

HUSSMAN STRATEGIC TOTAL RETURN FUND

An Investment Portfolio of

HUSSMAN INVESTMENT TRUST

Statement of Additional Information

November 1, 2009

This Statement of Additional Information is not a Prospectus, but should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus for Hussman Strategic Total Return Fund dated November 1, 2009, which may be supplemented from time to time. This Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus, the Annual Report or the Semi-Annual Report may be obtained without charge, upon request, by writing Hussman Investment Trust at 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, or by calling toll-free 1-800-HUSSMAN (1-800-487-7626).

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STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Hussman Investment Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company which currently offers two diversified investment portfolios, Hussman Strategic Growth Fund and Hussman Strategic Total Return Fund. This Statement of Additional Information applies only to the Hussman Strategic Total Return Fund (the “Fund”). For Information on the Hussman Strategic Growth Fund, please call 1-800-487-7626. The Trust was organized and its Agreement and Declaration of Trust was filed with the State of Ohio on June 1, 2000.

FUND OBJECTIVE, INVESTMENTS, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

Investment Objective

The Fund’s objective is to provide long-term total return from income and capital appreciation. The Fund invests primarily in fixed-income securities and places added emphasis on capital appreciation during favorable market conditions and on capital preservation during unfavorable market conditions.

Additional Information of Portfolio Investments, Strategies and Risks

Information contained in this Statement of Additional Information expands upon information contained in the Fund’s Prospectus. No investment in shares of the Fund should be made without first reading the Prospectus.

U.S. Government Securities

U.S. Government securities are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. The U.S. Government does not guarantee the net asset value of the Fund’s shares. Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes and bonds, and securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (“GNMA”), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks, are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others, such as those of the Federal National Mortgage Association, are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency’s obligations; and still others, such as those of the Student Loan Marketing Association, are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality.

Zero Coupon Bonds and Treasury STRIPS. U.S. Government securities include “zero coupon” securities that have no coupons or have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, individual interest coupons from such securities that trade separately, and evidences of receipt of such securities. STRIPS are zero coupon securities that represent U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds that have been issued without interest coupons or stripped of their unmatured interest coupons, interest coupons that have been stripped from such U.S. Treasury securities, and receipts or certificates representing interests in such stripped U.S. Treasury securities and coupons. A STRIPS security pays no interest in cash to its holder during its life although interest is accrued for federal income tax purposes. Its value to an investor consists of the difference between its face value at the time of maturity and the price for which it was acquired, which is

generally an amount significantly less than its face value. Investing in STRIPS may help to preserve capital during periods of declining interest rates. In anticipation of an interest rate decline, the Fund might purchase STRIPS, the value of which would be expected to increase when interest rates decline.

STRIPS do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity. Accordingly, such securities usually trade at a deep discount from their face or par value and will be subject to greater fluctuations of market value in response to changing interest rates than debt obligations of comparable maturities that make periodic distributions of interest. On the other hand, because there are no periodic interest payments to be reinvested prior to maturity, STRIPS eliminate the reinvestment risk and lock in a rate of return to maturity. Current federal tax law requires that a holder of a STRIPS security accrue a portion of the discount at which the security was purchased as income each year even though the Fund received no interest payment in cash on the security during the year. Because interest on zero coupon securities is not distributed on a current basis but is, in effect, compounded, zero coupon securities tend to be subject to greater market risk than interest-paying securities of similar maturities.

Derivative Instruments

As discussed in the Prospectus, the Fund may engage in certain transactions in derivative instruments, including interest rate futures contracts or foreign currency futures contracts and related options. The Fund may utilize futures contracts to protect against a decline in the value of its portfolio or to gain exposure to securities which the Fund otherwise wishes to purchase. Hedging is accomplished when an investor takes a position in the futures market opposite to his cash market position. There are two types of hedges – long (or buying) and short (or selling) hedges. Historically, prices in the futures market have tended to move in concert with cash market prices, and prices in the futures market have maintained a fairly predictable relationship to prices in the cash market. Thus, a decline in the market value of securities in the Fund's portfolio may be protected against by gains realized on futures contracts sales. Similarly, it is possible to protect against an increase in the market price of securities that the Fund may wish to purchase in the future by purchasing futures contracts.

A public market presently exists in currency futures contracts on the Euro, the Australian dollar, the British pound, the Canadian dollar, the Japanese yen, the Mexican peso, the New Zealand dollar, the Swiss franc and the Swedish Krona. A public market presently exists in interest rate futures contracts covering long-term U.S. Treasury bonds, U.S. Treasury notes, three-month U.S. Treasury bills and GNMA certificates. A clearing corporation associated with the exchange or board of trade on which a financial futures contract trades assumes responsibility for the completion of transactions.

A futures contract obligates the seller of the contract to deliver, and the purchaser to take delivery of, the securities or currency called for in the contract at a specified future time and at a specified price. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right to assume a position in the contract (a long position if the option is a call and short position if the option is a put) at a specified exercise price at any time during the period of the option.

In contrast to the situation when the Fund purchases or sells a security or currency, no security or currency is delivered or received by the Fund upon the purchase or sale of a futures contract. Initially, the Fund will be required to segregate with its custodian bank an amount of

cash and/or liquid assets. This amount is known as initial margin and is in the nature of a performance bond or good faith deposit on the contract. The current initial margin deposit required per contract is approximately 5% of the contract amount. Brokers may establish deposit requirements higher than this minimum. Subsequent payments, called variation margin, will be made to and from the account on a daily basis as the price of the futures contract fluctuates. This process is known as marking to market.

The writer of an option on a futures contract is required to deposit margin pursuant to requirements similar to those applicable to futures contracts. Upon exercise of an option on a futures contract, the delivery of the futures position by the writer of the option to the holder of the option will be accompanied by delivery of the accumulated balance in the writer's margin account. This amount will be equal to the amount by which the market price of the futures contract at the time of exercise exceeds, in the case of a call, or is less than, in the case of a put, the exercise price of the option on the futures contract.

Although futures contracts by their terms call for actual delivery or acceptance of securities or currency, in most cases the contracts are closed out before the settlement date without the making or taking of delivery. Closing out is accomplished by effecting an offsetting transaction. A futures contract sale is closed out by effecting a futures contract purchase for the same aggregate amount of securities and the same delivery date. If the sale price exceeds the offsetting purchase price, the seller immediately would be paid the difference and would realize a gain. If the offsetting purchase price exceeds the sale price, the seller immediately would pay the difference and would realize a loss. Similarly, a futures contract purchase is closed out by effecting a futures contract sale for the same securities or currency and the same delivery date. If the offsetting sale price exceeds the purchase price, the purchaser would realize a gain, whereas if the purchase price exceeds the offsetting sale price, the purchaser would realize a loss.

The Fund will pay commissions on futures contracts and related options transactions. These commissions may be higher than those that would apply to purchases and sales of securities directly.

Risks related to Futures Contracts and Related Options. Positions in futures contracts and related options may be closed out only on an exchange that provides a secondary market for such contracts or options. The Fund will enter into an option or futures position only if there appears to be a liquid secondary market. However, there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option or futures contract at any specific time. Thus, it may not be possible to close out a futures or related option position. In the case of a futures position, in the event of adverse price movements the Fund would continue to be required to make daily margin payments. In this situation, if the Fund has insufficient cash to meet daily margin requirements, it may have to sell portfolio securities at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. In addition, the Fund may be required to take or make delivery of the securities underlying the futures contracts it holds. The inability to close out futures positions also could have an adverse impact on the Fund's ability to hedge its portfolio effectively.

There are several risks in connection with the use of futures contracts as a hedging device. While hedging can provide protection against an adverse movement in market prices, it can also preclude a hedger's opportunity to benefit from a favorable market movement. In addition, investing in futures contracts and options on futures contracts will cause the Fund to incur additional brokerage commissions and may cause an increase in the Fund's portfolio turnover rate.

To the extent market prices remain stable during the period a futures contract or option is held by the Fund or such prices move in a direction opposite to that anticipated, the Fund may realize a loss on the hedging transaction that is not offset by an increase in the value of its portfolio securities. As a result, the return of the Fund for the period may be less than if it had not engaged in the hedging transaction.

The use of futures contracts involves the risk of imperfect correlation in movements in the price of futures contracts and movements in the price of the securities or currencies that are being hedged. If the price of the futures contract moves more or less than the price of the securities or currencies being hedged, the Fund will experience a gain or loss that will not be completely offset by movements in the price of the securities or currencies. It is possible that, where the Fund has sold futures contracts to hedge its portfolio against a decline in the market, the market may advance and the value of securities held in the Fund's portfolio may decline. If this occurred, the Fund would lose money on the futures contract and would also experience a decline in the value of its portfolio securities. Where futures are purchased to hedge against a possible increase in the prices of securities or currencies before the Fund is able to invest its cash (or cash equivalents) in securities (or options) in an orderly fashion, it is possible that the market may decline; if the Fund then determines not to invest in securities (or options) at that time because of concern as to possible further market decline or for other reasons, the Fund will realize a loss on the futures that would not be offset by a reduction in the price of the securities purchased.

The market prices of futures contracts may be affected if participants in the futures market elect to close their contracts through offsetting transactions rather than to meet margin deposit requirements. In such case, distortions in the normal relationship between the cash and futures markets could result. Price distortions could also result if investors in futures contracts opt to make or take delivery of the underlying securities or currencies rather than to engage in closing transactions due to the resultant reduction in the liquidity of the futures market. In addition, due to the fact that, from the point of view of speculators, the deposit requirements in the futures markets are less onerous than margin requirements in the cash market, increased participation by speculators in the futures market could cause temporary price distortions. Due to the possibility of price distortions in the futures market and because of the imperfect correlation between movements in the prices of securities or currencies and movements in the prices of futures contracts, an investment in a futures contract may not produce the intended benefit to the Fund even if market trends might otherwise favorably affect that transaction.

Compared to the purchase or sale of futures or sale of futures contracts, the purchase of put or call options on futures contracts involves less potential risk because the maximum amount at risk is the premium paid for the options plus transaction costs. However, there may be circumstances when the purchase of an option on a futures contract would result in a loss to the Fund while the purchase or sale of the futures contract would not have resulted in a loss, such as when there is no movement in the price of the underlying securities or currency.

Regulatory Matters. The Fund will comply with and adhere to all limitations on the manner and extent to which it effects transactions in derivative instruments (including futures and options on such futures) imposed by the provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act") applicable to the issuance of senior securities. Additionally, the Fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator"

pursuant to Rule 4.5 under the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the “CEA”). Therefore, the Fund is not subject to regulation or registration as a commodity pool operator under the CEA.

Foreign Currency Options

A currency option is the right—but not the obligation—to buy (in the case of a call) or sell (in the case of a put) a set amount of one currency for another at a predetermined time in the future. The two parties to a currency option contract are the option buyer and the option seller/writer. The option buyer may, for an agreed upon price, purchase from the option writer a commitment that the option writer will sell (or purchase) a specified amount of a foreign currency upon demand. The option extends only until the stated expiration date. The rate at which one currency can be purchased or sold is one of the terms of the option and is called the strike price. The total description of a currency option includes the underlying currencies, the contract size, the expiration date, the strike price and whether the option is an option to purchase the underlying currency (a call) or an option to sell the underlying currency (a put).

There are two types of option expirations, American-style and European-style. American-style options can be exercised on any business day prior to the expiration date. European-style options can be exercised at expiration only.

The Fund may use foreign currency options to establish or modify the portfolio’s exposure to non-U.S. dollar-denominated currencies. The expected use of foreign currency options by the Fund will be to simultaneously purchase call options and write put options on currencies which the Fund seeks to own. These option strategies simulate the purchase of a short-term money market instrument denominated in the foreign currency. When the Fund uses currency options, it is possible that the Fund may experience a loss in the event of a decline in the value of the underlying foreign currency. Factors which are difficult to predict, such as interest rate differentials between nations and temporary supply/demand imbalances between nations, may have a significant impact on currency option prices. The use of currency options by the Fund may lead to an increase in taxes payable by shareholders.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Transactions

The Fund may purchase or sell securities on a when-issued or delayed delivery basis. These transactions involve a commitment by the Fund to purchase or sell securities for a predetermined price or yield, with payment and delivery taking place more than seven days in the future, or after a period longer than the customary settlement period for that type of security. When delayed delivery purchases are outstanding, the Fund will segregate until the settlement date assets determined to be liquid by the investment manager in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price. Typically, no income accrues on securities purchased on a delayed delivery basis prior to the time delivery of the securities is made, although the Fund may earn income on segregated securities. When purchasing a security on a delayed delivery basis, the Fund assumes the rights and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its net asset value. Because the Fund is not required to pay for the security until the delivery date, these risks are in addition to the risks associated with the Fund's other investments. If the Fund remains substantially fully invested at a time when delayed delivery purchases are outstanding, the delayed delivery purchases may result in a form of leverage. When the Fund has sold a security on a delayed delivery basis, the

Fund does not participate in future gains or losses with respect to the security. If the other party to a delayed delivery transaction fails to deliver or pay for the securities, the Fund could miss a favorable price or yield opportunity or could suffer a loss. The Fund may dispose of or renegotiate a delayed delivery transaction after it is entered into, and may sell when issued securities before they are delivered, which may result in a capital gain or loss. There is no percentage limitation on the extent to which the Fund may purchase or sell securities on a delayed delivery basis.

The Fund may make contracts to purchase securities for a fixed price at a future date beyond customary settlement time (“forward commitments”) if the Fund either (i) segregates until the settlement date assets determined to be liquid by the investment manager in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Trustees in an amount sufficient to meet the purchase price or (ii) enters into an offsetting contract for the forward sale of securities of equal value that it owns. Forward commitments may be considered securities in themselves. They involve a risk of loss if the value of the security to be purchased declines prior to the settlement date, which risk is in addition to the risk of decline in value of the Fund's other assets. The Fund may dispose of a commitment prior to settlement and may realize short-term profits or losses upon such disposition.

Borrowing Money

The Fund does not intend to borrow money for the purpose of purchasing securities (“leverage”), but may borrow up to one-third of its total assets, including the amount of such borrowing, to maintain necessary liquidity to make payments for redemptions of Fund shares or for temporary emergency purposes; provided that the Fund will not purchase any additional investments, except for bona fide hedging purposes, while such borrowings are outstanding. Borrowing involves the creation of a liability that requires the Fund to pay interest.

The risks of borrowing include a higher volatility of the net asset value of the Fund's shares and the relatively greater effect on the net asset value of the shares caused by declines in the prices of the Fund's investments, adverse market movements and increases in the cost of borrowing. The effect of borrowing in a declining market could be a greater decrease in net asset value per share than if the Fund had not borrowed money. In an extreme case, if the Fund's current investment income were not sufficient to meet the interest expense of borrowing, it could be necessary for the Fund to liquidate certain of its investments at an inappropriate time.

Corporate Debt Securities

The investment return of corporate debt securities reflects interest earnings and changes in the market value of the security. The market value of a corporate debt obligation may be expected to rise and fall inversely with interest rates generally. There also exists the risk that the issuers of the securities may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument.

A Fund's investments in U.S. dollar or foreign currency-denominated corporate debt securities of domestic or foreign issuers are limited to corporate debt securities (corporate bonds, debentures, notes and other similar corporate debt instruments) which meet the minimum ratings criteria set forth for the Fund, or, if unrated, are deemed to be comparable in quality to corporate debt securities in which the Fund may invest.

Convertible Debt Securities

A convertible debt security is a debt security that can be converted either at a stated price or rate within a specified period of time into a specified number of shares of common stock. By investing in convertible debt securities, the Fund seeks the opportunity, through the conversion feature, to participate in the capital appreciation of the common stock into which the securities are convertible, while investing at a better price than may be available on the common stock or obtaining a higher fixed rate of return than is available on the common stock. The value of a convertible debt security is a function of its “investment value” (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its “conversion value” (the security’s worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The credit standing of the issuer and other factors may also affect the investment value of a convertible debt security. The conversion value of a convertible debt security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible debt security is governed principally by its investment value. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible debt security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible debt security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the instrument governing the convertible debt security. If a convertible debt security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund must permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock or sell it to a third party.

Exchange Traded Funds and Other Similar Instruments

Shares of exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) and other similar instruments may be purchased by the Fund. These investments may be used to adjust the Fund’s exposure to the general market or a particular segment of the bond market or a foreign currency and to manage the Fund’s risk exposure. Generally, an ETF is an investment company that is registered under the 1940 Act that holds a portfolio of securities designed to track the performance of a particular index, index segment or currency. Similar instruments, issued by pools that are not investment companies, offer similar characteristics and may be designed to track the performance of an index or basket of securities of companies engaged in a particular market or sector. ETFs sell and redeem their shares at net asset value in large blocks (typically 50,000 of its shares) called “creation units.” Shares representing fractional interests in these creation units are listed for trading on national securities exchanges and can be purchased and sold in the secondary market in lots of any size at any time during the trading day.

Investments in ETFs and other similar instruments involve certain inherent risks generally associated with investments in a broadly-based portfolio of bonds (or other underlying index) including: (1) risks that the general level of bond prices may decline, thereby adversely affecting the value of each unit of the ETF or other instrument; (2) an ETF may not fully replicate the performance of its benchmark index because of the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or number of bonds held; (3) an ETF may also be adversely affected by the performance of the specific index, market sector or group of industries on which it is based; and (4) an ETF may not track an index as well as a traditional index mutual fund because ETFs are valued by the market and, therefore, there may be a difference between the market value and the ETF's net asset value. The Fund may both purchase and effect short

sales of shares of ETFs and may also purchase and sell options on shares of ETFs. A short sale involves the sale of shares that the Fund does not own in anticipation of purchasing those shares in the future at a lower price. If the price of the shares sold short declines (in an amount exceeding transaction costs), the Fund will realize a gain from the transaction. Conversely, if the price of the shares sold short increases, the Fund will realize a loss. The amount of this loss, in theory, is unlimited, because there is no limit on the possible increase in market price of the securities sold short. If the Fund effects short sales of ETFs it may offset short positions with long positions in individual securities to limit the potential loss in the event of an increase in market price of the ETFs sold short.

Because ETFs and pools that issue similar instruments incur various fees and expenses, the Fund's investment in these instruments will involve certain indirect costs, as well as transaction costs, such as brokerage commissions. The investment manager will consider the expenses associated with an investment in determining whether to invest in an ETF or other instrument. In the case of ETFs, which are investment companies, they invest substantially all of their assets in securities in various securities indices or a particular segment of a securities index. Most ETFs are listed and traded on the American Stock Exchange ("AMEX"). The market prices of ETFs are expected to fluctuate in accordance with both changes in the asset values of their underlying indices and supply and demand of an ETF's shares on the AMEX. ETFs may trade at relatively modest discounts or premiums to net asset value. Certain ETFs may have a limited operating history and information may be lacking regarding the actual performance and trading liquidity of such shares for extended periods or over complete market cycles. In addition, there is no assurance that the requirements of the AMEX necessary to maintain the listing of ETFs in which the Fund invests will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. In the event substantial market or other disruptions affecting the shares of ETFs held by the Fund should occur in the future, the liquidity and value of the Fund's shares could also be adversely affected. If such disruptions were to occur, the Fund could be required to reconsider the use of ETFs as part of its investment strategy.

The Fund will limit its aggregate investments in ETFs and other similar instruments (*i.e.*, its long positions in ETFs and similar instruments). The Fund will not invest in an ETF (or similar instrument) or enter into a transaction in a bond index option if, as a result of such purchase or transaction, the aggregate "long" exposure relating to these investment positions would exceed 25% of the Fund's net assets. If, as a result of market movements, these investment positions represent more than 30% of the value of the Fund's net assets, the investment manager will reduce the Fund's positions in an orderly manner, and as soon as practicable, to not more than 30% of the Fund's net assets.

Limitations of the 1940 Act, which prohibit the Fund from acquiring more than 3% of the outstanding shares of another investment company, may restrict the Fund's ability to purchase shares of certain ETFs. The Fund does not purchase shares of "managed" ETFs.

Money Market Mutual Funds

For liquidity purposes, the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the shares of money market mutual funds. The Fund will incur additional expenses due to the duplication of fees and other costs to the extent it invests in shares of money market mutual funds.

Commercial Paper

Commercial paper consists of unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations. Issues of commercial paper normally have maturities of less than 9 months and fixed rates of return. The Fund may invest in commercial paper rated in the highest rating category by any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (“NRSRO”).

Illiquid Securities

The Fund typically does not purchase illiquid securities. However, certain derivative instruments used by the Fund may become illiquid. To the extent that the Fund holds illiquid securities or other investments, it will not purchase such an investment if, as a result, illiquid securities and other illiquid investments would constitute more than 15% of the Fund’s net assets. Illiquid securities and investments generally include (i) private placements and other securities that are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale or for which there is no readily available market (*e.g.*, when trading in the security is suspended, or, in the case of unlisted securities, when market makers do not exist or will not entertain bids or offers), (ii) over-the-counter derivatives and assets used to cover over-the-counter derivatives, and (iii) repurchase agreements that mature in more than seven days.

Because of the absence of a trading market for illiquid securities, the Fund may not be able to sell illiquid securities and other illiquid investments at the times it desires to do so or at prices which are favorable. The sale price of illiquid investments may be lower or higher than the value of those investments as determined by the Fund. Generally, less public information is available about the issuers of securities that are not publicly traded than about issuers whose securities are publicly traded. During the coming year, the Fund does not intend to invest more than 5% of its net assets in illiquid securities. The investment manager will monitor the liquidity of the Fund’s investments in illiquid securities and other illiquid investments. Certain securities available for resale pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 may not be treated as “illiquid” for purposes of this limit on investments in accordance with procedures adopted by the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may purchase securities pursuant to repurchase agreements. Under the terms of a repurchase agreement, the Fund acquires securities from a member bank of the Federal Reserve System or a registered broker-dealer which the investment manager deems creditworthy, subject to the seller’s agreement to repurchase those securities at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The repurchase price generally equals the price paid by the Fund plus interest negotiated on the basis of current short-term rates, which may be more or less than the rate on the underlying portfolio securities. The seller under a repurchase agreement is obligated to maintain at all times with the Fund’s custodian or a sub-custodian the underlying securities as collateral in an amount not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). If the seller defaults on its repurchase obligation or becomes insolvent, the Fund has the right to sell the collateral and recover the amount due from the seller. However, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities is less than the repurchase price under the agreement, or to the extent that the disposition of the securities by the Fund is delayed pending court action. Repurchase agreements are considered to be loans by the Fund under the 1940 Act.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

In order to generate additional income, the Fund may, from time to time, lend its portfolio securities to broker-dealers, banks or institutional borrowers of securities. The Fund must receive 100% collateral in the form of cash or U.S. government securities. This collateral must be valued daily and, should the market value of the loaned securities increase, the borrower must furnish additional collateral to the Fund. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower pays the Fund any dividends or interest paid on such securities. Loans are subject to termination by the Fund or the borrower at any time. While the Fund does not have the right to vote securities on loan, it has the right to terminate the loan and regain the right to vote if that is considered important with respect to the investment. In the event the borrower defaults in its obligation to the Fund, the Fund bears the risk of delay in the recovery of its portfolio securities and the risk of loss of rights in the collateral. The Fund will only enter into loan arrangements with broker-dealers, banks or other institutions which the investment manager has determined are creditworthy under guidelines established by the Trustees.

At such time as the Fund engages in the practice of securities lending, the Trustees will adopt procedures in order to manage the risks of securities lending.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The terms of such obligations must provide that interest rates are adjusted periodically based upon an interest rate adjustment index as provided in the respective obligations. The adjustment intervals may be regular, and range from daily up to annually, or may be event based, such as based on a change in the prime rate.

The Fund may invest in floating rate debt instruments (“floaters”). The interest rate on a floater is a variable rate which is tied to another interest rate, such as a money-market index or U.S. Treasury bill rate. The interest rate on a floater resets periodically, typically every six months. Because of the interest rate reset feature, floaters provide the Fund with a certain degree of protection against rises in interest rates, but generally do not allow the Fund to participate fully in appreciation resulting from any general decline in interest rates.

The Fund may also invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments (“inverse floaters”). The interest rate on an inverse floater resets in the opposite direction from the market rate of interest to which the inverse floater is indexed. An inverse floating rate security generally will exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

Mortgage-Related Securities

The Fund may invest in mortgage-related securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Mortgage-related securities are interests in pools of residential or commercial mortgage loans, including mortgage loans made by savings and loan institutions, mortgage bankers, commercial banks and others. Pools of mortgage loans are assembled as securities for sale to investors by various governmental and government-related entities. The value of some mortgage-related securities in which the Fund invests may be particularly sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates, and, like other fixed income investments, the ability of the Fund to successfully utilize these instruments may depend in part

upon the ability of the investment manager to forecast interest rates and other economic factors correctly.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities. Mortgage “pass-through” securities are securities representing interests in “pools” of mortgage loans secured by residential or commercial real property. Interests in pools of mortgage-related securities differ from other forms of debt securities, which normally provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts with principal payments at maturity or specified call dates. Instead, these securities provide a monthly payment which consists of both interest and principal payments. In effect, these payments are a “pass-through” of the monthly payments made by the individual borrowers on their residential or commercial mortgage loans, net of any fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of such securities. Additional payments are caused by repayments of principal resulting from the sale of the underlying property, refinancing or foreclosure, net of fees or costs which may be incurred. Some mortgage-related securities (such as securities issued by the GNMA) are described as “modified pass-through.” These securities entitle the holder to receive all interest and principal payments owed on the mortgage pool, net of certain fees, at the scheduled payment dates regardless of whether or not the mortgagor actually makes the payment.

The rate of prepayments on underlying mortgages will affect the price and volatility of a mortgage-related security, and may have the effect of shortening or extending the effective maturity of the security beyond what was anticipated at the time of purchase. Early repayment of principal on some mortgage-related securities (arising from prepayments of principal due to sale of the underlying property, refinancing, or foreclosure, net of fees and costs which may be incurred) may expose the Fund to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Also, if a security subject to prepayment has been purchased at a premium, the value of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment. Like other fixed income securities, when interest rates rise, the value of a mortgage-related security generally will decline; however, when interest rates are declining, the value of mortgage-related securities with prepayment features may not increase as much as other fixed income securities. To the extent that unanticipated rates of prepayment on underlying mortgages increase the effective maturity of a mortgage-related security, the volatility of such security can be expected to increase.

Payment of principal and interest on some mortgage pass-through securities (but not the market value of the securities themselves) may be guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government (in the case of securities guaranteed by the GNMA) or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. Government (in the case of securities guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“FHLMC”). The principal governmental guarantor of mortgage-related securities is the GNMA. GNMA is a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. GNMA is authorized to guarantee, with the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, the timely payment of principal and interest on securities issued by institutions approved by GNMA (such as savings and loan institutions, commercial banks and mortgage bankers) and backed by pools of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”), or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Government-related guarantors (*i.e.*, not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) include the FNMA and the FHLMC. FNMA is a government-sponsored corporation owned entirely by private stockholders. It is subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. FNMA purchases conventional (*i.e.*, not insured

or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/services which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks, credit unions and mortgage bankers.

Pass-through securities issued by FNMA are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by FNMA but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Instead, they are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations.

FHLMC was created by Congress in 1970 for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. It is a government-sponsored corporation formerly owned by the twelve Federal Home Loan Banks and now owned entirely by private stockholders. FHLMC issues Participation Certificates (“PCs”) which represent interests in conventional mortgages from FHLMC's national portfolio. FHLMC guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Instead, they are supported only by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations.

FHLMC Collateralized Mortgage Obligations. FHLMC CMOs are debt obligations of FHLMC issued in multiple classes having different maturity dates which are secured by the pledge of a pool of conventional mortgage loans purchased by FHLMC. Unlike FHLMC PCs, payments of principal and interest on the CMOs are made semi-annually, as opposed to monthly. The amount of principal payable on each semi-annual payment date is determined in accordance with FHLMC's mandatory sinking fund schedule, which in turn, is equal to approximately 100% of FHA prepayment experience applied to the mortgage collateral pool. All sinking fund payments in the CMOs are allocated to the retirement of the individual classes of bonds in the order of their stated maturities. Payment of principal on the mortgage loans in the collateral pool in excess of the amount of FHLMC's minimum sinking fund obligation for any payment date are paid to the holders of the CMOs as additional sinking fund payments. Because of the “pass-through” nature of all principal payments received on the collateral pool in excess of FHLMC's minimum sinking fund requirement, the rate at which principal of the CMOs is actually repaid is likely to be such that each class of bonds will be retired in advance of its scheduled maturity date.

If collection of principal (including prepayments) on the mortgage loans during any semi-annual payment period is not sufficient to meet FHLMC's minimum sinking fund obligation on the next sinking fund payment date, FHLMC agrees to make up the deficiency from its general funds.

Criteria for the mortgage loans in the pool backing the FHLMC CMOs are identical to those of FHLMC PCs. FHLMC has the right to substitute collateral in the event of delinquencies and/or defaults.

Foreign Securities

The Fund may invest in foreign equity securities, including preferred securities of foreign issuers, and U.S. dollar- or foreign currency-denominated obligations of foreign governments. The Fund may also invest in foreign securities that trade domestically as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”). ADRs are receipts typically issued by an American bank or trust company that evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by a foreign corporation. Investing in the securities of foreign issuers involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies. These include: differences in accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, generally higher commission rates on foreign portfolio transactions, the possibility of expropriation or confiscatory taxation, adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations (which may include suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country), political instability which can affect U.S. investments in foreign countries and potential restrictions on the flow of international capital. In addition, foreign securities and dividends and interest payable on those securities may be subject to foreign taxes, including taxes withheld from payments on those securities. Foreign securities often trade with less frequency and volume than domestic securities and therefore may exhibit greater price volatility. Changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the value of those securities which are denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Emerging Market Debt

Investments in debt securities of governments of emerging market countries can involve a high degree of risk. The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A governmental entity’s willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity’s policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a governmental entity’s implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor’s obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties’ commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor’s ability or willingness to service its debts in a timely manner. Consequently, governmental entities may default on their sovereign debt. Holders of sovereign debt (including the Fund) may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to governmental agencies.

The ability of emerging country governmental issuers to make timely payments on their obligations is likely to be influenced strongly by the issuer’s balance of payments, including export performance, and its access to international credits and investments. An emerging country whose exports are concentrated in a few commodities could be vulnerable to a decline in the international prices of one or more of those commodities. Increased protectionism on the part of an emerging country’s trading partners could also adversely affect the country’s exports

and tarnish its trade account surplus, if any. To the extent that emerging countries receive payment for their exports in currencies other than dollars or non-emerging country currencies, the emerging country issuer's ability to make debt payments denominated in dollars or non-emerging market currencies could be affected.

To the extent that an emerging country cannot generate a trade surplus, it must depend on continuing loans from foreign governments, multilateral organizations or private commercial banks, aid payments from foreign governments and on inflows of foreign investment. The access of emerging countries to these forms of external funding may not be certain, and a withdrawal of external funding could adversely affect the capacity of emerging country governmental issuers to make payments on their obligations. In addition, the cost of servicing emerging country debt obligations can be affected by a change in international interest rates since the majority of these obligations carry interest rates that are adjusted periodically based upon international rates.

Another factor bearing on the ability of emerging countries to repay debt obligations is the level of international reserves of a country. Fluctuations in the level of these reserves affect the amount of foreign exchange readily available for external debt payments and thus could have a bearing on the capacity of emerging countries to make payments on these debt obligations.

As a result of the foregoing or other factors, a governmental obligor, especially in an emerging country, may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign sovereign debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial bank debt will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign sovereign debt obligations in the event of default under the commercial bank loan agreements.

Inflation-Indexed Securities

The Fund may invest in inflation-indexed securities, which are fixed income securities whose value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation as indicated by the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"). Inflation-index securities may be issued by governments or their agencies and by corporations. There are two common accrual structures for inflation-indexed securities. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers utilize a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the CPI accruals as part of a semiannual coupon.

Inflation-indexed securities are issued with various maturities. The securities issued by the U.S. Treasury, called Treasury Inflation Protected Securities ("TIPS"), pay interest on a semi-annual basis equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. For example, if the Fund purchased an inflation-indexed bond with a par value of \$1,000 and a 3% real rate of return coupon (payable 1.5% semi-annually), and the rate of inflation over the first six months was 1%, the mid-year par value of the bond would be \$1,010 and the first semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.15 (\$1,010 times 1.5%). If inflation during the second half of the year resulted in the whole year's inflation equaling 3%, the end-of-year par value of the bond would be \$1,030 and the second semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.45 (\$1,030 times 1.5%).

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed securities will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of TIPS, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. The Fund may also invest in other inflation-indexed securities which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-indexed securities is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if the rate of inflation rises at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed securities. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed securities.

While these securities are expected to be protected from long term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed securities is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed securities issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed security will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

The Fund may invest in shares of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”), pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or hybrid REITs. An equity REIT, which owns properties, generates income from rental and lease properties. Equity REITs also offer the potential for growth as a result of property appreciation and, in addition, occasional capital gains from the sale of appreciated property. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Hybrid REITs are designed to strike a balance between equity investments and mortgage backed investments. They will derive their income from the collection of rents, the realization of capital gains from the sale of properties and from the collection of interest payments on outstanding mortgages held within the REIT.

Investors buy shares in REITs rather than investing directly in properties because direct ownership of real estate can be costly and difficult to quickly convert into cash. REITs do not have to pay income taxes if they meet certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). REITs need to meet asset diversification, source of income, distribution and certain other requirements in order to maintain their status as pass-through entities under the Code. REITs offer investors greater liquidity and diversification than does direct ownership of a handful of properties.

When profits, revenues or the value of real estate property owned by REITs decline or fail to meet market expectations, REIT share prices may decline as well. Therefore, REITs are subject to the risks associated with investing in real estate, any of which could cause the value of a REIT’s share price to decline. Increases in interest rates typically lower the present value of a REIT’s future earnings stream, and may make financing property purchases and improvements more costly. Since the market value of REIT shares may change based upon investors’ collective perceptions of future earnings, the value of REIT shares will generally decline when investors anticipate or experience rising interest rates. In addition to risks related to investments in real estate generally, investing in REITs involves certain other risks related to their structure and focus including, without limitation, the following: dependency upon management skills; limited diversification; the risks of locating and managing financing for projects; heavy cash flow dependency; possible default by borrowers; the costs and potential losses of self-liquidation of one or more holdings; the possibility of failing to maintain exemptions from registration; and, in many cases, relatively small market capitalization, which may result in less market liquidity and greater price volatility.

Investment Restrictions

The Fund's investment objective may not be changed without a vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares. In addition, the Fund is subject to the following investment restrictions, which may not be changed without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding shares. When used in this Statement of Additional Information and the Prospectus, a “majority” of the Fund’s outstanding shares means the vote of the lesser of (1) 67% of the shares of the Fund present at a meeting if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present in person or by proxy, or (2) more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

The Fund may not:

1. Purchase securities which would cause 25% or more of the value of its total assets at the time of purchase to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry.
2. With respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of the value of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer or purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer (except that such limitation does not apply to U.S. Government securities and securities of other investment companies).

3. Borrow money or issue senior securities if such borrowings or other transactions would exceed more than 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets and except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act or the rules, regulations or interpretations thereof.
4. Make loans to other persons except (i) by the purchase of a portion of an issue of bonds, debentures or other debt securities; (ii) by lending portfolio securities in an amount not to exceed 33-1/3% of the value of its total assets; and (iii) by entering into repurchase agreements.
5. Underwrite securities of other issuers, except to the extent that the disposition of portfolio securities, either directly from an issuer or from an underwriter for an issuer, may be deemed to be an underwriting under the federal securities laws.
6. Purchase securities of companies for the purpose of exercising control.
7. Purchase or sell real estate, except that the Fund may invest in securities of companies that invest in real estate or interests therein and in securities that are secured by real estate or interests therein.
8. Purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts, except that the Fund may purchase and sell futures contracts and options thereon.

Except with respect to the percentage limitations relative to the borrowing of money (investment restriction number 3 above), if a percentage limitation set forth above, or stated elsewhere in this Statement of Additional Information or in the Prospectus, is met at the time an investment is made, a later change in percentage resulting from a change in the value of the Fund's investments or in the net assets of the Fund will not constitute a violation of such percentage limitation.

Portfolio Turnover

The portfolio turnover rate for the Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of the Fund's purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the securities. Portfolio turnover rates for the Fund may vary greatly from year to year as well as within a particular year, and may also be affected by cash requirements for redemption of shares or implementation of hedging strategies. High portfolio turnover rates will generally result in higher transaction costs to the Fund, including brokerage commissions, and may result in additional tax consequences to the Fund's shareholders. The investment manager anticipates that the Fund's annual portfolio turnover rate will typically not exceed 200%. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 36%, 212% and 41%, respectively. The higher portfolio turnover rate during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 was due primarily to a high level of market volatility, coupled with changes in the investment manager's assessment of the relative attractiveness of particular sectors and individual securities.

CALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value of shares of the Fund is determined as of the close of the regular session of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) on each day the NYSE is open for trading. Currently, the NYSE is open for trading on every day except Saturdays, Sundays and the following holidays: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

For purposes of computing the net asset value of the Fund, securities are valued at market value as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally, 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on each business day the NYSE is open. Securities, other than options, listed on the NYSE or other securities exchanges are valued on the basis of their last sale prices on the exchanges on which they are primarily traded. However, if the last sale price on the NYSE is different than the last sale price on any other exchange, the NYSE price will be used. If there are no sales on that day, the securities are valued at the closing bid price on the NYSE or other primary exchange for that day. Securities traded on a foreign stock exchange are generally valued based upon the closing price on the principal exchange where the security is traded. Securities which are quoted by NASDAQ are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. If there are no sales on that day, the securities are valued at the last bid price as reported by NASDAQ. Securities traded in the over-the-counter market are valued at the last sales price, if available, otherwise at the mean of the closing bid and ask prices. Foreign securities are translated from the local currency into U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates supplied by a pricing quotation service, if available, otherwise based on the mean of the current bid and ask prices of such currency as last quoted by any recognized dealer or major banking institution. Options traded on a U.S. securities exchange are valued at a price between the closing bid and ask prices determined to most closely reflect market value as of the time of computation of net asset value. Options not traded on a U.S. securities exchange, but for which over-the-counter market quotations are readily available, are valued at the mean of their closing bid and ask prices. Futures contracts and options thereon, which are traded on commodities exchanges, are valued at a price between their closing bid and ask prices determined to most closely reflect market value as of the time of computation of the Fund’s net asset value. In the event that market quotations are not readily available, securities and other assets are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures adopted in good faith by the Board of Trustees of the Trust. Options will similarly be valued at their fair value determined as of the close of the NYSE if significant announcements or events affecting the market value of the options occur subsequent to the NYSE close but prior to the close of options trading. Debt securities will be valued at their current market value when available (which may be determined through prices supplied by a pricing agent) or at their fair value, which for securities with remaining maturities of 60 days or less has been determined in good faith by the Board of Trustees to be represented by amortized cost value, absent unusual circumstances. One or more pricing services may be utilized to determine the value of securities held by the Fund. The Board of Trustees will review and monitor the methods used by such services to assure itself that securities are appropriately valued.

ADDITIONAL PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION INFORMATION

Shares of the Fund are offered for sale on a continuous basis. Shares of the Fund are sold and redeemed at their net asset value as next determined after receipt of the purchase, redemption or exchange order in proper form.

The Fund may suspend the right of redemption or postpone the date of payment for shares during a period when: (a) trading on the NYSE is restricted by applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”); (b) the NYSE is closed for other than customary weekend and holiday closings; (c) the SEC has by order permitted these suspensions; or (d) an emergency exists as a result of which: (i) disposal by the Fund of securities owned by it is not reasonably practicable, or (ii) it is not reasonably practicable for the Fund to determine the value of its assets.

The Fund may pay the proceeds of a redemption by making an in-kind distribution of securities, but it has committed to pay in cash all redemption requests by a shareholder of record, limited in amount during any 90-day period up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the value of the Fund’s net assets at the beginning of such period. Such commitment is irrevocable without the prior approval of the SEC. In the case of requests for redemption in excess of such amount, the Board of Trustees reserves the right to make payments in whole or in part in securities or other assets of the Fund. In this event, the securities would be valued in the same manner as the Fund’s net asset value is determined. If the recipient sold such securities, brokerage charges would be incurred.

SPECIAL SHAREHOLDER SERVICES

As noted in the Prospectus, the Fund offers the following shareholder services:

Regular Account. The regular account allows for voluntary investments to be made at any time. Available to individuals, custodians, corporations, trusts, estates, corporate retirement plans and others, investors are free to make additions to and withdrawals from their account as often as they wish. When an investor makes an initial investment in the Fund, a shareholder account is opened in accordance with the investor's registration instructions. Each time there is a transaction in a shareholder account, such as an additional investment or a redemption, the shareholder will receive a confirmation statement showing the transaction.

Automatic Investment Plan. The automatic investment plan enables investors to make regular periodic investments in shares through automatic charges to their checking account. With shareholder authorization and bank approval, the Transfer Agent will automatically charge the checking account for the amount specified (\$100 minimum) which will be automatically invested in shares at the net asset value on or about the fifteenth and/or the first business day of the month. The shareholder may change the amount of the investment or discontinue the plan at any time by writing to the Transfer Agent.

Automatic Withdrawal Plan. Shareholders owning shares with a value of \$5,000 or more may establish an Automatic Withdrawal Plan. A shareholder may receive monthly or quarterly payments, in amounts of not less than \$100 per payment, by authorizing the Fund to redeem the necessary number of shares periodically (each month or quarter as specified). Payments may be made directly to an investor’s account with a commercial bank or other depository institution via an Automated Clearing House (“ACH”) transaction.

Instructions for establishing this service are available by calling the Fund at 1-800-HUSSMAN. Payment may also be made by check made payable to the designated recipient and mailed within 7 days of the redemption date. If the designated recipient is other than the registered shareholder, the signature of each shareholder must be guaranteed on the instructions

(see “How to Redeem Shares” in the Prospectus). A corporation (or partnership) must also submit a “Corporate Resolution” (or “Certification of Partnership”) indicating the names, titles and required number of signatures authorized to act on its behalf. The application must be signed by a duly authorized officer(s) and the corporate seal affixed. Costs in conjunction with the administration of the plan are borne by the Fund. However, shareholders participating in the plan may be subject to a redemption fee unless total annual redemptions under the plan do not exceed 15% of the initial value of the Fund shares when the plan is established for a shareholder. Additionally, investors should be aware that such systematic withdrawals may deplete or use up entirely their initial investment and that the redemption of shares to make withdrawal payments may result in realized long-term or short-term capital gains or losses. The Automatic Withdrawal Plan may be terminated by the Fund at any time upon thirty days' written notice. A shareholder may terminate participation in an Automatic Withdrawal Plan by giving written notice to the Fund. Applications and further details may be obtained by calling the Fund at **1-800-HUSSMAN**, or by writing to:

Hussman Strategic Total Return Fund
c/o Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 46707
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-0707

Transfer of Registration. To transfer shares to another owner, send a written request to the Transfer Agent at the address shown herein. Your request should include the following: (1) the Fund name and existing account registration; (2) signature(s) of the registered owner(s) exactly as the signature(s) appear(s) on the account registrations; (3) the new account registration, address, social security or taxpayer identification number and how dividends and capital gains are to be distributed; (4) signature guarantees (see “How to Redeem Shares” in the Prospectus); and (5) any additional documents which are required for transfer by corporations, administrators, executors, trustees, guardians, etc. If you have any questions about transferring shares, call or write the Transfer Agent.

MANAGEMENT OF THE TRUST

Overall responsibility for the supervision of the management of the Trust rests with its Trustees, who are elected either by the Trust's shareholders or by the Trustees currently in office. The Trustees serve for terms of indefinite duration until death, resignation, retirement or removal from office. The Trustees, in turn, elect the officers of the Trust to actively supervise the Trust's day-to-day operations. The officers are elected annually. Certain officers of the Trust also may serve as a Trustee.

The Trust is managed by the Trustees in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio governing business trusts. There are currently four Trustees, three of whom are not “interested persons,” as defined by the 1940 Act, of the Trust (the “Independent Trustees”). The Independent Trustees receive compensation for their services as Trustee and attendance at meetings of the Board of Trustees or committees thereof. Officers of the Trust receive no compensation from the Trust for performing the duties of their offices, except the Trust may compensate its Chief Compliance Officer.

The Trustees and executive officers of the Trust, their addresses and their principal occupations during the past five (5) years are as follows:

Name, Address and Age	Length of Time Served	Position(s) Held with Trust	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years and Directorships of Public Companies**	Number of Portfolios in Fund Complex*** Overseen by Trustee
<i>Interested Trustee:</i>				
*John P. Hussman Ph.D. (age 47) 5136 Dorsey Hall Drive Ellicott City, Maryland 21042	Since June 2000	President and Trustee	Chairman, President and Treasurer of Hussman Econometrics Advisors, Inc.	2
<i>Independent Trustees:</i>				
David C. Anderson (age 58) 946 North Boulevard Oak Park, Illinois 60301	Since June 2000	Trustee	Network Administrator for Hephzibah Children's Association (child welfare organization)	2
Nelson F. Freeburg, Jr. (age 57) 9320 Grove Park Cove Germantown, Tennessee 38139	Since June 2000	Trustee	President and Owner of Formula Research, Inc. (financial newsletter publisher); owner of Freeburg Properties LLC, Freeburg Development LLC and Chicksaw Land & Investment Company	2
William H. Vanover (age 62) 838 Long Lake Road, Suite 100 Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48302	Since June 2000	Trustee	Investment Officer for Planning Alternatives, Ltd. (registered investment adviser)	2
<i>Executive Officers:</i>				
Robert G. Dorsey (age 52) 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2000	Vice President	Managing Director of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC and Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC	
Mark J. Seger (age 47) 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2000	Treasurer	Managing Director of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC and Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC	
John F. Splain (age 53) 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450 Cincinnati, Ohio 45246	Since June 2000	Secretary/Chief Compliance Officer	Managing Director of Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC and Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC	

* John P. Hussman, Ph.D., as an affiliated person of Hussman Econometrics Advisors, Inc. (the "Adviser"), is an "interested person" of the Trust, within the meaning of Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act.

** None of the Trustees are directors of public companies.

*** Fund Complex consists of the Fund and Hussman Strategic Growth Fund.

Board Committees. The Trustees have established a Nominating Committee, which is responsible for overseeing the composition of the Board and the various committees of the Board and for identifying and nominating qualified individuals to serve as Independent Trustees. The Trustees have also established an Audit Committee, the principal functions of which are: (i) the appointment, retention and oversight of the Trust's independent accountants; (ii) to meet separately with the independent accountants and review the scope and anticipated costs of the

audit; and (iii) to receive and consider a report from the independent accountants concerning their conduct of the audit, including any comments or recommendations they deem appropriate. Messrs. Anderson, Freeburg and Vanover are the members of the Nominating Committee and the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee held two meetings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The Nominating Committee did not meet during such fiscal year. The Nominating Committee does not currently consider nominees recommended by shareholders of the Fund.

Trustees' Ownership of Fund Shares. The following table shows each Trustee's beneficial ownership of shares of the Fund and, on an aggregate basis, of shares of all funds within the complex overseen by the Trustee. Information is provided as of December 31, 2008.

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned by Trustee	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares of All Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee
John P. Hussman, Ph.D.	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000
<i>Independent Trustees:</i>		
David C. Anderson	None	Over \$100,000
Nelson F. Freeburg, Jr.	None	\$50,001 – \$100,000
William H. Vanover	\$50,001 – \$100,000	Over \$100,000

As of October 1, 2009, the Trustees and officers of the Trust as a group owned of record or beneficially less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Fund.

Trustee Compensation. No director, officer or employee of the Adviser or the Distributor receives any compensation from the Fund for serving as an officer or Trustee of the Trust, except the Trust may compensate its Chief Compliance Officer regardless of whether such Officer is affiliated with the Adviser or the Distributor. Effective as of July 1, 2009, each Trustee who is not an affiliated person of the Adviser receives from the Trust an annual retainer of \$28,000, payable quarterly; a fee of \$15,000 for attendance at each in-person meeting of the Board of Trustees (except that such fee is \$20,000 with respect to the annual meeting of the Board) and a fee of \$4,000 for attendance at each telephonic meeting of the Board of Trustees; a fee of \$3,000 for attendance at each meeting of any committee of the Board; plus reimbursement of travel and other expenses incurred in attending meetings. The following table provides compensation amounts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 to each of the Trustees:

Trustee	Aggregate Compensation From Fund	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation From Fund and Fund Complex Paid to Trustees**
John P. Hussman, Ph.D.*	None	None	None	None
David C. Anderson	\$ 16,000	None	None	\$ 32,000
Nelson F. Freeburg, Jr.	\$ 16,000	None	None	\$ 32,000
William H. Vanover	\$ 16,000	None	None	\$ 32,000

- * Interested person of the Trust as defined by the 1940 Act.
- ** The Trust is comprised of two Funds, including the Fund, which constitutes the “Fund Complex.” Total compensation paid for service to the Fund and Fund Complex represents the aggregate compensation paid by the Fund and Hussman Strategic Growth Fund, the other series of the Trust.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Hussman Econometrics Advisors, Inc. (the “Adviser”), 5136 Dorsey Hall Drive, Ellicott City, Maryland 21042, serves as investment adviser to the Fund under an investment advisory agreement dated as of September 10, 2002 (the “Advisory Agreement”). The Adviser, founded in March 1989, is a registered investment adviser that manages approximately \$6.5 billion in assets as of September 30, 2009. John P. Hussman, Ph.D., President and a Trustee of the Trust and President and sole shareholder of the Adviser, may be deemed to control the Adviser. As an affiliate of the Adviser and the Fund, Dr. Hussman may directly or indirectly receive benefits from the advisory fee paid to the Adviser.

Subject to the Fund’s investment objective and policies approved by the Trustees of the Trust, the Adviser manages the Fund’s portfolio and makes all investment decisions for the Fund, and continuously reviews, supervises and administers the Fund’s investment program. For these services, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee computed at the annual rates of 0.50% of the first \$1 billion of average daily net assets of the Fund and 0.45% of such assets over \$1 billion.

Prior to January 1, 2008, the Adviser contractually agreed to waive a portion of its advisory fees or to absorb the Fund’s operating expenses to the extent necessary so that the Fund’s ordinary operating expenses would not exceed an amount equal to 0.90% annually of its average daily net assets pursuant to the terms of an Expense Limitation Agreement. Any fee waivers or expense reimbursements by the Adviser, either before or after January 1, 2008, are subject to repayment by the Fund provided the Fund is able to effect such repayment and remain in compliance with the undertaking by the Adviser to limit expenses of the Fund, and provided further that the expenses which are the subject of the repayment were incurred within three years of such repayment.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the fees paid by the Fund to the Adviser as calculated under the Advisory Agreement were \$3,263,502, \$1,282,838 and \$985,655, respectively. Pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement, the Adviser recouped \$4,444, \$158,202 and \$112,418 in previously waived fees during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. As of December 31, 2008, all advisory fee waivers and expense reimbursements had been repaid to the Adviser by the Fund.

Unless sooner terminated, the Advisory Agreement shall continue in effect until July 20, 2010, and thereafter shall continue for successive one-year periods if continuance is approved at least annually (i) by the Trustees or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund and (ii) by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for this purpose. The Advisory Agreement is terminable at any time on 60 days’ prior written notice without penalty by the Trustees, by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund, or by the Adviser. The Advisory Agreement also terminates automatically in the event of its assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder.

The Advisory Agreement provides that the Adviser shall not be liable for any error of judgment or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the performance of its duties, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Adviser in the performance of its duties, or from reckless disregard of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Portfolio Manager

The Fund's Portfolio Manager is John P. Hussman, Ph.D.

Other Accounts Managed (as of June 30, 2009)

Dr. Hussman is also responsible for the day-to-day management of the Hussman Strategic Growth Fund (the "Growth Fund"), a second series of the Trust. As of the date of this Statement of Additional Information, the Fund and the Growth Fund are the Adviser's only investment advisory clients. Dr. Hussman is also a Trustee of the Hussman Foundation, Inc. and oversees the investments of various charitable organizations, without direct compensation. Such investments are restricted to money market securities and mutual funds, which may include the Fund and the Growth Fund and may therefore result in indirect compensation to the Adviser in the same amount as is paid by other Fund shareholders.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Type of Accounts	Total Number of Other Accounts Managed	Total Assets of Other Accounts Managed	Number of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance	Total Assets of Accounts Managed with Advisory Fee Based on Performance
John P. Hussman, Ph.D.	Registered Investment Companies:	1	\$ 4,975,812,101	0	\$ 0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0
	Other Accounts:	0	\$ 0	0	\$ 0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The Adviser does not believe that any material conflicts of interest exist as a result of Dr. Hussman managing both the Fund and the Growth Fund.

The Adviser may occasionally recommend purchases or sales of the same portfolio securities for the Fund and the Growth Fund. In such circumstances, it is the policy of the Adviser to allocate purchases and sales among the Fund and the Growth Fund in a manner which the Adviser deems equitable, taking into consideration such factors as relative size of the portfolios, concentration of holdings, investment objectives, tax status, cash availability, purchase costs, holding periods and other pertinent factors relative to each series. The Adviser believes that it is highly unlikely that simultaneous transactions would adversely affect the ability of the Fund to obtain or dispose of the full amount of a security which it seeks to purchase or sell or the price at which such security can be purchased or sold.

Compensation

Compensation of Dr. Hussman includes a fixed salary paid by the Adviser plus the profits of the Adviser. The profitability of the Adviser is primarily dependent upon the value of the Fund's assets, as well as the assets of the Growth Fund. However, compensation is not directly based upon the Fund's performance or on the value of the Fund's assets.

Ownership of Fund Shares

The following table indicates the dollar range of securities of the Fund beneficially owned by Dr. Hussman as of June 30, 2009.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Dollar Value of Fund Shares Beneficially Owned
John P. Hussman, Ph.D.	Over \$1,000,000

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Adviser determines, subject to the general supervision of the Trustees of the Trust and in accordance with the Fund's investment objective, policies and restrictions, the securities to be purchased and sold by the Fund and the brokers used to execute the Fund's portfolio transactions.

Purchases and sales of portfolio securities that are debt securities usually are principal transactions in which portfolio securities are normally purchased directly from the issuer or from an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Purchases from underwriters of securities generally include a commission or concession paid by the issuer to the underwriter, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers may include the spread between the bid and asked prices. Transactions on stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions. Transactions in the over-the-counter market are generally principal transactions with dealers. With respect to the over-the-counter market, the Fund, where possible, will deal directly with the dealers who make a market in the securities involved except under those circumstances where better price and execution are available elsewhere.

Allocation of transactions, including their frequency, to various brokers and dealers is determined by the Adviser in its best judgment and in a manner deemed fair and reasonable to the Fund. The primary consideration is prompt execution of orders in an effective manner at the most favorable price. Subject to this consideration, brokers who provide investment research to the Adviser may receive orders for transactions on behalf of the Fund. Information so received is in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by the Adviser and does not reduce the fees payable to the Adviser by the Fund. Such information may be useful to the Adviser in serving both the Fund and other clients and, conversely, supplemental information obtained by the placement of brokerage orders of other clients may be useful to the Adviser in carrying out its obligations to the Fund.

While the Adviser generally seeks competitive commissions, the Fund may not necessarily pay the lowest commission available on each brokerage transaction for the reasons discussed above.

Investment decisions for the Fund are made independently from those made for other accounts managed by the Adviser. Any other account may also invest in the securities in which the Fund invests. When a purchase or sale of the same security is made at substantially the same time on behalf of the Fund and another account managed by the Adviser, the policy of the Adviser generally is that the transaction will be averaged as to price and available investments will be allocated as to amount in a manner which the Adviser believes to be equitable to the Fund and such other account. In some instances, this procedure may adversely affect the price paid or received by the Fund or the size of the position obtained by the Fund.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the Fund paid aggregate brokerage commissions of \$115,368, \$60,487 and \$25,013, respectively. The primary reason for the higher aggregate brokerage commissions paid by the Fund during the most recent fiscal year was the substantial growth of the Fund's net assets during such year.

OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent

Ultimus Fund Solutions, LLC ("Ultimus"), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, serves as the Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent to the Fund pursuant to an Administration Agreement, a Fund Accounting Agreement and a Transfer Agent and Shareholder Services Agreement (collectively, the "Service Agreements").

As Administrator, Ultimus assists in supervising all operations of the Fund (other than those performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement). Ultimus has agreed to perform or arrange for the performance of the following services (under the Service Agreements, Ultimus may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities thereunder):

- prepares and assembles reports required to be sent to the Fund's shareholders and arranges for the printing and dissemination of such reports;
- assembles reports required to be filed with the SEC and files such completed reports with the SEC;
- arranges for the dissemination to shareholders of the Fund's proxy materials and oversees the tabulation of proxies;
- determines the amounts available for distribution as dividends and distributions to be paid by the Fund to its shareholders; prepares and arranges for the printing of dividend notices to shareholders; and provides the Fund's custodian with such information as is required to effect the payment of dividends and distributions;
- oversees the preparation and filing of the Fund's federal income and excise tax returns and the Fund's state and local tax returns;
- monitors compliance of the Fund's operations with the 1940 Act and with its investment policies and limitations; and

- makes such reports and recommendations to the Trust's Board of Trustees as the Board reasonably requests or deems appropriate.

As Fund Accountant, Ultimus maintains the accounting books and records for the Fund, including journals containing an itemized daily record of all purchases and sales of portfolio securities, all receipts and disbursements of cash and all other debits and credits, general and auxiliary ledgers reflecting all asset, liability, reserve, capital, income and expense accounts, including interest accrued and interest received, and other required separate ledger accounts. Ultimus also maintains a monthly trial balance of all ledger accounts; performs certain accounting services for the Fund, including calculation of the net asset value per share, calculation of the dividend and capital gains distributions, reconciles cash movements with the custodian, verifies and reconciles with the custodian all daily trade activities; provides certain reports; obtains dealer quotations or prices from pricing services used in determining net asset value; and prepares interim balance sheets, statements of income and expense, and statements of changes in net assets for the Fund.

As Transfer Agent, Ultimus performs the following services in connection with the Fund's shareholders: maintains records for each of the Fund's shareholders of record; processes shareholder purchase and redemption orders; processes transfers and exchanges of shares of the Fund on the shareholder files and records; processes dividend payments and reinvestments; and assists in the mailing of shareholder reports and proxy solicitation materials.

Ultimus receives fees from the Fund for its services as Administrator, Fund Accountant and Transfer Agent and is reimbursed for certain expenses assumed pursuant to the Service Agreements. The fee payable to Ultimus as Administrator is calculated daily and paid monthly, at the annual rates of 0.075% of the average daily net assets of the Fund up to \$500 million; 0.05% of such assets between \$500 million and \$2 billion; 0.04% of such assets between \$2 billion and \$3 billion; 0.03% of such assets between \$3 billion and \$5 billion; and 0.025% of such assets over \$5 billion; subject, however, to a minimum fee of \$2,000 per month. The fee payable by the Fund to Ultimus as Fund Accountant is \$2,500 per month plus an asset based fee at the annual rates of 0.01% of the Fund's average daily net assets up to \$500 million and 0.005% of such assets over \$500 million. The fee payable by the Fund to Ultimus as Transfer Agent is at the annual rate of \$12 to \$22 per shareholder account, depending on the nature of the account, subject to a minimum fee of \$1,500 per month. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, Ultimus received fees of \$419,120 from the Fund in its capacity as Administrator, \$83,351 in its capacity as Fund Accountant and \$181,217 in its capacity as Transfer Agent. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, Ultimus received fees of \$175,507 from the Fund in its capacity as Administrator, \$53,412 in its capacity as Fund Accountant and \$54,814 in its capacity as Transfer Agent. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, Ultimus received fees of \$143,379 from the Fund in its capacity as Administrator, \$47,867 in its capacity as Fund Accountant and \$42,402 in its capacity as Transfer Agent.

Unless sooner terminated as provided therein, the Service Agreements between the Trust and Ultimus will continue in effect until July 20, 2010. The Service Agreements thereafter, unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Service Agreements, are renewed automatically for successive one-year periods.

The Service Agreements provide that Ultimus shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Service Agreements relate, except a loss from willful misfeasance, bad faith or negligence in the performance of its duties, or from the reckless disregard by Ultimus of its obligations and duties thereunder.

Compliance Consulting Agreement

Under the terms of a Compliance Consulting Agreement with the Trust, Ultimus provides an individual with the requisite background and familiarity with the Federal securities laws to serve as the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer and to administer the Trust's compliance policies and procedures. For these services, the Trust pays Ultimus a base fee of \$1,000 per month, plus an asset-based fee at the annual rates of 0.005% of the average value of the Trust's aggregate daily net assets from \$100 to \$500 million, 0.0025% of such assets from \$500 million to \$1 billion and 0.00125% of such assets over \$1 billion. In addition, the Trust reimburses Ultimus for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses relating to these compliance services. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007, Ultimus received compliance service fees from the Fund of \$16,279, \$10,340 and \$9,452, respectively.

Principal Underwriter

Ultimus Fund Distributors, LLC (the "Distributor"), 225 Pictoria Drive, Suite 450, Cincinnati, Ohio 45246, is the exclusive agent for distribution of shares of the Fund. The Distributor is obligated to sell shares of the Fund on a best efforts basis only against purchase orders for the shares. Shares of the Fund are offered to the public on a continuous basis. The Distributor is compensated by the Adviser for its services to the Trust under a written agreement for such services. The Distributor is an affiliate of Ultimus, and Robert G. Dorsey, Mark J. Seger and John F. Splain are each Managing Directors of the Distributor and officers of the Trust.

Custodian

U.S. Bank, N.A., 425 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, serves as custodian to the Trust pursuant to a custody agreement. Its responsibilities include safeguarding and controlling the Fund's cash and securities, handling the receipt and delivery of securities, and collecting interest and dividends on the Fund's investments.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Trust has selected Ernst & Young LLP, 312 Walnut Street, 19th Floor, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, to serve as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust and to audit the financial statements of the Fund for its fiscal year ending June 30, 2010.

Legal Counsel

The Trust has retained Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP, 919 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022, to serve as counsel for the Trust and counsel to the Independent Trustees.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Description of Shares

The Trust is an unincorporated business trust that was organized under Ohio law on June 1, 2000. The Trust's Declaration of Trust authorizes the Board of Trustees to divide shares into series, each series relating to a separate portfolio of investments, and may further divide shares of a series into separate classes. In the event of a liquidation or dissolution of the Trust or an individual series or class, shareholders of a particular series or class would be entitled to receive the assets available for distribution belonging to such series or class. Shareholders of a series or class are entitled to participate equally in the net distributable assets of the particular series or class involved on liquidation, based on the number of shares of the series or class that are held by each shareholder. If any assets, income, earnings, proceeds, funds or payments are not readily identifiable as belonging to any particular series or class, the Trustees shall allocate them among any one or more series or classes as they, in their sole discretion, deem fair and equitable.

Shares of the Fund, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable. Shares have no subscription, preemptive or conversion rights. Shares do not have cumulative voting rights. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each full share held and a fractional vote for each fractional share held. Shareholders of all series and classes of shares of the Trust, including the Fund, will vote together and not separately, except as otherwise required by law or when the Board of Trustees determines that the matter to be voted upon affects only the interests of the shareholders of a particular series or class. Rule 18f-2 under the 1940 Act provides, in substance, that any matter required to be submitted to the holders of the outstanding voting securities of an investment company such as the Trust shall not be deemed to have been effectively acted upon unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of each series or class affected by the matter. A series or class is affected by a matter unless the interests of each series or class in the matter are substantially identical or the matter does not affect any interest of the series or class. Under Rule 18f-2, the approval of an investment advisory agreement, a distribution plan or any change in a fundamental investment policy would be effectively acted upon with respect to a series or class only if approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of such series or class. The Rule also provides that the ratification of the appointment of independent accountants and the election of Trustees may be effectively acted upon by shareholders of all series and classes of shares of the Trust voting together as a single class.

Trustee Liability

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees of the Trust will not be liable in any event in connection with the affairs of the Trust, except as such liability may arise from his or her own bad faith, willful misfeasance, gross negligence or reckless disregard of duties. It also provides that all third parties shall look solely to the Trust's property for satisfaction of claims arising in connection with the affairs of the Trust. With the exceptions stated, the Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee or officer is entitled to be indemnified against all liability in connection with the affairs of the Trust.

Code of Ethics

The Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor have each adopted a code of ethics. These codes of ethics permit personnel subject to the codes to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund, but prohibit such personnel from engaging in personal investment activities which compete with or attempt to take advantage of the Fund's planned portfolio transactions. Each of these parties monitors compliance with its code of ethics.

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

The Trust and the Adviser have adopted proxy voting policies and procedures that describe how the Fund intends to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities. These policies and procedures are attached to this Statement of Additional Information as Appendix B. Information regarding how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available without charge upon request by calling 1-800-443-4249, or on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Portfolio Holdings Disclosure Policy

The Board of Trustees of the Trust has adopted a policy to govern the circumstances under which disclosure regarding securities held by the Fund, and disclosure of purchases and sales of such securities, may be made to shareholders of the Fund or other persons. The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for monitoring the use and disclosure of information relating to portfolio securities. Although no material conflicts of interest are believed to exist that could disadvantage the Fund or its shareholders, various safeguards have been implemented to protect the Fund and its shareholders from conflicts of interest, including: the adoption of codes of ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act designed to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts by officers and employees of the Trust, the Adviser and the Distributor in connection with their personal securities transactions; the adoption by the Adviser and the Distributor of insider trading policies and procedures designed to prevent their employees' misuse of material non-public information; and the adoption by the Trust of a code of ethics for officers that requires the Chief Compliance Officer and all other officers of the Trust to report to the Board any affiliations or other relationships that could potentially create a conflict of interest with the Fund.

- Public disclosure regarding the securities held by the Fund ("Portfolio Securities") is made in Annual Reports and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders, and in quarterly holdings reports on Form N-Q ("Official Reports"). Except for such Official Reports and as otherwise expressly permitted by the Trust's policy, shareholders and other persons may not be provided with information regarding Portfolio Securities held, purchased or sold by the Fund.
- Information regarding Portfolio Securities as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter, and other information regarding the investment activities of the Fund during such quarter, may be disclosed to rating and ranking organizations for use in connection with their rating or ranking of the Fund, but only if such information is at least 30 days old.

- Information regarding the general market exposure of the Fund (such as the average duration of bond holdings and the extent to which the Fund is hedged) may be disclosed, provided that such information is also disclosed on the Trust’s website and the information does not identify specific Portfolio Securities.
- Information regarding Portfolio Securities as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter may be disclosed to any other person or organization at the request of such person or organization, but only if such information is at least 30 days old.
- The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer may approve the disclosure of holdings of or transactions in Portfolio Securities of the Fund that is made on the same basis to all shareholders of the Fund.
- The Fund’s policy relating to disclosure of holdings of Portfolio Securities does not prohibit disclosure of information to the Adviser or to other Trust service providers, including the Trust’s administrator, distributor, custodian, legal counsel, accountants and printers/typesetters, or to brokers and dealers through which the Fund purchases and sells Portfolio Securities. Below is a table that lists each service provider that may receive non-public portfolio information along with information regarding the frequency of access to, and limitations on use of, portfolio information.

Type of Service Provider	Typical Frequency of Access to Portfolio Information	Restrictions on Use
Adviser	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Administrator and Distributor	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Custodian	Daily	Contractual and Ethical
Accountants	During annual audit	Ethical
Legal counsel	Regulatory filings, board meetings, and if a legal issue regarding the portfolio requires counsel’s review	Ethical
Printers/Typesetters	Twice a year – printing of semi-annual and annual reports	No formal restrictions in place. Printer would not receive portfolio information until at least 30 days old.
Broker/dealers through which Fund purchases and sells portfolio securities	Daily access to the relevant purchase and/or sale – no broker/dealer has access to the Fund’s entire portfolio	Contractual and Ethical

Such disclosures may be made without approval of the Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer because the Board of Trustees has determined that the Fund and its shareholders are adequately protected by the restrictions on use in those instances listed above.

- The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer may approve other arrangements under which information relating to Portfolio Securities held by the Fund, or purchased or sold by the Fund (other than information contained in Official Reports), may be disclosed. The Chief Compliance Officer shall approve such an arrangement only if he concludes (based on a consideration of the information to be disclosed, the timing of the disclosure, the intended use of the information and other relevant factors) that the arrangement is

reasonably necessary to aid in conducting the ongoing business of the Trust and is unlikely to affect adversely the Fund or any shareholder of the Fund. The Chief Compliance Officer must inform the Board of Trustees of any such arrangements that are approved by the Chief Compliance Officer, and the rationale supporting approval, at the next regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trustees following such approval.

- Neither the Adviser nor the Trust (or any affiliated person, employee, officer, trustee or director of the Adviser or the Trust) may receive any direct or indirect compensation in consideration of the disclosure of information relating to Portfolio Securities held, purchased or sold by the Fund.

Principal Shareholders

The following table provides the name and address of any person who owns of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Fund as of October 1, 2009.

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>% Ownership</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. 101 Montgomery Street San Francisco, California 94104	29,416,650	29.0%	Record
Ameritrade, Inc. 1005 North Ameritrade Place Bellevue, Nebraska 68005	7,635,991	7.5%	Record

ADDITIONAL TAX INFORMATION

The Fund intends to qualify as a regulated investment company, or “RIC”, under the Code. Qualification generally will relieve the Fund of liability for federal income taxes to the extent its net investment income and net realized capital gains are distributed to shareholders in accordance with Subchapter M of the Code. Depending on the extent of the Fund’s activities in states and localities in which its offices are maintained, in which its agents or independent contractors are located, or in which it is otherwise deemed to be conducting business, the Fund may be subject to the tax laws of these states or localities. If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify for the special tax treatment afforded to RICs, all of its taxable income will be subject to federal tax at regular corporate rates (without any deduction for distributions to its shareholders). In such event, dividend distributions would be taxable to shareholders to the extent of the Fund’s earnings and profits, and, subject to certain limitations under the Code, would be eligible for the dividends-received deduction for corporations and reduced tax rates applicable to “Qualified Dividends” for individuals.

Among the requirements to qualify as a RIC, the Fund must distribute annually no less than the sum of 90% of its “investment company taxable income” and 90% of its net tax-exempt income. In addition to this distribution requirement, the Fund must (1) derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans, gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currency, certain other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures and forward contracts)

derived with respect to its business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, or from net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (“PTP”); and (2) diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of its taxable year the following two conditions are met: (a) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash, U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities (for this purpose such other securities will qualify only if the Fund’s investment is limited in respect to any issuer to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer) and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. Government securities or securities of other RICs) of any one issuer, the securities of any two or more issuers that the Fund controls and which are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified PTPs. For these purposes, a qualified PTP is generally a PTP other than one where at least 90% of its gross income is gross income that would otherwise be qualifying gross income for a RIC.

The Fund’s net realized capital gains from securities transactions will be distributed only after reducing such gains by the amount of any available capital loss carryforwards. Capital losses may be carried forward to offset any capital gains for eight years, after which any undeducted capital loss remaining is lost as a deduction. During the period November 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009, the Fund had net realized capital losses of \$14,424, which are treated for federal income tax purposes as arising during the Fund’s tax year ending June 30, 2010. These “post-October” losses may be utilized in future years to offset net realized capital gains, if any, prior to distributing such gains to shareholders.

A federal excise tax at the rate of 4% will be imposed on the excess, if any, of the Fund’s “required distribution” over actual distributions in any calendar year. Generally, the “required distribution” is 98% of the Fund’s ordinary income for the calendar year plus 98% of its net capital gains recognized during the one year period ending on October 31 of that calendar year plus undistributed amounts from prior years. The Fund intends to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the excise tax.

Individual shareholders of the Fund may benefit from lower rates applicable to long-term capital gains on certain distributions that are attributable to certain dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations and certain foreign corporations (“Qualified Dividends”). Such dividends are scheduled to be taxed at ordinary income rates starting in 2011. It appears that for an individual shareholder to benefit from the lower tax rate on Qualified Dividends, the shareholder must hold shares in the Fund, and the Fund must hold shares in the dividend-paying corporation at least 61 days during a prescribed period. The prescribed period is the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the shareholder or the Fund, as the case may be, becomes entitled to receive the dividend. Furthermore, in determining the holding period for this purpose, any period during which the recipient’s risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar instruments is not included. Additionally, an individual shareholder would not benefit from the lower tax rate to the extent it or the Fund is obligated (*e.g.*, pursuant to a short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

It is anticipated that amounts distributed by the Fund that are attributable to certain dividends received from domestic corporations will qualify for the 70% dividends-received deduction for corporate shareholders. A corporate shareholder’s dividends-received deduction

will be disallowed unless it holds shares in the Fund, and the Fund holds shares in the dividend-paying corporation, at least 46 days during the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the date on which the shareholder or the Fund, as the case may be, becomes entitled to receive the dividend. In determining the holding period for this purpose, any period during which the recipient's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar transactions is not counted. Furthermore, the dividends-received deduction will be disallowed to the extent a corporate shareholder's investment in shares of the Fund, or the Fund's investment in the shares of the dividend-paying corporation, is financed with indebtedness. Additionally, a corporate shareholder would not benefit to the extent it or the Fund is obligated (*e.g.*, pursuant to a short sale) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property.

Investments by the Fund in certain options, futures contracts and options on futures contracts are "section 1256 contracts." Any gains or losses on section 1256 contracts are generally considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"). Section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year are treated for federal income tax purposes as being sold on such date for their fair market value. When the section 1256 contract is subsequently disposed of, the actual gain or loss will be adjusted by the amount of any preceding year-end gain or loss. The use of section 1256 contracts may force the Fund to distribute to shareholders gains that have not yet been realized in order to avoid federal income tax liability.

Certain hedging transactions undertaken by the Fund may result in "straddles" for federal income tax purposes. The straddle rules may affect the character of gains (or losses) realized by the Fund. In addition, losses realized by the Fund on positions that are part of a straddle may be deferred, rather than being taken into account in calculating taxable income for the taxable year in which such losses are realized. Because only a few regulations implementing the straddle rules have been promulgated, the tax consequences of hedging transactions to the Fund are not entirely clear. The hedging transactions may increase the amount of short-term capital gains realized by the Fund, which are taxed as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders. The Fund may make one or more of the elections available under the Code which are applicable to straddles. If the Fund makes any of the elections, the amount, character and timing of the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions will be determined under rules that vary according to the elections made. The rules applicable under certain of the elections operate to accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions. Because application of the straddle rules may affect the character of gains or losses, defer losses and/or accelerate the recognition of gains or losses from the affected straddle positions, the amount which must be distributed to shareholders, and which will be taxed to shareholders as ordinary income or long-term capital gains in any year, may be increased or decreased substantially as compared to a fund that did not engage in such hedging transactions.

The Fund may be subject to a tax on dividend or interest income received from securities of a non-U.S. issuer withheld by a foreign country at the source. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries that may entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of tax or exemption from tax on such income. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Fund's assets to be invested within various countries is not known. If more than 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets at the close of a taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign companies, the Fund may elect to pass through to its shareholders the foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, provided that certain holding period

requirements are met. In such case, the shareholders would be treated as receiving, in addition to the distributions actually received, their proportionate share of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund, and will be treated as having paid such foreign taxes. Shareholders generally will be entitled to deduct or, subject to certain limitations, claim a foreign tax credit with respect to such foreign income taxes. A foreign tax credit will be allowed for shareholders who hold shares of the Fund, and the Fund must hold shares in the dividend or interest paying corporation, for at least 16 days during the 31-day period beginning on the date that is 15 days before the ex-dividend date. Furthermore, in determining the holding period for this purpose, any period during which the recipient's risk of loss is offset by means of options, short sales or similar instruments is not included. Additionally, a shareholder would not benefit to the extent it or the Fund is obligated (*e.g.*, pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property). Shareholders who have been passed through foreign tax credits of no more than \$300 (\$600 in the case of married couples filing jointly) during a tax year may be able to claim the foreign tax credit for these amounts directly on their federal income tax returns without having to file a separate Form 1116.

Any loss arising from the sale or redemption of shares of the Fund held for six months or less will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a long-term capital loss to the extent of any amount of capital gains distributions received by the shareholder with respect to such Fund shares. For purposes of determining whether shares of the Fund have been held for six months or less, a shareholder's holding period is suspended for any periods during which the shareholder's risk of loss is diminished as a result of holding one or more other positions in substantially similar or related property or through certain options or short sales.

Pursuant to Treasury Regulations directed at tax shelter activity, taxpayers are required to disclose to the IRS certain information on Form 8886 if they participate in a "reportable transaction." A transaction may be a "reportable transaction" based upon any of several indicia with respect to a shareholder, including the recognition of a loss in excess of certain thresholds. A significant penalty is imposed on taxpayers who participate in a "reportable transaction" and fail to make the required disclosure. Investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning any possible federal, state or local disclosure obligations with respect to their investment in shares of the Fund.

Information set forth in the Prospectus and this SAI which relates to federal taxation is only a summary of some of the important federal tax considerations generally affecting shareholders. No attempt has been made to present a detailed explanation of the federal income tax treatment of the Fund or its shareholders and this description is not intended as a substitute for federal tax planning. In addition, the discussion does not address the state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in the Fund. Accordingly, potential shareholders of the Fund are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situation. In addition, the tax discussion in the Prospectus and this SAI is based on tax laws and regulations which are in effect on the date of the Prospectus and this SAI; these laws and regulations may be changed by legislative or administrative action. This summary does not discuss all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular investor or to certain investors subject to special treatment under federal income tax laws, such as insurance companies and non-U.S. persons.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

From time to time performance information for the Fund showing its average annual total returns may be presented in advertisements, sales literature and shareholder reports. Such performance figures are based on historical earnings and are not intended to indicate future performance. Average annual total returns of the Fund will be calculated for the most recent 1, 5 and 10 year periods or, if the Fund has not been in existence for any such period, for the period since the Fund began operations. Average annual total return is measured by comparing the value of an investment in the Fund at the beginning of the relevant period to the redemption value of the investment at the end of the period (assuming immediate reinvestment of any dividends or capital gains distributions) and annualizing the result.

Total return is a function of the type and quality of instruments held in the portfolio, levels of operation expenses and changes in market conditions. Consequently, total return will fluctuate and is not necessarily representative of future results. Any fees charged by financial intermediaries with respect to customer accounts for investing in shares of the Fund will not be included in performance calculations. These fees, if charged, will reduce the actual performance from that quoted. If the Adviser voluntarily waives all or a part of its fees, the total return of the Fund will be higher than it would be in the absence of such voluntary waiver.

Calculation of Average Annual Total Returns

Average annual total return is a measure of the change in value of the investment in the Fund over the period covered, which assumes any dividends or capital gains distributions are reinvested in the Fund immediately rather than paid to the investor in cash. Average annual total return will be calculated by: (1) adding to the total number of shares purchased by a hypothetical \$1,000 investment in the Fund and all additional shares which would have been purchased if all dividends and distributions paid or distributed during the period had immediately been reinvested, (2) calculating the value of the hypothetical initial investment of \$1,000 as of the end of the period by multiplying the total number of shares owned at the end of the period by the net asset value per share on the last trading day of the period, (3) assuming redemption at the end of the period, and (4) dividing this account value for the hypothetical investor by the initial \$1,000 investment and annualizing the result. The Fund's average annual total returns for periods ended June 30, 2009 are:

1 Year	3.94%
5 Years	7.89%
Since Inception (Sept. 12, 2002)	7.62%

The Fund may also quote average annual total returns over the specified periods (i) after taxes on Fund distributions and (ii) after taxes on Fund distributions and redemption of Fund shares at the end of the period. The calculations assume deduction of all taxes due on such Fund distributions. The ending redeemable value is determined by assuming a complete redemption at the end of the period covered by the computation and, in the case of returns after taxes on distributions and redemption of Fund shares, includes the deduction of capital gains taxes resulting from the redemption or, if appropriate, an adjustment to take into account the tax benefit from any capital losses that may have resulted from the redemption. After-tax returns are calculated using the highest applicable individual federal marginal tax rate in effect on the reinvestment date of a distribution. The tax rates used correspond to the tax character of each

component of the distributions (that is, the ordinary income tax rate for ordinary income distributions and the long-term capital gains rate for capital gains distributions). The tax rates may vary over the course of the measurement period. State and local tax liabilities are disregarded, as are the effects of phaseouts of certain exemptions, deductions and credits at various income levels and the impact of the federal alternative minimum income tax and the preferential tax rates for Qualified Dividends. Actual after-tax returns will depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. The after-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. The Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Other Quotations of Total Return

The Fund may also advertise total return (a "nonstandardized quotation") which is calculated differently from average annual total return. A nonstandardized quotation of total return may be a cumulative return which measures the percentage change in the value of an account between the beginning and end of a period, assuming no activity in the account other than reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions. The cumulative return of the Fund as calculated in this manner for the period since inception (September 12, 2002) to June 30, 2009 is 64.74%. A nonstandardized quotation may also indicate average annual compounded rates of return over periods other than those specified for average annual total return. For example, the Fund's average annual return for the three years ended June 30, 2009 is 8.03%. A nonstandardized quotation of total return will always be accompanied by the Fund's average annual total returns as described above.

Yield

From time to time, the Fund may also advertise its yield. A yield quotation is based on a 30-day (or one month) period and is computed by dividing the net investment income per share earned during the period by the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period, according to the following formula:

$$\text{Yield} = 2[(a-b/cd + 1)^6 - 1]$$

Where:

- a = dividends and interest earned during the period
- b = expenses accrued for the period (net of reimbursements)
- c = the average daily number of shares outstanding during the period that were entitled to receive dividends
- d = the maximum offering price per share on the last day of the period

Solely for the purpose of computing yield, dividend income is recognized by accruing 1/360 of the stated dividend rate of the security each day that the Fund owns the security. Generally, interest earned (for the purpose of "a" above) on debt obligations is computed by reference to the yield to maturity of each obligation held based on the market value of the obligation (including actual accrued interest) at the close of business on the last business day prior to the start of the 30-day (or one month) period for which yield is being calculated, or, with respect to obligations purchased during the month, the purchase price (plus actual accrued interest). With respect to the treatment of discount and premium on mortgage or other receivables-backed obligations which are expected to be subject to monthly paydowns of principal and interest, gain or loss

attributable to actual monthly paydowns is accounted for as an increase or decrease to interest income during the period and discount or premium on the remaining security is not amortized. The Fund's yield for June 2009 was 0.75%.

Performance Comparisons

Advertisements, sales materials and shareholder reports may compare the performance of the Fund to the performance of other mutual funds with comparable investment objectives and policies or to various mutual fund or market indices, such as those prepared by Dow Jones & Co., Inc., Standard & Poor's, Barclays Capital, Morgan Stanley Capital International and Russell Investments, as well as data prepared by Lipper and Morningstar, Inc., widely recognized independent services which monitor the performance of mutual funds, and the Consumer Price Index. Comparisons may also be made to indices or data published in Money Magazine, Forbes, Barron's, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, Business Week, Pensions & Investments, and USA Today. In addition to performance information, general information about the Fund that appears in a publication such as those mentioned above may be included in advertisements and in reports to shareholders.

From time to time, the Fund (or the Adviser) may include the following types of information in advertisements, supplemental sales literature and reports to shareholders: (1) discussions of general economic or financial principles (such as the effects of compounding and benefits of dollar-cost averaging); (2) discussions of general economic trends; (3) presentations of statistical data to supplement these discussions; (4) descriptions of past or anticipated portfolio holdings for the Fund; (5) descriptions of investment strategies for the Fund; (6) descriptions or comparisons of various savings and investment policies (including, but not limited to, insured bank products, annuities, qualified retirement plans and individual stocks and bonds), which may or may not include the Fund; (7) comparisons of investment products (including the Fund) with relevant market or industry indices or other appropriate benchmarks; and (8) discussions of fund rankings or ratings by recognized rating organizations. The Fund may also include calculations such as hypothetical compounding examples which describe hypothetical investment results in such communications. These performance examples will be based on an expressed set of assumptions and are not indicative of the performance of the Fund.

Morningstar, Inc. rates mutual funds on a one- to five-star rating scale with five stars representing the highest rating. Such ratings are based on a fund's historical risk/reward ratio as determined by Morningstar, Inc. relative to other funds in that fund's investment category or class. The one- to five-star ratings represent the following ratings by Morningstar, Inc., respectively: Lowest, Below Average, Neutral, Above Average and Highest.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Fund, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, are incorporated herein by reference to the annual report of the Fund dated June 30, 2009.

APPENDIX A

The ratings of Moody's and Standard & Poor's for investment grade debt securities are as follows:

Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

Aaa – Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the best quality. They carry the smallest degree of investment risk and are generally referred to as “gilt edged.” Interest payments are protected by a large or by an exceptionally stable margin and principal is secure. While the various protective elements are likely to change, such changes as can be visualized are most unlikely to impair the fundamentally strong position of such issues.

Aa – Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards. Together with the Aaa group they comprise what are generally known as high grade bonds. They are rated lower than the best bonds because margins of protection may not be as large as in Aaa securities or fluctuation of protective elements may be of greater amplitude or there may be other elements present which make the long-term risks appear somewhat larger than in Aaa securities.

A – Bonds which are rated A possess many favorable investment attributes and are to be considered as upper medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate but elements may be present which suggest a susceptibility to impairment sometime in the future.

Baa – Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium grade obligations, *i.e.*, they are neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal security appear adequate for the present but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over any great length of time. Such bonds lack outstanding investment characteristics and in fact have speculative characteristics as well.

Ba – Bonds which are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements; their future cannot be considered as well assured. Often the protection of interest and principal payments may be very moderate and thereby not well safeguarded during both good and bad times over the future. Uncertainty of position characterizes bonds in this class.

B – Bonds which are rated B generally lack characteristics of the desirable investment. Assurance of interest and principal payments or of maintenance of other terms of the contract over any long period of time may be small.

Caa – Bonds which are rated Caa are of poor standing. Such issues may be in default or there may be present elements of danger with respect to principal or interest.

Ca – Bonds which are rated Ca represent obligations which are speculative in a high degree. Such issues are often in default or have other marked shortcomings.

C – Bonds which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and issues so rated can be regarded as having extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing.

Standard & Poor's Ratings Group

AAA – Bonds rated AAA have the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's to a debt obligation. Capacity to pay interest and repay principal is extremely strong.

AA – Bonds rated AA have a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal and differ from the highest rated issues only in small degree.

A – Bonds rated A have a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal although they are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than bonds in higher rated categories.

BBB – Bonds rated BBB are regarded as having an adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Whereas they normally exhibit adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead a weakened capacity to pay interest and repay principal for bonds in this category than for bonds in higher rated categories.

BB, B, CCC and CC – Bonds rated BB, B, CCC and CC are regarded, on balance, as predominantly speculative with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal in accordance with the terms of the obligation. BB indicates the lowest degree of speculation and CC the highest degree of speculation. While such bonds will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

C – The rating C is reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.

APPENDIX B

Hussman Investment Trust and Hussman Econometrics Advisors, Inc. (the “Adviser”)

Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures

As part of their fiduciary responsibilities, Hussman Investment Trust (the “Trust”) and the Adviser intend to exercise proxy votes concerning matters of corporate governance and business practices at the companies in which the Trust invests. The Trust and the Adviser exercise their voting responsibilities with the goal of maximizing the value of shareholders’ investments, subject to reasonable standards of ethical business conduct and social responsibility by the companies in which the Trust invests.

The Trust’s board of trustees has delegated to the Adviser the responsibility of overseeing voting policies and decisions for the Trust. The Adviser’s proxy voting principles for the Trust are summarized below, with specific examples of voting decisions for the types of proposals that are most frequently presented:

General policy for voting proxies

The Adviser will vote proxies in a manner intended to maximize the value of investments to shareholders, subject to reasonable standards of social responsibility. The Adviser will attempt to resolve any conflict of interest between shareholder interests and the business interests of the Adviser must be resolved in the way that will most benefit the shareholders of the Trust.

When voting proxy ballots, the Adviser gives substantial weight to the recommendation of management, in an attempt to give the company broad flexibility to operate as it believes is appropriate. However, the Adviser will consider each issue on its own merits, and the position of a company’s management will not be supported in any situation where the Adviser determines, in its discretion, that such position is not in the best interests of shareholders (for example, dilution of shareholder interests through option grants), or against reasonable standards of ethical conduct and social responsibility (for example, marketing certain products to minors, and insufficient controls or oversight with respect to foreign workplace standards).

Proxy voting, absent any unusual circumstances, will be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth below.

Election of boards of directors

While representation by management on the board of directors of a corporation can be of significant benefit in shaping effective business practices, the Adviser believes that the majority of board members should be independent. In addition, key board committees – particularly audit committees – should be entirely independent.

The Adviser will generally support the election of directors that result in a board made up of a majority of independent directors. The Adviser may support efforts to declassify existing boards, and may block efforts by companies to adopt classified board structures.

Equity-based compensation plans

The Adviser strongly favors incentive compensation plans based on increases in “economic value added” (EVA): after-tax operating profits minus capital costs (debt service plus the risk-adjusted cost of equity capital). In contrast, the Adviser generally views stock and option incentive plans as hostile to the interests of shareholders, dilutive, subject to windfalls unrelated to financial performance, ineffective in enhancing the market value of equities, and poorly suited to increasing the long-term cash flows available to shareholders.

The Adviser will generally vote against stock and option incentive plans in any form.

The Adviser supports expensing the full value of option grants on an accrual basis (for more information, please see “How and why stock options should be expensed from corporate earnings” on the Research & Insight page of www.hussmanfunds.com).

In contrast to option incentive plans, the Adviser will generally vote in favor of employee stock *purchase* plans (*i.e.*, availability of stock purchase by employees at a fixed discount to market value). Though the Advisor sees such plans as less effective than EVA plans, they are acceptable as a legitimate employment benefit, provided that shares purchased under the plan are acquired for no less than 85% of their market value.

Corporate and social policy issues

The decision to purchase a given security includes an evaluation of the company’s industry and products, as well as confidence in management to pursue the best interests of the company. While the Adviser does not specifically restrict investments against particular industries such as tobacco, defense, nuclear power or other areas, the Adviser believes that corporate policy should adhere to reasonable standards of social responsibility. Proxy matters in this category, initiated primarily by shareholders, typically request that the company disclose or amend certain business practices.

The Adviser believes that the marketing to minors of violent media, explicit material, or potentially addictive substances (alcohol, tobacco), or unrestricted availability having similar effect, is unethical and socially irresponsible. The Adviser will generally vote in favor of resolutions to reasonably restrict such practices, provided that the actions required by the resolutions are sufficiently targeted and quantifiable.

The Adviser believes that companies with substantial manufacturing activities in developing countries can substantially limit risks to reputation, reduce legal liability, and enhance financial stability by adopting well-articulated human rights policies. The Adviser will generally vote in favor of adopting such policies, particularly with regard to safety and workplace conditions, provided that they do not include restrictive provisions that unduly limit the ability of the company to operate competitively, or the flexibility of the company to determine the size and compensation of its labor force.

Approval of independent auditors

The Adviser believes that the relationship between the company and its auditors should be limited primarily to the audit engagement, although it may include certain closely related activities that do not, in the aggregate, create a risk of impaired independence.

Corporate structure and shareholder rights

The Adviser believes that shareholders should have voting power equal to their equity interest in the company and will generally vote for proposals to lower barriers to shareholder action (*e.g.*, limited rights to call special meetings, limited rights to act by written consent). The Adviser will generally vote against proposals for a separate class of stock with disparate voting rights.

The Adviser will generally vote for proposals to subject shareholder rights plans (“poison pills”) to a shareholder vote. In evaluating these plans, the Adviser will be more likely to support arrangements with short-term (less than 3 years) sunset provisions, qualified bid/permitted offer provisions (“chewable pills”) and/or mandatory review by a committee of independent directors at least every three years (so-called “TIDE”) provisions).

Conflicts of interest

The Adviser recognizes that under certain circumstances it may have a conflict of interest in voting proxies on behalf of its clients. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, situations where the Adviser or one or more of its affiliates, including officers, directors and employees, has or is seeking a client relationship with the issuer of the security that is the subject of the proxy vote. The Adviser shall periodically inform its employees that they are under an obligation to be aware of the potential for conflicts of interest on the part of the Adviser with respect to voting proxies on behalf of clients, both as a result of the employee’s personal relationships and due to circumstances that may arise during the conduct of the Adviser’s business, and to bring conflicts of interest of which they become aware to the attention of the Proxy Manager. The Adviser shall not vote proxies relating to such issuers on behalf of its client accounts until it has determined that the conflict of interest is not material or a method of resolving such conflict of interest has been agreed upon by the Audit Committee. A conflict of interest will be considered material to the extent that it is determined that such conflict has the potential to influence the Adviser’s decision-making in voting a proxy. Materiality determinations will be based upon an assessment of the particular facts and circumstances. If the Proxy Manager determines that a conflict of interest is not material, the Adviser may vote proxies notwithstanding the existence of a conflict. If the conflict of interest is determined to be material, the conflict shall be disclosed to the Audit Committee and the Adviser shall follow the instructions of the Audit Committee. The Proxy Manager shall keep a record of all materiality decisions and report them to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

Proxy voting process

Reasonable efforts will be made to obtain proxy materials and to vote in a timely fashion. The Adviser may utilize the services of outside professionals (such as Shareholder Services) to assist its analysis of voting issues and the actual voting of proxies. Records will be maintained regarding the voting of proxies under these policies and procedures as required by the federal securities laws and applicable rules.