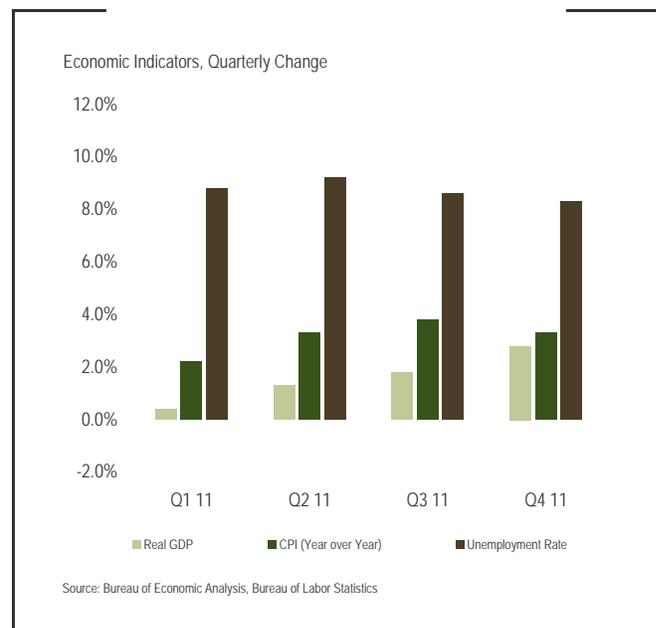


Economic Update

In a speech Monday, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao set a lower target for China's economic growth. The government is now targeting economic growth of 7.5% in 2012, compared to the 8.0% goal for 2011. Growth in China often exceeds the official objective, however, which was the case last year when the economy expanded 9.2%. Wen said "There is downward pressure on economic growth. Prices remain high." He also mentioned other challenges the country is facing in real estate, agriculture, land rights and food and drug safety.

Higher oil prices led to a widening of the U.S. trade gap in January. The trade deficit expanded by \$2.2 billion to \$52.6 billion during the month, according to the Commerce Department. A 1.4% increase in exports was not enough to offset the 2.1 % jump in imports driven by the petroleum goods deficit. Unfortunately oil prices continued to rise in February which will likely put more pressure on the trade gap, but the good news from this report is that non-petroleum exports look healthy which is a good sign for manufacturing.

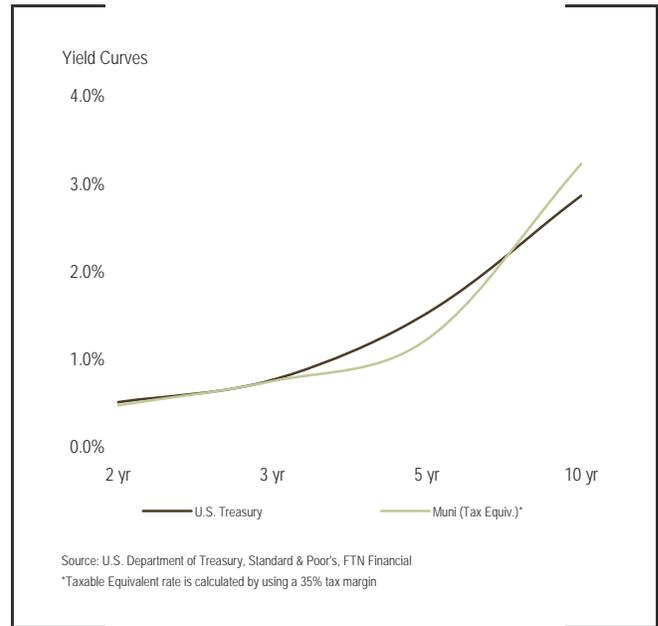
Employment gains maintained a healthy pace in February as 227,000 jobs were added in the U.S., according to the Labor Department. The report also showed sizeable upward revisions to the past two months of data, with 284,000 now being the number in January (originally 243,000) and 223,000 in December (originally 204,000). The private sector once again outstripped the total with 233,000 jobs added during the month with significant gains seen again in the manufacturing space, while 6,000 jobs were shed from the government payrolls. The household survey showed gains in both employment and the labor force, keeping the unemployment rate at 8.3% as expected. Initial jobless claims rose a moderate 8,000 to 362,000 for the week ended March 3. The increase caused the four-week average to edge up slightly to 355,000 snapping a seven week streak of improvements. Overall the data still indicates improvement in the labor market, but perhaps at a slightly slower pace than we've seen in recent months.



Mar. 5 th	Factory Orders, Jan. Monthly Chg.	-1.0%
Mar. 5 th	ISM Non-Mfg. Index, February	57.3
Mar. 6 th	ICSC-Goldman Same Store Sales, Wkly. Chg.	1.3%
Mar. 7 th	MBA Purchase Applications Index, Wkly. Chg.	2.1%
Mar. 7 th	EIA Petroleum Status Report, Wkly. Chg.	0.8M Barrels
Mar. 7 th	Consumer Credit, January Monthly Change	17.8B
Mar. 8 th	Initial Jobless Claims (week ending 3/3)	362,000
Mar. 8 th	EIA Natural Gas Report, Wkly. Chg.	-80 bcf
Mar. 9 th	Non-farm Payrolls, Feb. Monthly Chg.	227,000
Mar. 9 th	Unemployment Rate, February	8.3%
Mar. 9 th	International Trade Balance Level, January	-52.6B
Mar. 9 th	Wholesale Inventories, Jan. Monthly Chg.	0.4%

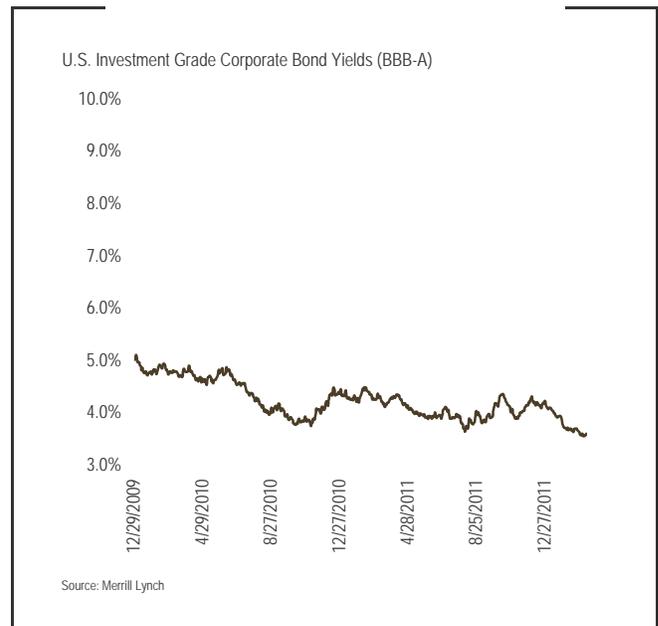
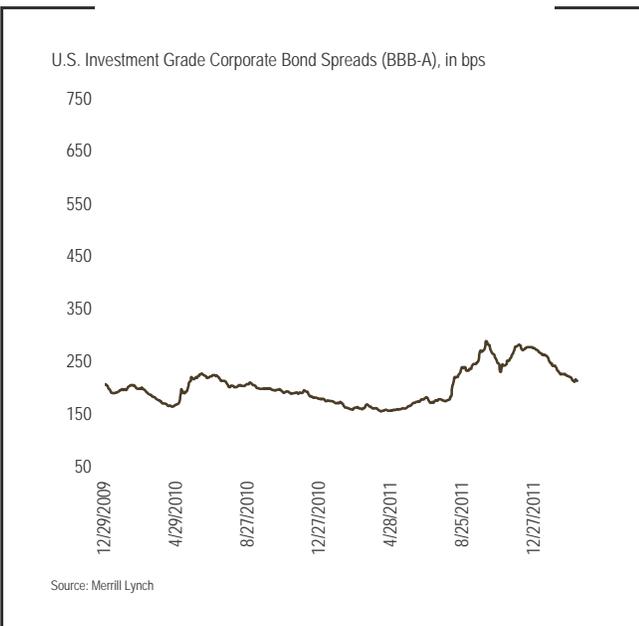
Bond Market Update

Continuing the recent downtrend, U.S. Treasuries finished the week lower as demand waned amid a better than expected jobs report and a large Greek government debt restructuring deal. Recently, improving economic data has weakened the allure of Treasuries as a safe harbor. Stuck in a range, the 10-year yield has traded between 1.79% and 2.17% since the start of November, even as most non-Treasury bond markets have rallied. The Federal Reserve's Operation Twist program, which began in October and has focused on purchasing longer-dated government bonds, has also been a key factor holding yields near historic lows. However, signs of continued economic improvement, albeit at a moderate pace, suggest the central bank may not need to continue this program for much longer or embark on a third round of quantitative easing. The bond market also faces \$66 billion in new government debt sales next week, mostly focused on the intermediate-term portion of the yield curve. All else equal, market makers tend to push down prices before an auction as a way to underwrite bonds at more attractive levels. Finally, Greece managed to convince almost 96% of private-sector investors to take steep losses in a bond-exchange program, allowing the country to, in essence, receive a fresh external bailout to avoid a disorderly default.



Issue	3.2.12	3.9.12	Change
3 month T-Bill	0.07%	0.09%	0.02%
2-Year Treasury	0.28%	0.33%	0.05%
5-Year Treasury	0.84%	0.90%	0.06%
10-Year Treasury	1.99%	2.04%	0.05%
30-Year Treasury	3.11%	3.19%	0.08%

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



Stock Market Update

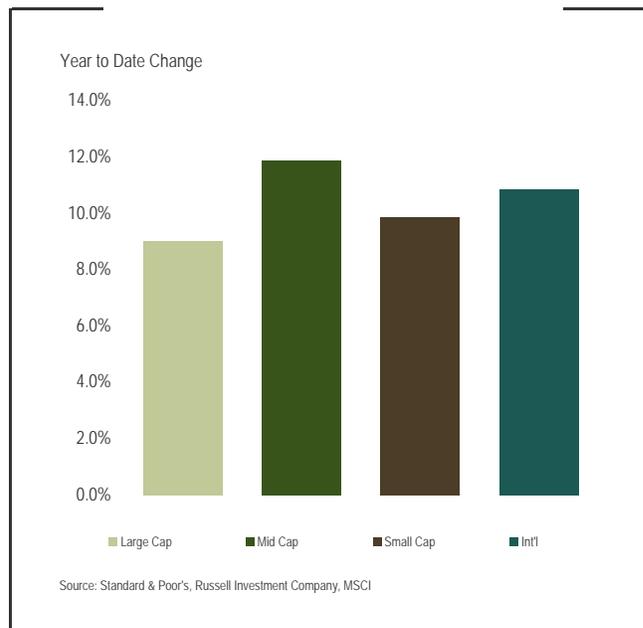
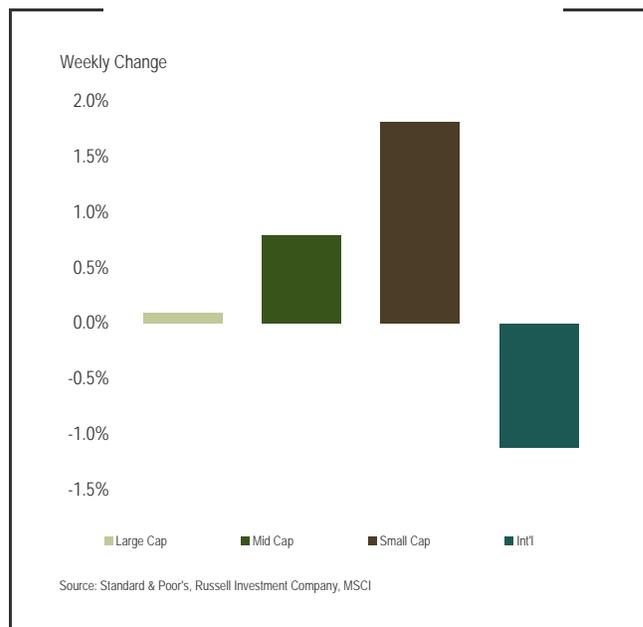
Stocks were volatile this week worldwide with most markets able to recover from Tuesday's huge sell-off on Greek debt crisis fears. On Tuesday, the Dow declined 204 points for its worst percentage drop (1.6%) since December, and the first time it lost more than 200 points since November. Concerns not enough private bondholders will participate in Greece's debt swap deal and the news that China's government lowered its economic-growth target to 7.5% from last year's 8% sent stocks sharply lower. Markets recovered later in the week on positive economic data and news that 80% of Greek creditors had agreed to the bond swap offer. For the week the Dow was flat to close at 12922.02. The S&P 500 Index finished at 1370.87, up 0.09%, while the NASDAQ rose 0.41% to 2988.34.

The Japanese stock market closed the week at a seven-month high. Year to date, the Nikkei Index is up 17.4%, leading all developed market stock indices. Japan's Cabinet Office released its Economy Watchers' Survey index which showed the forward-looking index hit a near five-year high on eased fears about the yen's rise. Stocks of cement engineering, clothing and tobacco companies have been particularly strong. The Shanghai composite was basically flat for the week, as were most European stock markets. In addition to lowering its growth target, China officials also said they would focus on targeting inflation at 4%, similar to last year.

In another sign that recent internet IPOs may struggle as publicly held companies, Pandora Media's stock dropped 24% on Wednesday when reported fourth quarter revenue and earnings fell short of expectations. Increased costs for content acquisition, advertising and marketing offset the 99% increase in listener hours and 62% in active users. The company also lowered its forecast for first quarter and full year results.

Issue	3.2.12	3.9.12	Change
Dow Jones	12,977.57	12,922.02	-0.43%
S&P 500	1,369.63	1,370.87	0.09%
NASDAQ	2,976.19	2,988.34	0.41%
Russell 1000 Growth	645.27	645.67	0.06%
S&P MidCap 400	977.05	984.81	0.79%
Russell 2000	802.42	817	1.82%
MSCI EAFE	1,561.54	1,544.13	-1.11%
MSCI Small Cap	1,076.42	1,052.69	-1.01%

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.



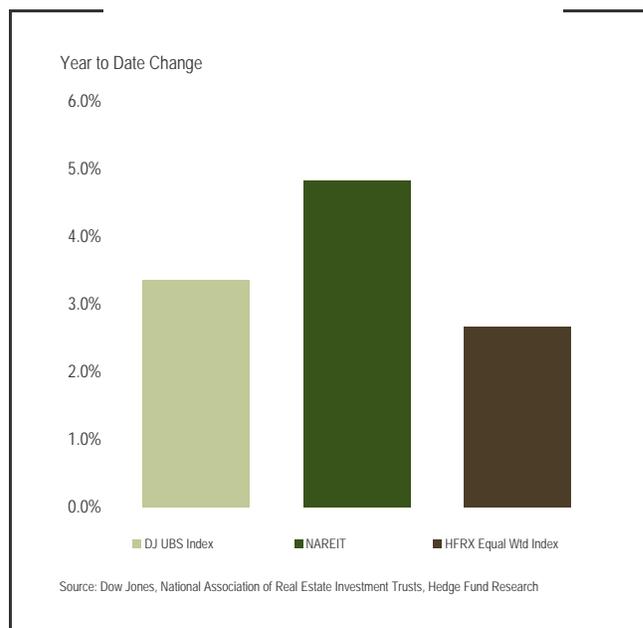
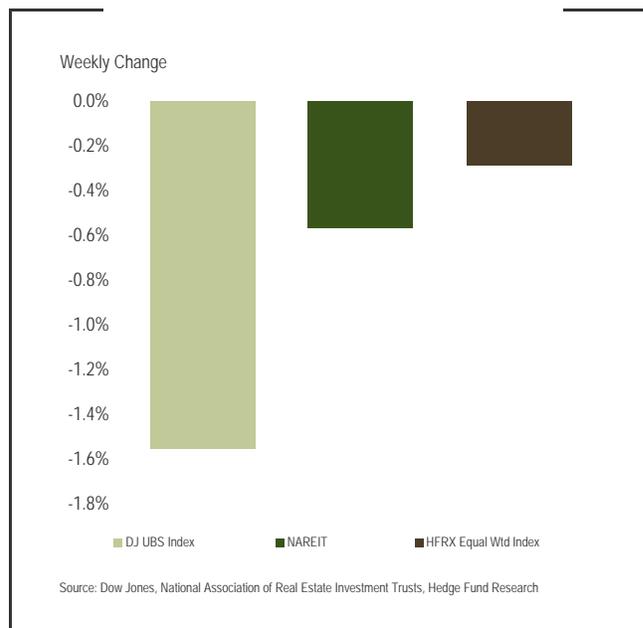
Alternative Investments Market Update

Crude oil rose 0.81% this week, settling at \$107.43 a barrel, after the Labor Department boosted payrolls higher than originally forecasted. With payrolls increasing by 227,000 last month, optimism was bolstered that the world's largest economy and fuel consumer would grow. With oil hovering around \$110 a barrel, analysts are increasingly concerned that GDP will be trimmed, however a report in Bloomberg Businessweek states the cost of a barrel of crude in the U.S., adjusted for total disposable income, was \$107.92 in January of this year, compared with a peak of \$213.44 in the same month in 1981. Oil consumption was 4.8% of income in 2010, compared with 9.7% in 1981. For all the concern over the fallout from sanctions against Iran and the prospect of gasoline topping \$5 a gallon in a U.S. election year, the distress caused by rising oil prices is being "mitigated by improved household purchasing power, a strengthening economy and America's growing energy independence."

With a declining demand and rising production continuing to fuel an oversupply, natural gas future prices hit a 10-year low this week. On Thursday, natural gas futures hit \$2.27 per million British thermal units, the lowest price since early 2002. According to a report from CNNMoney, about half the homes in the U.S. use natural gas as a heating fuel. Thus, unusually warm winters, like the previous one, can be attributed as the main reason behind the slowdown in demand. However, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) noted that the average consumer who heats with natural gas would only save about \$50 this year. The EIA states that natural gas is mostly used for industrial purposes. It is used by industries like paper and steel, as an "energy source or as an outright feedstock in products like chemicals and fertilizers." As these industries have shifted production abroad over the last decades, industrial demand for natural gas declined. The recent recession and still-sluggish economy have also more recently acted to weaken demand, although there are signs the low prices are encouraging natural gas producers to relocate plants back to the U.S.

Issue	Previous Week	Current ¹	Change
Gold	1,713.20	1,713.50	0.02%
Crude Oil Futures	106.57	107.43	0.81%
Copper	390.85	385.00	-1.50%
Sugar	24.96	23.66	-5.21%
HFRX Equal Wtd. Strat. Index	1,129.93	1,126.70	-0.29%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1,035.68	1,030.14	-0.53%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	977.24	974.88	-0.24%
HFRX Event Driven	1,375.48	1,369.39	-0.44%
HFRX Merger Arbitrage	1,515.92	1,508.97	-0.46%
Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index	147.69	145.40	-1.55%
FTSE/NAREIT All REIT	145.72	144.90	-0.56%

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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