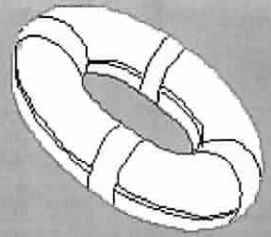


# The Wealth Preserver

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www.risk-adjusted.com



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## -Deflation - The Unspoken Watch Word of the New Decade

**Executive Summary** We believe "deflation" is a concept most investors in the United States are going to become familiar with, unfortunately. We say unfortunately because nationwide deflation will have very negative consequences for many, if not most, investments. Read below to see why we believe deflation, not seen since the 1930's, is highly likely to surface again and put a real dent in asset values.

"Deflation" – the one word you probably have not heard from the investment community. Yet, difficult as it is to believe, we in the United States have actually been having deflation since November 1980! A quick

glance at the Commodity Research Board (CRB) Futures Price Index (see graph) verifies that fact. The index consists of the prices of seventeen commodities including: oil, natural gas, gold, soybeans, cattle, sugar, and coffee. However,

while that index has been dropping since November of 1980, prices of paper financial assets like stock share prices, along with incomes, were rising so that a widespread, overriding deflation has not generally been felt – so far! Unfortunately, the tide has already started to change – prices of financial assets began

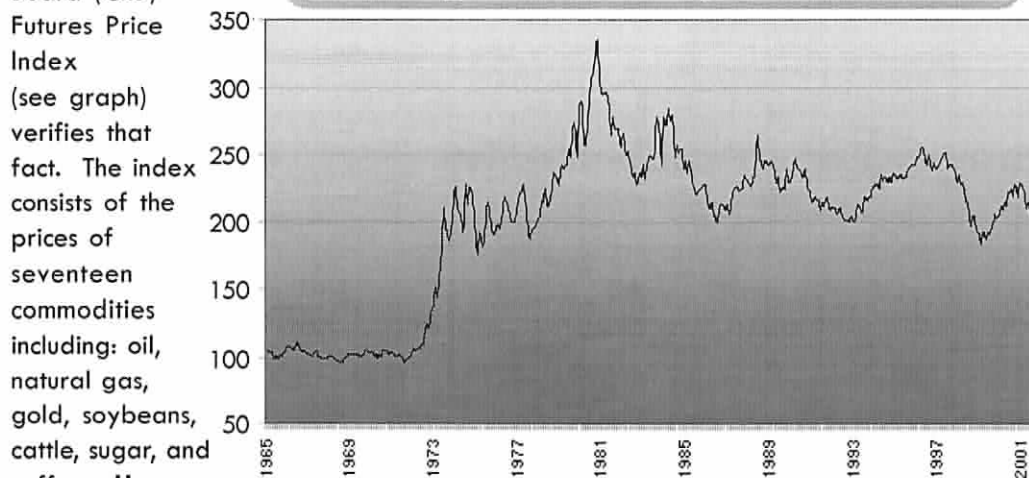
topping in 1998; the Dow Jones Industrial Average probably peaked during January 2000 and the NASDAQ peaked in March 2000. Importantly, over \$5 trillion of investment value has already

approximately 72% from that twelve-year-ago top. Some of you might remember that in the 1980's most thought Japan was going to buy up the entire world. While Japan was in a recession

during most of the 12-year period since their peak, its strength in trading around the globe (principally with the U.S.) helped keep it out of general "deflation" – until now.

**Our Recent Past** – The U.S. Government (National Bureau of Economic

### Average Commodity Price Levels



been wiped out by the decline in the NASDAQ.

**Japan** - While financial assets in the U.S. had been going up steadily since the early 1980's, Japan saw its financial assets drop dramatically from a U.S. Year-2000 style top, but starting back in December 1989. **The 225-Stock Nikkei Index has dropped**

Research) just announced that the U.S. has officially been in a recession since March 2001 (five months before September 11<sup>th</sup>). Now, today, many forecasters are predicting that we will be emerging from this recession sometime next year. Their forecast is interesting because almost no financial commentators

Continued at the top of the next page...



# Real Estate ~ Overvalued?

**Real Estate** - Real estate, for those of you who specialize in it, peaked in 1979, bottomed in the early 1980's, peaked again on the East Coast in 1987, the West Coast in 1989, bottomed again around 1991, went sideways for about six years and took off dramatically, in some locations, in the late 1990's, skyrocketing with the financial markets to what will most likely turn out to be a major top in April 2000, just after the NASDAQ peaked. **However, the net rise in Real Estate from its top in 1979 to the most recent 2000 top, in my estimation, was negligible – most investors would have been better off in U.S. Treasury Bills over that 21-year period.** More importantly, both

residential and commercial vacancy rates recently have risen very rapidly and average rents have already begun dropping.

## **Upside Potential/Downside Protection**

**Analysis** - Let me explain how we view real estate using our usual Upside Potential/Downside Protection Analysis Techniques. Recently, in the local paper, average rent on a four-bedroom house was listed as \$2,400 per month. Annualized and capitalized at 10% that level equates to a value of \$ 288,000. However, the average valuation of four bedroom houses according to the article was \$460,000. Thus, based on a cash flow basis, the level at which you could sell the average house is 1.6x (460/

288) what it is actually worth based on current cash flow generation. Now, if rents were expected to rise, the case might be made that current valuations are reasonable; however, with unemployment rising, incomes could very likely drop (especially here, over the hill from Silicon Valley). Of course, real estate is very regional and subject to local supply and demand factors. Also, real estate is a consumption item – you need a place to live. Still, the result of our analysis is that the upside is minimal and the downside is large and thus, to be avoided. This is a similar case to what we have been making for stocks - derived from their very lofty valuation levels based on earnings and cash flow.

liquidated with very negative consequences. **Thus, our down-cycle is most likely to be anything but a normal recession.**

**Investment Implications** – In fact, it may turn out that commodity prices (which have been dropping since November 1980) will bottom shortly and will start up just as those assets, principally paper backed, which rose since 1982, begin to drop. If that is the case, stock shares will continue their downward trend from the 2000 peak and real estate, which many hold out to be the most secure investment currently, will see values drop, possibly dramatically. On the other hand, we expect that hard commodities will put in a twenty-one year bottom next year and begin a multi-year rise.

**The Bottom Line** – We think it is highly likely that the recession will turn into depression and that deflation of financial assets will continue for some time. Accordingly, we prefer assets whose value is forced to reality (like AAA-rated bonds paying coupons and with a fairly short maturity) as opposed to those assets whose value could easily change, i.e. stock shares of companies. In addition, we are avoiding assets whose valuations are not supported by current cash flow generation or slam-dunk cash flow generation improvement prospects, i.e. real estate (see real estate section above).

## Equity-Sized Returns At Your Command!

**Do you ever think about the risks** taken when investing in the stock market? Investors have little control over the type or amount of risk they take when investing in a company.

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**Stamper Capital specializes in Municipal bond strategies** tailored to our clients' needs. We educate our clients about the types and levels of risk so they can make smart, well informed decisions about their long-term investment needs.

**Stamper Capital has over 16 years experience** in different and changing bond markets and offers its expertise and experience at a fraction of the cost of a load mutual fund, starting at a 75 basis point asset management fee.

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# Our Fund Performance

Stamper Capital & Investments, Inc. has managed the Evergreen High Income Municipal Bond Fund since June 1990. The \$600 million fund has been repeatedly recognized by Morningstar as a top-performer among its class, with the highest ratings in the current overall, three, five and ten-year periods. Stamper Capital & Investments, Inc. is a Registered Investment Adviser that specializes in the municipal bond market and is dedicated to helping investors earn the maximum return per the amount of risk taken. **Check out our website at [www.risk-adjusted.com](http://www.risk-adjusted.com) to find out more about how our strategies can reduce your overall portfolio risk, while maintaining equity-sized returns!**

## Short-Term Municipal Bond Fund Category, Morningstar Rankings

Period As of 11-30-01	E.H.I.M.B.F.* Rank	Number of Competitors	Category Avg. Total Return	E.H.I.M.B.F. Tax-Free Total Returns	Pre-Tax Equivalent Total Return	Morningstar Ratings <sup>2</sup> (5 stars possible)	Percentage Ranking
1 Year	23	113	6.00%	6.83%	11.12%	★★★★★	Top 10%
3 Years	41	103	3.82%	4.03%	6.56%	★★★★★	Top 10%
5 Years	8	87	4.22%	4.85%	7.90%	★★★★★	Top 22.5%
10 Years**	5	20	5.06%	5.44%	8.86%	★★★★★	Top 10%
Overall	-	-	-	-	-	★★★★★	Top 10%

\*E.H.I.M.B.F. = Evergreen High Income Municipal Bond Fund, subadvised by Stamper Capital & Investments, Inc.

\*\* Results from the B shares. A share estimate: 5.44%+80 basis points = 6.24% or 10.16% pre-tax equivalent.

The above chart summarizes the performance of our mutual fund client. We also offer Private Account Management with different strategies and greater opportunities to earn higher yields. **To give you an idea of the types of strategies available and the potentials offered through our Private Account Management, be sure to check out our website at [www.risk-adjusted.com](http://www.risk-adjusted.com).**

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<sup>1</sup> The pre-tax equivalent total returns are figured based on the highest Federal income tax bracket of 38.6%, no state taxes were included in the calculation.

<sup>2</sup> Morningstar gives its highest ratings of five and four stars overall and for the three, five and ten years ending November 30, 2001 out of 1635, 1438 and 476 municipal bond funds, respectively to the \$615 million mutual fund we have managed for over ten years. The top 10% of the funds in an investment class receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars.

Morningstar proprietary ratings reflect historical risk-adjusted performance as of November 30, 2001. The ratings are subject to change every month. Morningstar ratings are calculated from the Fund's 3-, 5-, and 10-year average annual returns in excess of 90-day Treasury bill returns with appropriate fee and tax adjustments, and a risk factor that reflects fund performance below 90-day T-bill returns. Past performance cannot guarantee future results.