	30-Jun-99
1	31-Dec-99	19.5%	25.4%	85.6%	19.6%	28.5%	114.7%	14.7%
2	31-Dec-00	(10.1%)	(15.2%)	(39.3%)	(4.1%)	(14.3%)	98.3%	(0.8%)
3	31-Dec-01	(13.0%)	(22.6%)	(21.1%)	1.0%	(15.0%)	83.9%	(5.7%)
4	31-Dec-02	(23.4%)	(17.5%)	(31.5%)	(21.6%)	(23.2%)	64.6%	(10.3%)
5	31-Dec-03	26.2%	35.3%	50.0%	45.4%	31.5%	85.0%	(3.2%)
6	31-Dec-04	7.6%	17.6%	8.6%	17.0%	9.9%	93.4%	(1.1%)
7	30-Dec-05	4.5%	10.9%	1.4%	3.3%	5.2%	98.3%	(0.3%)
8	29-Dec-06	13.6%	23.4%	9.5%	17.0%	15.0%	113.0%	1.5%
9	31-Dec-07	3.5%	8.7%	9.8%	(2.7%)	4.9%	118.5%	1.9%
10	31-Dec-08	(38.5%)	(45.1%)	(40.5%)	(34.8%)	(39.7%)	71.5%	(3.3%)
11	18-Aug-09	9.6%	15.4%	24.0%	11.4%	12.4%	80.4%	(2.0%)