

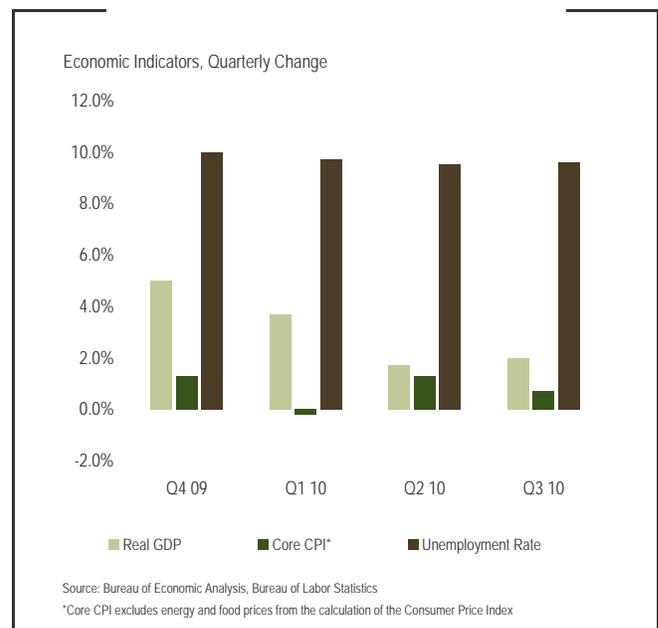
Economic Update

Data released from the U.S. Commerce Department on Friday showed that gross domestic product (GDP) growth in the fourth quarter was less than initially indicated. The advance growth estimate of 3.2% was revised down to 2.8% for the quarter, falling below the consensus analyst forecast of 3.4% while marginally improving upon the 2.6% rate experienced in the previous quarter. The downward resulted primarily from an increase in imports and a decrease in state and government spending, personal consumption expenditures, and overall demand. U.S. GDP increased the most in five years for all of 2010, rising 2.8% as compared to a 2.6% decrease in 2009.

Consumer sentiment was also reported by the U.S. Commerce Department, posting a 3-year high in the month of February. The sentiment index came in at 77.5, beating analyst expectations by over two points. Survey results reflected a more positive outlook from participants, with households reporting for the first time in six years more optimistic views on the economy. Some analysts caution that the responses may be outdated, given that they were collected prior to a jump in fuel costs and rising unrest in Libya and elsewhere in the Middle East.

Initial jobless claims for the week ending February 19 continued a trend of improvement, falling 22,000 to 391,000. The four-week average reflected a nearly 30,000 decrease from the month prior, reinforcing the notion that the job market is beginning to find some traction.

A slew of housing data released this week signaled that the housing market continues to lag behind the recovering U.S. economy. Hampered by a large supply and low prices resulting from competition with foreclosures, the S&P Case-Shiller 10-city home price index fell 0.9% for the month of December. Existing home sales rose 2.7% in January, fueled mostly by a sharp decline in the median existing home price to \$158,000, the lowest level in nine years. New home sales dropped 12.6% in the same period, with the median new home price falling 1.9% to keep pace with the decreasing prices of existing homes.



Feb. 22 nd	S&P/Case-Shiller 10-city Index, Dec. Monthly Chg.	-0.9%
Feb. 22 nd	Consumer Confidence Index, February	70.4
Feb. 23 rd	MBA Purchase Applications Index, Wkly. Chg.	5.1%
Feb. 23 rd	ICSC-Goldman Same Store Sales, Wkly. Chg.	2.6%
Feb. 23 rd	Existing Home Sales, January SAAR*	5.36M
Feb. 24 th	Durable Goods New Orders, Jan. Monthly Chg.	2.7%
Feb. 24 th	Initial Jobless Claims (Week ending 2/19)	391,000
Feb. 24 th	FHFA House Price Index, Dec. Monthly Chg.	-0.3%
Feb. 24 th	New Home Sales, January	284,000
Feb. 24 th	EIA Natural Gas Report, Wkly. Chg.	-81bcf
Feb. 24 th	EIA Petroleum Status Report, Wkly. Chg.	0.8M Barrels
Feb. 25 th	Real GDP, Q4 Quarterly Change SAAR*	2.8%
Feb. 25 th	GDP Price Index, Q4 Quarterly Change SAAR*	0.4%
Feb. 25 th	Consumer Sentiment Index, February	77.5

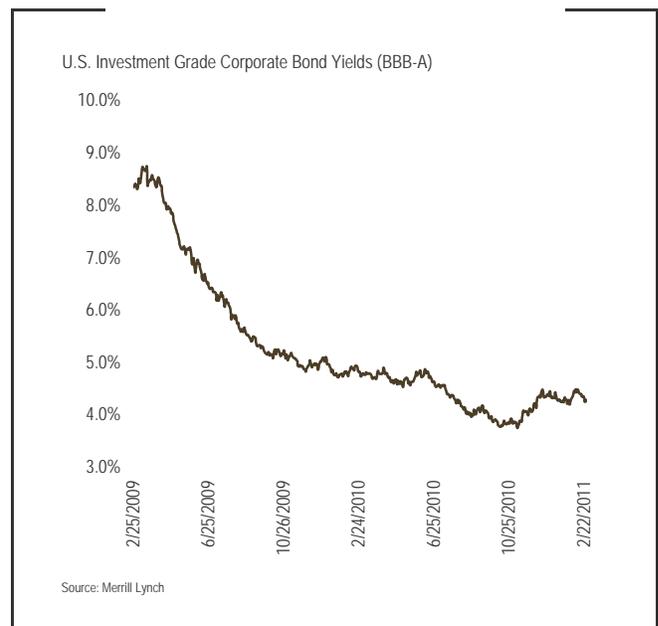
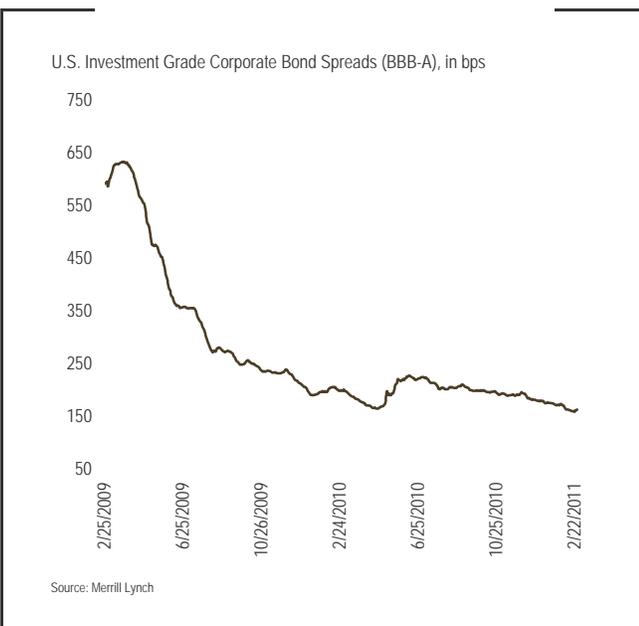
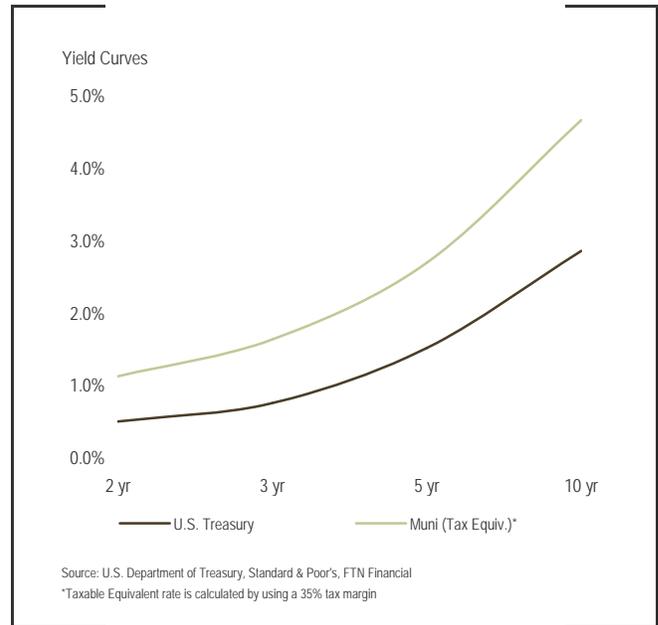
Bond Market Update

For the second straight week U.S. Treasuries finished higher across the entire yield curve, posting their largest weekly gain since May of last year. Unrest in Libya raised concerns over disruption in the flow of oil out of the Middle East, driving investors to the safety of U.S. government debt. Many strategists are concerned that this unrest may trigger a surge in oil prices and higher inflation expectations. As a result, the spread, or difference in yields, between the 10-year note and similar maturity Treasury Inflation Protected Securities, a gauge of trader expectations for consumer prices over the life of the securities, widened to 2.44%, the highest level since last April. A weaker than anticipated GDP report also drove market participants to focus on less risky securities. A diminished economic growth outlook along with the current geopolitical environment has pushed 10-year yields well below the technically significant 3.56% level, increasing the odds of a further rally in the fixed income markets.

A recent report from Moody's indicates the U.S. could be in danger of losing its AAA rating if the fight in Congress over the country's debt limit causes it to miss an interest payment. Although highly unlikely, the potential for a missed payment is growing amid a mounting budget deficit. However, Treasury market participants, for now, are ignoring red flags regarding the fiscal health of the U.S., and instead focusing on current market events, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Issue	2.18.11	2.25.11	Change
3 month T-Bill	0.10%	0.13%	0.03%
2-Year Treasury	0.78%	0.73%	-0.05%
5-Year Treasury	2.30%	2.19%	-0.11%
10-Year Treasury	3.59%	3.46%	-0.13%
30-Year Treasury	4.70%	4.54%	-0.16%

Source: Bloomberg, FTN Financial, The Wall Street Journal, U.S. Department of Treasury.



Stock Market Update

The prospect of civil war in Libya and spreading unrest in the Middle East sent global equity markets sharply lower this week. While stocks did recover somewhat on Friday on climbing consumer sentiment, the damage was done early in the week when the Dow Jones Industrial Average lost 322.75 points or 2.6%; the Dow closed slightly higher Friday at 12,130.45, a weekly decline of 2.10%, it's worst weekly drop since November, according to MarketWatch. Similarly, the broader S&P 500 ended the week at 1,319.88, a loss of 23.13 points, or 1.72%.

Boeing Co. (BA) rose 1.64% on Friday after the Pentagon announced it selected Boeing to fulfill a \$35 billion Air Force refueling tanker contract. Boeing defeated European Aeronautical, Defence & Space Co. (EADS) for the contract, which replaces a fleet of 50's-era mid-air refueling tankers. The win for Chicago-based Boeing ends a decade-long procurement process that saw bids cancelled in 2004 for a scandal that sent a Boeing executive to jail for four months. A 2008 attempt was scrapped after Boeing's claims of unfair treatment when the contract was awarded to a Northrop Grumman (NOC)/EADS team. The newly awarded contract is expected to bring thousands of jobs to Washington state and Kansas, where the tankers are planned to be built.

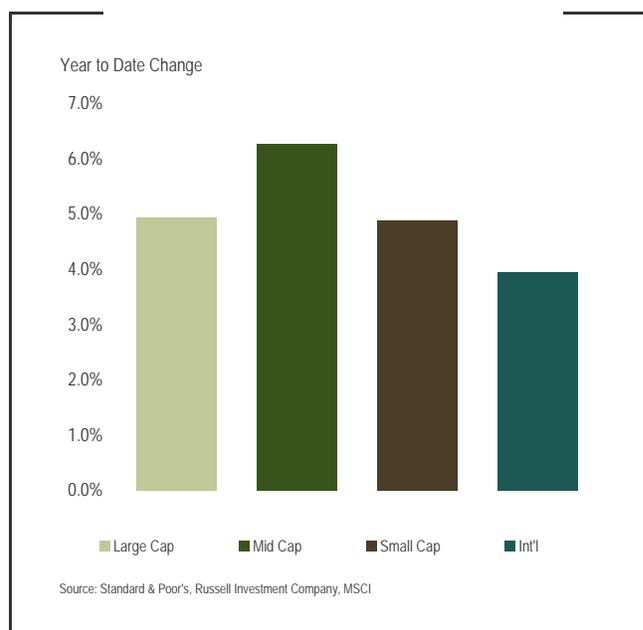
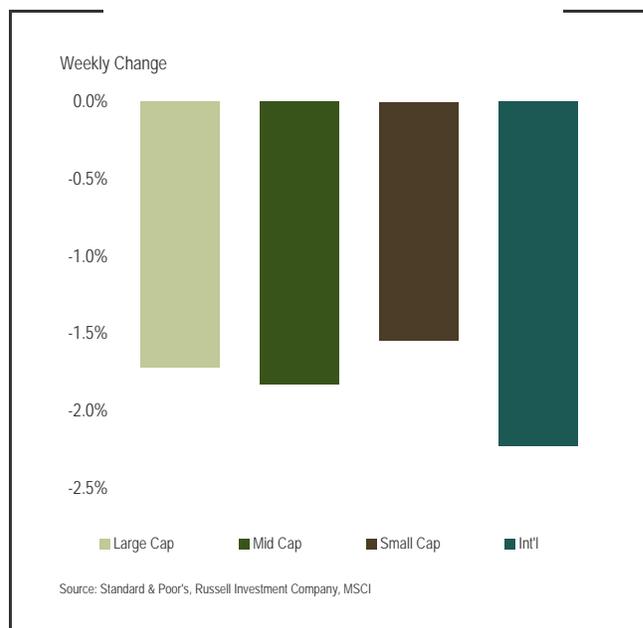
Hewlett-Packard Co. (HPQ) lost 12.31% this week after the company reported second quarter 2011 guidance below analyst expectations and lowered its full-year revenue guidance. The company blamed the expected shortfall on weaker-than-expected demand for PCs and poor demand at its IT services division.

Energy stocks led the sector performance this week, boosted by higher oil and natural gas prices. Natural gas producer Chesapeake Energy (CHK) posted the strongest results of the S&P 500 energy sector with a 16.23% gain this week.

In Europe the Euro Stoxx 50 dropped 2.71% while stocks in the Middle East lost 3.94% as measured by the Bloomberg GCC 200 Index, which tracks the 200 largest companies in Africa and the Middle East.

Issue	2.18.11	2.25.11	Change
Dow Jones	12,391.25	12,130.45	-2.10%
S&P 500	1,343.01	1,319.88	-1.72%
NASDAQ	2,833.95	2,781.05	-1.87%
Russell 1000 Growth	616.77	605.18	-1.88%
S&P MidCap 400	982.17	964.21	-1.83%
Russell 2000	834.82	821.95	-1.54%
MSCI EAFE	1,753.83	1,714.78	-2.23%
MSCI EM	1,111.92	1,087.10	-2.23%
MSCI Small Cap	175.51	170.92	-2.61%

Prices reflect most recent data available at the time of publication
Source: Bloomberg, Russell Investment Company, Standard & Poor's, Morgan Stanley Capital International, The Wall Street Journal, MarketWatch.



Alternative Investments Market Update

In wake of the uprising in Libya, crude oil rose to its highest level in 29 months as supplies were reduced from Africa's third-biggest oil-producing country. Crude futures increased 14.18% for the week on estimates that Libya had lost as much as two-thirds of its oil output. Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter and de facto leader of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), said it is willing and able to make up for any shortage of Libyan oil with its estimated 4 million barrels a day of spare production capacity.

Gold fluctuated near a seven-week high as investors turned to precious metals as an inflationary hedge and safe haven in the face of geo-political risk. Gold futures have risen 7.6% since January 27, when markets first took notice of the protests in Egypt, and 1.59% in the last week. Silver prices neared 31-year highs as contracts rose 72.6 cents, or 2.3%, to settle at \$32.2980 per ounce. The metal has doubled in the past 12 months and, for March delivery, is among the most-actively traded contracts.

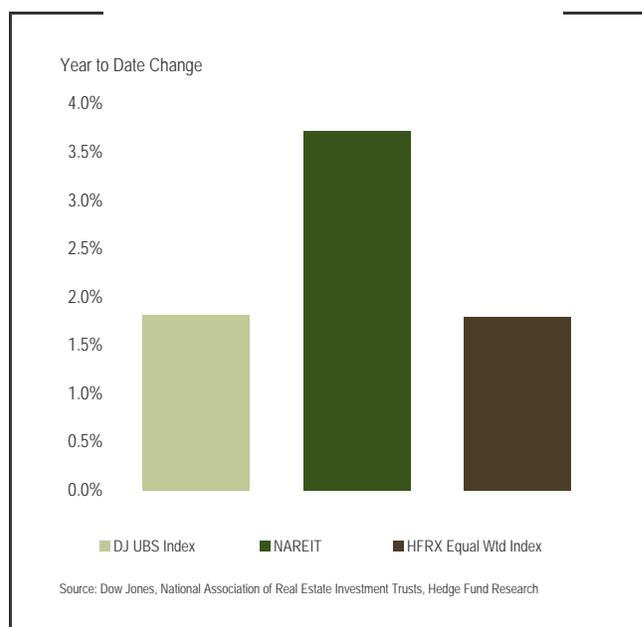
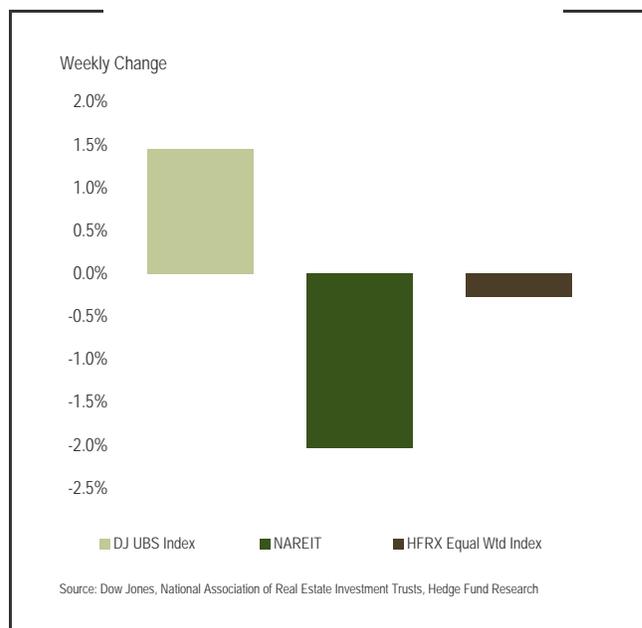
Due to higher energy prices, the United States Department of Agriculture increased their food inflation forecast for the year to 3-4%. Prices of corn, wheat and soybeans are up 88%, 76% and 37% from 12 months ago, respectively, as higher oil and gas prices lend to the increased cost of processing, packaging and transportation.

The REIT market continues to demonstrate strength. According to The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, the FTSE NAREIT All REITs Index of US companies posted a 3.64% total return in January, better than the S&P 500 at a 2.37% total return and the 1.78% return of the NASDAQ Composite. Analysts see promising earnings reports and easing in the credit markets as factors leading to a continued recovery in the commercial real estate market.

Issue	Previous Week	Current ¹	Change
Gold	1,387.90	1,409.90	1.59%
Crude Oil Futures	86.05	98.25	14.18%
Copper	448.65	447.10	-0.35%
Sugar	28.42	28.74	1.13%
HFRX Equal Wtd. Strat. Index	1,191.44	1,188.21	-0.27%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1,236.90	1,228.74	-0.66%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	1,026.71	1,020.69	-0.59%
HFRX Event Driven	1,406.43	1,403.22	-0.23%
HFRX Merger Arbitrage	1,549.28	1,545.70	-0.23%
Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index	162.98	165.34	1.45%
FTSE/NAREIT All REIT	142.29	139.39	-2.04%

¹ Prices reflect most recent data available at the time of publication

Source: Dow Jones, National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Hedge Fund Research, Bloomberg, The Wall Street Journal, The International Monetary Fund.



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