

THE TANDEM REPORT

Volume XI, Issue 4 October, 2010



"It requires a great deal of boldness and a great deal of caution to make a great fortune, and when you have it, it requires ten times as much skill to keep it."

~ Ralph Waldo Emerson

Dear Clients,

Tandem is committed to the preservation of your wealth by minimizing risk while adding value through superior investment performance. This issue of *The TANDEM Report* provides a summary of our views pertaining to the investment landscape and subjects that influence our decision making. More information about our firm, including our investment style and process, is available at www.tandemadvisors.com or upon request. We hope you find this report informative.

Respectfully,

John B. Carew
President,
Chief Investment Officer

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All performance figures, charts and graphs contained in this report are derived from publicly available sources believed to be reliable. Tandem makes no representation as to the accuracy of these numbers, nor should they be construed as any representation of past or future performance.

MARKET COMMENTARY: QE 2 READY TO SAIL

Finally! The stock market turned in an outstanding quarter in spite of a dismal August. The S&P 500 gained 10.72% for the quarter after declining 4.7% in August. What accounts for this dramatic turnaround in September? The anticipation of QE2!

QE2 is not a ship. It is the newest version of Federal Reserve policy designed to stimulate the economy. QE stands for Quantitative Easing, and 2 indicates the much anticipated second round of QE. The Federal Reserve plans to spur economic activity by inflating asset prices and driving interest rates lower. Here's how it works.

Recall that the Federal Reserve's key mechanism for influencing economic growth is an interest rate known as the Fed Funds rate. The Fed Funds rate is the rate at which banks loan to one another over-

night. The higher the rate, the less borrowing by banks. The lower the rate, the more borrowing by banks. The Fed sets this rate lower to stimulate economic growth and higher to curtail growth.

In response to the economic crisis, the Fed lowered this rate to zero. Yet this historically low rate has not satisfactorily stimulated growth. With traditional tools rendered meaningless, the Fed embarked on an essentially unprecedented policy of Quantitative Easing. And it worked - temporarily. Now, with no other real weapons in its arsenal to fight the money hoarding by banks, corporations and the public, the Fed is widely expected to announce the second round of QE at its November meeting.

Quantitative Easing is a policy adopted by Central Banks to spur growth when low

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COMMENTARY:

TOO OFTEN, INVESTORS LOOK BACKWARD FOR GUIDANCE

The economic collapse of 2008 remains fresh in the minds of all of us. Many are so concerned that it will happen again that their present actions are guided by this fear. This leads us to ask: Is the recent past a reasonable predictor of the future?

Burned by two stock market declines of more than 50% since 2000, investors continue to shun U.S. stocks in favor of what they view to be less risky investments like bonds. Some of the more courageous are piling into international investments. Mutual fund statistics confirm that record amounts of money flow into bond funds and international stock funds while money

is being withdrawn from U.S. stock funds. There is a bit of a herd mentality that has emerged. Human nature seems to give us a sense of security in masses. Human nature often leads us astray.

There is perhaps no greater sign of our present economic distress than the unemployment rate. Peaking in October, 2009 at 10.10%, unemployment remains at the stubbornly high level of 9.6%. Experts tell us that the economy cannot sustain any meaningful growth until this number comes down to a more palatable level. It seems most then infer that if we have high unemployment and other unhealthy eco-

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MARKET COMMENTARY (CONTINUED):

(Continued from page 1)

interest rates fail to achieve the desired result. The process involves the Central Bank (the Fed in the U.S.) essentially creating money to buy government bonds, mortgage-backed securities and other debt instruments from banks. The theory supposes that with added liquidity on their balance sheets, banks will become more active lenders. An intended and important consequence of QE is that as the Fed buys government bonds, interest rates will go lower. Interest rates on various fixed income instruments are closely correlated. When the Fed purchases one type, the rate on all types will go lower. So how does this help? It encourages more risk-taking.

With interest rates absurdly low, the Fed hopes that investors will start buying stocks, real estate and other risky assets resulting in asset price inflation. If asset prices appreciate, we all feel wealthier (in theory) and therefore are more likely to spend money. And from the Fed's perspective, spending more money will stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment. It will also create inflation, which the Fed now views as a good thing.

The stock market's September surge is widely attributed to Fed statements indicating QE2 is likely. If the Fed wants to print money and buy assets to inflate their prices, investors are happy to go along for the ride. There is an old adage, "Don't fight the Fed." So, stock prices, bond prices and commodity prices all rose in response.

Practically the only thing that didn't rise was the U.S. dollar. And again, this is the desired, if not stated, effect. If consumers are unwilling or unable to spend, then a lower dollar makes our exports more competitive around the globe. The theory is that we can stimulate economic growth through exports by devaluing our currency.

The problem with devaluing the dollar is that most commodities, including oil, are priced in dollars. A weaker dollar will cause these prices to rise at a time when the U.S. consumer can least afford it. A lower currency value imports inflation. Everything we import costs us more.

The Fed has made it clear that there are risks associated with QE and its side-effects. All indications are that they view these risks to be acceptable. So will QE2 work? In a sense, it already has. Interest rates have gone ever lower and stock prices have risen just in *anticipation* of the big event. In the short-run, QE works. But there isn't enough history to know if the rewards ultimately outweigh the risks.

The Federal Government typically would help the Fed by increasing government expenditures. This is known as Keynesian economics. Detractors of Keynesian theory say

that government is already too big and crowding out the private sector. They point to the \$800 billion stimulus already passed and say that such stimulus didn't work before so it is a waste of money to try it again. Advocates of Keynesian theory say the stimulus *did* work and we need more. All agree that the Federal Government has limited ability to spend more because they have already spent so much.

If the Federal Reserve hopes to embark upon some action that might stimulate the economy, QE2 is the only plausible option. The question some of us ask is whether Fed action is necessary. Might not the economy resurrect itself in due time if left to its own devices? Clearly the economic collapse was triggered by excessive borrowing. Individuals, banks and other corporations now need time to repair their balance sheets. We ask what would happen if the Fed actually facilitated saving over borrowing?

What if the Fed *raised* rates to encourage more saving? Wouldn't this repair balance sheets faster? Sure, economic growth would lag and unemployment would remain high for a time. But wouldn't we all ultimately be better off if we paid off our debts to a level that we were comfortable resuming economic activity? We think so. We are also the only ones we are aware of espousing this view.

QE2 is not a certainty. Data may be present within the next few weeks that causes the Fed to rethink the necessity of intervention. Probably not. Rather, it is far more likely that the Fed will begin purchasing assets and pumping money into the stagnant economy. Cheap borrowing costs will ultimately increase borrowing, which in turn will increase economic activity. Lower interest rates will force investors to choose riskier assets, creating asset price inflation. Isn't this what got us into trouble in the first place?

The known consequences of QE, dollar devaluation and increased money supply, will undoubtedly lead to inflation when economic growth returns. The Fed acknowledges this likelihood. The only way to combat inflation when it occurs is to dramatically increase interest rates. We may be jumping several steps ahead, but we still vividly remember the pain Paul Volker inflicted as Fed Chair to successfully fight inflation in the late 70's. Short-term interest rates were as high as 20%, stocks performed dismally, no one could afford a mortgage and economic growth was abysmal. It seems the medicine may be as dreadful as the ailment.

Because of or in spite of Fed action, the market will go higher if the Fed purchases assets. We believe the economy will grow just fine in time without help. It will likely grow with help too. Either way, our best advice is to save your money, even though the Fed doesn't want you to. Better days lie ahead.

THERE IS LITTLE CORRELATION BETWEEN STOCKS THAT CONSISTENTLY GROW EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS AND THE BROADER STOCK MARKET

We ran this feature last quarter and thought it was worth bringing back. The tables below describe Tandem's strategy for the last twenty years. Companies that consistently grow their earnings and dividends can perform well regardless of how the broader stock market performs. In times such as these, this should be welcome news. We tracked the companies that we owned 10

years ago and now (*top table*) as well as our current 10 largest holdings for two styles. The 3 columns on the right show that earnings and dividend growth exceeding the rates of growth for the broader market usually lead to higher stock prices. The Gold rows show the "average" Tandem stock versus the S&P 500. While this is not necessarily indicative of how our portfolios performed, it tells a powerful story.

THE STOCKS TANDEM HELD 10 YEARS AGO AND STILL HOLDS TODAY

LARGE CAP CORE	09/30/00			09/30/10			% CHANGE		
	EPS	DIV	PRICE	EPS**	DIV	PRICE	EPS	DIV	PRICE
ABBOTT LABS	\$ 1.73	\$ 0.76	\$ 44.49	\$ 4.07	\$ 1.76	\$ 52.24	135.26%	131.58%	17.42%
COCA COLA	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.68	\$ 55.13	\$ 3.41	\$ 1.76	\$ 58.52	148.91%	158.82%	6.15%
EXXON MOBIL	\$ 2.07	\$ 0.88	\$ 44.56	\$ 5.62	\$ 1.76	\$ 61.79	171.50%	100.00%	38.67%
PROCTER & GAMBLE	\$ 1.50	\$ 0.70	\$ 33.24	\$ 4.03	\$ 1.93	\$ 59.97	168.67%	175.43%	80.42%
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	\$ 1.59	\$ 0.64	\$ 46.97	\$ 4.67	\$ 2.16	\$ 61.96	193.71%	237.50%	31.91%
PIEDMONT	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.73	\$ 15.31	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.12	\$ 29.00	61.62%	53.01%	89.42%
MCDONALDS	\$ 1.48	\$ 0.22	\$ 30.19	\$ 4.27	\$ 2.44	\$ 74.51	188.51%	1034.88%	146.80%
T. ROWE PRICE	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.26	\$ 23.47	\$ 2.33	\$ 1.08	\$ 50.06	109.91%	315.38%	113.29%
MICROSOFT*	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.24	\$ 27.14	\$ 2.25	\$ 0.64	\$ 24.49	144.57%	166.67%	-9.76%
SCANA	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.15	\$ 30.88	\$ 2.96	\$ 1.90	\$ 40.32	69.14%	64.93%	30.57%
AVERAGE TANDEM STOCK	\$ 1.45	\$ 0.63	\$ 35.14	\$ 3.52	\$ 1.65	\$ 51.29	139.18%	243.82%	54.49%
S&P 500	\$ 56.65	\$ 15.60	1,436.51	\$ 79.05	\$22.64	1,141.20	39.54%	45.10%	-20.56%

10 LARGEST HOLDINGS IN TANDEM'S LARGE CAP CORE AND EQUITY STYLES TODAY

LARGE CAP CORE	09/30/00			09/30/10			% CHANGE		
	EPS	DIV	PRICE	EPS**	DIV	PRICE	EPS	DIV	PRICE
ABBOTT LABS	\$ 1.73	\$ 0.76	\$ 44.49	\$ 4.07	\$ 1.76	\$ 52.24	135.26%	131.58%	17.42%
COCA COLA	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.68	\$ 55.13	\$ 3.41	\$ 1.76	\$ 58.52	148.91%	158.82%	6.15%
APTARGROUP	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.10	\$ 11.97	\$ 2.44	\$ 0.72	\$ 45.67	165.22%	620.00%	281.54%
PIEDMONT NAT GAS	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.73	\$ 15.31	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.12	\$ 29.00	61.62%	53.01%	89.42%
HARRIS CORP	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.10	\$ 13.46	\$ 4.86	\$ 1.00	\$ 44.29	800.00%	900.00%	229.05%
IIT CORP	\$ 1.43	\$ 0.30	\$ 16.22	\$ 3.94	\$ 1.00	\$ 46.83	175.52%	233.33%	188.72%
SYSCO CORP	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.24	\$ 23.16	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.00	\$ 28.52	153.95%	316.67%	23.14%
BECTON DICKINSON	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.38	\$ 26.44	\$ 5.11	\$ 1.48	\$ 74.10	233.99%	289.47%	180.26%
TEVA PHARMACEUTICALS	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.06	\$ 18.30	\$ 4.20	\$ 0.74	\$ 52.75	1172.73%	1214.29%	188.25%
ENTERPRISE PRODS	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.05	\$ 14.47	\$ 1.93	\$ 2.33	\$ 39.67	41.91%	121.67%	174.15%
AVERAGE TANDEM STOCK	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.44	\$ 23.90	\$ 3.35	\$ 1.29	\$ 47.16	308.91%	403.88%	137.81%
S&P 500	\$ 56.65	\$ 15.60	1,436.51	\$ 79.05	\$22.64	1,141.20	39.54%	45.10%	-20.56%

EQUITY	09/30/00			09/30/10			% CHANGE		
	EPS	DIV	PRICE	EPS**	DIV	PRICE	EPS	DIV	PRICE
COGNIZANT TECH	\$ 0.06	\$ -	\$ 3.25	\$ 2.15	\$ -	\$ 64.47	3483.33%	NA	1883.69%
COLGATE PALMOLIVE	\$ 1.65	\$ 0.63	\$ 47.20	\$ 4.72	\$ 2.12	\$ 76.86	186.06%	235.44%	62.84%
NEXTERA ENERGY	\$ 2.17	\$ 1.08	\$ 32.88	\$ 4.27	\$ 2.00	\$ 54.39	96.77%	85.19%	65.42%
THERMO FISHER	\$ 0.74	\$ -	\$ 26.00	\$ 3.42	\$ -	\$ 47.88	362.16%	NA	84.15%
REPUBLIC SERVICES*	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.04	\$ 8.75	\$ 1.62	\$ 0.76	\$ 30.49	92.86%	1800.00%	248.46%
COCA COLA	\$ 1.37	\$ 0.68	\$ 55.13	\$ 3.41	\$ 1.76	\$ 58.52	148.91%	158.82%	6.15%
ABBOTT LABS	\$ 1.73	\$ 0.76	\$ 44.49	\$ 4.07	\$ 1.76	\$ 52.24	135.26%	131.58%	17.42%
STRYKER	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.04	\$ 21.47	\$ 3.19	\$ 0.60	\$ 50.05	513.46%	1400.00%	133.12%
SYSCO CORP	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.24	\$ 23.16	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.00	\$ 28.52	153.95%	316.67%	23.14%
APTARGROUP	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.10	\$ 11.97	\$ 2.44	\$ 0.72	\$ 45.67	165.22%	620.00%	281.54%
AVERAGE TANDEM STOCK	\$ 1.08	\$ 0.36	\$ 27.43	\$ 3.12	\$ 1.07	\$ 50.91	533.80%	593.46%	280.59%
S&P 500	\$ 56.65	\$ 15.60	1,436.51	\$ 79.05	\$22.64	1,141.20	39.54%	45.10%	-20.56%

* FIRST DIVIDEND PAID IN 2003 ** EARNINGS INCLUDE 3Q 2010 ESTIMATES

These results are for individual stocks and the S&P 500. They are not necessarily indicative of portfolio performance clients have experienced or may experience in the future.

COMMENTARY (CONTINUED)

(Continued from page 1)

conomic indicators, the stock market cannot be viewed as attractive, or perhaps even safe.

Data clearly suggests otherwise. We decided to study the unemployment rate and GDP over the past fifty years to see if a poor economy predicted a poor market, and vice versa. Surprisingly, we found that a healthy economy produced inferior stock market returns while an unsettled economy yielded superior results for stocks. How can this be?

First, we look to the data. The table below highlights the seven cyclical highs and lows in the unemployment rate for the past 50 years. The GDP rate for the most recent quarter is also included. We then take the level of the S&P 500 at the time unemployment peaked or bottomed and track the stock market change over 1, 3 and 5 year periods afterward. The average appreciation for the S&P 500 after a peak in unemployment (indicated by the blue bar at the bottom of each table) was 9.17% after 1 year, 24.56% after 3 years and 45.54% after 5 years. With unemployment at very low levels, the returns were far less exciting! The average 1 year return was -3.94%. The average 3 year return was only 1% and after 5 years, the S&P was up only 18.16% on average. How can a strong economy not be the ideal time to invest? And why is a weakened economy the better bet for stocks?

In the past fifty years, the highest unemployment rate was 10.8% in December, 1982. This was perhaps the single best time in our generation to invest in stocks. It was the beginning of a bull market that lasted nearly 20 years. Conversely, the lowest unemployment rate of the last fifty years was 3.8% in April of 2000. Could you imagine, with the benefit of hindsight, a worse time to invest in stocks - at the very end of the internet bubble?

What this data tells us is that while most investors look backward for clues, the market looks forward. If unemployment is at a generational high, is it more plausible to conclude that things will get worse? Of course not. Yet investor action tells us that investors are behaving in such a manner as to protect themselves from another economic collapse. When unemployment was at a generational low in 2000, investors continued to pour money into stock mutual funds at record levels. Again, they were using recent experience to guide them. Human nature can cause us to act in the exact opposite manner which is most prudent. We behave liberally in good times, believing they are sustainable, while we behave in a very conservative manner in difficult times as we seek to preserve what is left of our wealth. It might be more logical to behave in the opposite fashion. It is also more difficult to do so.

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CYCLICAL HIGHS IN UNEMPLOYEMNT									
DATE	UNEMPL. RATE	GDP RATE	INITIAL VALUE	1 YR LATER	S&P 500		5 YR LATER	%	
					3 YR LATER	% CHANGE		% CHANGE	% CHANGE
May-61	7.10%	2.40%	66.56	59.63	-10.41%	80.37	20.75%	86.13	29.40%
Dec-70	6.10%	-4.20%	92.15	102.09	10.79%	97.55	5.86%	90.19	-2.13%
May-75	9.00%	-4.80%	91.15	100.18	9.91%	97.24	6.68%	111.24	22.04%
Dec-82	10.80%	0.30%	140.64	164.93	17.27%	211.28	50.23%	247.08	75.68%
Jun-92	7.80%	4.30%	408.14	450.53	10.39%	544.75	33.47%	885.14	116.87%
Jun-03	6.30%	3.20%	974.50	1,140.84	17.07%	1,270.20	30.34%	1,280.00	31.35%
Oct-09	10.10%	1.60%	1,036.19	?	?	?	?	?	?
AVERAGE					9.17%		24.56%		45.54%
CYCLICAL LOWS IN UNEMPLOYEMNT									
DATE	UNEMPL. RATE	GDP RATE	INITIAL VALUE	1 YR LATER	S&P 500		5 YR LATER	%	
					3 YR LATER	% CHANGE		% CHANGE	% CHANGE
Feb-60	4.80%	1.40%	56.12	63.44	13.04%	64.29	14.56%	87.43	55.79%
May-69	3.40%	6.50%	103.46	76.55	-26.01%	109.53	5.87%	87.28	-15.64%
Oct-73	4.60%	-2.10%	108.29	73.90	-31.76%	102.90	-4.98%	93.15	-13.98%
May-79	5.60%	0.70%	99.08	111.24	12.27%	111.88	12.92%	150.55	51.95%
Mar-89	5.00%	3.80%	294.87	339.94	15.28%	403.69	36.90%	445.77	51.18%
Apr-00	3.80%	1.10%	1,452.43	1,249.46	-13.97%	916.92	-36.87%	1,156.85	-20.35%
Dec-06	4.40%	3.00%	1,418.30	1,468.36	3.53%	1,115.10	-21.38%	?	?
AVERAGE					-3.94%		1.00%		18.16%

COMMENTARY (CONTINUED)

(Continued from page 4)

When an economy is perfectly healthy and chugging along at maximum efficiency, how can things possibly get better? The stock market anticipates future trends. It does not react to current levels. With the proper analysis of hindsight, high unemployment tells us things will get *better*, even if they are not good now. Low unemployment tells us that things are likely to get worse not better.

High unemployment is never good for an economy, much less for the individuals unable to find gainful employment. Yet *improving* unemployment is far better for the market than absolute low levels. Similarly, low employment is rarely sustainable, which implies that the future trend for unemployment is higher. This is a negative for stocks.

It requires a great deal of conviction and fortitude to act in a manner contrary to that of the masses. Fear is a real human emotion. Having witnessed massive amounts of wealth get wiped out over the past ten years, it is understandable why investors shun what burned them and seek a “safer”

alternative. We do not condemn anyone that has simply had enough and doesn't want to play the game anymore. Being guided by fear is understandable. It is also unfortunate.

A quick review of our recent history lesson tells us that we should *not* find safety in numbers. A decade ago, the masses favored index funds and technology stocks. That ended badly for the masses. More recently many found comfort in real estate. Home prices never go down! That too ended badly. Today, the most common places investors seek safety are in bonds and ETFs. We suspect this too will end badly.

We do not draw any conclusions from the data that we hope will influence investors one way or the other. Instead, we simply find it fascinating to again illustrate that the greatest number of people will consistently do the wrong thing from a purely statistical viewpoint. We sympathize with today's investor. It has been a most challenging decade. Investors must find the appropriate level of risk or risk-avoidance that allows them to sleep well at night. Investors armed with the least amount of useful information make the most ill-informed decisions. Consider yourself armed.

The S&P 500 Then and Now - 10 Years of Improving Fundamentals with Nothing to Show for It

	SEPTEMBER, 2000	SEPTEMBER, 2010	% DIFFERENCE
S&P 500 PRICE	1,436.51	1,141.20	-20.56%
S&P 500 EARNINGS	\$56.65	\$79.05	39.54%
DIVIDEND	\$15.60	\$22.64	45.10%
PE RATIO	25.36	14.44	-43.07%
DIVIDEND YIELD	1.09%	1.98%	81.65%

TANDEM AGAIN NAMED “BEST OF THE BEST”*

For the second consecutive quarter, Tandem's Large Cap Core style has been honored by PSN* as “Best of the Best”. We have worked hard on behalf of our clients and are deeply humbled by the repeated recognition.

There are many excellent managers working equally hard, and there are almost as many styles that have been able to produce great results. To be named the best requires a measure of luck. Tandem is lucky in that this style, which we pioneered nearly twenty years ago, is without a doubt the place to be in the current environment. And we believe that we are the best at what we do. But styles are not always

in vogue. Next quarter, it will likely be another manager's turn.

We practice our investment philosophy without regard to which style might be most popular at any given moment. It is the only methodology in which we enjoy an expertise. To do something else because the environment has changed would be giving our clients less than our best. We recognize that over time, changing styles as circumstances change is folly. If we simply focus on what we know best, we will deliver superior returns with less risk to our clients. That said, we certainly welcome the recognition.

*PSN, a division of Informa Investment Solutions, Inc., ranked Tandem best among all Large Cap Core Managers in their database for the 5 Star Category for the period ended 6/30/2010. To achieve a 5 Star ranking, a manager must outperform the benchmark (S&P 500 for Tandem) for the 3 most recent 3-year periods, have a lower Standard Deviation (less risk) than the median standard deviation of the peer group for the most recent 5-year period and have an R² (correlation to the benchmark) greater than 0.80. Managers are then ranked by their most recent 3-year returns. Tandem was named “Best of the Best” for this category.

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MARKET REPORT CARD

YIELD TABLE				STOCK MARKET INDEX DATA				
	Current	3 months ago	1 year ago	Stock Market Indices	9/30/10 Close	% Change 1 Year	% Change 5 Years	% Change 10 Years
3-month Treasury Bill	0.15%	0.12%	0.12%	S&P 500	1,141.20	7.96%	-7.13%	-20.56%
5-year Treasury Note	1.41%	2.00%	2.37%	Dow Jones Industrial	10,788.05	11.08%	2.08%	1.29%
10-year Treasury Note	2.65%	3.20%	3.40%	Russell 1000	629.78	8.59%	-5.80%	-18.49%
30-year Treasury Bond	3.77%	4.13%	4.19%	Russell 3000	674.75	8.85%	-5.26%	-15.62%
Prime Rate	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	Russell 2000	676.14	11.89%	1.25%	29.69%
Federal Funds Rate	0-0.25%	0-0.25%	0-0.25%	GLOBAL MARKET INDEX DATA				
Discount Rate	0.75%	0.75%	0.50%	Hang Seng	22,358.17	6.69%	44.91%	42.87%
3-Month LIBOR	0.29%	0.54%	0.30%	Shanghai	2,655.66	-4.45%	130.60%	39.03%
				Nikkei 225	9,369.35	-7.54%	-30.98%	-40.50%
				Brazilian Bovespa	69,430.00	12.86%	119.83%	335.90%
				London FTSE 100	5,548.60	8.08%	1.29%	-11.85%
				German Xetra DAX	6,229.02	9.76%	23.49%	-8.37%

The data used to compile the above tables come from publicly available sources. Tandem believes it to be reliable, but makes no such assertions. Such data is not meant to imply past or future performance for Tandem or any securities market.

Returns are cumulative, not annualized.