



BULLS & BEARS

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HEADLINES

- Consumer confidence index rose to 52.5 in March from 46.4
- Treasury to sell its shares of Citi
- 8 consecutive months of gains in Case-Shiller Home Price Index
- Applications for first time jobless benefits dropped to 439,000
- Private sector cut 23,000 jobs in February

FINANCIAL MARKETS

DOW	10,927.07, +0.71%
NASDAQ	2,402.58, +0.31%
S&P 500	1,178.10, +0.99%
OIL	\$84.87, +\$4.87
GOLD	\$1,125, +\$20.90
10 YR	3.859%

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MARKET SUMMARY

Monday March 29, 2010

U.S. Stocks were higher across the board during Monday's trading session despite finishing well off of the highs of the day. The Commerce Department reported that consumer confidence increased 0.3% during February and that Personal Income remained unchanged. Shares of Citigroup were among the weakest issues of the day after the U.S. treasury announced its plans to begin unloading 7.7 billion shares that it owns in the company. The Dow Jones Industrials Average finished up 0.4% to 10,896, the S&P500 finished up 0.57% to 1173 and NASDAQ finished up 0.4% to 2404.

Tuesday March 30, 2010

Stocks ended marginally higher Tuesday. The Conference Board reported that its consumer confidence index rose to 52.5 in March from 46.4 in February. The Case Shiller Home Price Index rose 0.3% in January over December. The report marks the 8th consecutive month of gains in the index. The Dow Jones Industrials Average finished up 0.1% to 10,907, the S&P500 finished unchanged at 1173 and NASDAQ finished up 0.3% to 2411.

Wednesday March 31, 2010

Data drove stocks lower during Wednesday's trading session, though all major average finished the month of March in positive territory. Business activity in the New York City area declined from February to March. The ISM New York Index which tracks business conditions in the area fell to 60.6 in March from 78.1 in February. The ADP employment report which tracks private employment figures reported that the private sector cut 23,000 jobs during the month of February. The decline was worse than expected as economists had projected a net gain of 40,000 jobs. The Dow Jones Industrials Average finished down 0.5% to 10,856, the S&P500 finished down 0.3% to 1169.43 and NASDAQ finished down 0.5% to 2397.96.

Thursday April 1, 2010

Stocks resumed their move to the upside on during Thursday trading session after The Labor Department reported that the number of people applying for first time jobless benefits dropped by 6000 in the last week to 439,000 claims. The Dow Jones Industrials Average finished up 0.65% to 10,927.07, the S&P500 finished up 0.74% to 1178.10 and NASDAQ finished up 0.19% to 2402.58.

Friday April 2, 2010

Markets closed - Good Friday.

THE WEEK IN QUOTES

"They're not big numbers, but they're welcome numbers."

- Stuart Hoffman, chief economist at PNC, after the Labor Department announced that private employers added 123,000 jobs in March

"This is not a decision that I've made lightly."

- President Obama, on lifting a ban on oil drilling off most U.S. shores

"The economic recovery has not been long enough or strong enough along the way yet to produce the kind of rapid employment that people are hoping for."

- Joel Prakken, chairman of Macroeconomic Advisers, on the news that the U.S. private sector unexpectedly shed 23,000 jobs in March

ANNOUNCEMENT

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THE RECESSION: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS [PART 4] *By Daniel Griffith, Carnegie Mellon University*

STORY HIGHLIGHTS:

- At year end 2008, the U-6 Unemployment rate was 13.5%, the highest since 1931.
- March 18, President Obama signed the \$17.5B HIRE Act, in an effort to curb unemployment.
- While efforts to lessen the effects of the recession have been fairly successful, economists still fear a double dip.

This is the final article of a 4 part series covering the recession, its causes, and potential future. This is the first in-depth description of the financial crisis Bulls & Bears has provided.

As direct monetary injection began to take effect during the early part of 2009, economic forecasters started to see that the current recession would be far from over by 2010. At year end 2008, the U-6 Unemployment rate (which takes into account workers who are no longer looking for work due to discouragement, or underemployment) was 13.5% (the last time it reached that number was 1931).

As a response however, to the government stimulus the annual inflation rate for 2008 was 0.1%, the lowest it had been in 54 years. Energy prices plummeted and nationwide, the standard of living had decreased as more people cut back their every day spending.

The Wall Street collapses drew criticism across the board-as everyone not involved in the market maneuvers in major financial companies condemned the relentless pursuit of profits- claiming it results in misleading investors and eventually causes a collapse of the financial markets. Many currently claim that Alan Greenspan could have singlehandedly helped the U.S. avoid this recession, by opposing the creation of giant banks with expanded powers, curbing subprime lending, and letting interest rates rise naturally- as opposed to keeping them artificially low.

A major problem for the U.S. government during the next 10 years will be liquidity. The current U.S. GDP is estimated at around \$14.5 Trillion, with the public debt at \$12.7 T. By the end of 2011, forecasters expect the national debt to be roughly 97% of the U.S. federal debt, if nothing is done to change the current trend- this should be cause for concern, given that Greece is near default with a national debt of 12.7% of its GDP). Possible options are to curb government spending, raise individual's taxes, or increase institu-

tional taxes. There has been recent conflict over a proposed 'Tobin tax' on derivatives transactions (forcing day traders to pay a percentage of their exchanges to the U.S. government). While this is mainly fueled by resentment towards large financial institutions such as Goldman Sachs, people seem to forget that plenty of people outside these firms trade daily, and fit the IRS's description of a "Day Trader" (making several trades a day, almost every day the market is open).

In addition to the proposed tax, on March 18, President Obama signed into effect the \$17.5 Billion Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act (HIRE), in an effort to curb unemployment. However, one of the provisions in the act is aimed at dealing with a nagging problem the IRS has faced in the last year-capital control. The act requires that companies moving funds internationally must from now on send 30% of the initial investment directly to the

U.S. Treasury, and that the firms disclose all information on non-exempt individuals. This legislation, if signed into practice by most notably the Swiss government, would effective end the feud between the U.S. and Swiss bank UBS, requiring the company to disclose of all the private individuals holding accounts overseas (to avoid domestic taxes). With this legislation, the U.S. government hopes to restore billions in previously lost tax revenue.

The government is creating as many safeguards as possible- with current debates about further regulating the financial sector. While efforts to lessen the effects of the recession have been fairly successful so far, some economists still fear we may see a double dip in the near future (as potential bubbles aiding the recovery may pop). Forecasters warn that unemployment may not rise for some time, as the general trend is a lag in employment growth following recessions. However, one primary method of measure is GDP, and with it currently rising, we are reminded that all recessions end, this one included.



RESCUE & REFORM: BREAKING DOWN FANNIE AND FREDDIE *By Daniel Sholler, University of Pennsylvania*

STORY HIGHLIGHTS:

- Two of the biggest players in the mortgage crisis—the one that had a major hand in crippling the world economy—remain on taxpayer life support and soak the nation of more and more money each day.
- Each of the past two administrations have pushed for homeownership.
- It seems to be a waste of time and taxpayer money to reform Fannie and Freddie separately from other financial institutions.

At this point, most of us are tired of hearing the phrase “sub-prime mortgage crisis.” In fact, it probably makes many people downright sick. But the fact that neither of the proposed financial reform packages include language addressing the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac debacle is troubling to both Wall Street and taxpayers alike. Two of the biggest players in the mortgage crisis—the one that had a major hand in crippling the world economy—remain on taxpayer life support and soak the nation of more and more money each day.

Perhaps the most puzzling piece of the financial reform movement is the lack of attention to Fannie and Freddie. The corporations have eluded each of the issues that have been barber shop and grocery store topics of discussion, including high bonuses, repayment of government funds, and restrictions on

bottom lines. But until public outcry is loud enough to be heard on Pennsylvania Ave., do not expect much in the way of action from the Obama Administration, the House of Representatives, or the Senate.

Let’s not forget that the Treasury bought eighty percent of the companies and that the Federal Reserve has provided substantial assistance in buying toxic assets. This and the recent protection of Fannie and Freddie is just an excerpt from the long, storied history of give-and-take, push-and-pull relationship between the government and the mortgage giants.

The key points in recent history to look to in the downturn of Fannie and Freddie and the ensuing dependence on the federal government came during the Clinton and Bush administrations. Each of these administrations pushed for homeownership. These initiatives came at a high risk, especially since the majority of the push was geared towards low-income and minority citizens. Regulation requiring such risk necessitated hedging measures—in particular, higher

market share—in order to provide these loans. In the years following the regulation, the crisis occurred and the rest is ugly, ugly history.

Fannie and Freddie’s short-term appeasement of shareholders placed them in a compromising situation once the crisis took hold. According to Ben Protess’ investigative report, over \$1 trillion in sub-prime and high-risk mortgages were bought by the companies prior to the downturn. Now, as the economy recovers, they are still far behind. They have paid under \$7

billion in funding back and continue to borrow, having used \$125 billion thus far. The Obama administration and Congress are in a difficult spot, as they try to keep credit markets unclogged yet ensure that another spiral does not occur.

But what the government is failing to do

is regulate Fannie and Freddie effectively enough to tame the absurd spending practices and irresponsible actions of their executives. Bonuses were exorbitant last year—in excess of \$40 million—while Wall Street firms endured cutbacks on how much employees could be compensated. While most of the nation is in agreement that the financial system is imperfect and probably needs some form of regulation overhaul, leaving out certain firms due to government relationships is unfair and sets a dangerous tone for future crises.

Regulation of Fannie and Freddie has met more opposition in the Senate than anywhere else. The Obama Administration has promised reform of the companies on several occasions, but health care and Wall Street regulatory movements have put action on hold. However, it seems to be a waste of time and taxpayer money to reform Fannie and Freddie separately from other financial institutions. It may also end up being easier on these firms than Wall Street even though banks like Goldman Sachs turned record profits last year.



ARE TAXPAYERS PROFITING FROM CITIGROUP STAKE? *By Sean Vidolin, Rutgers University*

STORY HIGHLIGHTS:

- The U.S. Treasury recently announced that it plans to sell the 7.7 billion shares it holds in Citigroup before the end of this year.
- The original rescue package involved the Treasury's purchase of \$20 billion in preferred Citigroup stock while guaranteeing the value of \$300 billion in troubled assets.
- Looking at these true conditions of our deal, it's hard to argue that we got a "good deal" out of bailing out Citigroup.

America's Treasury Department recently announced that it plans to sell the 7.7 billion shares it holds in Citigroup before the end of this year. It plans on making these sales in increments and at market price, stating the sale will be done in an "orderly and measured" fashion. The Treasury originally acquired these shares in late 2008 and early 2009 as a part of their plan to bail out the bank, which was seen as "too big to fail". While most news headlines and media outlets are reporting that the exit will deliver a healthy profit for the taxpayers and represents a successful government intervention, a recent blog post by Dean Baker for Talking Points Memo, one of Time Magazine's top 25 best blogs of 2009, exposes the true nature of the deal, highlighting the countless overlooked aspects that may lead us to realize we are not getting as good of a deal as what is being portrayed.

The original rescue package involved the Treasury's purchase of \$20 billion in preferred Citigroup stock while guaranteeing the value of \$300 billion in troubled assets. As a reward for their guaranteeing of the assets, the Treasury was granted an additional \$7 billion in preferreds, making the total value of the deal \$27 billion dollars.

This brings me to the first clear sign that we are not getting as good of a deal as we think. The market value of Citi at the time of this deal was less than \$27 billion, but upon the time of conversion of these preferred shares to common, the taxpayers were only granted a 27% stake in the company. Despite providing Citi with enough bail-out money to have complete ownership of the company, we, the taxpayers, barely got more than a quarter. So even though the Treasury is now cashing its shares out at a profit, it's a profit based on the misaligned state of ownership we were granted.

The media misrepresentation of this "profitable deal" doesn't stop there. There were countless of other taxpayer payouts and subsidies granted to Citi that further show how skewed our knowledge of the deal is. First, as referenced in Baker's blog, was the "too big to fail" subsidy

which allowed Citi to borrow at much lower costs than if it were to have to compete on the open market. This subsidy is predicted to be as much as \$4.4 billion per year.

Other handouts include our undercharging in interest payments on the original TARP issuance of \$25 billion to Citi that was repaid this past December, assessed at about \$9.5 billion, and the artificially low interest rate on their \$64.6 billion in outstanding FDIC guaranteed loans that saves them about \$1.4 billion a year. On top of those subsidies, a majority of Citi's bad assets that were sold off their books were purchased by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac at prices higher than their actual value. Since Fannie and Freddie are also beneficiaries of our tax dollars, every "good" price given to Citi for a bad asset is erased by the losses of the "bad" price being paid for it by Frannie and Freddie. This subsidy is estimated at about \$6 billion, and when accompanied with a similar Federal Housing Authority subsidy of about \$3 billion this brings the total subsidy value to \$24.3 billion.

To provide extra liquidity to the frozen credit markets, the Fed initiated various special lending facilities that enabled Citigroup to borrow short-term money at relatively no cost. Assuming that Citi was a recipient of some of this money (the government does not release the recipients to the public), Citi was granted a position in which they could borrow at close to zero and lend at over three and a half percent. A realistic estimate of this benefit is around \$7 billion.

Finally, the Fed's program for buying mortgage backed securities artificially held down mortgage rates at a benefit to Citi's books but an eventual loss to us. Looking at these true conditions of our deal, as presented by Baker, it's hard to argue that we got a "good deal" out of bailing out Citigroup. But your average taxpayer will never be presented this information. Call it media manipulation or call it lack attentiveness on our part. But whatever you call it, we aren't getting as good of a deal as we're being made to believe.



INTRO TO CORRELATION IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE *By Stephen McMannis, University of Pittsburgh*

STORY HIGHLIGHTS:

- One key point to take note of is that all the pairs whether it's the Pound or the Canadian dollar - is tied to the US dollar.
- Correlation it is defined roughly as the statistical measure of the relationship between two instruments.
- Many strategies can be developed to both optimize a portfolio and also minimize market exposure based on these correlations.

If you are involved in the markets at all or watch any financial news network like CNBC or Bloomberg then you would be familiar with the word correlation. Guests will get on and drop the term usually in reference to dollar and commodities (oil, gold, silver). For example, in historical terms any dollar strength results in commodity price weakness and vice versa. However, this does not always hold true as correlation varies continuously; and what hold true today does not always hold true tomorrow.

Apart from the previous relationship we discussed, the foreign exchange market is full of correlations across all the currency pairs that exist. For those new to the FX market the primary pairs that are traded (referred to as the majors) include EUR/USD, USD/JPY, GBP/USD, USD/CHF, and sometimes the USD/CAD and AUD/USD. One key point to take note of is that all the pairs whether it's the Pound or the Canadian dollar - is tied to the US dollar. And in that same manner they are all related no matter which country of origin because they are tied to the dollar. So, for example if the dollar is weak on a particular day then all the other currencies should theoretically gain strength.

Going back at correlation it is defined roughly as the statistical measure of the relationship between two instruments. Well, in the foreign exchange markets there are long periods in which major pairs all could move in the same direction and can be considered "positively correlated". Recently there was large talk of the dollar carry trade which was when it was cheaper to borrow dollars and then purchase higher yielding assets in foreign currencies with those dollars. The result was downward pressure on the dollar and at the same time upward force on currencies like the Euro and Australian Dollar. During this time the correlations reached near +1 which means they were again positively correlated; and in the cases of EUR/USD compared with the USD/CHF, -1 (negatively cor-

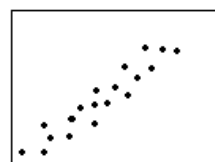
related).

Now that we know that pairs can often move in the same direction there are two options; we manage the risk associated across multiple pairs or even leverage that. In the first instance we can place opposite positions in 2 highly positively correlated pairs with the hope to hedge any movements of the two. Let me be clear and state that a perfect hedge never exists and doing so will raise transaction costs. Let's look at an example: perhaps we made a directional trade by going long the EUR/USD dollar pair at 1.34 which then moves to 1.35 (resulting in a gain of 100 pips). We would like to lock in this profit without losing our long Euro position so we would need to look at a short term correlation like 1 day and then pick the pair closest to +1. As a result we would open an equal size position SHORT say the AUD/USD (buying US Dollars and selling Australian Dollars). Assuming no over performance by the Australian dollar we could have almost a hedged position in direction. Yet, this is not perfect because daily movements in both pairs equal different amounts of pips.

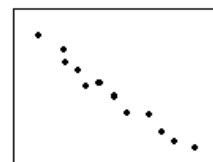
Also, another risk is that a portfolio is susceptible to is you may be long USD/CAD and the USD/JPY; the pairs are highly positively correlated. Well then, you essentially are long twice as much as you had intended in a US dollar position. On the other hand say these two pairs are negatively correlated - near -1 then you essentially have no position.

Both aspects are critical to understanding risk management of foreign exchange trading and understanding moves within the market. For those looking to experiment more with this concept a free correlation matrix is available online at <http://www.mataf.net/en/tools/correlation>. Also, many strategies can be developed to both optimize a portfolio and also minimize market exposure based on these correlations.

Degree of Correlation



Strong Positive



Strong Negative



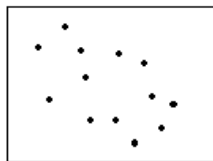
Weak Positive



Moderate Negative



None



Weak Negative

GEORGETOWN U. STUDENT INVESTMENT FUND *By Dylan Ozmore, Carnegie Mellon University*

3An interview with Xiangyu (Sean) Liu, CEO of the Georgetown University Student Investment Fund

1. What are the goals of GUSIF and can you tell me how the organization got started?

The goal of GUSIF is education, network and effective management of two accounts on behalf of Georgetown University's Endowment and the Alumni Association. A large part of our fund's weekly activities involve teaching interested undergraduates about basic finance, market activities, economics, as well as the application of classroom knowledge to real world news/analysis.

The organization started managing the school's endowment in 1997 with the help of Dr. Jim Angel, a professor in the finance department, and the leadership of Mike Salemi and Seong Kim. In 2000, the Georgetown University Alumni Association donated \$100,000 for GUSIF to manage. Finally in 2007, the club received an anonymous donation of \$100,000 to found a portfolio dedicated to real estate investing.

2. How is GUSIF organized?

The organization is all student run and is divided up between board members and industry heads. In terms of macro structures, the board members answer to the school endowment and the alumni association; they are also responsible for managing the daily functions of the fund that ranges from planning for activities/publications to carrying out trades within our portfolios. As for our industry heads, they are selected by the board members through extensive interviews and they have the responsibilities to manage a whole industry portfolio and are responsible for pitching stock ideas with their members.

Currently, GUSIF is divided into 7 different industries: Retail&Media, Industrials, Healthcare, Financials, RE-ITs, Energy& Utility and Tech&Telecom.

We meet 2-3 times a week; we have one general body meeting where we make our Buy/Sell presentations, one education session, and one industry specific meetings where news pertaining to the industry is analyzed and ideas are formed.

3. Sean, can you tell me about yourself?

Well, that's a great question. I was originally from China and I entered college thinking of becoming a diplomat one day. I really got interested in finance after taking several international economic/finance classes centered around the growth of emerging markets, in particular, China and India, and decided to pursue economics instead.

I got involved with GUSIF at the beginning of my sophomore year and I benefited greatly from GUSIF's education materials. I became more involved with the organization during my junior year and is now GUSIF's CEO.

Aide from GUSIF, I am a varsity Coxswain for Georgetown's Varsity Heavy Weight Crew and the community service chair for the Chinese Student Alliance.

4. What do the holdings of GUSIF currently include?

Many apologies but we cannot disclose this information since we manage money on behalf of the school and there are strict policies

regarding our portfolio allocation decisions.

5. What advice do you have for students who are looking to run an effective student fund?

I believe the key to running an effective fund is engagement. Since Georgetown is made up of essentially 4 different schools, most of GUSIF's members come from the business school. However, the investment fund has always actively reached out to all interested students in the other schools (foreign service, nursing, and the college).

While a main part of GUSIF is to manage the school's money, GUSIF, particularly for the past couple years always prioritized education and updating our members on interesting market news.

Lastly, the ideas and daily functions of the fund comes from the bottom up, it's our members that pick the stocks they like and pitch them. As a result, all members are not just sitting in for extra lectures but are actually participating a key role in the fund.

6. Where can students go to get more information about GUSIF or to reach out to you?

We have our website at <http://Gusif.com>



THIS WEEK IN BARRONS... *By r.f. culbertson, Carnegie Mellon University*

Our Thoughts:
Forming a Market Top à Understanding the “Put” Option

I have the prestigious honor (of being selected) to give a TED talk at CMU on Easter Sunday. The theme is ‘FearLess’ and my topic is: “Fearless Investing.” The event is being streamed – and for those of you wishing to watch (and I would be indeed honored) – you can turn to: www.TEDxCMU.com/watch <<http://www.TEDxCMU.com/watch>> ... around 1:30 EDT on Sunday – April 4th.

If you believe (as I do) that we’re in the final stages of forming a ‘market top’ – then let’s explore ways to take advantage of a market decline – one of those ways is buying the “PUT” option. An ‘Option’ is the ‘Right’ to do something. Think of it this way: suppose you are driving home and you see a car for sale parked in a yard. It’s a real beauty and you know from experience that it should sell for about \$25,000. You walk over and the sign reads “One owner, 1,000 miles, perfect condition - \$10,000.” Thinking this must be a mistake you run up to the house to inquire. The owner says the deal is for real – he just wants it gone. So you say to the owner: “I would love this car, but I’m not sure my wife would approve of me spending \$10K without her, so I would like to give you \$100 dollars to hold this deal until tomorrow. If my wife says ‘yes,’ then I will take the car for the \$10K, but if she says no, you can keep my \$100 dollars for all the trouble.”

That is an option! You have the right, but not the obligation to purchase something within a specific period of time. But why use an option instead of just buying the stock itself – you ask? The answer is that a small amount of money can control a much higher priced issue. In our example, \$100 controls a \$25,000 car. In stocks - \$2 to \$10 options will control \$10 to \$100 stocks – but more importantly ... if you trade that option you can make some incredible profits.

Back to our example – if we purchase the car for \$10,000 and let’s assume we can sell the car for \$20,000 – that gives us 100% profit on the transaction. But on the other hand, suppose you sold your option? Let’s say you went to a car dealer known for selling that brand of car and said ... “I have the option of buying this car which you sell on the lot for \$25,000, for \$10,000. I don’t want all the hassles associated with buying and re-selling a car - will you give me \$1,000 for my option to buy that car?” If he agrees to buy your option – you purchased the option for \$100, and sold the option for \$1,000 – that’s a 1,000% return on your money – and you never had to take possession of the asset. So for the most part we don’t buy options to actually “execute” them (or go through with the underlying purchase) - we buy them to trade them as their value increases.

The above is called a “CALL” option – the ability to purchase something at a pre-determined price. On the other side of the coin is the “PUT” option – the ability to SELL something at a pre-determined price. We buy a PUT if we think the asset is going to fall. So let’s

say you think the XYZ company is going to sink because their sales are slipping. XYZ is currently trading at \$50 dollars per share. You could buy the August \$50 dollar PUT option (for \$5) and if you are correct and XYZ falls to \$44 dollars per share, your PUT option will probably have almost doubled. You would then sell the PUT option and pocket the profit. (Naturally if the stock rises instead of falls, the option you paid \$5 for is going to be worth less in a hurry). So with a PUT option – you have the ‘right’ to sell a stock at a pre-determined price – which means the PUT option increases in value if the stock actually falls.

So – if you thought that this market was just way out of whack and should lose a lot of it’s value - you could buy the January 2011 DIA PUTS. That would give you 8 full months for your option to work. In fact, during 90% of the calendar year 2008, we were holding long term PUTS against the market. Some of those PUTS gained almost 500% as the DOW fell from 14K to under 9K. Next week we’ll talk about inverse ETFs.



The Market:
This market action is very indicative of two things. One, by every measurable metric the market is well overdone to the upside. So, there’s two ways to work off an overbought situation. The market can fall (a sin according to Bernanke) or tread water “sideways” – which is basically what it’s doing. Secondly, after months of moving

higher, the market often gets into a pattern of “sucking in late comers”. Many people have watched the market move higher without them, so they finally decide to get in. They send in market orders before they go to work, the market makers open the market higher and fill those orders, then later in the day they let it fall, effectively taking the late comers money. This is also happening.

Now this week we had Friday’s Jobs Report – and in it we found out: Economy adds 162,000 nonfarm payroll jobs - biggest U.S. employment rise since March 2007. Now before we get too excited about the report, thanks to Steve Forbes for writing:

- ADP, a payroll services firm, said the private sector shed 23,000 jobs in March.
- The number of long-term unemployed workers (those out of work for 6 months or longer) - increased by 414,000 during March to 6.5 million.
- 44.1% of unemployed workers have been jobless for 6 months or more.
- A Gallup Daily survey found that the underemployment rate - edged up to 20.3% in March, from 19.8% in February.
- Construction spending in February tumbled 1.3% to a seasonally adjusted rate of \$846.2 billion, down from \$857.8 billion in January.
- AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES fell – which is further indication that good jobs are leaving but we’re still hiring: “Do you want fries with that?”

We think we are in a market topping action – and give us this week to potentially see the turn.

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Colby College	University of British Columbia
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Cornell University	University of California Davis
Dartmouth College	University of California San Diego
Davidson College	University of Chicago
Drexel University	University of Illinois
Duke University	University of Melbourne
Eastern Illinois University	University of Michigan
Florida Gulf Coast University	University of Minnesota
Florida State University	University of New South Wales
Georgetown University	University of North Carolina
Georgia Institute of Technology	University of Pennsylvania
Harvard University	University of Pittsburgh
Haverford College	University of Southern California
Hebrew University	University of Sydney
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Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad	University of Virginia
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