



THE GREENWICH Roundtable Letter

KNOWLEDGE, VERACITY, FELLOWSHIP

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CONTEMPORARY PHILANTHROPY

By Carrie Staub Vomacka

The Greenwich Roundtable held its second annual program on Contemporary Philanthropy at the Bruce Museum on November 29. The Commonfund Institute underwrote this year's session, featuring guest speakers Bill Gates Sr. of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Christopher Hohn of the Children's Investment Fund.

Verne Sedlacek, who moderated the session, emphasized the importance of philanthropy as a growing part of the American economy. He harkened back to the 1850s, with stories of two early innovative philanthropists, George Peabody and Peter Cooper, who established legacies that still impact the lives of many people today. Noting that, "it is important to look at what people do with their wealth and how to give back to society," Verne turned the evening over to two modern day philanthropic innovators.

Many great philanthropists can point to a moment in their lives that drove them to get involved and make a difference. For Chris Hohn, it was a visit to a garbage heap called Smoky Mountain in the Philippines where several thousand families lived and young children collected garbage to survive. Chris explained, "I thought if I could at some point in my life do something to address this absolute poverty in which a large portion of the world lives today, I would do so."

Ten years ago, Chris was successful enough at a U.S. hedge fund that he did not need to work anymore. "I thought about retirement but decided instead to start a fund in 2004 and name it The Children's Investment Fund (TCI), to inspire other wealthy people and hedge fund managers to think more about philanthropy." The model was new and unusual; many potential investors scoffed at the idea to contractually commit half to one percent of assets to a charitable foundation. "Investors questioned us when we started the fund," he said. "Many didn't like the idea, didn't like the name, or didn't like the fee structure – even though it was the same fees that we would charge anyway." Chris was nevertheless determined and has managed to find a balance that is nothing short of amazing. TCI has returned \$6 billion in profits to investors over three years and compounded at 40% net of fees. The foundation has grown enough to make a meaningful impact on the lives of impoverished children in developing countries. Much of their work has focused on HIV/AIDS.

Chris's philosophy about investing carries over to his philanthropic work. "We're very hard-nosed; we're very much activists as investors in the public equity markets and the foundation is also very engaged – rather like private equity. We have a very clear value-for-money and results-oriented philosophy. Why developing countries? To us, it was obvious that the returns on investment of philanthropy there were orders of magnitude higher than in developed countries. You could save a life for anywhere between \$1 and \$100. We felt the returns that were available were super compelling." Chris emphasized that "there is a difference today." He cited several examples from the Foundation's own work, including the funding of anti-retroviral drugs in Kenya and India as "projects which are intelligent and have leverage and scale and effectiveness."

A slightly different, 'more traditional' approach to philanthropy is evident in the work of Mr. Bill Gates Sr., whose notable philanthropic work for the Gates Foundation casually began one night in 1994 when he received the job of managing his son and daughter-in-law's requests for charitable giving. As Bill Sr. recounted, "that seemed like a good thing for me and a good thing for them." All of a sudden, about a week later, I heard from Bill. He said, "you know, Dad, I'm going to start a foundation." What began as a casual solution to address charitable inquiries morphed first into a \$100 million foundation in 2000 and after several years had grown to an endowment of \$24 billion.

One of Bill Sr.'s key points was that serious, big, philanthropy must be directed. "There was this fundamental principle which has guided us pretty centrally – which is that all lives, wherever lived, have equal value." As the foundation's efforts expanded to focus on reproductive health, family planning, the disparity in health delivery between developed countries and poor nations, and the American system of public education, the Gates' maturity about being philanthropists also evolved. In significant, regular, ongoing philanthropy, where you're open to being approached by others to finance projects, "you have to not only decide what you're going to do, but be clear about the negative implication that you aren't going to do other things."

Bill Sr. emphasized three other points. First, the foundation is comfortable taking big risks. "We only have to answer to ourselves." Second, for all of their size, the Gates Foundation is just a drop in the bucket. "Even if you add in Warren Buffet, we still account for something under one percent of all American charitable giving." Third, Bill Sr. said, "I think the implication is that there is some change that has happened in American philanthropy and that there are these spectacular performers that are showing the way for other people. There's nothing special about what we're doing. The notion of trying to identify a cause and identify a way to deal with it is not new."

While their intentions to positively impact the world may not be new, Bill Gates Sr. and Chris Hohn are shining examples of the innovative hearts and minds at work in contemporary philanthropy.

Happenings



*Left to right:
Steve McMenemy, William Gates, Sr., Christopher Hohn and John Griswold*



*Left to right:
Bill Jarvis and Toni Boucher*



*Left to right:
Ron Lake, Juan Meyer and Mary Ann Johnson*



*Left to right:
Pam, Bob and Todd Goergen*



*Left to right:
Shahnaz Batmanghelid and Paul Mortimer*



*Left to right:
Liz Hilpman and Donna Walker*

UNDERWRITTEN BY
Citigroup Private Bank

Our session titled *Issues and Outlook on Emerging Markets Investing* is the final session in a series of symposiums we began over 5 years ago. Past sessions were a mix of academics, policymakers and experts. Today's session is held exclusively with practitioners. Rob Citrone is a seasoned hedge fund manager who trades across the asset classes. Ron Percival is another seasoned manager who began his investing career by trading in distressed Latin American debt. Lucia Skwarek is an energetic hedge fund manager who focuses on undervalued and distressed companies. Rob Sachs moderated his first session of the GR today where he helped us understand market cycles, money flows and their impact on portfolio construction. rob@constellarcap.com

Rob Citrone, Discovery Capital Management

This is the 5th year of a 20-year bull run in all asset classes...stocks, bonds and currencies of the emerging markets. You've got to be careful. There will be tremendous volatility, lack of liquidity and lack of breadth. The previous 25 years of crisis set the stage for this bull market. The Asian crisis, the Latam debt crisis, the Russian crisis, the Mexican crisis and the Argentine crisis led to major reforms. These reforms created better monetary & fiscal policies, open economies, floating exchange rates and democratic institutions that follow free market politics. I believe the emerging markets will outperform the developed markets in the next 15 years. There will be different kinds of outperformance. The emerging and developed bond markets have converged and spreads have closed. Outperformance will be small. Fixed income in local currencies will outperform substantially. Real interest rates are high, economies are developing, currencies are undervalued and the potential for capital gain is available. Most local currencies are undervalued due to 25 years of devaluations. Exchange rates are competitive. Depending on the country, some currencies will rise due to inflation and some through nominal appreciation. Stocks, as a multiple of their cash flows, are trading at a 25% discount. The growth rates are stronger, especially in companies that service the consumer markets. Be careful, stocks may move to a premium in the next 5 years. Consumer debt to GDP is relatively low. The credit markets will continue to grow. This will benefit consumer companies. There are risks. The reforms are beginning to regress especially in places like Mexico and Venezuela. Political change can change the rules of the game overnight. China has few reformers in its senior ranks. The autocratic nature of its government can put pressure on the economy when its growth slows. India is expensive but attractive in the long term. Sudden reductions in global liquidity can hurt all markets...just like we saw in May-June. In the last 5 years, all emerging market corrections occurred because of changes in US short-term rates. Pay close attention to US rates! Protectionism and US trade barriers will hurt the emerging markets. Our three favorite stock markets are interest rate sensitive countries where rates have peaked; Brazil, Turkey, and Hong Kong. Turkey fell 41%, has great fundamentals and strong reforms. Hong Kong has good banks and interesting real estate plays. Brazil has good banks and consumer plays. There are some good risk adjusted currencies. Our favorites are the Philippine peso, Malaysian ringgit, Chilean peso, Turkish lira and the Russian ruble. All, except Turkey, are running balance of payment surpluses. In fixed income, Argentine bonds carry a 15% yield. Korean stocks may be a short. Corporate earnings may disappoint and foreign money flows are dropping. Foreigners are selling but locals are buying...be careful. Locals are becoming more important. Russian oil stocks are overvalued. We're bearish on the South African rand as well as 10-year Hungarian default swaps. Africa has very interesting commodity resources. Overall, country picking may be more important than stock picking. We use stop-losses to control risk. The ability to move across asset classes offers a definite advantage. Look for managers who make money in downturns. I love EM crisis because we tend to make a lot of money. citrone@discap.com

Ron Percival, RGP Investment Advisors

Let's start with a look at the historical volatility. The EM have seen boom and bust over the last 3 decades. Reforms have strengthened the underlying fundamentals. The EM asset class started after the Mexican crisis of 1982. The Berlin Wall fell and Eastern Europe opened itself to capitalism and free trade. The fixed income markets grew which led to more private investment. In the mid nineties, the developed markets sneezed and the emerging markets got pneumonia. These markets were susceptible to contagion and were viewed as a block. The 2001 US recession led to another correction in the

emerging markets. But their recovery time improved because fundamentals had improved. Current accounts have improved as demand for commodities increased. This may be a future risk as commodity prices may fall. Many countries have improved their credit situations. There are several world-class companies in the emerging markets who enjoy the same liquidity and carry significantly lower multiples to their global counterparts. Several countries, like Venezuela, with natural advantages are moving in the wrong direction. In May-June, rising short term US rates created a global sell off. Political pain is still evident. Mexico's recent close election has caused uncertainty. Brazilian rates are falling and the economy is growing. It was the first country to use sugar and ethanol to reduce its dependency on gasoline. But in the long run the new government must address excessive spending and pension problems. Russian fundamentals are improving. Fitch upgraded their debt and their banks. But the Ukraine and Chechnya republics can't seem to form ruling coalitions. Asia will continue to be a major growth strategy. Suppliers to China will continue to make money. Asian technology stocks will benefit from lower US or global interest rates. Moderating growth in China will temper its neighbors' growth. Korean missile antics will cast a pall on the region. A global economic downturn and the negative geopolitical environment will create uncertainty in the short term. In the medium term we are bullish on Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia. We try to focus on companies that will rise due to increased consumption from a growing middle class in spite of slower economic and geopolitical climates. rpercival@rgpcap.com

Lucia Skwarek, Greylock Capital Management

People love to discuss the worst of the EM. The soap operas of heads of state carrying suitcases of cash into Swiss banks are the stereotype. My research shows that mutual funds and global macro funds have as much as 15% exposure to the EM. Cyclical risk is still the biggest risk. EM are riding a virtuous wave of reforms. Fundamentals and liquidity have improved. We've come far from the worst and now we're approaching the best. But significant hidden risks are present. We need a second

phase of reform where political, social, and judicial and labor reforms must improve before the boom and bust cycles are replaced with stability. Unfortunately, most investors stand on the sidelines during the bust to boom phase. Then they decide to plunge during boom to bust phase of the cycle. Understanding cyclical risk is key to long-term performance. Understanding country risk is next. Country risk not only includes ratings and bond spreads but it also covers social, political, and monetary policy. In every bust we hear of social and political instability. In every boom we hear how these markets are no longer emerging. I'm beginning to hear that there are no more country risks, only company risk. Euphoria has worked as badly as pessimism. I believe these markets are experiencing a secular improvement of their balance sheets. Successful EM investing requires: the ability to go long and short, an understanding and pricing of risk, and constant checks to compare and contrast across markets. I look for a growing local investor base. I look for the relative price of that market against others. Stock picking is important. But picking the right country is equally important. The risks of EM have changed. There is less exposure to financial crisis but there are caution lights. Labor reform, corruption and politics have a long way to go to match the successes of financial reforms. There is more upside available. The easy money has been made. The next phase will be more difficult. Markets will not move in lock step. We measure value at risk to limit our downside. Stop losses can limit you. Country differences are taking shape. lskwarek@greylockcapital.com

Please join me in expressing our gratitude to David Cattrell and Citigroup's Private Bank. David and his colleagues in Citigroup's New England Region have underwritten our entire series on the emerging markets. As you may remember, Citigroup has provided us with some incredible speakers for our symposiums.



Left to right: Robert Citrone, Ronald Percival and Lucia Skwarek



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UNDERWRITTEN BY
DPM Mellon

Our session titled *Asset Allocation for 2007: Navigating the Risks, Charting the Opportunities* is our annual symposium held for the chief investment officer. Today we heard from 3 strategists...two are legends and one a rising star. Ken Shewer moderated what has become one of our most durable GR traditions. KM@kenmar-us.com

Henry Kaufman, Henry Kaufman & Company



Henry Kaufman

Today I will speak on creeping inflation, monetary tactics and the longer-term implications. The (US) economy has been robust. Incomes are rising, profits are exceedingly good, financial markets are buoyant; liquidity and credit availability is high. Why worry? The economy has entered a period of creeping inflation. This will eventually take its toll. I believe the Fed will not act to break the inflationary trend. Current monetary tactics will aggravate the situation. Policy makers are more concerned with a slowdown in housing which leads to a slowing economy or recession. I don't believe that. Household spending has been supported by borrowing against home equity. Consumers still have resources at their disposal. Wages are rising. Unemployment is low. Credit and lending

has been marketed aggressively. Housing problems will be over by the second half of 2007. The economy will benefit from positive trends. Spending for equipment and inventory is rising. Exports are improving. Credit is available. The spread between good and bad credits is narrow. Consumer prices are rising. Inflation will persist. But it will only creep ahead, not gallop ahead. Imports will continue into the US at competitive prices. The US holds very little excess capacity. Inflation fighters are apathetic about creeping inflation because prices have not climbed steeply. Fed's tactics are flawed. They respond to economic trends in a measured cautious pace. Their intentions are transparent to avoid surprises. They rely on econometric models that are no longer predictive. Highly entrepreneurial financial institutions exploit the Fed's transparency. This encourages more risk taking which the Fed has no way to measure. Financial institutions will consolidate. Markets will become more volatile and less diverse. The Fed has not accounted for the complexity of activity. Oil has become a political tool. There is no authentication of oil reserves. This leads to volatility. In the next year, the dollar will remain king. It is the key reserve currency. The US is the key military and political power. Long-term predictions are difficult to make...be careful. Over the next year, buy 6-month treasury bills and short high yield bonds. hk@henrykaufman.com

Michael Litt, FrontPoint Partners

The consensus has a US centric viewpoint. We think in a global context and take a behavioral view. If I were a central banker in the beginning of this decade I'd be concerned with deflation. Fighting the war on deflation had the US, UK and Japan adopting zero interest rate policies. Regressive tax regimes stimulated economic activity as well. The "weak currency Olympics" also stimulated the world's economies. These three conditions are changing. Global inflation is rising. Manufacturers in China need to raise prices to protect their profit margins in order to get credit from the banks. China is becoming a global exporter of inflation rather than an exporter of deflation. This is a surprise that's not in the markets now. Institutional investors have pursued a barbell strategy. At one end are long duration assets. At the other end are emerging markets, private equity, commodities and hedge funds. Excessive amounts of capital at the ends of the barbell will regress to the middle as the costs associated from fighting the deflation wars



Michael Litt

emerge. Policies that pursue higher interest rate policies and stronger currencies will be adopted. The new Democratic Congress will probably shift back to regressive tax policies. The pendulum will shift away from the wealthy plutocracy to the middle class consumer. Commodities are at great risk as capital shifts back to the center. Commodities are a hedge against Bush and Rafsanjani because people fear so many demons. Private equity has done well because of the "three kings": petrodollars, Asian central banks and pension funds. Separate the sub-prime from the upper forty percent of US consumers. The sub-prime consumer is at risk. Everything he touches, the companies that service this sector are being shorted. However these businesses will be profitable as money careens back to the middle as policy-makers abandon deflation war tactics.



Byron Wien

We are only a few months away from a major bull market in large cap stocks. Buy large-cap, low growth stocks and short triple B minus tranches of asset backed securities. Michael@fppartners.com

Byron Wein, Pequot Capital Management

Hedge funds offer some useful lessons. Capital was scarce in the early days. Today it is not. It is the most profitable business available. New practitioners can charge more than the seasoned players. Hedge funds are run by patriarchs and difficult to institutionalize. Nowadays the management fees are profit centers. Hedge funds started by selling performance and gravitated to selling low volatility. Investors should embrace volatility.

Build a portfolio of strong performers. The diversity of the portfolio will naturally dampen the volatility. Size is the enemy of performance. Occasional blowups will attract regulatory attention but there are not many votes from doing anything about that. Look for funds with good business managers. Look for shorts that reflect bad business models rather than a hedged book. Look for real risk control procedures. 2006 will be another disappointing year for hedge funds. Look for areas where people are most negative. Economic power is shifting from the US & Europe to Asia. Investors must be more creative in sourcing investments in China and India. The US will struggle to grow at 3 percent. The US peaked in 1999. England peaked in 1912 and Holland peaked in 1617 but life is still good in all three countries. The world's standard of living is rising. This has positive long-term implications for commodities. The US consumes 26 barrels of oil per person. Europe and Korea use 15. India and China consume 2. They will consume much more going forward. Oil reserves are falling. Supply will be tight for the next 10 years. People will eat better. Agricultural commodities are attractive. Look at corn, not for ethanol, for improving Asian diets. Industrial metals are long-term attractive too. American investors have become too complacent. Interest rates are still too low. The LBO firms can leverage themselves 40 times. Companies can't do that because the rating agencies will punish them. Thus strategic restructuring activity will continue. Large caps are cheap but innovation continues in the small cap sector. Opportunities exist in healthcare and technology. However the US is losing our leadership in technology. China and India will give us a run for our money. No congressman or senator will ever impose any inconvenience on Americans. The tough decisions are not being made to maintain our leadership. The dollar is in trouble, in a period of gradual erosion. Long term it will remain under pressure. The risk premium is increasing for stocks because of an unconscious fear of an exogenous event such as global warming or terrorism. Buy agricultural commodities and sell large-cap US stocks. byron@pequotcap.com

Please join me in expressing our gratitude to DPM Mellon and Bob Aaron for underwriting today's symposium. DPM Mellon was the first member of our Underwriter's Council many years ago. They have a sincere commitment to investor education and raising professional standards in the industry. Bob Aaron's leadership as chairman of the Managed Funds Association is another example of this commitment. Aaron.R@dpmmlon.com

Weighing the Needs of Investors

Our session titled *Weighing the Needs of Investors* is another special session of the Roundtable inasmuch as our speakers were here to listen as much as they talked. A very productive dialog followed. This was also a continuation of the Town Hall meeting first held in August 2004 on the eve of the proposed new hedge fund regulation. Richard Blumenthal is Connecticut's top cop who is concerned with reduced transparency and a regulatory void. Mark Schonfeld heads up the SEC's enforcement and examination programs in the Northeast. Ralph Lambiase was a surprise guest who heads up Connecticut's regulatory apparatus for securities and banks. Spencer Boggess, who chairs the GR's Education Committee, moderated today's session and kept the discussion focused on the investors, not the hedge funds. sboggess@ustrust.com

Richard Blumenthal, Attorney General, State of Connecticut



Richard Blumenthal

Two years ago, Commissioner Atkins and I had a very productive debate in this room on the hedge fund rule. The rule was performing a positive role before it was struck down. My prediction is that Congress will make an effort to improve transparency and accountability. The absence of Federal action will provide a strong invitation for action by the States. This will be regrettable. The Feds have better expertise and better resources to deal with these issues. Federal government can establish national uniform standards rather than a state by state patchwork. Without that uniformity the States will fill the void. We've done it before in tobacco, in

consumer rights and other areas where the Fed demurred. States have no reluctance to protect their investors. I'm here to listen rather than advocate a solution. As I listen I'm hearing that accreditation levels should be raised. A federal disclosure rule is needed. Greater protection and access for whistleblowers is needed. The political climate is ripe. Oversimplifying the issues is dangerous. Bayou and Amaranth are both different. Bayou was fraud. Amaranth is much more complicated. Investor's involvement is vital. Investors must participate in the debate. Raising the bar through voluntary means is more effective. Carrots are better than the stick. Are there incentives or voluntary measures that are better strategies? I hope to hear from you.

attorney.general@po.state.ct.us

Mark Schonfeld, Securities & Exchange Commission, Northeast Region

It's a pleasure to finally speak with investors. Usually I speak to lawyers who are defending their clients against us. We are constantly fighting for more resources. We can get more done by collaborating with our colleagues at the state level. The SEC is engaged in regulation, examination, and enforcement. Regulation of investment management is performed in Washington. The recent hedge fund rule was a study in the life cycle of a regulation from promulgation, proposal, public comment, review, adoption, court review, challenge and its demise. My department informs the rulemaking process. We have 400 staff that performs exams for cause and by routine. Enforcement can react



Mark Schonfeld

more quickly to changes in the environment. When enforcement discovers that certain conduct is prevalent, we inform the rulemaking process to change industry-wide conduct. Regarding hedge funds, we've always had active jurisdiction over misconduct. The main advantage of registration has been subjecting investment managers to the examination process. This greatly helps our ability to understand the impact on the markets and the impact on investors. Federal law still imposes fiduciary duty upon advisors with respect to their investors. We will continue to investigate misconduct. We see two kinds of misconduct. One pits its advisor against its clients, like overvaluing a portfolio and its success where securities are privately priced. In this we extend this duty of care to the gatekeepers such as the auditors. The second category benefits a fund and its investors but harms other investors. Recent examples are insider trading and market timing abuses. There is much debate in the agency on adopting a more prudent approach. With the large multi-service registrants we are experimenting with a greater presence but less intrusive presence...a closer examination relationship with that entity. How do we best protect investors? Investors are our eyes and ears. You police the industry with your due diligence process. We can only be as effective as you allow us to be. We depend on you to tell us about the red flags. We can talk confidentially. I hope to hear about the things that concern you. schonfeldm@sec.gov



Ralph Lambiase

Ralph Lambiase, Director of Banking Department, State of Connecticut

In framing arguments to regulators, there needs to be better definitions...of transparency, of investors, of disclosure, of hedge funds. Transparency doesn't necessarily mean that you need to tell me what you're investing in. Hedge funds claim that there is no retailization. Not true. We recently prosecuted a fraud perpetrated on small investors in this state. I'm not worried about the big funds.

The small funds are more ambitious. The FSA's prudential mandate is a better model here. The FSA requires an interview and a written examination before a hedge fund gets started. One size fits all regulatory schemes is a bad move. Larger hedge funds need to be monitored by the Fed, the CFTC, the SEC and other agencies that understand their markets. More discussion and more collaboration are needed. ralph.lambiase@ct.gov

Please join me in expressing our gratitude to Kevin O'Brien and Steven Winter of Bank of America prime brokerage for underwriting today's symposium. Steven, Kevin and B of A have a strong commitment to investor education. They continue to provide us with whatever support we need. They are energetic advocates of our mission. Not only do they underwrite our symposiums but they also work behind the scenes to keep the quality of our research second to none. kevin.o'brien@bankofamerica.com

The Roundtable's Columbia Interns

By Vince O'Hara

Since I joined the Greenwich Roundtable as an intern last December, Hunt Taylor's importance to this organization, and to the hedge fund community at-large, has become clear. I first realized this when I felt the sadness pervading the office after Hunt's death. Priority number one for the interns that week was to post a memorial to Hunt on the website. At the Roundtables and in conversations I've had with investors since, Hunt's name keeps coming up. He may be gone, but clearly his legacy lives on.

When Steve McMenamin was searching for an intern in 2002, Hunt referred him to Richard Robb, a hedge fund manager in New York and a professor of finance in the graduate program of international affairs at Columbia University. Since then, Steve's connection with Professor Robb has led to the recruitment of four interns for the Roundtable.

As Steve described it, the Columbia interns do the Roundtable's "intellectual heavy lifting." The core intern responsibility is to process the content that speakers generate at the Roundtables. We manage the audio recording of the symposiums and edit the symposium transcripts to make them suitable for the Roundtable's website. These "lightly" edited transcripts are the basis for Standard & Poor's heavier editing process, which culminates in the publication of the Greenwich Roundtable Quarterly. Other intern responsibilities include keeping the website up-to-date, managing vendors and helping out with other writing and editing tasks.

By attending the symposiums, rubbing elbows with the attendees and editing the speakers' remarks, Roundtable interns have an inside view of the world of alternative investing. It's a channel to stay abreast of industry trends, meet influential players and learn what it takes to succeed in the field.

The first intern Professor Robb recruited for the Roundtable was Kenton Beerman. When he accepted the position in early 2004, Kenton was concentrating in International Finance and Business (IFB) at Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA).

Kenton said, "I initially decided to take the internship because I had read so much about the 'mysterious' alternative investment world up in Greenwich. Hedge funds had become such an integral part of the U.S. financial services landscape, I felt that if I wanted to work in the banking/finance world after graduation, it would be great to have this experience. And through my internship, I indeed learned a lot about the topics that stimulate the minds behind the Greenwich alternative investment community."

Carrie Staub Vomacka succeeded Kenton in the position. Also an IFB concentrator at SIPA, Carrie learned about the internship on SIPA's career services website, where Kenton had posted it in the months prior to his graduation.

"Through the internship I learned how the alternative investment community operates," Carrie said. "This includes the players, the strategies, the intellectual 'heavy-hitters' and the most important topics of conversation for those in the business."

I am the third Roundtable intern. I was attracted to the position because I wanted experience in the field of investing to complement my studies. My background is in international development and corporate communications. With the Roundtable internship, I'm leveraging my expertise as a writer and editor to cultivate my skills as an investor.

Professor Robb's most recent recruit for the Roundtable is Kwang Peng Sim, who is getting his Master of Science in Operations Research from Columbia. Kwang Peng took Professor Robb's course on International Capital Markets in order to broaden his perspective on finance.

"I took up this internship on Professor Robb's recommendation," Kwang Peng said. "I come from a quantitative background, and it benefited me a lot to hear the symposia speakers who are experts in their respective fields. With this internship, I have acquired more knowledge to complement what I've learned at Columbia and the analytical skills I developed in my previous career."



Left to right: Carrie Staub Vomacka, Peter Thiede, Lindsay Bisson, and Kwang Peng Sim

Kwang Peng and I finished our master's degrees in December, and we're working to match Kenton's and Carrie's post-Roundtable success. Upon graduating from SIPA in May 2005, Kenton took a position as a Bank Examiner with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Carrie graduated from

SIPA this past May and moved immediately into an associate position with UBS Alternative and Quantitative Investments.

When asked how the Roundtable shaped his career, Kenton mentioned his realization that "the most successful people in the alternative investment world were driven primarily by intellectual stimulation over monetary reward." Like the Roundtable members he got to know, he's aiming to apply his "personal interest in intellectual puzzles to professional success."

Carrie is applying lessons from the Roundtable to her work at UBS. The Roundtable taught her about "working within in a small organization with different types of people, maintaining a standard of excellence and taking on responsibility," she said. Moreover, she continued, "if not for the Roundtable, it's unlikely that I would have had the kind of exposure to hedge funds and alternatives that has allowed me to find a career I feel passionately about."

Professor Robb's course on International Capital Markets is well-established as the feeder for the Roundtable's internship program, which in turn is becoming a feeder for the wider alternative investment community. And to think that so many people have been helped just because one man referred one friend to another... Hunt's legacy is sure to live on for a long time to come.

Spring Symposia
(morning sessions) and
Founders Council
(evening sessions)

As last minute changes do occur, our schedule can change at a moment's notice. Below is a tentative list of dates. Do not plan on being at the Museum without receiving an invitation. RSVP@GreenwichRoundtable.org

January 18, 2007

February 15, 2007

March 15, 2007

Founders Council - March 21, 2007

April 19, 2007

May 17, 2007

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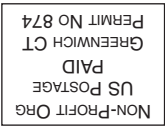
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