



rather than the capitalizing of reasonable prospects. Therein are significant portions of today's opportunities. While confusion might have friendly aspects by way of bringing bargains to attentive investors, inconclusiveness is no friend to anyone. Call America's traumatic morbidity of temperament what you will, "contentiousness", "disappointment", "confusion", or "hypochondria" (as we did in recent commentary). Contemporary incongruities bring to mind the parody on Rudyard Kipling's "If": "If you can keep your head, when all about you are losing theirs — look around, Jack, you might not know what's going on." So, we have looked around, out into the physical world, sometimes referenced as the real world. Indeed, that is what we commonly do for a living. The binding, or supporting, reality for long-term investors is in the physical world, not in the financial playing field (which is not to be overlooked, nor trusted).

It seems useful at this time to view the world in the dichotomy of the financial and the physical. Though these truly belong together, there is always some degree of freedom to diverge. Divergence in recent years has been dramatically and terribly overdone by the growth in mobile financial assets, and the hyperactivity of financial entities. No one needs to be reminded that the difficulty experienced in the last years of the 2000 decade in America and Europe was sponsored by, and centered in, the financial fields of excesses and misconduct. And in recent months the "crises" of the members of the European Monetary Union were financially centered and aggravated. Having been built, or staged slowly, this was made kinetic (and socially and politically damaging) for the capricious interests of financial entities.

So, what was the G20 meeting of nations in Toronto, Canada to do about all this? Well, they met, talked, stood for photos and agreed that something should be done — later. Students of the markets and history might easily have heard echoing through the hallways the voices (circa 1930-32) of President Herbert Hoover and Andrew Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury throughout most of the 1920's) counseling governments to cut spending and reduce debt. Such resonates well in some ears, and conjures fears of another economic dip in the minds of others.

Apprehensions on the eve of the G20 meeting might properly have turned into relief as representatives sat, and talked, and dined. Good!! There is too much to do to attempt correction of financial practices now — not nation-by-nation, rather coordinately and sympathetically for smaller nations that are subject to being mauled by gargantuan trading entities.

Across the variegated body of shares we select for clients, the progress of enterprises has rarely, if ever, been so supportive as now. This coordinates with prospects for sustainable economic growth, with neither inflation nor deflation likely to be virulent. Interest rates will stay benignly low, with short-term market rates rising from near zero to a normalized, compatible scale. Such an evolving environment will correct eventually for America's contentious-provoked, confusion-smothered lack of comity, and for its self imposed hypochondria, leading persons to deploy the doubt-sequestered buildup of abundant liquidity. As a matter of physics, (independent of forecasting) such funds cannot re-enter without lifting these reduced prices of equities.

With every good wish, sincerely,



James Fitzpatrick