

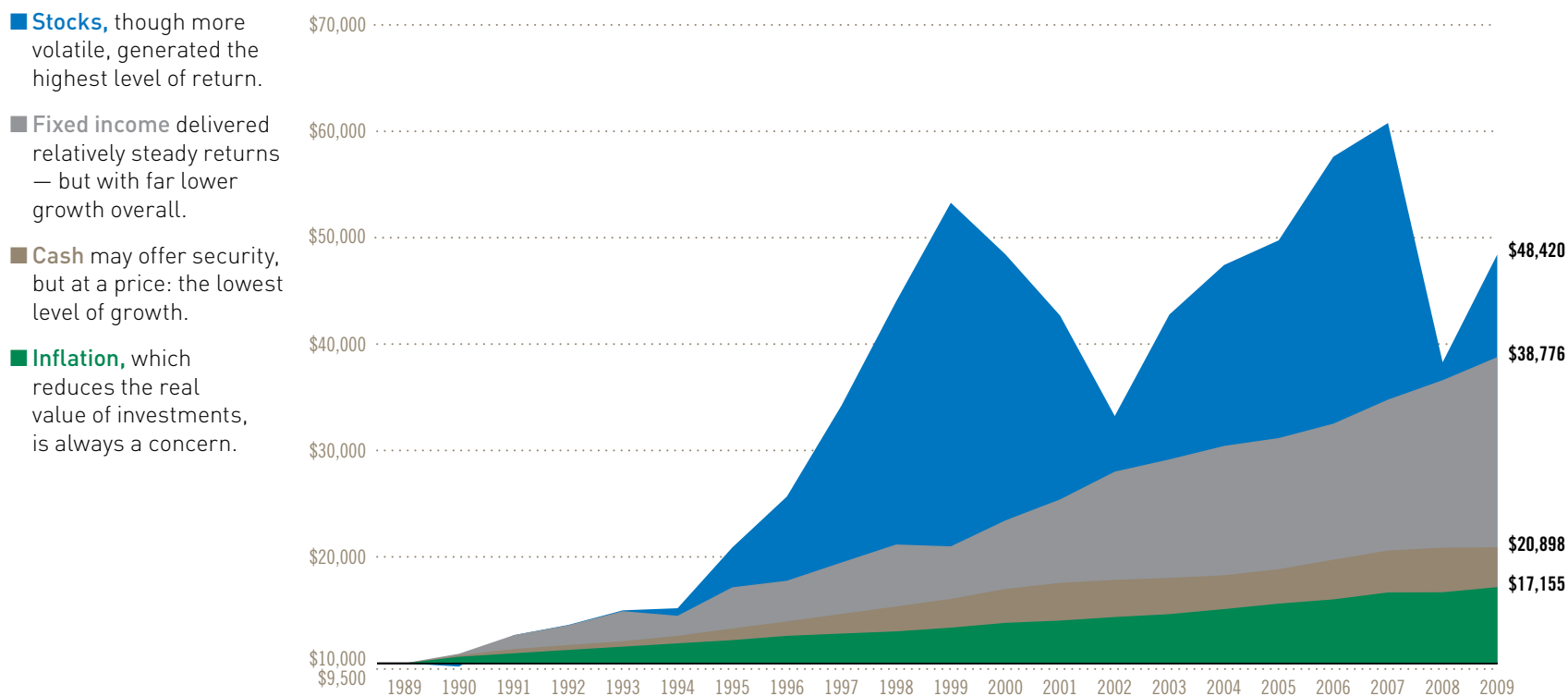
PUT TIME ON YOUR SIDE: TAP THE POWER OF STOCKS

LEGG
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LONG-TERM, STOCKS HAVE HISTORICALLY PROVIDED THE BEST CHANCE TO ACHIEVE GROWTH.

Growth of \$10,000 invested in stocks versus fixed income and cash over two decades, 1989-2009¹

Based on average annual total returns, December 31, 1989 – December 31, 2009



¹ Source: InvestmentView. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** This chart is for illustrative purposes only and does not represent an actual investment or the performance of any specific investment. The chart represents growth of three hypothetical investments, including unmanaged indices in which investors cannot directly invest. Figures do not reflect any fees, expenses or tax consequences, and assume no withdrawals. **Stocks** are measured by the S&P 500, an unmanaged index of 500 stocks that is generally representative of the performance of larger companies in the U.S. **Fixed Income** is measured by the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index, a broad-based bond index comprised of government, corporate, mortgage and asset-backed issues, rated investment grade or higher, and having at least one year to maturity. **Cash** is represented by the U.S. Domestic 91-day T-Bill Index. **Inflation** is represented by the Consumer Price Index, which measures the average change in U.S. consumer prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services determined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS: NOT FDIC INSURED • NO BANK GUARANTEE • MAY LOSE VALUE

CASH VS. STOCKS: PUTTING RETURNS IN PERSPECTIVE

Cash investments like Certificate of Deposits (CDs) may offer security and predictability, but their returns may barely outpace inflation over the long term.

Stocks, on the other hand, while sometimes volatile, have the potential to outpace inflation with growth that substantially enhances your real buying power over time.

Average returns and inflation-adjusted returns for stocks and CDs, 1990-2009²

YEAR	CD RATE	STOCKS (S&P 500) RETURN	INFLATION RATE	INFLATION-ADJUSTED CD RATE	INFLATION-ADJUSTED STOCK (S&P 500) RETURN
Average for 20-year period	4.28%	10.41%	2.73%	1.51%	7.46%
1990	8.44%	-3.10%	6.11%	2.20%	-8.68%
1991	5.98%	30.47%	3.06%	2.83%	26.60%
1992	3.70%	7.62%	2.90%	0.78%	4.59%
1993	3.18%	10.08%	2.75%	0.42%	7.13%
1994	4.46%	1.32%	2.67%	1.74%	-1.31%
1995	6.03%	37.58%	2.54%	3.40%	34.17%
1996	5.48%	22.96%	3.32%	2.09%	19.01%
1997	5.67%	33.36%	1.70%	3.90%	31.13%
1998	5.61%	28.58%	1.61%	3.94%	26.54%
1999	5.31%	21.04%	2.68%	2.56%	17.88%
2000	6.54%	-9.10%	3.39%	3.05%	-12.08%
2001	3.88%	-11.89%	1.55%	2.29%	-13.23%
2002	1.73%	-22.10%	2.38%	-0.63%	-23.91%
2003	1.16%	28.68%	1.88%	-0.71%	26.31%
2004	1.45%	10.88%	3.26%	-1.75%	7.38%
2005	3.38%	4.91%	3.42%	-0.04%	1.44%
2006	5.15%	15.79%	2.54%	2.55%	12.92%
2007	5.36%	5.49%	4.08%	1.23%	1.35%
2008	2.76%	-37.00%	0.09%	2.67%	-37.06%
2009	0.30%	26.46%	2.70%	-2.34%	23.14%

² Source: Lipper LANA. This chart is for illustration only and does not represent the performance of any actual investment products. It is based on the performance of unmanaged indexes in which investors cannot directly invest. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** **Stocks** are represented by the S&P 500, an unmanaged index of 500 stocks that is generally representative of the performance of larger companies in the U.S. **CD** performance is based on annualized average historical interest rates for 1-month CDs. A CD is a debt instrument issued by a bank that usually pays an interest rate set by competitive forces in the marketplace. CDs are FDIC-insured up to \$100,000, offer a fixed rate of return, may be subject to fluctuating rates and early withdrawal penalties. **Inflation** is represented by the Consumer Price Index, which measures the average change in U.S. consumer prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services determined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.