

FUTURES MARKET SERVICE



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FUTURES OUTLOOK

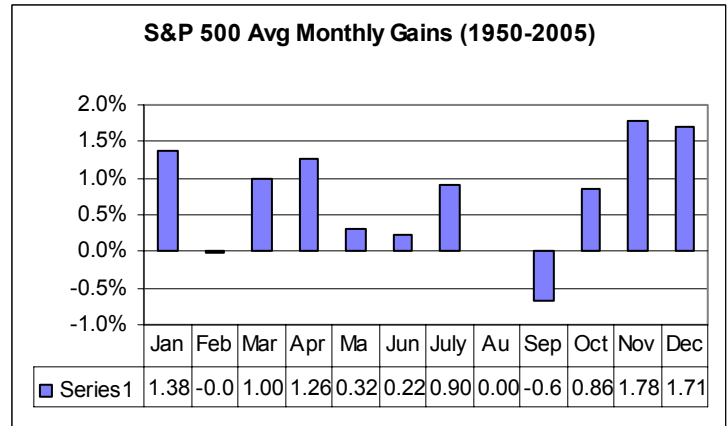
May 5, 2006

Sell in May and go away?

The old saw, “Sell in May and go away,” has been getting some play in the financial media recently. The increased attention to that old advice stems this time around not only from seasonal patterns, but also from the confluence of concerns tied to high oil prices, rising long-term rates, and a slowing housing market.

The chart to the right shows the seasonal patterns that led to the advice to sell in May and stay out of the market the rest of the year. After decent seasonals in March and April, the going gets rough from May through September. In fact, the *Stock Trader’s Almanac* has found that if an investor only invested in the stock market from November 1 through April 30 every year since 1950, the investor would have multiplied a \$10,000 investment by nearly 50 times to \$492,060. On the other hand, if the investor only invested in the market during the off-months of May 1 through October 31, the investor since 1950 with an initial investment of \$10,000 would have ended up with a \$318 loss. That wide spread in performance lends some credibility to the old advice.

The US stock market has shown decent returns so far this year with year-to-date gains of +4.8% in the S&P 500, +4.5% in the Nasdaq Composite, and +14.0% in the Russell 2000 small-cap index. The US stock market has been able to produce those gains mainly because of impressive earnings in Q1. The



stock market this year has so far been able to shake off the \$12 per barrel rally in oil prices, the 75 bp rise in 10-year T-note yields from 4.40% to 5.15%, and the slowing housing market, all factors that could have produced a 10% correction or more.

While the market is still expecting double-digit earnings growth through year-end, there are risks that earnings may not meet expectations because of the prospects for slower GDP growth near 3.0% in the second half of the year and because oil prices could remain high through year-end since the Iran problem is not likely to go away. If the earnings fundamentals turn neutral or negative, then weak seasonal factors could well take over to produce poor returns through September.



As of 05/01/06

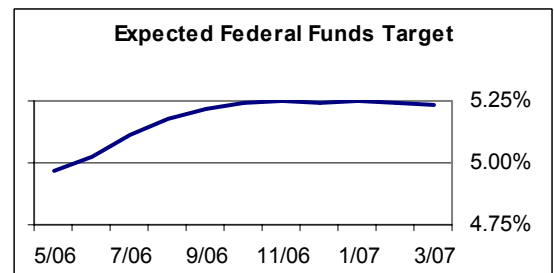
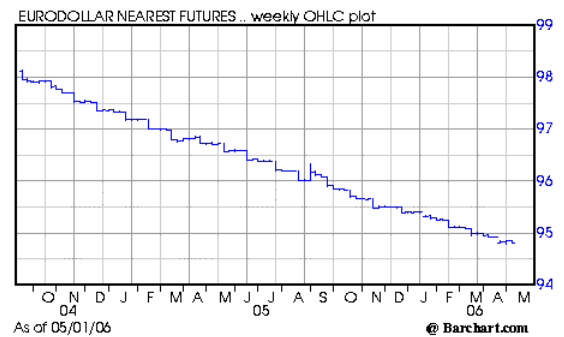
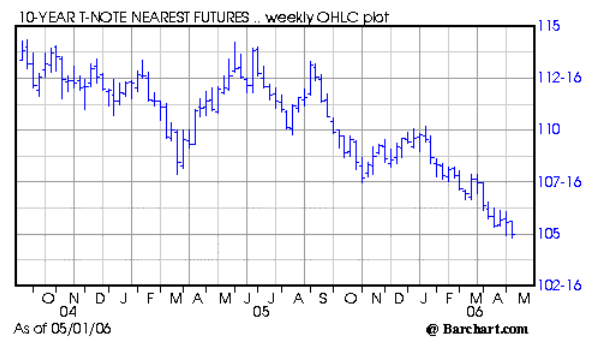
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CRB Sector Changes	5-days	1-mo	3-mo	6-mo	1-yr
CRB Index	-0.7%	+4.4%	+1.3%	+9.0%	+16.9%
Precious Metals	+4.8%	+12.8%	+21.6%	+48.6%	+62.6%
Industrials	-0.9%	+13.5%	+14.7%	+35.4%	+48.7%
Energy	-1.6%	+3.3%	+0.5%	-7.2%	+29.6%
Grains	+3.1%	+3.9%	+2.4%	+10.9%	+10.4%
Livestock	+0.7%	+1.3%	-4.9%	-8.7%	-11.4%
Softs	+2.6%	+0.5%	+2.0%	+21.7%	+32.3%

US INTEREST RATES

June 10-year T-note futures prices are trading near a new 4-year low on the nearest-futures chart. The 10-year T-note yield has edged to a new 4-year high of 5.16%. Bearish factors center on continued strong US economic data and ongoing concerns about inflation after the March core PCE deflator rose from +1.8% to +2.0%. In addition, the market is now less certain that the Fed will pause its tightening regime at 5.00% after CNBC reporter Mario Bartiromo reported on May 1 that Fed Chairman Bernanke told her at the White House correspondents' dinner on April 29 that the market misinterpreted his April 27 testimony if they thought it meant that the Fed would definitely pause its tightening process. Instead, he said that the decision would completely depend on the economic data available at the time of the rate decision. For that reason, the T-note market continues to react strongly to each piece of new economic data. The most recent piece of strong US economic data was the +2.5 rise in the ISM non-mfg index to 63.0 vs expectations of -1.0 to 59.5. The US credit market is bracing itself for the week of May 8-12 when the Treasury will sell 3-year and 10-year T-notes on Tuesday and Thursday, and the FOMC will meet Wednesday.

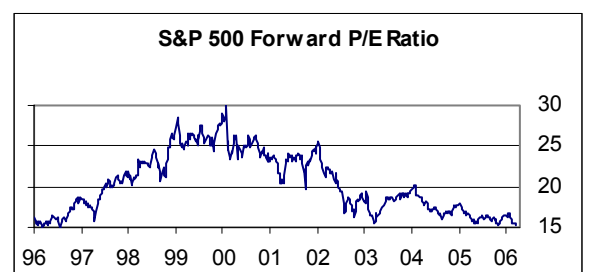
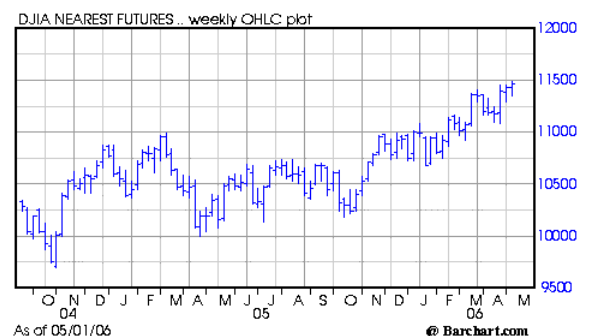
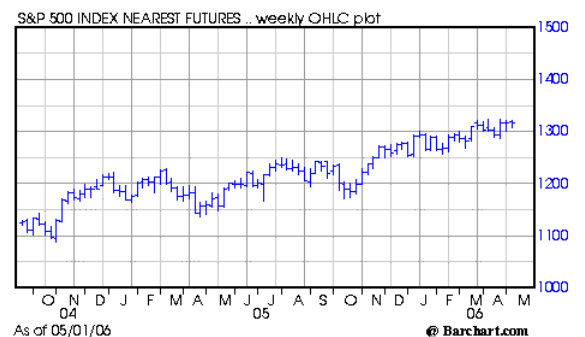
FOMC summary – The market is still discounting the chances at 100% for a 25 bp rate hike to 5.00% at the next FOMC meeting on May 10. The market is discounting about a 50-50 chance of a further 25 bp rate hike to 5.25% at the following meeting on June 28-29. The market is discounting a maximum chance of 96% that the Fed will tighten to 5.25% by autumn, up from 72% a week ago.



US STOCK INDICES

The S&P 500 index has been moving basically sideways in the past 2 weeks near its recent 5-year high. The US stock market has been supported mainly by very strong Q1 earnings reports, which have boosted earnings expectations through year-end. About 69% of S&P 500 companies that have released Q1 earnings so far have beat the analyst consensus, which is well above the average of 57%, according to Thomson First Call. In addition, the average Q1 earnings surprise is 5.0% above the consensus, which is better than the long-term average of 3.2%. The sectors that have beaten expectations by the widest measure are the materials and financial sectors, while the sector that is most underperforming expectations is the consumer staples sector, according to First Call.

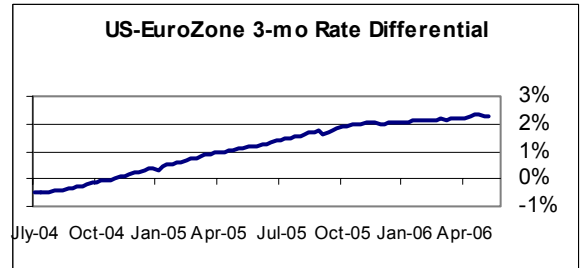
The peak Q1 earnings season is over and only 16 of the S&P 500 companies are due to report in the week of May 8-12. Q1 earnings expectations in the latest week rose further to +13.4% from +12.6% in the prior week and +10.4% in the week before that, according to Thomson First Call. Earnings expectations in the latest week were a bit higher for Q2 (+11.3%) and Q3 (+15.2%). Expectations for earnings growth in 2006 rose to +13.3 from +12.8%, which would mark the 4th consecutive year of double-digit earnings growth (2005 +13.4%, 2004 +20.2%, 2003 +18.4%, vs 2-decade avg of +7.5%). The S&P 500 forward P/E (based on forward-looking earnings) is currently at 15.38, which is just above the recent 3-year low of 15.15 and keeps the stock market in a reasonable valuation light even though the indices are near 5-year highs.



CURRENCIES

The dollar index has sold-off sharply in the past several weeks to post a new 1-year low. The main reason for this sell-off has been the impending end of the Fed's rate hike regime, regardless of whether that regime stops at 5.00% or 5.25%. At the same time, rates are heading higher overseas. The European Central Bank after its regular meeting on May 4 left its refi rate unchanged as expected, but strongly hinted that a 25 bp rate hike to 2.75% will be forthcoming at the next meeting in June. The market is forecasting a 3.25% ECB refi rate by the end of the year, up 75 bp from the current 2.50% level. The Bank of Japan may increase rates within the next several months. The Chinese central bank on April 27 raised its key rate by 27 bp to 5.85%. Most recently, the Australian central bank on May 3 sprang a surprise rate hike on the market with a 25 bp hike to a 5-year high of 5.75%.

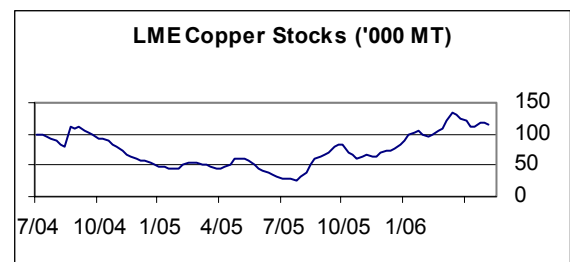
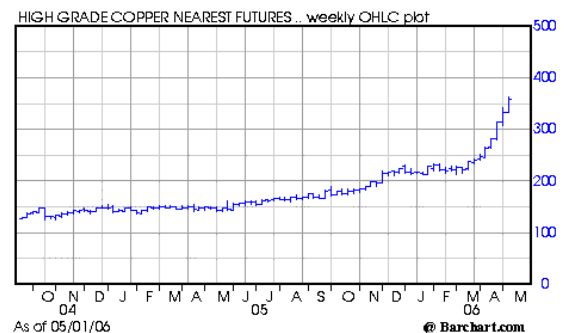
The dollar has also fallen in the past 2 weeks due to the G7 statement on April 21, which specifically said that Asian currencies should be allowed to appreciate. Asian finance officials, however, are likely to try to contain any significant rise in their currencies, either through verbal or perhaps even actual FX market intervention. For example, Chinese Vice Finance Minister Li Yong on May 6 said that China will curb its trade surplus by fostering stronger domestic consumption (thus boosting imports) but that allowing too fast of a rise in the yuan would hurt the Chinese economy. After rising steadily since last June's 2.1% revaluation, the yuan in the past month has moved sideways.



METALS

GOLD—Gold and silver prices are consolidating mildly below their respective 25-year and 23-year highs. Precious metals prices have run into a little long liquidation pressure after the sharp run-ups seen in March-April. However, sentiment remains generally bullish based on the squeeze in industrial metals, concerns about Iran, foreign central bank buying, and inflation worries. The underlying supply/demand fundamentals remain bullish with stagnant world gold mine production since 2000 and strong demand in 2005 (2005 investment demand +26%, jewelry demand +14% and ETF inflows at \$3 bln, according to World Gold Council). Large specs continued to carry a relatively large net long position of 129,378 as of April 25.

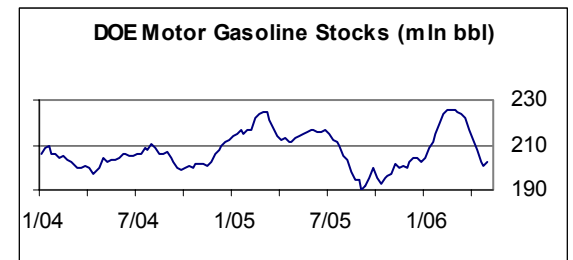
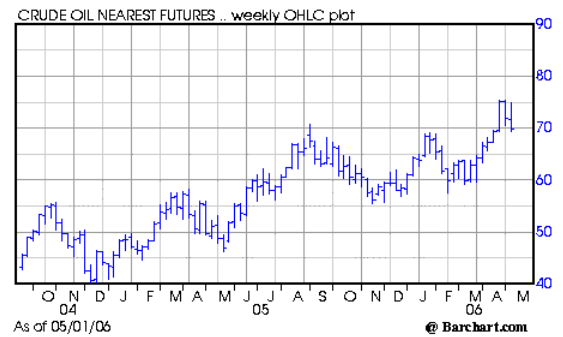
COPPER—July copper prices just soared to a new record high near \$3.50 per pound after BHP Billiton, the world's largest miner, said supply problems from labor disputes and equipment and worker shortages are likely to persist through 2008. That means mining companies are unlikely to catch up with demand in at least the next 2 years, squeezing prices further. A copper production deficit is expected in 2006 for the 4th straight year. Short-term, the strike continues at Grupo Mexico's La Caridad copper mine (which started March 24) and LME copper inventories have fallen by -16.0% from the mid-March 1-year high. Large specs were slightly short by 2,629 as of April 25.



PETROLEUM COMPLEX

June crude oil prices have fallen sharply by \$4 in the past several sessions after the weekly DOE report showed a surprise +1.1% rise in gasoline inventories, the first rise in 9 weeks. The report fostered hopes that refineries are finally getting a grip on their switch-over to the new gasoline mix without the additive MTBE. In addition, there was no rise in year-over-year gasoline demand (versus the usual 1-2% rise), which suggests that high gasoline prices are starting to dampen demand. Also, crude oil inventories in the latest week rose by +0.5%, posting a new 8-year high. Refineries are now coming back on line after the spring changeovers and refinery utilization in the latest week rose to 88.8% of capacity from 88.2% the previous week. Crude oil and distillate inventories remain very high compared to 5-year seasonal averages (+9.7% and +8.8%, respectively) while even gasoline is not in bad shape at -1.4% below its 5-year seasonal average. The US, UK and France are pushing for a new UN Security Council resolution on Iran under mandatory Chapter 7 provisions. However, that new resolution will not impose sanctions and the pressure is only building very slowly on Iran.

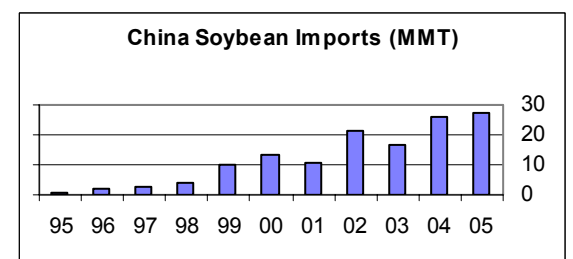
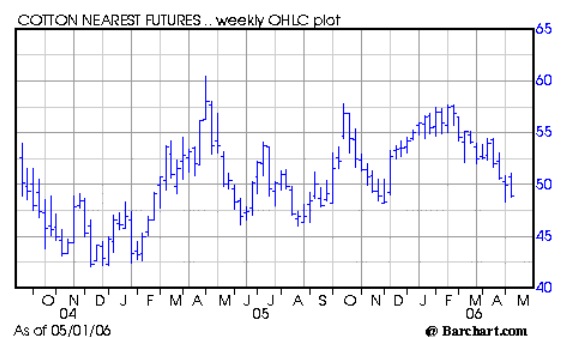
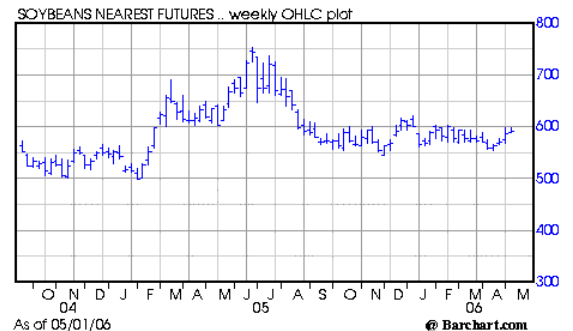
OPEC Summary: OPEC production ex-Iraq in March fell -0.5% to 27.890 mln bpd, which was 110,000 barrels below OPEC's production ceiling of 28.0 mln. Nigerian production has plunged by 17% to 2.03 mln bpd in the past 3 months due to the rebel attacks. OPEC's overall production (including Iraq) in Jan fell -0.6% to 29.675 mln bpd, which was only 2.8% below OPEC's 28-yr high of 30.540 mln posted in Oct 2004. OPEC's next meeting is June 1.



SOYBEANS & COTTON

SOYBEANS—July soybean prices gapped higher on April 28 to post a new 2-month high and then consolidated in the following sessions. The rally was due mostly to technical buying and general commodity strength rather than any major shift in the fundamentals. Fundamentals remain generally bearish since the market is expecting record planting and carry-over for this summer, and most likely a record crop as well if the weather is decent. In addition, soybean planting is off to a good start with 10% of the crop planted as of April 30, which was 3 points ahead of the 5-year avg of 7%. Large specs had a large short position of 39,846 as of April 25, which fostered short-covering on the April 28 rally. **Soybean summary:** 2005-06 crop 3.086 bln bushels (-1.2% yr/yr vs 2004-05's record crop of 3.124 bln bushels), 2005-06 US carry-over 565 mln bushels (+121% yr/yr vs 2004-05's 256 mln), 2005-06 global carry-over of 53.750 MMT (+20% vs 2004-05's 44.900 MMT).

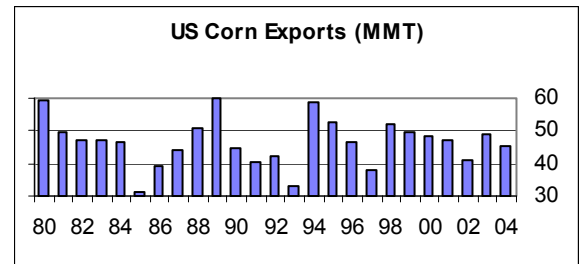
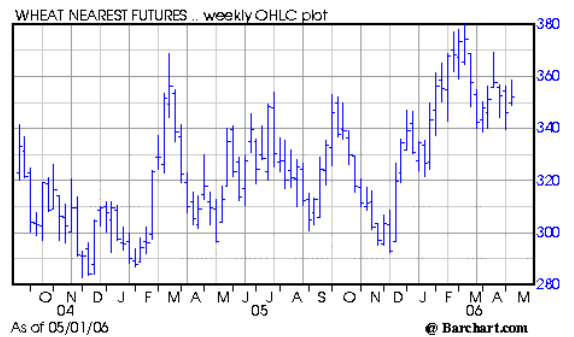
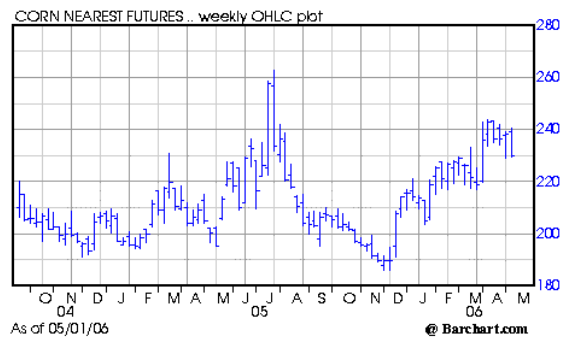
COTTON—May cotton is consolidating at the bottom of its Feb-April sell-off near a 5-month low. Bearish factors included (1) recent rain in the southern Plains which will improve soil moisture, and (2) continued pressure from USDA's projection for a 3% increase in planted cotton acres. Cotton is 32% planted, 5 points ahead of the 5-yr avg. Large specs had a large short position of 33,607 as of April 25. **Cotton summary:** 2005-06 record 23.703 mln bales (+1.9% vs 2004-05's 23.250 mln); 2005-06 US carry-over 6.5 mln bales (+17% vs 2004-05's 5.54 mln bales), 2005-06 global carry-over 52.91 mln bales (+2.5% vs 2004-05's 51.620 mln).



GRAINS

CORN—July corn prices in the past 4 weeks have trended generally lower from the 8-month high posted on the March 31 USDA Prospective Plantings report (which indicated a sharp -4.6% decline in corn acre planting). Bearish factors include (1) recent rain in the corn belt which has replenished soil moisture, (2) this year's very fast corn planting which was 52% complete as of April 30 and 10 points ahead of the 5-year avg of 42%, and (3) speculative long liquidation pressure (large specs had a very large long position of 207,186 as of April 25). The market is looking ahead to the May 12 crop report. **Corn summary:** 2005-06 crop 11.112 bln bu. (-6% vs 2004-05 record crop of 11.807 bln), US 2005-06 carryover 2.351 bln bu. (+11% vs 2004-05's 2.114 bln bu.), global carry-over 2005-06 130.150 MMT (-0.6% v 2004-05's 130.970 MMT).

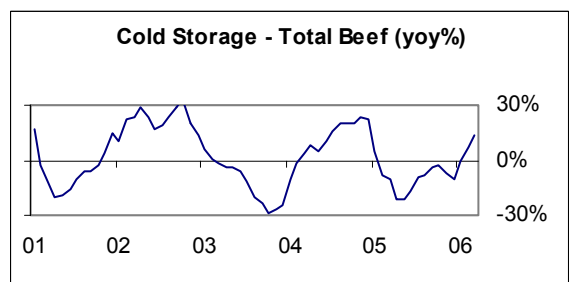
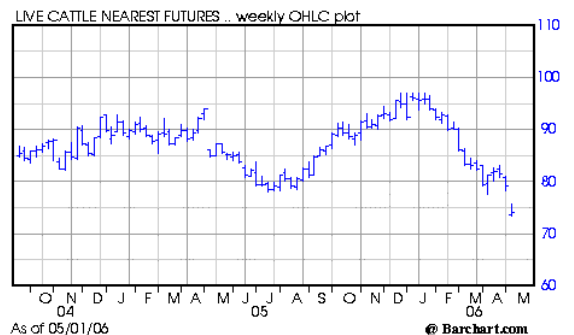
WHEAT—July wheat is consolidating mildly above its recent 3-month low. Bearish factors include improved soil moisture with the recent rains in the central and southern Plains and carry-over weakness from corn. The winter wheat crop remains in poor shape (38% rated Poor/Very Poor vs 34% the previous week), but the rest of the crop is ahead of maturation at 39% headed (vs the 5-yr avg of 26%). Spring wheat planting lost ground in the latest week and is now 1 point behind the 5-year average (of 43%) vs 7-points ahead a week earlier. Large specs were mildly short by 14,452 as of April 25. **Wheat summary:** 2005-06 crop 2.098 bln bu (-2.8% vs 2004-05's 2.158 bln), US 2005-06 carry-over 542 mln bu (+0.4% yr/yr), global 2005-06 carry-over of 142.620 MMT (-5% yr/yr).



MEATS

CATTLE—June live cattle prices are still consolidating near the early-April 2-year low on the nearest-futures chart. Bearish factors continue to include (1) the prospect for plentiful supplies through summer based on the April 21 Cattle-on-Feed report which showed cattle on feed at 109% of yr-earlier, (2) price competition from poultry and pork stemming from the backup of poultry exports due to bird flu overseas, (3) March Cold Storage beef inventories at +13.6% yr/yr, and (4) concern about how long it will take Japan to reopen US beef exports. Cattle prices received a temporary boost from news that Tyson will not increase poultry production over the summer as it usually does because it wants to work down burdensome poultry inventories. That should relieve some competition for beef prices. Large specs were slightly short by 4,960 as of April 25.

HOGS—June lean hog futures prices have fallen back in the past week and are still consolidating mildly above the 8-month low posted in early-April. The market in the past several weeks has recovered on some short-covering and ideas that this year's sharp sell-off may be overdone. However, fundamentals remain generally bearish with (1) high slaughter numbers and weights, and (2) heavy price competition from domestic poultry supplies that have backed up due to bird flu overseas. The large immigration protests on May 1 caused some meat packing plants to close, but slaughter rates were slower anyway due to poor packer profit margins. Large specs had a fairly large net short position of 16,438 as of April 25, which raises the possibility of some short-covering.

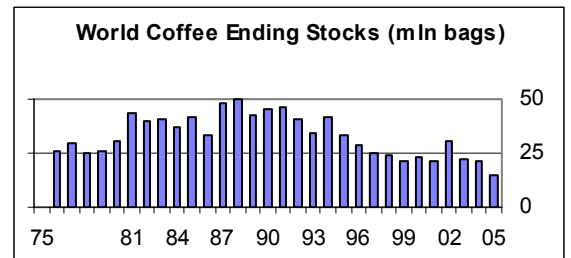
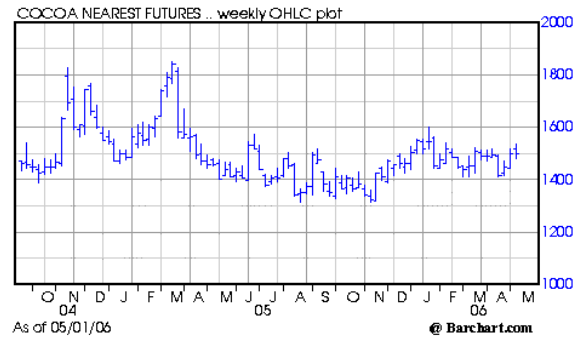
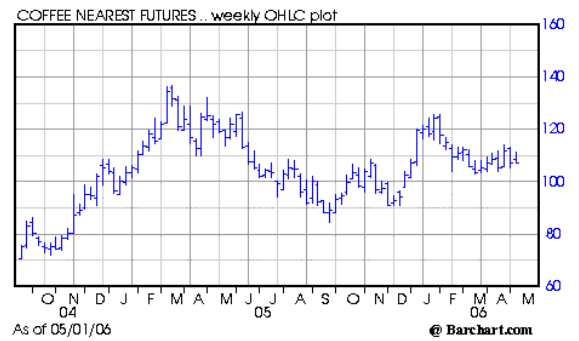


COFFEE & COCOA

COFFEE—July coffee continues to trade basically sideways near its recent 4-month low. The market saw a little support from overall commodity strength but in general there has been little change in the fundamentals with the market focused on the harvest in Brazil and any early cold weather in Brazil. Brazil's recent 2006-07 crop estimate was mildly bullish at 40.6 mln bags, at the lower end of the Dec estimated range of 40.43-43.58 mln bags. The ICO on March 15 forecasted the 2006-07 world coffee crop at 121 mln bags against demand of 116 mln, leaving an implied surplus of 5 mln bags. Large specs were mildly long by 12,551 as of April 25.

USDA coffee summary: 2005-06 world coffee production 113.2 mln bags (-6% yr/yr from 2004-05's 119.8 mln); Brazil 2005-06 production 36.1 mln (-17% yr/yr); 2005-06 world ending stocks 14.9 mln bags (-20% v. 21.3 mln in 2004-05).

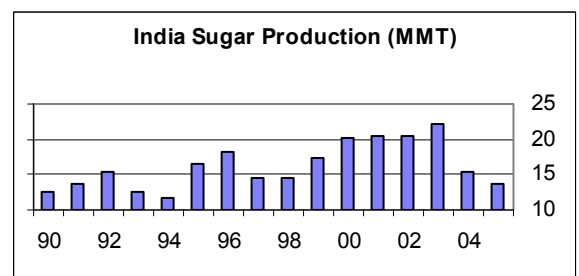
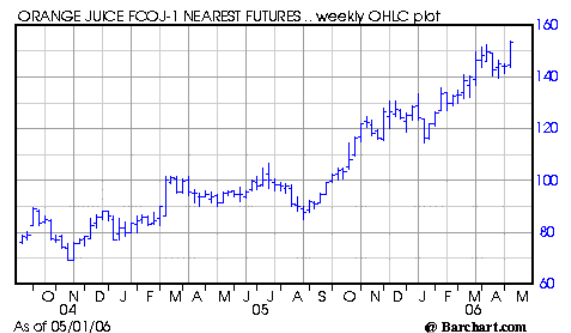
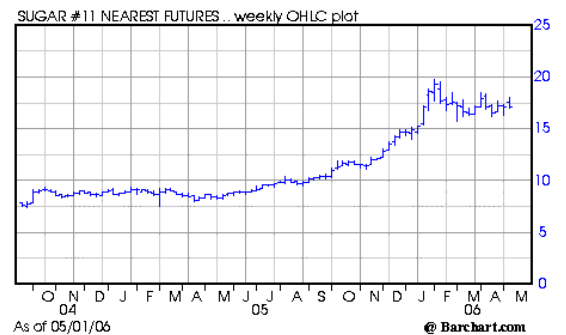
COCOA—July cocoa prices rallied sharply in the second half of April on technical buying and dollar weakness and has since consolidated mildly below the 1-month high. Otherwise, the Ivory Coast mid-crop harvesting and marketing process is progressing smoothly, with the harvest peaking in May-July. The market continues to watch the ongoing tense situation between rebels and the Ivory Coast government. World cocoa production in the 2004-05 marketing year fell by about -9% to 3.13 MMT after the previous year's bumper crop (+9% to 3.423 MMT).



SUGAR & OJ

SUGAR—July sugar prices continue to consolidate in a narrow range well below the 25-year high (posted Feb 3). Sugar prices have seen some downward pressure from the sell-off in crude oil prices and long liquidation pressure (large specs still had a moderately large long position of 75,795 as of April 25). Still, longer-term fundamentals remain bullish with (1) strong world sugar demand and strong Brazilian domestic demand for sugar to produce ethanol, (2) tight supplies in the US and elsewhere (due to a smaller crop in China, Cyclone Larry in Australia on March 20, and drought in Thailand and Vietnam), and (3) ISO's forecast of a 2.2 MMT production deficit in 2005-06 (Oct-Sep) which would be the third consecutive annual production deficit. **USDA Sugar crop summary:** 2005-06 world production 144.2 MMT (+2.4% yr/yr vs 140.8 MMT in 2004-05), consumption 142.8 MMT (+1.2% yr/yr from 141.1 MMT in 04-05), ending stocks 31.5 MMT (-10% yr/yr from 35.1 MMT in 04-05).

ORANGE JUICE—July orange juice prices in the past week have rallied sharply to post a new 14-1/2 year high on the nearest futures chart. Fundamentals are bullish with the upcoming hurricane season (which officially starts June 1), tight supply caused by two straight years of severe hurricane damage to the Florida crop, and the spread of citrus canker and greening disease in Florida. Large specs were moderately long by 8,729 as of April 25. **USDA orange summary:** Florida 2005-06 orange crop of 153 mln boxes (+2.0% from 2004-05's 150 mln 90-lb boxes); US 2005-06 all-orange production 8.96 mln tons (-1.6% vs 2004-05's 9.11 mln).



Electronic Futures Trend Analyzer (EFTA)—Weekly Snapshot

As of 5/3/2006	Contract	Position	Started	Entry	Sell	Buy
Stock Indexes						
Nasdaq 100 Index	Jun '06	#None from Long	05/01/06		1682.95	1739.17
OEX S&P 100 Index	Cash	#None from Short	04/27/06		588.97	598.71
S&P 500 Index	Jun '06	#Long from None	04/20/06	1316.9	1298.57	
Currencies						
Australian Dollar	Jun '06	Long	04/17/06	0.7373	0.7346	
British Pound	Jun '06	Long	04/05/06	1.7567	1.7826	
Canadian Dollar	Jun '06	Long	04/19/06	0.8819	0.8691	
U.S. Dollar Index	Jun '06	Short	04/04/06	88.52		88.21
Euro FX	Jun '06	Long	03/14/06	1.2092	1.2396	
Japanese Yen	Jun '06	Long	04/25/06	0.8778	0.8625	
Swiss Franc	Jun '06	Long	04/04/06	0.782	0.7900	
Interest Rates						
Eurodollars	Jun '06	#None from Short	04/28/06		94.6910	94.7990
Eurodollars	Sep '06	Short	03/30/06	94.725		94.7701
T-Notes, 5-Year	Jun '06	Short	03/28/06	104-40/64		104-26/64
T-Notes, 10-Year	Jun '06	Short	01/26/06	108-29/64		106-37/64
T-Bonds, 30-Year	Jun '06	Short	01/26/06	112-18/32		108-14/32
Metals						
Copper, High Grade	*Jul '06	Long	03/23/06	237.8	300.69	
Gold (COMEX)	Jun '06	Long	03/30/06	591.8	625.37	
Silver (COMEX)	*Jul '06	Long	04/21/06	1309.2	1206.61	
Platinum	Jul '06	Long	03/27/06	1079	1126.12	
Industrials						
Crude Oil, Light	Jun '06	Long	03/29/06	67.47	69.42	
Heating Oil #2	Jun '06	#None from Long	05/03/06		1.9753	2.0986
Gasoline, Unleaded	Jun '06	Long	03/28/06	1.882	2.0232	
Natural Gas	Jun '06	##Short from Long	04/28/06	6.555		8.005
Lumber	*Jul '06	Long	04/17/06	340.3	340.66	
Cotton #2	*Jul '06	Short	02/27/06	56.26		53.93
Grains						
Corn	*Jul '06	None	04/24/06		241-1/4	250-1/4
Wheat (CBT)	*Jul '06	#None from Long	04/27/06		357-3/4	377
Soybeans	*Jul '06	#Long from None	04/28/06	601	585	
Soybean Meal	*Jul '06	None	05/01/06		170.11	179.11
Soybean Oil	*Jul '06	Long	04/19/06	24.27	23.91	
Meats						
Live Cattle	Jun '06	Short	01/24/06	86.65		76.36
Feeder Cattle	*Aug '06	Short	01/27/06	112.37		106.21
Pork Bellies, Frozen	*Jul '06	None	04/27/06		73.7	91.35
Hogs, Lean	Jun '06	Short	03/07/06	68.65		67.51
Softs						
Cocoa	*Jul '06	None	04/25/06		1439	1535
Coffee 'C'	*Jul '06	None	04/20/06		106.22	117.24
Orange Juice	*Jul '06	##Long from Short	05/01/06	146.65	142.94	
Sugar #11	*Jul '06	None	04/13/06		17.13	18.14

Notes: # = Trend Change; ## = Trend Reversal; * = Contract Change

Electronic Futures Trend Analyzer (EFTA) is a daily computerized trading system developed by Commodity Research Bureau in 1963, and should be consulted on a daily basis for the latest signals. Please see <http://www.crbrtrader.com/efta.asp> for an explanation of the system and details on subscribing. EFTA is available via e-mail, the **CRB DataCenter** (<http://www.crbrtrader.com/datacenter.asp>), and in **Futures Perspective** on a weekly basis (<http://www.crbrtrader.com/pubs/fp.asp>).

US Commodity Report Calendar

The commodity calendar is provided courtesy of **OsterDowJones Commodity News**.

Monday, May 8		Friday, May 12		1600 ET USDA oil crops outlook	
1100 ET	USDA weekly grain inspections report for wk ended May 4	0830 ET	USDA crop production for Apr	1600 ET	USDA rice outlook
Tuesday, May 9		0830 ET	USDA Apr US/World supply-demand Apr	1600 ET	USDA cotton and wool outlook
1200 ET	USDA weekly weather-crop summary for period ended May 7	0830 ET	US census goods and services trade Mar	Tuesday, May 16	
Wednesday, May 10		0830 ET	USDA weekly cheese/milk/whey product prices report for wk ended May 6	0900 ET	USDA feed outlook
0600 ET	ONIC's French supply and demand May	0900 ET	USDA world agriculture production May	0900 ET	USDA wheat outlook
1030 ET	American Petroleum Institute's US oil statistics for week ended May 5	0900 ET	US census textile & apparel imports Mar	1130 ET	US American Iron and Steel Institute's steel production report for period ended April 29
1030 ET	DOE petroleum statistics for wk ended May 5	0930 ET	US grains, cotton, cocoa/coffee, oilseeds trade (imports/exports) for Mar	1200 ET	USDA weekly weather-crop summary for period ended May 14
1300 ET	DOE weekly propane stocks for week ended May 5	0930 ET	US metals trade (imports/exports) for Mar	1500 ET	USDA potato stocks for Q_200_
1500 ET	USDA broiler hatchery report for week ended April 29	0930 ET	US coffee and cocoa imports for Mar	Wednesday, May 17	
Thursday, May 11		0930 ET	US rubber, pulp, newsprint, and unwrought aluminum imports for Mar	1030 ET	API US oil statistics for week ended 5/12
0830 ET	USDA export sales for week ended May 4	0930 ET	US beef and pork trade for Mar	1030 ET	DOE petroleum statistics for wk end 5/12
1030 ET	US DOE natural gas storage for wk ended May 5	1500 ET	USDA grain under loan for wk ended 5/9	1300 ET	DOE weekly propane stocks for week ended May 12
		1500 ET	USDA turkey hatchery for May	1500 ET	USDA broiler hatchery report for week ended May 6
		Monday, May 15		1500 ET	USDA milk production for Apr
		0830 ET	National Oilseed Processors Association (NOPA) oilseed crush report for Apr		
		1100 ET	USDA weekly grain inspections report for wk ended May 11		
		1500 ET	USDA world markets/trade for grains, cotton and oilseeds for period ending May		

US Financial Report Calendar

Monday, May 8		Thursday, May 11		Tuesday, May 16	
1300 ET	Weekly 3-mo and 6-mo T-bill auctions.	0830 ET	Weekly initial unemployment claims.	0745 ET	ICSC (International Council of Shopping Centers) weekly retailer sales.
Tuesday, May 9		0830 ET	April retail sales expected +0.6%, March +0.6%. April ex-autos retail sales expected +0.8%, March +0.4%.	0830 ET	April PPI, March +0.5% m/m and +3.5% y/y. April core PPI, March +0.1% m/m and +1.7% y/y.
0745 ET	ICSC (International Council of Shopping Centers) weekly retailer sales.	0830 ET	March business inventories expected +0.4%, Feb unch.	0830 ET	April housing starts, Mar -7.8% to 1.960 mln. April building permits, Mar -3.9% to 2.095 mln.
0855 ET	Redbook weekly retailer sales.	1300 ET	Treasury auction of 10-year T-notes.	0855 ET	Redbook weekly retailer sales.
1000 ET	March wholesale inventories expected +0.5%, Feb +0.8%.	Friday, May 12		0915 ET	Apr industrial production, Mar +0.6%. Apr capacity utilization, Mar +0.3 to 81.3%.
1300 ET	Weekly 4-week T-bill auction.	0830 ET	March trade balance expected -\$67.5 bln, Feb -\$65.7 bln.	1300 ET	Weekly 4-week T-bill auction.
1300 ET	Treasury auction of 3-year T-notes.	0830 ET	March import price index expected +1.1% m/m, Mar -0.4% m/m and +4.5% y/y.	1700 ET	ABC US consumer confidence index.
1700 ET	ABC US consumer confidence index.	0945 ET	Early-May Univ of Michigan US consumer confidence index expected -0.4 to 87.0, April -1.5 to 87.4.	1830 ET	Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke speaks at Atlanta Fed's conference "Hedge Funds: Creators of Risk?"
Wednesday, May 10		Monday, May 15		Wednesday, May 17	
0700 ET	Weekly MBA mortgage applications, previous +8.8%.	0900 ET	Mar net foreign security purchases, Feb \$86.9 bln.	0700 ET	Weekly MBA mortgage applications.
1400 ET	Apr Treasury monthly budget statement expected \$68 bln, previous -\$85.5 bln.	1300 ET	May NAHB Housing Market index, April 50.	0830 ET	April CPI, March +0.4% m/m and +3.4% y/y. April core CPI, Mar +0.3% m/m and +2.1% y/y.
1415 ET	F OMC meeting outcome announcement (+25 bp rate hike to 5.00% expected).	1300 ET	Weekly 3-mo and 6-mo T-bill auctions.		

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