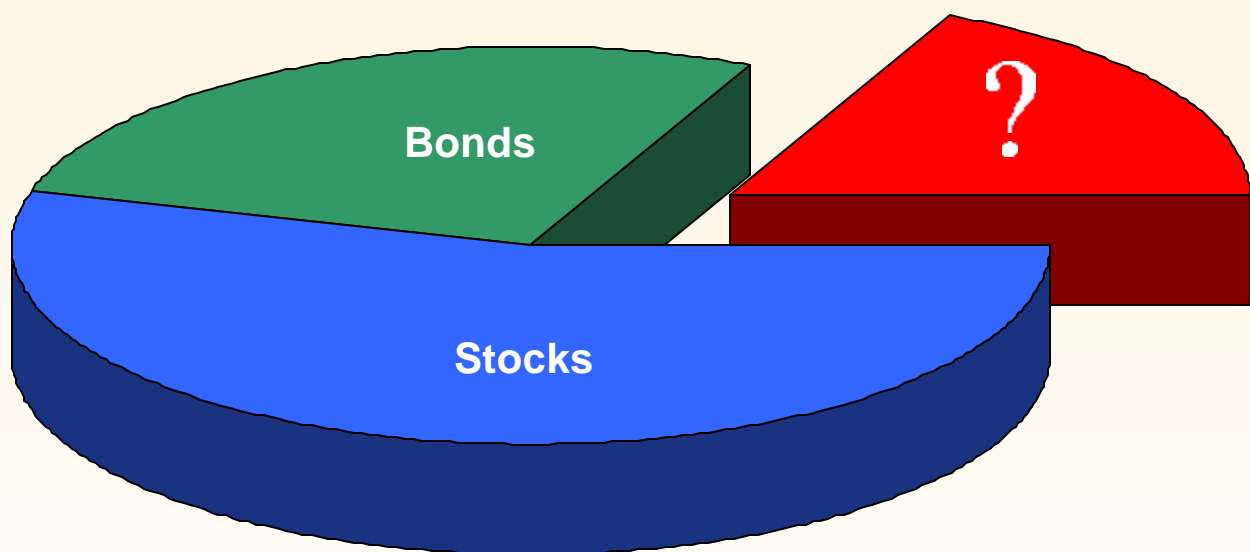


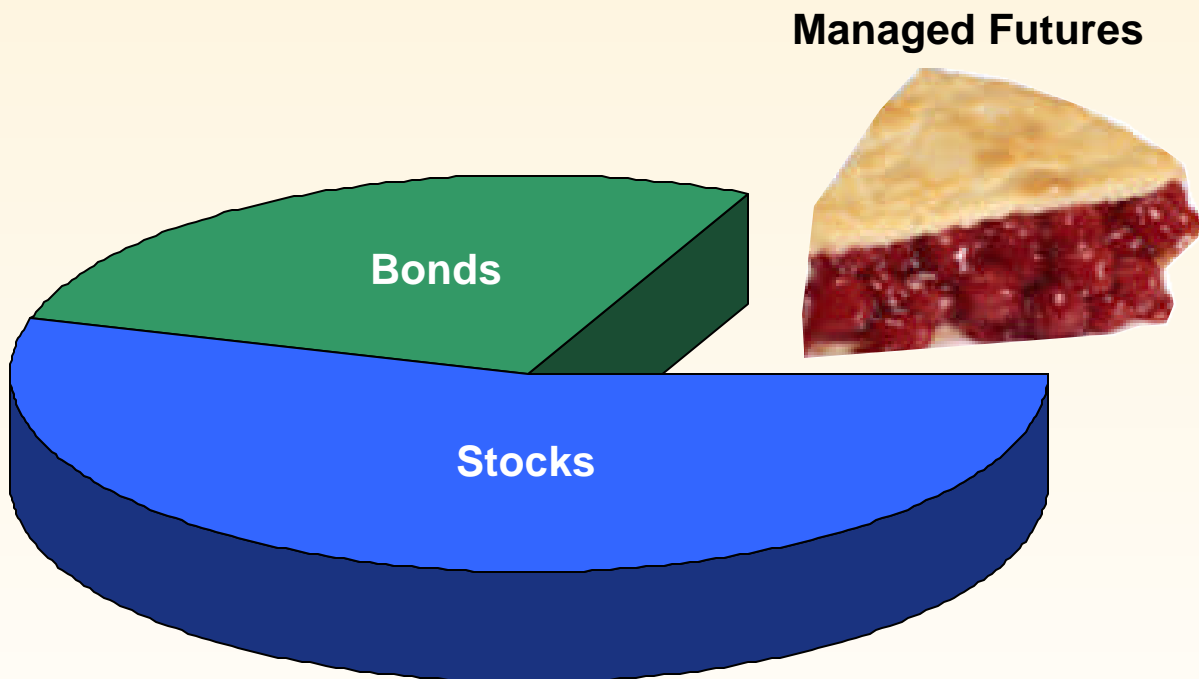
Your Guide to
Managed Futures:

Does Your Portfolio Contain the Right Pieces?



Managed Futures:

Different than traditional assets



This brochure is provided for educational purposes only. It is not a Disclosure Document and/or Operating Agreement and does not constitute an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any security. The offering of Hamer Trading Inc. managed futures accounts can only be made by formal Disclosure Document and/or Operating Agreement. Risk, which is inherent in all investment programs, has a direct bearing on investment reward. Generally, an aggressive investment that seeks the highest possible gains will have a greater degree of risk, whereas a conservative investment that offers safety of principal tends to provide lower returns over time. Some investors accept investment risk with ease, others with caution. It is up to investors to determine their particular risk tolerances. Before you invest in a fund, make an informed investment decision by carefully reading the fund Disclosure Document and/or Operating Agreement for complete information, including charges, expenses and risks. Managed futures investments are speculative, involve a high degree of risk, have substantial charges and are suitable only for the investment of the risk capital portion of an investor's portfolio. The testimonials, past performance and information referred to herein may not necessarily be representative of the experience of managed futures funds or investors, they do not reflect particular fund charges or expenses and are no guarantee of future results.

*HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS HAVE MANY INHERENT LIMITATIONS, SOME OF WHICH ARE DESCRIBED BELOW. NO REPRESENTATION IS BEING MADE THAT ANY ACCOUNT WILL OR IS LIKELY TO ACHIEVE PROFITS OR LOSSES SIMILAR TO THOSE SHOWN, IN FACT, THERE ARE FREQUENTLY SHARP DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS AND THE ACTUAL RESULTS SUBSEQUENTLY ACHIEVED BY ANY PARTICULAR TRADING PROGRAM.

ONE OF THE LIMITATIONS OF HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS IS THAT THEY ARE GENERALLY PREPARED WITH THE BENEFIT OF HINDSIGHT. IN ADDITION, HYPOTHETICAL TRADING DOES NOT INVOLVE FINANCIAL RISK, AND NO HYPOTHETICAL TRADING RECORD CAN COMPLETELY ACCOUNT FOR THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL RISK IN ACTUAL TRADING. FOR EXAMPLE, THE ABILITY TO WITHSTAND LOSSES OR TO ADHERE TO A PARTICULAR TRADING PROGRAM IN SPITE OF TRADING LOSSES ARE MATERIAL POINTS WHICH CAN ALSO ADVERSELY AFFECT ACTUAL TRADING RESULTS. THERE ARE NUMEROUS OTHER FACTORS RELATED TO THE MARKETS IN GENERAL OR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY SPECIFIC TRADING PROGRAM WHICH CANNOT BE FULLY ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE PREPARATION OF HYPOTHETICAL PERFORMANCE RESULTS AND ALL OF WHICH CAN ADVERSELY AFFECT ACTUAL TRADING RESULTS

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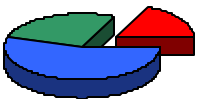
What are managed futures?

Like most investors, you are probably familiar with and have invested in traditional investment classes – stocks, bonds, mutual funds, CD's and money market funds. These are the backbone of most portfolios. Yet, if there was an investment that could potentially lower the volatility of your portfolio and increase your return over time (with commensurate risk), wouldn't you want that investment to be part of your overall portfolio mix? Well, there is such an investment... managed futures.

What are managed futures? Commodity Trading Advisors (**CTA**) or Commodity Pool Operators (**CPO**) are experienced, professional money managers who manage investor's assets using investments in the commodities and futures markets just as a stock mutual fund manager would invest his clients assets in a variety of different stocks.

Managed futures investments are best used as long term vehicles with a potential for aggressive growth. They are meant to be a piece of the portfolio pie and not the whole pie itself. Their true benefit is found when properly mixed with other traditional assets such as mutual funds, bonds, stocks, money market funds, and CD's. Academic studies (such as those conducted by former Harvard University professor Dr. John Lintner ¹) have concluded that managed futures investments can provide significant portfolio diversification benefits due to their historically non-correlated relationship to stock and bonds.

TRUE diversification should include some asset classes with low correlation to each other. Managed futures statistically fit this description and may provide qualified investors with the benefit of reducing overall portfolio volatility and increasing overall returns.



EXPLAINING

The Risk of Futures & Commodities

When hearing the words 'futures' or 'commodities' most investors cringe in fear. Horror stories abound about a "friend of a friend" who lost all his money in pork bellies or gold. These stories have made most investors fearful of futures and commodities before taking time to try to understand how to manage the risks involved.

In reality futures are similar to all other speculative investments: knowledge, experience, hard work, and skill are required to be successful. Managed Futures are run by professionals who are paid not to take risks but to *manage risk*.

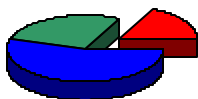
One of the main dangers of the futures markets is not understanding the use of leverage and risk management. In the futures market you are required to put down a small margin of money against the full value of the contract.

For example, a Corn contract represents 5,000 bushels of corn and the price of corn is currently \$2.07 a bushel. The full value of the contract is \$10,350 (the price per bushel \$2.07 x the # of bushels 5,000). Each one cent price move represents a \$50 change in the value of the contract. The margin currently required to purchase a Corn contract is \$750 or about 7% of the full value of the contract. So as the price of corn falls .15¢ per bushel to \$1.92 you have lost \$750 or all the money you put down for margin.

A typical new investor to futures trading will open an account with a small amount of money and try to 'margin' the most number of contracts he can with the initial deposit. Not understanding how the volatility and leverage affect his account the newcomer quickly loses his initial money and is forced to put up more money or have his account liquidated. They get into a trap of sinking more money into a losing investment

One of the 'secrets' of successful futures trading is understanding risk management. Professional money managers understand that protection of capital is crucial to long term success. They set up trading strategies that designate, in advance, a predetermined amount of risk per trade so no one trade can bankrupt them.

Professionally Managed Futures combine years of market experience and the understanding of the importance of risk management to achieving long-term success.



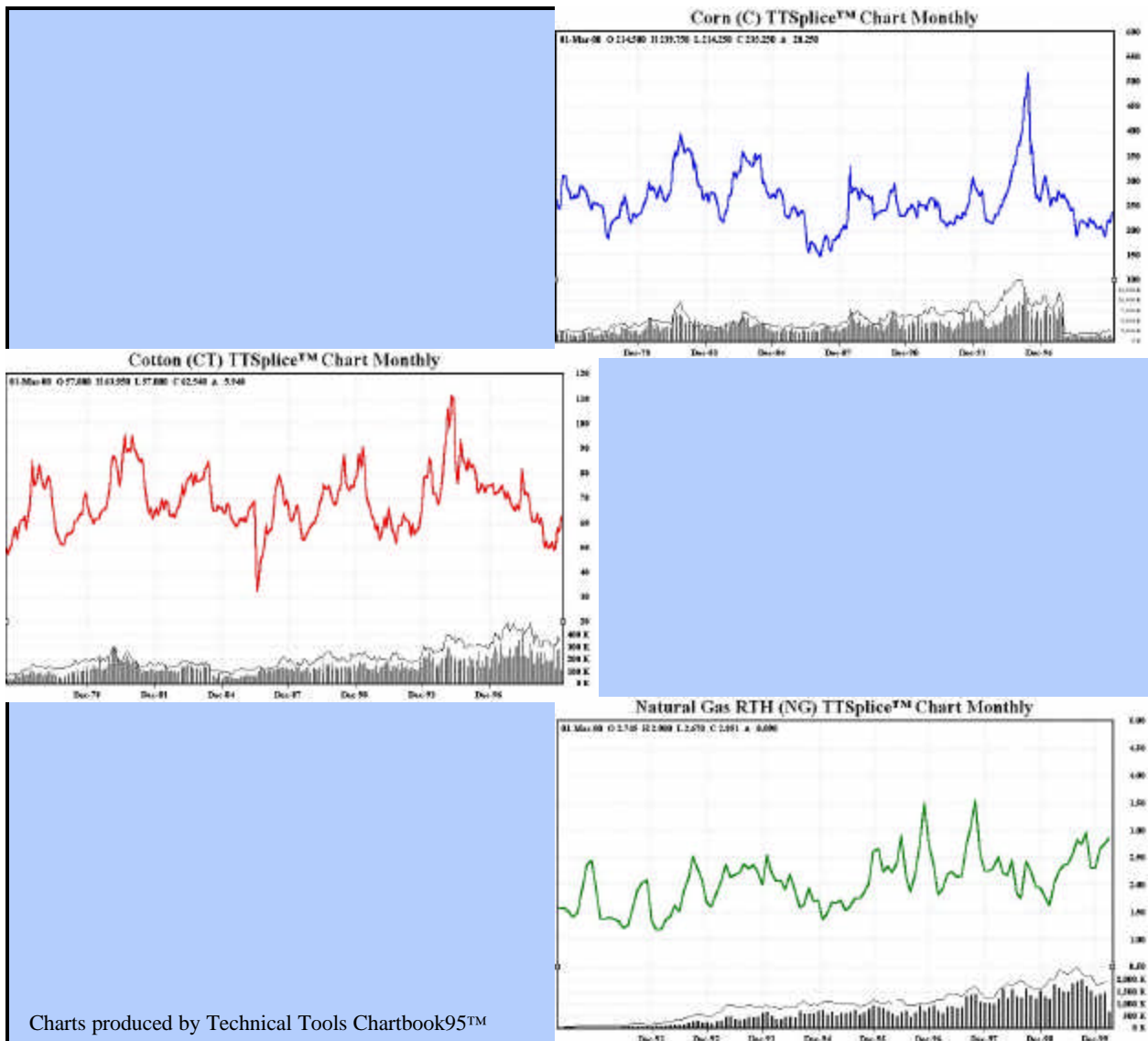
CYCLES OF

Supply & Demand

A lot of people are confused by exactly what futures and commodity contracts are. Basically a contract represents a standardized amount or value of a product or financial instrument. For example, a contract of corn represents 5,000 bushels. A T-Bill futures contract represents \$1,000,000 in Treasury Bills.

The fundamentals of supply and demand ultimately dictate prices in the commodities markets. As the long term charts below illustrate commodity prices can move up and down in a cyclical nature.

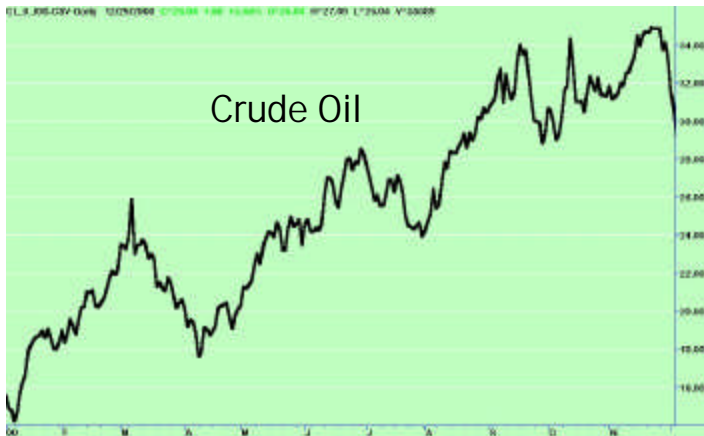
To understand cycles, think of what a Midwest corn farmer might do if the price of corn gets very low. Instead of planting corn he may plant less corn and decide instead to use the land for cattle. This adjustment to low prices will in effect reduce the supply of corn that hits the market. As the supply of corn decreases the prices start moving higher causing more farmers to plant corn. Once the supply of corn gets greater than demand the prices start moving down again and the cycle begins all over.



OPPORTUNITIES

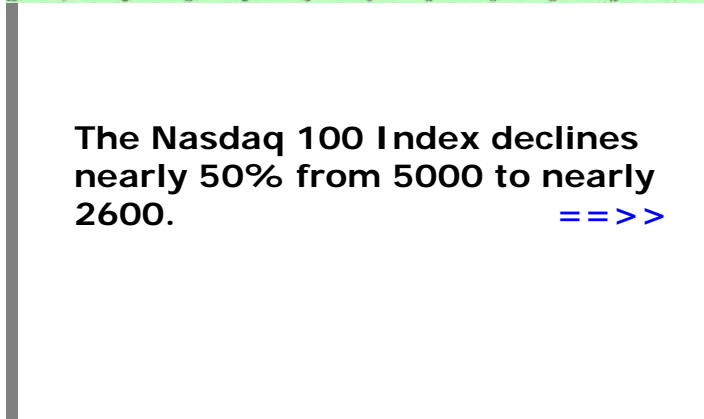
Outside the Stock Market

Access to over 100 global futures markets provides investment opportunities when the U.S. stock market is performing poorly. Below are three charts from the year 2000. The NASDAQ 100 chart shows the 48% decline from high to low while the *Crude Oil* charts shows a move up from the \$15 a barrel range to over \$34 dollars a barrel and *Palladium* made a move up from below \$450 an ounce to over \$850 a ounce.



Crude moves from \$15.00 a barrel to nearly \$35.00 a barrel in 2000

<<==



The Nasdaq 100 Index declines nearly 50% from 5000 to nearly 2600.

==>>



Palladium moves from below \$450 an ounce to over \$850 a ounce.

<<==



Charts produced by Tradestation 2000i™

A WORLD OF Opportunities

When most people hear the word commodities they immediately think of pork bellies or orange juice futures which were made famous in the movie Trading Places with Eddie Murphy and Dan Ackroyd. In the last two decades the world of commodities and futures has grown dramatically. Now there are over 100 global futures markets. At present, Hamer Trading concentrates on nearly 40 of those global markets. These markets include:

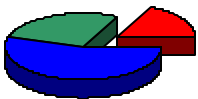


NON-CORRELATION

Performance Potential

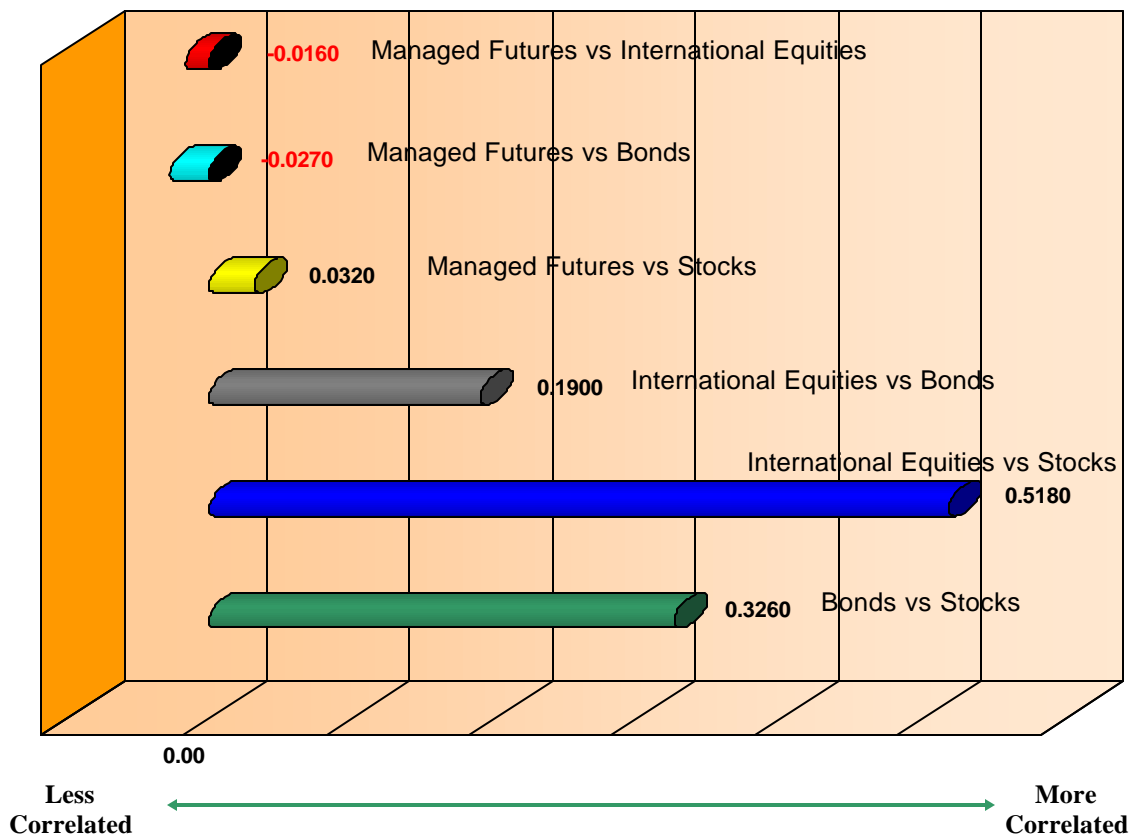
The table below compares the annual returns of the S&P 500 Index (stocks) to the Barclay CTA Index (managed futures). *The important fact to notice* is the return of each asset when the opposing asset has a negative annual return.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Barclay CTA Index</u>	<u>S&P 500 Index</u>
1980	64%	33%
1981	24%	-5%
1982	17%	22%
1983	24%	23%
1984	9%	6%
1985	26%	32%
1986	4%	19%
1987	57%	5%
1988	22%	17%
1989	2%	32%
1990	21%	-3%
1991	4%	31%
1992	-1%	8%
1993	10%	10%
1194	-1%	1%
1995	14%	38%
1996	9%	23%
1997	11%	33%
1998	7%	29%
1999	-1%	21%
2000	8%	-9%
2001	4%	-12%



Less Correlation MEANS Greater Diversification

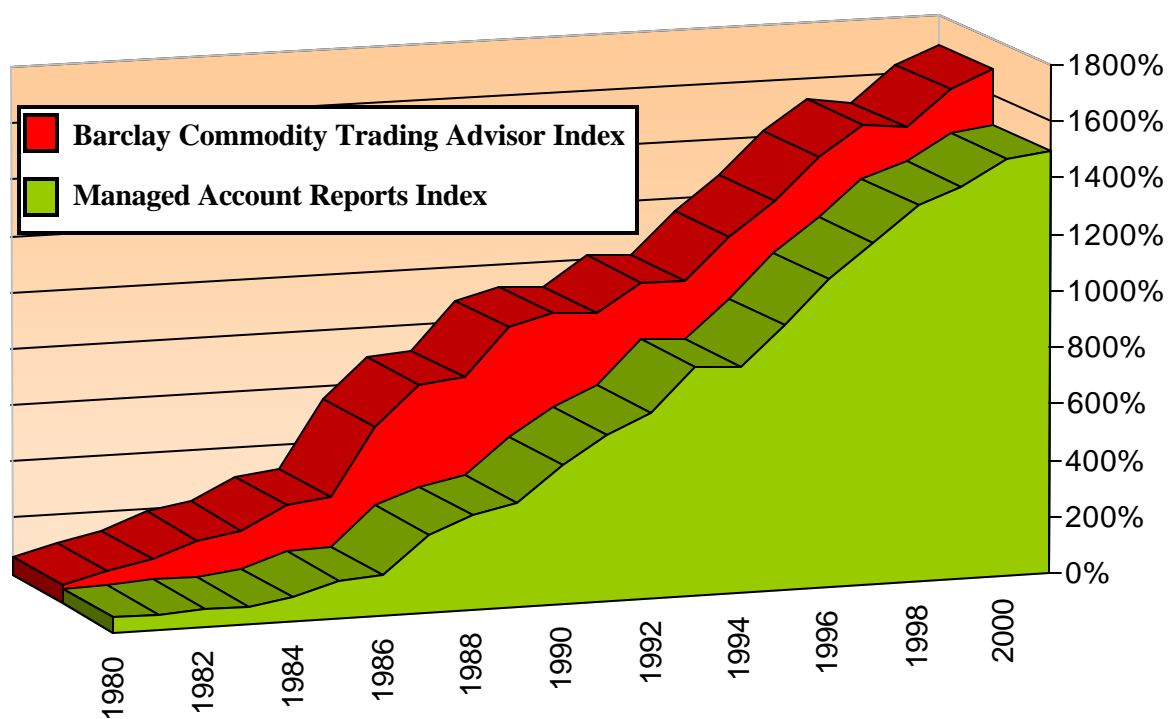
The graph below illustrates managed futures' historically non-correlated performance to stocks and bonds. Values of 1 .000 imply a high correlation, while values near zero indicate little or no correlation. Note managed futures' low historic correlation to stocks, bonds and international equities. A potentially non-correlated investment such as managed futures can provide a portfolio with the ability to perform when traditional markets such as stocks and bonds may experience difficulty.



Data: January 1980 through March 2001.
The S&P 500 Index, Salomon Corporate Bond Index and MSCI EAFE Index performance data for stocks, bonds and international equities, respectively, are provided by Thomson Financial Software Solutions (Boston, MA). The Barclay CTA Index performance data for managed futures is provided by the Barclay Trading Group (Fairfield, IA).

HISTORICAL RETURNS OF Managed Futures Indices

It is generally accepted that the stock market trends up over the long term. The chart below illustrates that managed futures accounts are also *capable* of long term up trends. The Barclay Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) Index³ and the Managed Account Reports (MAR) Index⁶ are a representation of professionally managed futures accounts.



Managed Account Reports LLC.

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The Benefits of TRUE Diversification

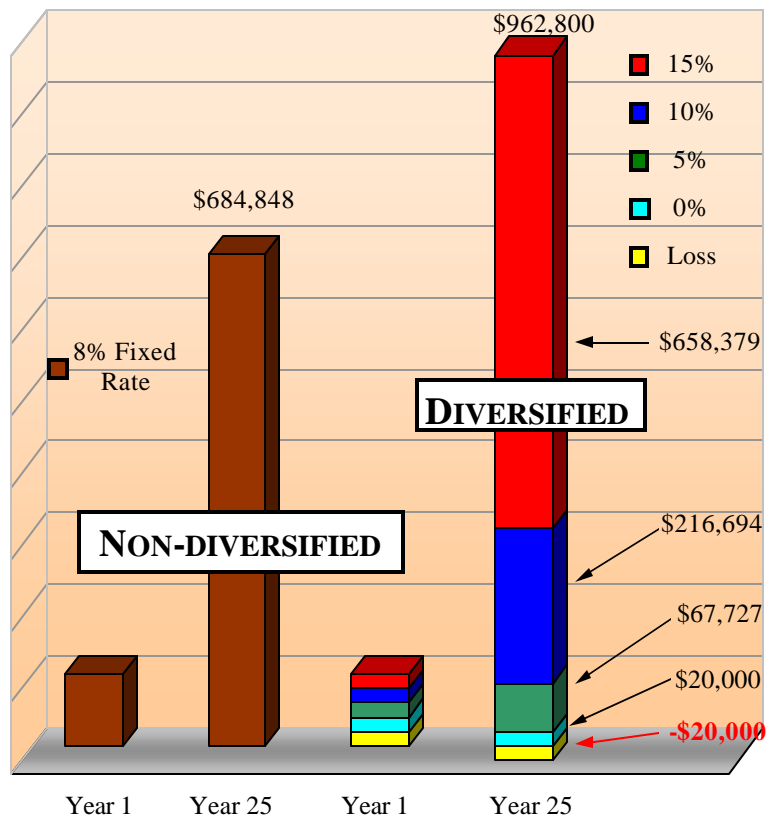
Combining asset classes provide investors with the opportunity to achieve their investment objectives. Diversification is increased by including different asset classes in your portfolio mix. The goal of diversification should be two fold: First to reduce the overall volatility of your portfolio and second, increasing the long term returns of your portfolio.

The first two bar charts (below, left) illustrate what would happen over 25 years if you invested \$100,000 in an 8% fixed rate investment. As you can see, the \$100,000 grows to \$684,848.

The second set of bar charts (below, right) illustrate the power of diversification. Imagine that you took the same \$100,000 and invested it equally among 5 different vehicles that returned over 25 years as follows:

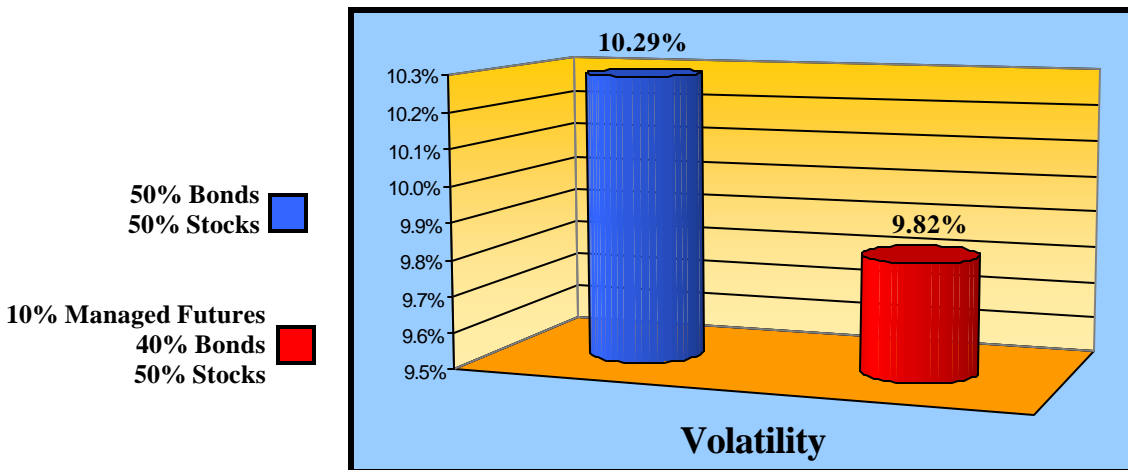
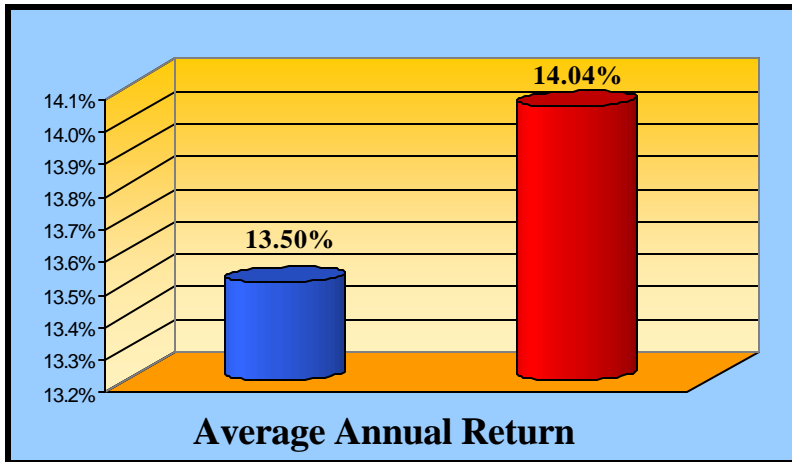
- You lost the first \$20,000.
- You broke even on the second \$20,000—0% return.
- You earned 5% per year on the third \$20,000.
- You earned 10% per year on the fourth \$20,000.
- You earned 15% per year on the fifth \$20,000.

As you can see, even with the disparity in performance, the diversified strategy grew to \$962,800, which is 40% higher, or a full \$277,952 more than the first example.



THE EFFECTS OF TRUE Diversification

Academic studies have shown that portfolio diversification may provide a higher rate of return with lower volatility. A fully diversified portfolio is one that includes alternative asset classes such as managed futures, in addition to traditional investments such as stocks and bonds. The charts below compare a hypothetical portfolio of stocks and bonds, and one that includes stocks⁴, bonds² and managed futures³. As you can see, the hypothetical portfolio that includes managed futures achieved a higher rate of return with less volatility (as measured by monthly standard deviation). Of course, past performance is no guarantee of future results.



Data: January 1980 through March 2001.
Performance data for stocks is represented by the S&P 500 Index, and for bonds, is represented by the Salomon Corporate Bond Index. Both are provided by Thomson Financial Software Solutions (Boston, MA). Managed futures performance data is represented by the Barclay CTA Index and is provided by the Barclay Trading Group (Fairfield, TA).

FINDING

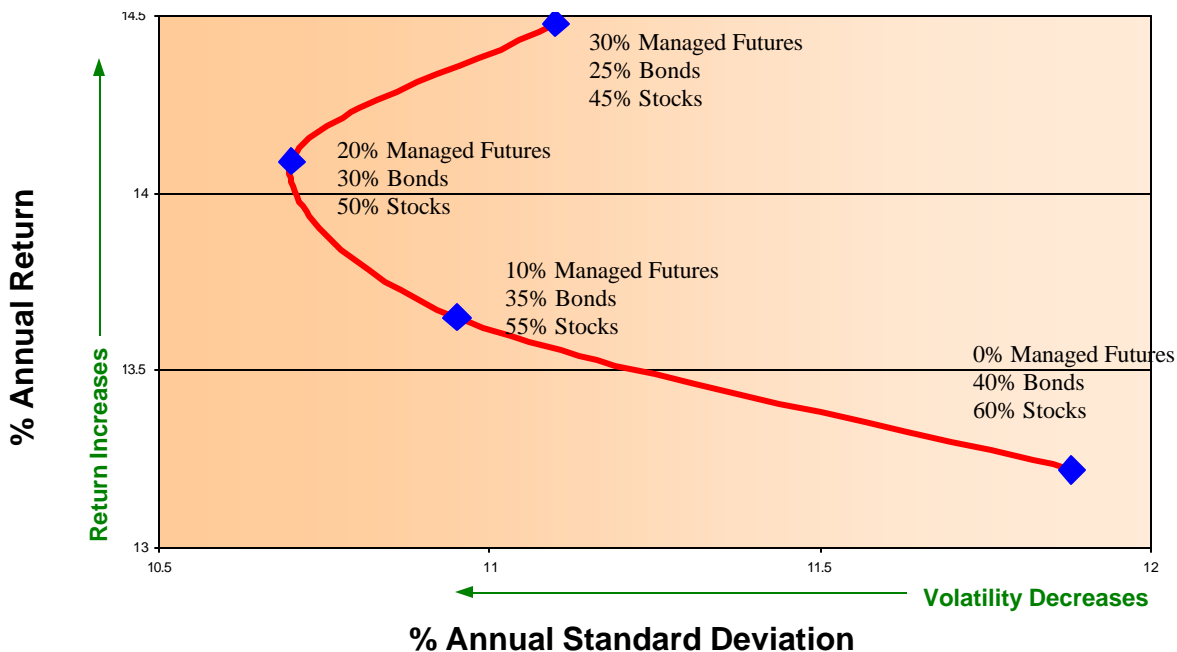
the Right Mix

The chart below illustrates how the inclusion of a variety of assets in a hypothetical portfolio, including assets considered to be “risky,” can potentially lower its overall volatility.

This concept was put to use by Nobel Prize-winning economists Drs. Markowitz and Sharpe in their work on Modern Portfolio Theory. It was further developed by Dr. John Lintner of Harvard University, who incorporated managed futures into a portfolio, and most recently examined by Dr. Thomas Schneeweis of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

As graphically illustrated below, standard deviation, a generally accepted measure of volatility or risk, is plotted on the horizontal axis and average annual returns are plotted on the vertical axis. In this example, a portfolio containing 60% stocks & 40% bonds has the lowest return and highest standard deviation when viewed on an annual basis. On the other end of the spectrum, a portfolio containing 45% stocks/25% bonds/30% managed futures has the highest plotted level of return on a annual basis while providing moderate volatility. A portfolio containing 50% stocks/30% bonds/20% managed futures has highest returns for the lowest volatility on a annual basis.

Analysis of Return and Risk of Stocks, Bonds, and Managed Futures⁷
A Hypothetical illustration

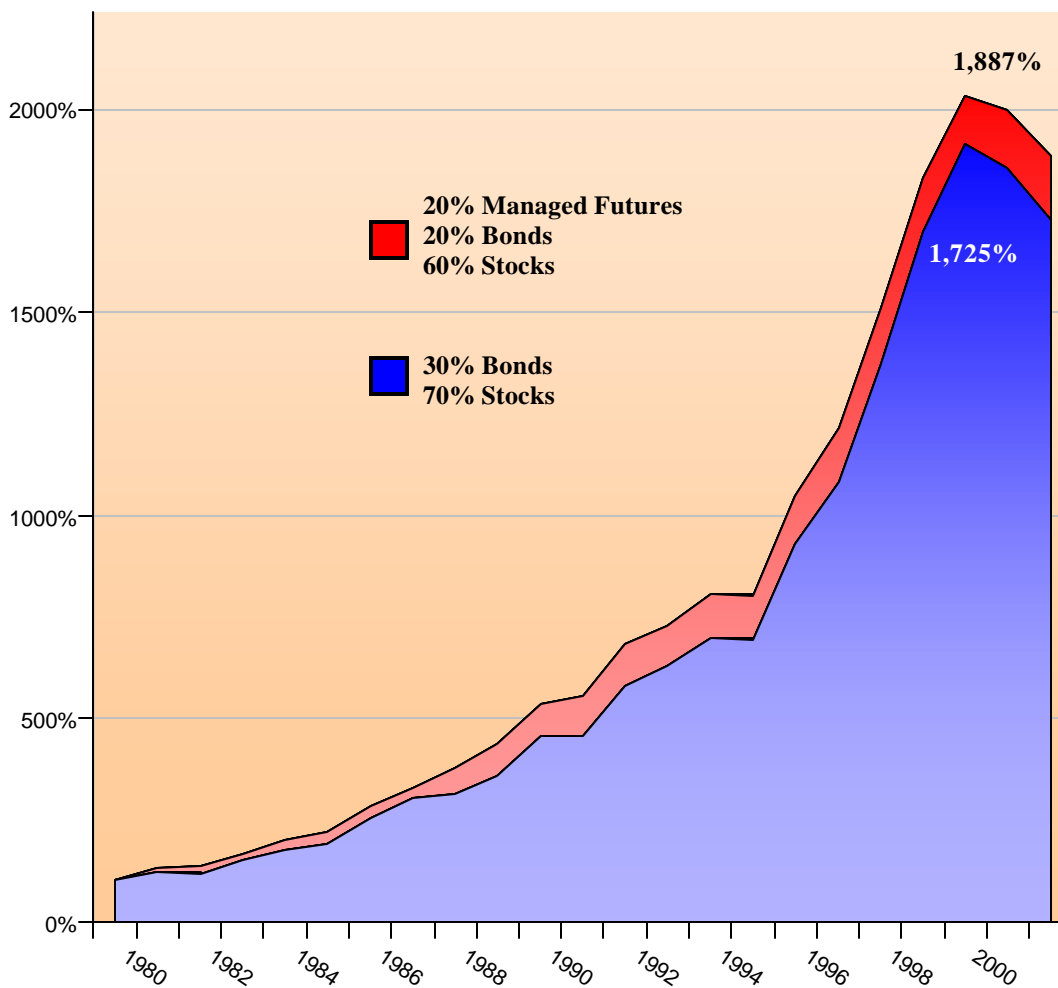


WHAT HAPPENS

When You Add Managed Futures

We've been discussing the lower volatility and increased gains that managed futures could potentially add to a portfolio. The chart below compares a portfolio of stocks⁴ and bonds³ to a portfolio also containing managed futures¹.

Looking at the chart the difference may not look that large but starting with \$100,000 in 1980 the portfolio containing 20% futures resulted in a \$162,060 greater return than the portfolio composed of just stocks and bonds.



Glossary of Terms

CHARTING The use of graphs and charts in the technical analysis of futures markets to plot price movements, volume, open interest and other statistical indicators of price movement.

COMMODITY POOL OPERATOR (CPO) An individual or company who invests a pool of money in commodity interests on behalf of a group of people. CPOs assemble public funds and/or private pools. In the U.S., this is usually in the form of a limited partnership. Most CPOs hire independent Trading Advisors (or CTAs) to make daily trading decisions. The CPO may distribute the investment directly or act as a wholesaler to a broker/dealer. CPOs must be registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”), as well as meet the qualifications and follow the regulations established by the CFTC pursuant to the Commodity Exchange Act.

COMMODITY TRADING ADVISOR (CTA) An individual or company who offers advice, for a fee, on the purchase or sale of a commodity. CTAs are professional money managers who manage client assets, using the global futures and options markets as investment media. CTAs fall into two major categories: (1) technical advisors, who use computer models to follow pricing trends and perform quantitative analysis, and (2) fundamental advisors, who forecast prices by analyzing supply and demand factors and other market information. Some CTAs incorporate elements of both approaches. CTAs must be registered with the CFTC and comply with its regulations.

DERIVATIVE A contract whose value is based on the performance of an underlying financial asset, index or other investment.

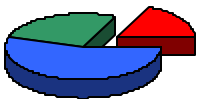
DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT The document that must be provided to prospective customers, and which gives all information, positive or negative, that might bear on an investment decision.

DISCRETIONARY ACCOUNT An arrangement by which the owner of the account gives written power of attorney to someone else, such as a CTA, to buy and sell for the owner’s account without the owner’s prior approval of each transaction. Also often referred to as a “managed account.”

DRAWDOWN A loss in value within a managed futures investment.

EQUITY The dollar value of a futures trading account calculated by adding all open positions valued at the current market price plus cash and cash equivalents held in the account.

FORWARD CONTRACT A contractual right to purchase or sell a specified quantity of a commodity at a specified date in the future at a specified price. As distinguished from a futures contract, the parties in a forward contract intend and have the capacity to make or take delivery of the commodity underlying the contract. In further contrast to futures contracts, forward contracts are not traded on an exchange and contain terms and conditions specifically negotiated by the parties.



FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS The study of basic, underlying factors that will affect the supply and demand, and hence the price, of a futures contract.

GENERAL PARTNER Managing partner of a limited partnership who is responsible for the operations of the partnership and, ultimately, any debts of the partnership. The General Partner's liability is unlimited. In return for their services, General Partners often charge certain fees.

HEDGER A person or entity who produces, markets and/or processes a commodity and uses positions in the futures and/or options markets as protection against the risk of price fluctuations.

“K-1” A federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1065) is filed with a managed futures limited partnership's income tax return for each limited partner in the partnership at the conclusion of each calendar year. The Schedule K-1 shows a limited partner's distributive share of income, loss, deductions and an analysis of the limited partner's capital account for the calendar year. Although the partnership is not subject to income tax, a limited partner investing in managed futures within a taxable account is liable for tax on his/her share of the partnership's income, whether or not it is distributed.

LEVERAGE The increased financial power gained by committing a small amount of money (e.g., margin) to control a large position (e.g., a contract). The use of leverage enables a futures market participant to control significant dollar amounts of futures positions with a comparatively small amount of capital. The use of leverage will result in larger profits or losses, as compared to those of non-leveraged positions.

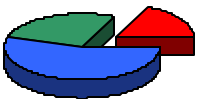
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP Structure comprised of a General Partner who manages the partnership and has unlimited liability. In contrast, limited partners, who invest money, are not involved in the day-to-day management and have limited liability (i.e., they cannot lose more than their investment). Typically, managed futures limited partnerships are sold through brokerage firms for minimum investments of \$5,000 (\$3,000 for IRAs).

LIQUIDITY The efficiency of the market in absorbing trading orders without undue price fluctuations.

MANAGED FUTURES An industry in which professional management is applied to futures and forward trading. Managed futures investments are intended to generate long-term capital growth by providing portfolio diversification, participation in world economic markets and performance that is non-correlated to traditional asset classes, such as stocks and bonds. A managed futures investment may participate in agricultural and energy products, precious and industrial metals, currencies, stock indices and interest rate instruments.

MARGIN Good faith deposits with a broker to assure fulfillment of a purchase or sale of a commodity futures contract and, under certain circumstances, a commodity option contract.

MODERN PORTFOLIO THEORY (MPT) A sophisticated investment approach that permits an investor to classify, estimate and control both the kind and the amount of expected risk and return. Essential to MPT are its quantification of the relationship between risk and return and the assumption that investors must be compensated for assuming risk. MPT departs from traditional securities analysis by shifting emphasis from analyzing the characteristics of individual investments to determining the statistical relationships among the individual securities that comprise the overall portfolio.



MPT has four basic steps:

- security valuation: describing a universe of assets in terms of expected return and expected risk;
- asset allocation: determining how assets are to be distributed among investment classes;
- portfolio optimization: reconciling risk and return in selecting the securities to be included to maximize return; and
- performance measurement: dividing each investment's performance (risk) into market-related (systematic) and industry-related (residual) classifications.

NET ASSET VALUE The value of the portfolio and other assets of a commodity pool after deducting the pool's liabilities and expenses.

NET PERFORMANCE An increase or decrease in net asset value, exclusive of additions, withdrawals, redemptions and fees or expenses.

NON-CORRELATION The lack of a mutual or reciprocal relationship between two factors, such as the performance of two investments.

RISK DISCLOSURE STATEMENT The statement required by the CFTC that enumerates the risks involved in trading futures and/or options on futures.

SHARPE RATIO A ratio that represents a rate of return adjusted for risk.

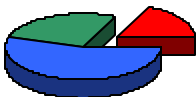
SPECULATOR One who invests risk capital with the object of obtaining profits through price movements rather than for hedging or protection purposes. Speculators are willing to assume market risk in the hope that the market will move in their favor, and consequently provide the liquidity necessary to make the futures markets a viable forum for hedgers.

STANDARD DEVIATION A statistical term meaning the square root of the variance. It is used as a measure of the dispersion (distance) of observations (performance data) from the mean (or average) observation. In terms of investments, standard deviation is used to measure the amount of volatility associated with the performance of a particular investment. The greater the standard deviation, the greater the investment's volatility.

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS An approach to the analysis of futures markets that examines patterns of price change, rates of change and changes in volume of trading, open interest and other statistical indicators .

TRADING MANAGER Managers employed to select and manage CTAs who trade a public fund or private pool.

These managers have developed sophisticated methods of analyzing CTA performance records so that they can recommend and structure a potentially advantageous portfolio of CTAs. Trading Managers may develop and market their own proprietary investments as CPOs, or they may manage CTAs in funds raised by other CPOs, such as brokerage firms.



References

- ¹ The Potential Role of Managed Commodity Financial Futures Accounts (and/or Funds) in Portfolios of Stocks and Bonds, May 1983.
- ² Bonds are represented by the Salomon Corporate Bond Index (source: Thomson Financial Software Solutions, Boston, MA).
- ³ Managed Futures is represented by the Barclay CTA Index (source: Barclay Trading Group Ltd., Fairfield, IA) . The Barclay CTA Index is an index of the performance, as of March 31, 2001 , of 345 CTAs with at least four years of performance history. Please note that while the Barclay CTA Index reflects results net of actual fees and expenses, the Index includes accounts with CTAs and fee structures that vary greatly. Accordingly, while the Barclay CTA Index is believed to be representative of managed futures in general, the performance of any subclass may differ.
- ⁴ Stocks are represented by the S&P 500 Index (source: Thomson Financial Software Solutions, Boston, MA).
- ⁵ International Equities are represented by the Morgan Stanley Capital International EAFE Index (source: Thomson Financial Software Solutions, Boston, MA).
- ⁶ MAR Index ZURICH TRADING ADVISOR QUALIFIED UNIVERSE INDEX 1980 through March 2001. ***Managed Account Reports LLC. © Zurich Capital Markets 2001. No claim to orig US Govt works All rights reserved. Reproduced from www.marhedge.com.***
- ⁷ Efficient Frontier
Stocks: S&P 500 Index dividends reinvested
Bonds: Lehman Brothers Government/Corporate Bond Index total returns.
Managed Futures: MAR Dollar-Weighted CTA Index is produced by Managed Account Reports, an entity tracking CTA performance since 1979. The index is dollar weighted to reflect the performance of the “average” investment and maintain consistency with other reported market indexes. Consisting of approximately 350 CTA’s each must manage a minimum of \$500,000 and have traded clients assets for one year.

While these sources are considered reliable, Hamer Trading cannot guarantee their accuracy.

Persons registered with the CFTC as CTAs are required to provide detailed Disclosure Documents to prospective investors. These Disclosure Documents are similar to a Prospectus, and they contain information about the CTA, trading approaches and results, as well as charges and expenses. Be sure to obtain and carefully review Disclosure Documents prior to making an investment decision.

Jim Hamer

Commodity Trading Advisor & Commodity Pool Operator

Jim's experience and education in business, computer programming, piloting, and the financial markets have provided a solid foundation as an investment manager.

Jim graduated from West Virginia University. He began his career working in his family's lumber business where annual sales exceeded \$70 million dollars. After spending many years in the lumber business Jim decided to pursue a dream he had always had – managing money professionally.



In the late 1980's Jim became a member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. As a 'floor trader' he predominately traded stock index and currency futures. He left the floor to move in the direction of portfolio management. He secured the training of one of the industry's legendary traders – Ed Seykota. Mr. Seykota's accomplishments have been documented in the book "Market Wizards". Several other top futures traders – Michael Marcus, Bruce Kovner, David Druz– were influenced by Ed Seykota. Under Mr. Seykota's guidance Jim learned the importance of risk management and techniques of systematic trend following.

Jim utilized his computer programming knowledge to develop and test trading systems that identify long term trends in the commodities and futures markets.

Jim is an instrument rated pilot. The training and responsibility required to become a pilot have taught him the importance of proper planning as it relates to safety in the operation of an airplane. This experience has been applied to the management of his investment portfolios where proper planning and prudent risk management are critical to properly managing a Managed Futures portfolio.

Hamer Trading Inc. was created to facilitate the professional money management process. Hamer Trading is registered with the U.S. regulatory body — the NFA (National Futures Association) as not only a CTA (commodity trading advisor) to manage individual accounts, but it is also registered as a CPO (commodity pool operator) to manage "pooled" monies.



Hamer Trading Inc. is complimented by Tabb Thrift and Howard Hopkins. Tabb is Vice President of stock index operations and a graduate of Christopher Newport College. He is responsible for developing and implementing the stock index portion of Hamer Trading's diversified portfolio strategy. Howard, with a degree in finance from Old Dominion University, has been in the investment field for over 13 years and is in charge of compliance, customer service, and back office duties.

How To Participate

Individual Managed Accounts:

Individually managed accounts are usually opened by institutional investors or high net-worth individuals. The minimum investment is \$500,000 which allows ability to properly diversify the account into a several different market positions.

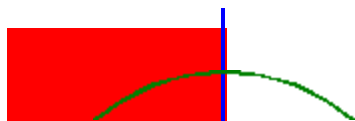
The fees, redemptions, and the answer to most questions of individual managed accounts can be found in the Disclosure Document.

Commodity Pool:

Commodity pools commingle money from several qualified investors into a limited liability corporation structure. The minimum for Hamer Fund LLC is \$50,000. The pool structure allows investors that may not qualify for an individually managed account or be ready to invest the larger sum to participate in managed futures. The pooling of funds allow the fund to properly diversify into many futures markets. Any further questions can be answered in the Disclosure Document or by calling Hamer Trading Inc..

Note: Investments in a Limited Liability Corp fund differ from those in individually managed accounts as neither margin calls nor requests for additional capital from limited partners will be made.



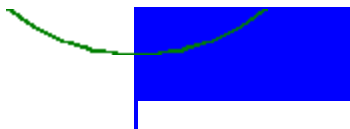


Hamer Trading Inc.

We manage investment portfolios using a diversified systematic approach in nearly 40 commodity & futures markets.

Our goal is to produce above average investment returns for the long term while providing a solid diversification alternative to traditional stock market investments.

Jim Hamer
President



Jim Hamer

Smooth the Turbulence



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