

Happy New Year! We hope this letter finds you healthy, enjoying the new year and given the weather here in Chicago...warm! What follows is a brief summary of this past year that we hope you will find insightful and interesting. I would encourage you as you read through this summary that you note the headlines on the charts below. As indicated, these points have been inserted merely to show that headlines (or noise as we often refer to them) are not necessarily indicative of how the market is going to behave. As we have said in the past, our clients are incredibly disciplined when it comes to maintaining an investment plan. You have learned that a diversified portfolio and a sound investment philosophy are the keys to a successful investment experience.

Finally, as your investment advisers, we are required to deliver annually to clients a summary of material changes to our Form ADV brochure and either deliver a complete updated brochure OR offer to provide the client with the updated brochure. Liberty Asset Management, Inc. has not had any material changes but we would like to take this opportunity to offer to deliver to you our current Form ADV. Please contact us at the office if you would like our Form ADV sent either regular mail or via e-mail. We appreciate the opportunity to serve as your investment advisers. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions.

2013 Review: Economy & Markets

The financial markets encountered strong headwinds but little turbulence on the way to a record-setting year. 2013 has been described as a “year about nothing.” In reality, a lot happened—but nothing could challenge the market’s profitable run. Investors shrugged off news of a sluggish US recovery, recessions in China and Japan, threats of a US government shutdown, lingering euro zone debt problems, climbing interest rates, worsening turmoil in the Middle East, and stock market glitches.

The US and most developed market indexes experienced double-digit gains for the year. Overall, US stocks were up for the fifth year in a row while daily volatility fell to its lowest level in seven years. The Dow Jones Industrial Average posted a gain of 26.50%, its largest advance in 18 years. The S&P 500 Index had its best year since 1997, returning 32.39%. In the non-US developed markets, the MSCI-EAFE Index returned 22.78%, and all developed country markets in the MSCI indexes had positive returns. Emerging markets were the exception to the worldwide equity advance, as returns in many emerging countries turned negative, with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index returning -2.60% for the year.

During 2013, the yield on the 10-year Treasury note climbed from 1.76% to 3.01%—its largest increase since 2009. Rising interest rates left US fixed income indexes with either flat or negative returns, with longer-term and higher-quality bonds declining the most. TIPS performance was notably poor. Returns in the international bond markets were mixed and emerging market bond index returns were negative.

US Stock Market Performance

Russell 3000 Index with selected headlines from 2013



Source: Russell Investment Group

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. In US dollars. Index is not available for direct investment. Performance does not reflect the expenses associated with management of an actual portfolio.

The above graph highlights some of the year's prominent headlines in context of broad US market performance, as measured by the Russell 3000 Index. These headlines are not offered to explain market returns. Instead, they serve as a reminder that investors should view daily events from a longer-term perspective and avoid making investment decisions based solely on the news.

The world stock market performance chart below offers a snapshot of global stock market performance, as measured by the MSCI All Country World Index. The global headlines show that despite an abundance of negative news during the year, global stocks had an exceptional year.

World Stock Market Performance

MSCI All Country World Index with selected headlines from 2013



Source: MSCI

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Economic Backdrop

A Slow Recovery

The US economy quickened its pace slightly in 2013, overcoming the drag from higher payroll taxes and a slowdown in government spending due to sequestration cuts. Estimated GDP growth averaged 2.3% for the year, compared to 2.0% for the prior two calendar years. The improvement came in Q3, when growth jumped to 4.1%. Despite this recent spark, the recovery that began in 2009 is one of the weakest in the postwar era.

A few indicators pointed to gradually improving conditions during the second half of 2013. Positive signs included job market gains, lower inflation, rising wages, a revival in manufacturing, stronger auto sales, increased consumer spending, and improved corporate balance sheets and sustained business profits. The housing market also improved, although most of the gains in home prices and sales came earlier in the year. Rising stock prices and housing prices helped boost household net worth to a record level in Q3.

Monetary Power

The US Federal Reserve and Bank of Japan continued their monetary efforts to drive down long-term rates, keep short-term rates close to zero, and fuel economic growth. In the US, markets were anticipating when the Fed would dial back its quantitative easing program. The central bank hinted in May that it would begin reducing—or “tapering”—its monthly bond purchases. The message drove up US bond yields and briefly squelched markets, although the effect was short-lived in developed markets. Emerging countries felt the sharpest sting.

During the year, the Japan’s central bank began an aggressive bond-buying campaign designed to fend off recession, and the European bank was forced to cut interest rates in an effort to counteract rising joblessness and a deflationary threat in the Eurozone. Another surprise rate cut in November brought European rates to historical lows in an attempt to further boost the region’s fragile recovery.

Strong Business Fundamentals

In 2012, US corporate profits reached their highest level (as a share of GDP) in the post-war era. Few analysts expected a repeat in 2013. But through Q3, US businesses were on track for another strong year. Observers attribute rising profitability in a sluggish economy to productivity gains,

Major World Indices

US Equity Returns

Index	Return (%)		
	Three Months	One Year	Three Years*
Russell 3000	10.10	33.55	16.24
Russell 2500	8.66	36.80	16.28
Russell 2000	8.72	38.82	15.67
Russell 2000 Value	9.30	34.52	14.49
Russell 2000 Growth	8.17	43.30	16.82
Russell 1000	10.23	33.11	16.30
Russell 1000 Value	10.01	32.53	16.06
Russell 1000 Growth	10.44	33.48	16.45
S&P 500	10.51	32.39	16.18

Non-US Equity Returns (net div.)

Index	Return (%)		
	Three Months	One Year	Three Years*
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	5.91	29.30	9.26
MSCI World ex USA Small Cap	5.51	25.55	7.49
MSCI EAFE	5.71	22.78	8.17
MSCI World ex USA	5.56	21.02	7.34
MSCI EAFE Value	6.26	22.95	8.32
MSCI World ex USA Value	6.01	21.47	7.96
MSCI EAFE Growth	5.15	22.55	7.97
MSCI World ex USA Growth	5.08	20.53	6.71
MSCI Emerging Markets	1.83	-2.60	-2.06
MSCI Emerging Markets Small Cap	1.26	1.04	-3.48
MSCI Emerging Markets Value	0.57	-5.11	-3.34

Fixed Income Returns

Index	Return (%)		
	Three Months	One Year	Three Years*
BofA Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill	0.02	0.07	0.10
BofA Merrill Lynch 1-Year US Treasury Note	0.01	0.25	0.35
Citigroup World Government Bond 1-3 Years (hedged)	0.23	0.76	1.18
Barclays US Government Bond	-0.69	-2.60	2.70
BofA Merrill Lynch 1-5 Year US Treasury and Agency	-0.09	-0.17	1.33
Citigroup World Government Bond 1-5 Years (hedged)	0.22	0.62	1.67
Barclays US TIPS	-2.00	-8.61	3.55

Other Returns

Index	Return (%)		
	Three Months	One Year	Three Years*
Dow Jones US Select REIT	-1.09	1.22	9.04
S&P Global ex US REIT (net div.)	-1.01	2.36	7.26
Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Total Return	-1.05	-9.52	-8.11

*Annualized

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falling wages, and relentless cost cutting among businesses. Rising profits have helped drive stock prices, but companies have been stockpiling the cash rather than reinvesting or distributing it.

It was the busiest year for initial public offerings since the financial crisis began, with a 59% jump in the number of US offerings and a 31% increase in cash raised compared to 2012. Companies took advantage of low interest rates by issuing a record amount of investment grade debt in 2013. The estimated \$1.4 trillion in issuance surpassed the previous year's record.

2013 Investment Overview

Quarterly Highlights

During Q1, the US equity markets logged strong returns. The quarterly return of the broad US market, as measured by the Russell 3000 Index, was over 11%, and the market's daily volatility, as measured by the CBOE Volatility Index (VIX), fell sharply. Developed non-US markets also had a good quarter as economic conditions appeared to be improving. Japan's latest effort to reverse more than two decades of deflation and economic stagnation was showing positive results and financial conditions in the euro zone, while still serious, were stabilizing.

After reaching all-time highs in May, the broad US stock market lost ground in June but managed to end the quarter with a strong gain of about 3%. Combined with Q1 advances, the market had its best mid-year start since the late 1990s. Daily volatility jumped by almost 33% in the quarter, partially as a result of increased uncertainty about the Fed's announced monetary policy changes in the coming months. Volatility increased in non-US developed markets, including Europe, where economic conditions began to weaken and the central bank was forced to cut interest rates to offset deflationary pressures.

During Q3, the broad US market rebounded with a 6% quarterly gain despite investor concerns over the timing of the Fed's monetary pullback and the US government's debt limit. Developed non-US markets also had strong returns, especially in September, and outperformed both the US and emerging markets. Performance in Europe was particularly strong with the euro zone showing signs of an end to recession.

In Q4, equity markets climbed more than 10% and showed little concern from the government shutdown and the Fed's confirmation of plans to begin tapering bond purchases in 2014. The

Major World Indices Ranked

By One-Year Performance (%)

As of December 31, 2013



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European Central Bank again cut its benchmark interest rate in November to a record low in response to a sudden drop in the inflation rate.

Market Summary

All major US market indices had substantial gains for 2013. The S&P 500 logged a 32.39% total return. The NASDAQ Composite Index gained 40.14% and the Russell 2000, a popular benchmark for small company US stocks, returned 38.82%, its biggest gain since 1993. The stock market's strong performance came with lower volatility, as gauged by the VIX, which fell for the second straight year to reach its lowest level since 2006.

Non-US developed stock markets also experienced strong gains. The MSCI World ex USA Index, a benchmark for large cap stocks in developed markets outside the US, returned 21.02%. The small cap and value versions of the index gained 25.55% and 21.47%, respectively. Emerging markets were the exception to the global market advance. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index returned -2.60%, with the small cap and value sub-indices returning 1.04% and -5.11%, respectively.

Among the equity markets tracked by MSCI, all countries in the developed markets had positive total returns (gross dividends; local currency), although the range of returns was broad (0.25% to 47.35%). Ireland, Finland, and Spain were the highest performers; Singapore, Australia, and Canada were the lowest performers. In the emerging markets tracked by MSCI, most countries logged negative total returns and the dispersion of returns was broad, ranging from -30.70% to 25.98%. Greece¹, Egypt, and Taiwan were the top performing countries, while Turkey, Peru, and Indonesia logged the most negative returns.

The major world currencies were mixed relative to the US dollar. The euro gained 4.3% against the dollar—reaching a two-year high. The British pound gained 2% against the dollar. The Japanese yen experienced the biggest loss against the US dollar (21%) due to a combination of aggressive monetary easing and increased government spending. The Australian dollar gave up about 14% of its value against the US dollar.

Small cap and large cap stocks had strong performance in US and non-US developed markets, with small cap outperforming large cap in both markets. In the emerging markets, small cap slightly outperformed large cap, which had a negative return. Across the style spectrum, growth stocks and value stocks performed similarly in the US and non-US developed markets, and in emerging markets, growth stocks beat value stocks, although both had negative returns.

Returns of major fixed income indexes were either mixed or negative due to rising rates. One-year US Treasury Notes returned 0.25%; US government bonds -2.60%; world government bonds (1–5 years USD hedged) returned 0.62%; and US TIPS returned -8.61%.

Real estate securities had a relatively lackluster year: The Dow Jones US Select REIT Index returned 1.22% and S&P Global ex US REIT Index 2.36%. Commodities were negative for the third straight year, with the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index returning -9.52%. Within the index, gold returned -28.65% and silver -36.63%.

Notes

¹ On November 27, 2013, MSCI reclassified the MSCI Greece Index from Developed Markets to Emerging Markets. Consequently, Greece was not considered an emerging market for the entire 2013 calendar year.

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Investing risks include loss of principal and fluctuating value. Small cap securities are subject to greater volatility than those in other asset categories. International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks. Sector-specific investments can also increase these risks.

Fixed income securities are subject to increased loss of principal during periods of rising interest rates. Fixed-income investments are subject to various other risks including changes in credit quality, liquidity, prepayments, and other factors. REIT risks include changes in real estate values and property taxes, interest rates, cash flow of underlying real estate assets, supply and demand, and the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer.

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