

**The Gabelli Asset Fund
(the “Fund”)**

Supplement dated December 1, 2011 to the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information dated April 29, 2011, as supplemented June 29, 2011

Effective as of the close of business on November 30, 2011, Bruce N. Alpert has been appointed as the Fund’s Acting Chief Compliance Officer.

In addition, the “Officers” table on page 15 of the “Trustees and Officers” section is amended by deleting the information relating to Peter D. Goldstein, who has resigned as Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund, and amending the information relating to Bruce N. Alpert with the following:

<u>Name, Position(s), Address and Age</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years</u>
Bruce N. Alpert President and Secretary Acting Chief Compliance Officer Age: 59	Since 1994 Since November 30, 2011	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Gabelli Funds, LLC since 1988; Officer of all of the registered investment companies in the Gabelli/GAMCO Funds Complex; Director of Teton Advisors, Inc. since 1998; Chairman of Teton Advisors, Inc. 2008 – 2010; President of Teton Advisors, Inc. 1998 - 2008; Senior Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc. since 2008.

**THE GABELLI ASSET FUND
(the “Fund”)**

**Supplement dated June 30, 2011
to the Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated April 29, 2011**

Effective August 1, 2011, G.distributors, LLC, One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422, will serve as the distributor of the Fund, replacing Gabelli & Company, Inc. Effective August 1, 2011, all references in the SAI to Gabelli & Company, Inc. will be changed to G.distributors, LLC. G. distributors, LLC and Gabelli & Company, Inc. are subsidiaries of GAMCO Investors, Inc. The phone numbers and addresses in the SAI for contacting the Fund have not changed.

The following information replaces similar information found in the “Investment Advisory and Other Services” section under the sub-heading “Distributor” on page 32:

To implement the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Plans, the Fund has entered into a Distribution Agreement with G.distributors, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GBL, having principal offices located at One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422. The Distributor acts as agent of the Fund for the continuous offering of its shares on a best efforts basis. The Distributor also acts as distributor for other funds in the Gabelli/GAMCO Funds Complex.

THE GABELLI ASSET FUND

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 29, 2011

This Statement of Additional Information (the “SAI”), which is not a prospectus, describes The Gabelli Asset Fund, a Massachusetts business Trust (the “Fund”). This SAI should be read in conjunction with the Fund’s Prospectuses for Class A Shares, Class B Shares, Class C Shares, Class I Shares, and Class AAA Shares, each dated April 29, 2011. This SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into the Fund’s Prospectuses. Portions of the Fund’s Annual Report to shareholders are incorporated by reference into this SAI. For a free copy of a Prospectus or the Fund’s Annual Report, please contact the Fund at the address, telephone number, or Internet website printed below.

One Corporate Center
Rye, New York 10580-1422
Telephone 800-GABELLI (800-422-3554)
www.gabelli.com

<u>CLASS</u>	<u>TICKER SYMBOL</u>
AAA	GABAX
A	GATAX
B	GATBX
C	GATCX
I	GABIX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL INFORMATION	2
INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS	2
INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS	10
PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION	11
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS	13
CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS	23
INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES	25
DISTRIBUTION PLANS	33
PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE	35
REDEMPTION OF SHARES	38
DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE	39
DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES	40
INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE INFORMATION	45
DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND'S SHARES	46
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	47
APPENDIX A	A-1

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Fund is a diversified open-end management investment company organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on November 25, 1985. The Fund commenced investment operations on March 3, 1986.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

The Fund's Prospectuses discuss the investment objective of the Fund and the principal strategies to be employed to achieve that objective. This SAI contains supplemental information concerning certain types of securities and other instruments in which the Fund may invest, additional strategies that the Fund may utilize, and certain risks associated with such investments and strategies.

Convertible Securities

The Fund may invest in convertible securities. In evaluating a convertible security, Gabelli Funds, LLC (the "Adviser") places primary emphasis on the attractiveness of the underlying common stock and the potential for capital appreciation through conversion. The Fund will normally purchase only investment grade, convertible debt securities having a rating of, or equivalent to, at least "BBB" (which securities may have speculative characteristics) by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P"), a division of McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., or, if unrated, judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. However, the Fund may also invest up to 25% of its assets in more speculative convertible debt securities, provided such securities have a rating of, or equivalent to, at least an S&P rating of "B".

Convertible securities may include corporate notes or preferred stock, but are ordinarily a long-term debt obligation of the issuer convertible at a stated exchange rate into common stock of the issuer. As with all debt securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, increase as interest rates decline. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality. However, when the market price of the common stock underlying a convertible security exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security tends to reflect the value of the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines, the convertible security tends to trade increasingly on a yield basis, and thus may not depreciate to the same extent as the underlying common stock. Convertible securities rank senior to common stocks on an issuer's capital structure and are consequently of higher quality and entail less risk than the issuer's common stock, although the extent to which such risk is reduced depends in large measure upon the degree to which the convertible security sells above its value as a fixed income security.

In selecting convertible securities for the Fund, the Adviser relies primarily on its own evaluation of the issuer and the potential for capital appreciation through conversion. It does not rely on the rating of the security or sell because of a change in rating absent a change in its own evaluation of the underlying common stock and the ability of the issuer to pay principal and interest or dividends when due without disrupting its business goals.

Interest or dividend yield is a factor only to the extent it is reasonably consistent with prevailing rates for securities of similar quality and thereby provides a support level for the market price of the security. The Fund will purchase the convertible securities of highly leveraged issuers only when, in the judgment of the Adviser, the risk of default is outweighed by the potential for capital appreciation.

The issuers of debt obligations having speculative characteristics may experience difficulty in paying principal and interest when due in the event of a downturn in the economy or unanticipated corporate developments. The market prices of such securities may become increasingly volatile in periods of economic uncertainty. Moreover, adverse publicity or the perceptions of investors over which the Adviser has no control, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the market price and liquidity of such investments. Although the Adviser will attempt to avoid exposing the Fund to such risks, there is no assurance that it will be successful or that a liquid secondary market will continue to be available for the disposition of such securities.

Debt Securities

The Fund may invest up to 5% of its assets in low rated and unrated corporate debt securities (often referred to as “junk bonds”). Corporate debt securities which are either unrated or have a predominantly speculative rating may present opportunities for significant long-term capital appreciation if the ability of the issuer to repay principal and interest when due is underestimated by the market or the rating organizations. Because of its perceived credit weakness, the issuer is generally required to pay a higher interest rate and/or its debt securities may be selling at a significantly lower market price than the debt securities of issuers actually having similar strengths. When the inherent value of such securities is recognized, the market value of such securities may appreciate significantly. The Adviser believes that its research on the credit and balance sheet strength of certain issuers may enable it to select a limited number of corporate debt securities which, in certain markets, will better serve the objective of capital appreciation than alternative investments in common stocks. Of course, there can be no assurance that the Adviser will be successful. In its evaluation, the Adviser will not rely exclusively on ratings and the receipt of income is only an incidental consideration.

The ratings of Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and S&P generally represent the opinions of those organizations as to the quality of the securities that they rate. Such ratings, however, are relative and subjective, are not absolute standards of quality, and do not evaluate the market risk of the securities. Although the Adviser uses these ratings as a criterion for the selection of securities for the Fund, the Adviser also relies on its independent analysis to evaluate potential investments for the Fund. See Appendix A – “Description of Corporate Debt Ratings.”

As in the case of the convertible debt securities discussed above, low rated and unrated corporate debt securities are generally considered to be more subject to default and therefore significantly more speculative than those having an investment grade rating. They also are more subjective to market price volatility based on increased sensitivity to changes in interest rates and economic conditions or the liquidity of their secondary trading market.

Borrowing

The Fund may not borrow money except for (1) short-term credits from banks as may be necessary for the clearance of portfolio transactions and (2) borrowing from banks for temporary or emergency purposes, including meeting redemption requests, which would otherwise require the untimely disposition of its portfolio securities. Borrowing will not, in the aggregate, exceed 15% of assets after giving effect to the borrowing, and borrowing for purposes other than meeting redemptions may not exceed 5% of the value of the Fund's assets after giving effect to the borrowing. The Fund will not make additional investments when borrowings exceed 5% of assets. The Fund may mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate up to 20% (not including the amounts borrowed) of its assets to secure such borrowings.

Borrowing may exaggerate the effect on net asset value ("NAV") of any increase or decrease in the market value of securities purchased with borrowed funds. Money borrowed will be subject to interest costs which may or may not be recovered by appreciation of securities purchased.

Investments in Warrants and Rights

The Fund may invest in warrants and rights (other than those acquired in units or attached to other securities) which entitle the holder to buy equity securities at a specific price for or at the end of a specific period of time. The Fund will do so only if the underlying equity securities are deemed appropriate by the Adviser for inclusion in the Fund's portfolio.

Investing in rights and warrants can provide a greater potential for profit or loss than an equivalent investment in the underlying security, and thus can be a speculative investment. The value of a right or warrant may decline because of a decline in the value of the underlying security, the passage of time, changes in interest rates or in the dividend or other policies of the Fund whose equity underlies the warrant, or a change in the perception as to the future price of the underlying security, or any combination thereof. Rights and warrants generally pay no dividends and confer no voting or other rights other than the right to purchase the underlying security.

Investments in Small, Unseasoned Companies, and Other Illiquid Securities

The Fund may invest in small, less well known companies which have operated for less than three years (including predecessors). The securities of such companies may have a limited trading market, which may adversely affect their disposition and can result in their being priced lower than might otherwise be the case. If other investment companies and investors who invest in such issuers trade the same securities when the Fund attempts to dispose of its holdings, the Fund may receive lower prices than might otherwise be obtained.

The Fund will not invest, in the aggregate, more than 10% of its net assets in illiquid securities. These securities include securities which are restricted for public sale, securities for which market quotations are not readily available, and repurchase

agreements maturing or terminable in more than seven days. Securities freely saleable among qualified institutional investors pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and as adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), may be treated as liquid if they satisfy liquidity standards established by the Board of Trustees (the “Board”). The continued liquidity of such securities is not as well assured as that of publicly traded securities, and accordingly, the Board will monitor their liquidity.

Corporate Reorganizations

The Fund may invest in securities for which a tender or exchange offer has been made or announced and in securities of companies for which a merger, consolidation, liquidation, or reorganization proposal has been announced. The primary risk of this type of investing is that if the contemplated transaction is abandoned, revised, or delayed or becomes subject to unanticipated uncertainties, the market price of the securities may decline below the purchase price paid by the Fund.

In general, securities of companies engaged in reorganization transactions sell at a premium to their historic market price immediately prior to the announcement of a tender offer or reorganization proposal. However, the increased market price of such securities may also discount what the stated or appraised value of the security would be if the contemplated transaction were approved or consummated. Such investments may be advantageous when the discount significantly overstates the risk of the contingencies involved; significantly undervalues the securities, assets, or cash to be received by shareholders of the prospective portfolio company as a result of the contemplated transaction; or fails adequately to recognize the possibility that the offer or proposal may be replaced or superseded by an offer or proposal of greater value. The evaluation of such contingencies requires unusually broad knowledge and experience on the part of the portfolio manager which must appraise not only the value of the issuer and its component businesses as well as the assets or securities to be received as a result of the contemplated transaction, but also the financial resources and business motivation of the offeror as well as the dynamics of the business climate when the offer or proposal is in progress.

In making such investments, the Fund will not violate any of its diversification requirements or investment restrictions (see below, “Investment Restrictions”) including the requirement that, except for the investment of up to 25% of its total assets in any one company or industry, not more than 5% of its assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer. Since such investments are ordinarily short term in nature, they will tend to increase the Fund’s portfolio turnover ratio, thereby increasing its brokerage and other transaction expenses. The Adviser intends to select investments of the type described which, in its view, have a reasonable prospect of capital appreciation which is significant in relation to both the risk involved and the potential of available alternate investments.

When Issued, Delayed Delivery Securities, and Forward Commitments

The Fund may enter into forward commitments for the purchase or sale of securities, including on a “when issued” or “delayed delivery” basis in excess of customary settlement periods for the type of securities involved. In some cases, a forward

commitment may be conditioned upon the occurrence of a subsequent event, such as approval and consummation of a merger, corporate reorganization, or debt restructuring, i.e., a when, as, and if issued security. When such transactions are negotiated, the price is fixed at the time of the commitment, with payment and delivery taking place in the future, generally a month or more after the date of the commitment. While the Fund will only enter into a forward commitment with the intention of actually acquiring the security, the Fund may sell the security before the settlement date if it is deemed advisable.

Securities purchased under a forward commitment are subject to market fluctuation, and no interest (or dividends) accrues to the Fund prior to the settlement date. The Fund will segregate with its Custodian, through book-entry notations, cash or liquid securities in an aggregate amount at least equal to the amount of its outstanding forward commitments.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund does not intend to purchase the shares of other open-end investment companies but reserves the right to invest up to 10% of its total assets in the securities of closed-end investment companies, including small business investment companies (not more than 5% of its total assets may be invested in more than 3% of the securities of any investment company). To the extent that the Fund invests in the securities of other investment companies, shareholders in the Fund may be subject to duplicative advisory and administrative fees.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with banks and non-bank dealers of U.S. government securities which are listed as reporting dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank and which furnish collateral at least equal in value or market price to the amount of their repurchase obligation. In a repurchase agreement, the Fund purchases a debt security from a seller which undertakes to repurchase the security at a specified resale price on an agreed future date. The resale price generally exceeds the purchase price by an amount which reflects an agreed-upon market interest rate for the term of the repurchase agreement.

The Fund's risk is primarily that, if the seller defaults, the proceeds from the disposition of the underlying securities and other collateral for the seller's obligation may be less than the repurchase price. If the seller becomes bankrupt, the Fund might be delayed in selling the collateral. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), repurchase agreements are considered loans. Repurchase agreements usually are for short periods, such as one week or less, but could be longer. Except for repurchase agreements for a period of a week or less in respect to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities, not more than 5% of the Fund's total assets may be invested in repurchase agreements. In addition, the Fund will not enter into repurchase agreements of a duration of more than seven days if, taken together with restricted securities and other securities for which there are no readily available quotations, more than 10% of its total assets would be so invested. These

percentage limitations are fundamental and may not be changed without shareholder approval.

Writing Covered Call Options

The Fund may write (sell) “covered” call options and purchase options to close out options previously written by the Fund. In writing covered call options, the Fund expects to generate additional premium income which should serve to enhance the Fund’s total return and reduce the effect of any price decline of the asset involved in the option.

A call option gives the holder (buyer) the “right to purchase” a security, currency, or other asset at a specified price (the exercise price) at expiration of the option (European style) or at any time until a certain date (the expiration date) (American style). So long as the obligation of the writer of a call option continues, he may be assigned an exercise notice by the broker-dealer through whom such option was sold, requiring him to deliver the underlying security or currency against payment of the exercise price. This obligation terminates upon the expiration of the call option, or such earlier time at which the writer effects a closing purchase transaction by repurchasing an option identical to that previously sold. To secure his obligation to deliver the underlying security or currency in the case of a call option, a writer is required to deposit in escrow the underlying security or currency or other assets in accordance with the rules of a clearing corporation. The Fund will write only covered call options. This means that the Fund will own at least the same quantity of the security, currency, or other assets subject to the option or an option to purchase the same underlying security, currency, or other asset, having an exercise price equal to or less than the exercise price of the “covered” option, or will establish and maintain with its custodian for the term of the option an account consisting of cash or liquid securities having a value equal to the fluctuating market value of the optioned assets.

Portfolio assets on which call options may be written will be purchased solely on the basis of investment considerations consistent with the Fund’s investment objectives. Writing covered call options may be used by the Fund to reduce its exposure to securities it does not wish to sell at the time it writes the option. When writing a covered call option, the Fund, in return for the premium, gives up the opportunity for profit from a price increase in the underlying asset above the exercise price, retains the risk of loss should the price decline and also gives up, to some degree, control over the timing of sale of the underlying assets. If a call option which the Fund has written expires, the Fund will realize a gain in the amount of the premium; however, such gain may be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying asset during the option period. If the call option is exercised, the Fund will realize a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying asset. The Fund does not consider an asset covering a call to be “pledged” as that term is used in the Fund’s policy which limits the pledging or mortgaging of its assets.

Closing transactions will be effected in order to realize a profit on an outstanding call option, to prevent an underlying asset from being called, or to permit the sale of the underlying asset. Furthermore, effecting a closing transaction will permit the Fund to write another call option on the underlying asset with either a different exercise price or expiration date or both. The Fund will be unable to control losses or effect such strategies

through closing transactions where a liquid secondary market for options on such assets does not exist. If the Fund desires to sell a particular asset from its portfolio on which it has written a call option, or purchased a put option, it will seek to effect a closing transaction prior to, or concurrently with, the sale of the asset. If the Fund cannot enter into such a transaction, it may be required to hold an asset that it might otherwise have sold. There is, of course, no assurance that the Fund will be able to effect such closing transactions at a favorable price.

Call options written by the Fund will normally have expiration dates of less than nine months from the date written. The exercise price of the options may be below, equal to, or above the current market values of the underlying securities or currencies at the time the options are written. From time to time, the Fund may purchase an underlying asset for delivery in accordance with an exercise notice of a call option assigned to it, rather than delivering such asset from its portfolio. In such cases, additional costs may be incurred.

The Fund will realize a profit or loss from a closing purchase transaction if the cost of the transaction is less or more than the premium received from the writing of the option. Because increases in the market price of a call option will generally reflect increases in the market price of the underlying asset, any loss resulting from the repurchase of a call option is likely to be offset in whole or in part by appreciation of the underlying asset owned by the Fund. However, gains and losses on investments in options depend in part on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly the direction of stock prices, interest rates, and other economic factors. Options may fail as hedging techniques in cases where the price movements of the securities underlying the options do not follow the price movements of the portfolio securities subject to the hedge.

Purchasing Put Options

The Fund may purchase put options in securities, currencies, or other assets owned by the Fund or on options to purchase the same underlying security, currency, or other assets, having an exercise price equal to or less than the exercise price of the put option. As the holder of a put option, the Fund would have the right to sell the underlying asset at the exercise price at any time during the option period or at the expiration of the option. The Fund may enter into closing sale transactions with respect to such options, exercise them, or permit them to expire. The Fund may purchase put options for defensive purposes in order to protect against an anticipated decline in the value of its assets. An example of such use of put options is provided below.

The Fund may purchase a put option on an underlying asset owned by the Fund (a "protective put") but does not wish to sell at that time as a defensive technique in order to protect against an anticipated decline in the value of the asset. Such hedge protection is provided only during the life of the put option when the Fund, as the holder of the put option, is able to sell the underlying asset at the put exercise price regardless of any decline in the underlying asset's value. For example, a put option may be purchased in order to protect unrealized appreciation of an asset where the Adviser deems it desirable to continue to hold the asset because of tax considerations. The premium paid for the put option and any transaction costs would reduce any capital gain otherwise available for distribution when the asset is eventually sold.

Swaps

The Fund may enter into total rate of return, credit default, or other types of swaps and related derivatives for various purposes, including to gain economic exposure to an asset or group of assets that may be difficult or impractical to acquire or for hedging and risk management. These transactions generally provide for the transfer from one counterparty to another of certain risks inherent in the ownership of a financial asset such as a common stock or debt instrument. Such risks include, among other things, the risk of default and insolvency of the obligor of such asset, the risk that the credit of the obligor or the underlying collateral will decline, or the risk that the common stock of the underlying issuer will decline in value. The transfer of risk pursuant to a derivative of this type may be complete or partial, and may be for the life of the related asset or for a shorter period. These derivatives may be used as a risk management tool for a pool of financial assets, providing the Fund with the opportunity to gain or reduce exposure to one or more reference securities or other financial assets (each, a "Reference Asset") without actually owning or selling such assets in order, for example, to increase or reduce a concentration risk or to diversify a portfolio. Conversely, these derivatives may be used by the Fund to reduce exposure to an owned asset without selling it.

Because the Fund would not own the Reference Assets, the Fund may not have any voting rights with respect to the Reference Assets, and in such cases all decisions related to the obligors or issuers of the Reference Assets, including whether to exercise certain remedies, will be controlled by the swap counterparties.

Total rate of return swaps and similar derivatives are subject to many risks, including the possibility that the market will move in a manner or direction that would have resulted in a gain for the Fund had the swap or other derivative not been utilized (in which case it would have been better had the Fund not engaged in the transactions), nearly unlimited exposure to changes in the value of the Reference Assets, total loss to the Fund of the entire notional amount of the swap, the risk of imperfect correlation between the risk sought to be hedged and the derivative transactions utilized, the possible inability of the counterparty to fulfill its obligations under the swap and potential illiquidity of the instrument utilized, which may make it difficult for the Fund to close out or unwind one or more transactions.

Total rate of return swaps and related derivatives are a relatively recent development in the financial markets. Consequently, there are certain legal, tax, and market uncertainties that present risks in entering into such arrangements. There is currently little or no case law or litigation characterizing total rate of return swaps or related derivatives, interpreting their provisions, or characterizing their tax treatment. In addition, additional regulations and laws may apply to these types of derivatives that have not previously been applied. There can be no assurance that future decisions construing similar provisions to those in any swap agreement or other related documents or additional regulations and laws will not have an adverse effect on the Fund that utilizes these instruments. The Fund will monitor these risks and seek to utilize these instruments in a manner that does not lead to undue risk regarding the tax or other structural elements of the Fund. The Fund will not invest in these types of instruments if the Reference Assets are commodities except for bona fide hedging or risk management purposes.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The Fund's investment objectives and the following investment restrictions are fundamental and cannot be changed without the approval of a majority of the Fund's shareholders, defined in the 1940 Act as the lesser of (1) 67% of the Fund's shares 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 Fund's outstanding shares. All other investment policies or practices are considered not to be fundamental and accordingly may be changed without shareholder approval. If a percentage restriction on investment or the use of assets set forth below is adhered to at the time the transaction is effected, later changes in percentage resulting from changing market values or total assets of the Fund will not be considered a deviation from policy. Under such restrictions, the Fund may not:

1. Purchase the securities of any one issuer, other than the U.S. government, or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, if immediately after such purchase more than 5% of the value of its total assets would be invested in such issuer or the Fund would own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, except that up to 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested without regard to such 5% and 10% limitations;
2. Invest more than 25% of the value of its total assets in any particular industry (this restriction does not apply to obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities);
3. Purchase securities on margin, but it may obtain such short-term credits from banks as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities;
4. Make loans of its assets except for the purchase of debt securities;
5. Borrow money, except subject to the restrictions set forth in this SAI;
6. Mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate any of its assets except that, in connection with permissible borrowings mentioned in restriction (5) above, not more than 20% of the assets of the Fund (not including amounts borrowed) may be used as collateral;
7. Invest more than 5% of its total assets in more than 3% of the securities of another investment company or invest more than 10% of its total assets in the securities of other investment companies, nor make any such investments other than through purchase in the open market where to the best information of the Fund no commission or profit to a sponsor or dealer (other than the customary broker's commission) results from such purchase;
8. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers;
9. Invest, in the aggregate, more than 10% of the value of its total assets in securities for which market quotations are not readily available, securities which are

- restricted for public sale, or repurchase agreements maturing or terminable in more than seven days;
10. Purchase or otherwise acquire interests in real estate, real estate mortgage loans, or interests in oil, gas, or other mineral exploration or development programs;
 11. Sell securities short or invest in options, except that the Fund may (i) buy put options on assets it holds or has the right to obtain, (ii) sell call options on securities it holds or has the right to obtain, and (iii) buy and sell offsetting options to terminate the Fund's obligations;
 12. Purchase or acquire commodities or commodity contracts;
 13. Issue senior securities, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed to have issued a senior security in connection with any permitted borrowing;
 14. Participate on a joint, or a joint and several, basis in any securities trading account; or
 15. Invest for the purpose of exercising control over management of any company (the Fund does not view efforts to affect management or business decisions of portfolio companies as investing for the purpose of exercising control).

There will be no violation of any investment restriction if that restriction is complied with at the time the relevant action is taken notwithstanding a later change in the market value of an investment, in the net or total assets of the Fund, in the securities rating of the investment, or any other later change.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Employees of the Adviser and its affiliates will often have access to information concerning the portfolio holdings of the Fund. The Fund and the Adviser have adopted policies and procedures that require all employees to safeguard proprietary information of the Fund, which includes information relating to the Fund's portfolio holdings as well as portfolio trading activity of the Adviser with respect to the Fund (collectively, "Portfolio Holdings Information"). In addition, the Fund and the Adviser have adopted policies and procedures providing that Portfolio Holdings Information may not be disclosed except to the extent that it is (a) made available to the general public by posting on the Fund's website or filed as part of a required filing on Form N-Q or N-CSR or (b) provided to a third party for legitimate business purposes or regulatory purposes, that has agreed to keep such data confidential under terms approved by the Adviser's legal department or outside counsel, as described below. The Adviser will examine each situation under (b) with a view to determine that release of the information is in the best interest of the Fund and its shareholders and, if a potential conflict between the Adviser's interests and the Fund's interests arises, to have such conflict resolved by the Chief Compliance Officer or those Trustees who are not considered to be "interested persons", as defined in the 1940 Act (the "Independent Trustees"). These policies further provide that no officer of the Fund or employee of the Adviser shall communicate with the media about the Fund

without obtaining the advance consent of the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer of the Adviser, or General Counsel of the Adviser.

Under the foregoing policies, the Fund may disclose Portfolio Holdings Information in the circumstances outlined below. Disclosure generally may be either on a monthly or quarterly basis with no time lag in some cases and with a time lag of up to sixty days in other cases (with the exception of proxy voting services which require a regular download of data).

1. To regulatory authorities in response to requests for such information and with the approval of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund;
2. To mutual fund rating and statistical agencies and to persons performing similar functions where there is a legitimate business purpose for such disclosure and such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser;
3. To service providers of the Fund, as necessary for the performance of their services to the Fund and to the Board where such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser. The Fund's current service providers that may receive such information are its administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, legal counsel, and financial printers;
4. To firms providing proxy voting and proxy services provided such entity has agreed to keep such data confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser;
5. To certain broker dealers, investment advisers, and other financial intermediaries for purposes of their performing due diligence on the Fund and not for dissemination of this information to their clients or use of this information to conduct trading for their clients. Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings Information in these circumstances requires the broker, dealer, investment adviser, or financial intermediary to agree to keep such information confidential and is further subject to prior approval of the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund and shall be reported to the Board at the next quarterly meeting; and
6. To consultants for purposes of performing analysis of the Fund, which analysis may be used by the consultant with its clients or disseminated to the public, provided that such entity shall have agreed to keep such information confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser.

As of the date of this SAI, the Fund makes information about its portfolio securities available to its administrator, sub-administrator, custodian, and proxy voting service on a daily basis, with no time lag, to its typesetter on a quarterly basis with a ten day time lag, to its financial printers on a quarterly basis with a forty-five day time lag, and to its

independent registered public accounting firm and legal counsel on an as needed basis with no time lag. The names of the Fund’s administrator, custodian, independent registered public accounting firm, and legal counsel are set forth in this SAI. The Fund’s proxy voting service is Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. RR Donnelley and Data Communique provide typesetting services for the Fund, and the Fund selects from a number of financial printers who have agreed to keep such information confidential at least until it has been made public by the Adviser.

Other than these arrangements with the Fund’s service providers and proxy voting service, the Fund does not have any ongoing arrangements to make available information about the Fund’s portfolio securities prior to such information being disclosed in a publicly available filing with the SEC that is required to include the information.

Disclosures made pursuant to a confidentiality agreement are subject to periodic confirmation by the Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund that the recipient has utilized such information solely in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Neither the Fund, nor the Adviser, nor any of the Adviser’s affiliates, will accept on behalf of itself, its affiliates, or the Fund any compensation or other consideration in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings of the Fund. The Board will review such arrangements annually with the Fund’s Chief Compliance Officer.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

Under Massachusetts law, the Fund’s Board is responsible for establishing the Fund’s policies and for overseeing the management of the Fund. The Board also elects the Fund’s officers who conduct the daily business of the Fund. Information pertaining to the Trustees and executive officers of the Fund is as follows:

<u>Name, Position(s), Address⁽¹⁾, and Age</u>	<u>Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Number of Funds in Fund Complex Overseen by Trustee</u>	<u>Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years</u>	<u>Other Directorships During Past Five Years⁽³⁾</u>
<u>INTERESTED TRUSTEES⁽⁴⁾:</u>				
Mario J. Gabelli, CFA Trustee and Chairman of the Board Age: 68	Since 1986	26	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Investment Officer - Value Portfolios of GAMCO Investors, Inc. and Chief Investment Officer - Value Portfolios of Gabelli Funds, LLC and GAMCO Asset Management Inc.; Director/Trustee or Chief Investment Officer of other registered investment companies in the	Director of Morgan Group Holdings, Inc. (holding company); Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of LICT Corp. (multimedia and communication services company); Director of CIBL, Inc. (broadcasting and wireless communications); Director of RLJ Acquisition, Inc. (blank check company)

			Gabelli/GAMCO Funds complex; Chief Executive Officer of GGCP, Inc.	
John D. Gabelli Trustee Age: 67	Since 1999	10	Senior Vice President of Gabelli & Company, Inc.	—
<u>INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES⁽⁵⁾:</u>				
Anthony J. Colavita Trustee Age: 75	Since 1989	34	President of the law firm of Anthony J. Colavita, P.C.	—
James P. Conn Trustee Age: 73	Since 1992	18	Former Managing Director and Chief Investment Officer of Financial Security Assurance Holdings, Ltd (insurance holding company). (1992-1998)	Director of First Republic Bank (banking) through January 2008; Director of La Quinta Corp. (hotels) through January 2006
Kuni Nakamura Trustee Age: 42	Since 2009	10	President of Advanced Polymer, Inc. (chemical wholesale company)	—
Anthony R. Pustorino Trustee Age: 85	Since 1986	13	Certified Public Accountant; Professor Emeritus, Pace University	Director of The LGL Group, Inc. (diversified manufacturing) (2002-2010)
Werner J. Roeder Trustee Age: 70	Since 2001	22	Medical Director of Lawrence Hospital and practicing private physician	—
Anthonie C. van Ekris Trustee Age: 76	1986-1989 1992 - present	20	Chairman of BALMAC International, Inc. (commodities and futures trading)	Director of Aurado Energy Inc. (oil and gas operations) through 2005
Salvatore J. Zizza Trustee Age: 65	1986 – 1996 2000 - present	28	Chairman of Zizza & Co., Ltd. (financial consulting) since 1978; Chairman of Metropolitan Paper Recycling Inc. (recycling) since 2006; Chairman of BAM Inc., (manufacturing); Chairman of E-Corp English (global English instruction for corporate personnel) since 2009	Non-Executive Chairman and Director of Harbor BioSciences, Inc. (biotechnology); Vice Chairman and Director of Trans-Lux Corporation (business services); Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Director of General Employment Enterprises, Inc. (staffing); Director of Bion Environmental Technologies (technology) (2005-2008); Director of Earl Scheib Inc. (automotive painting) through April 2009

Name, Position(s) Address⁽¹⁾, and Age	Term of Office and Length of Time Served⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation(s) During Past Five Years
Bruce N. Alpert President and Secretary Age: 59	Since 1994	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Gabelli Funds, LLC since 1988 and an officer of all of the registered investment companies in the Gabelli/GAMCO Funds Complex. Director of Teton Advisors, Inc. since 1998; Chairman of Teton Advisors, Inc. 2008 to 2010; President of Teton Advisors, Inc. 1998 through 2008; Senior Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc. since 2008
Agnes Mullady Treasurer Age: 52	Since 2006	President and Chief Operating Officer of the Open-End Fund Division of Gabelli Funds, LLC since September 2010; Senior Vice President of GAMCO Investors, Inc. since 2009; Vice President of Gabelli Funds, LLC since 2007; Officer of all of the registered investment companies in the Gabelli/ GAMCO Funds Complex
Peter D. Goldstein Chief Compliance Officer Age: 58	Since 2004	Director of Regulatory Affairs at GAMCO Investors, Inc. since 2004; Chief Compliance Officer of all of the registered investment companies in the Gabelli/GAMCO Fund Complex

⁽¹⁾ Address: One Corporate Center, Rye, NY 10580-1422.

⁽²⁾ Each Trustee will hold office for an indefinite term until the earliest of (i) the next meeting of shareholders, if any, called for the purpose of considering the election or re-election of such Trustee and until the election and qualification of his or her successor, if any, elected at such meeting, or (ii) the date a Trustee resigns or retires, or a Trustee is removed by the Board or shareholders, in accordance with the Fund's By-Laws and Declaration of Trust. Each officer will hold office for an indefinite term or until the date he or she resigns or retires or until his or her successor is elected and qualified.

⁽³⁾ This column includes only directorships of companies required to report to the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, i.e. public companies, or other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act.

⁽⁴⁾ "Interested person" of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act. Mario J. Gabelli and John D. Gabelli are each considered an "interested person" because of their affiliation with Gabelli Funds, LLC which acts as the Fund's investment adviser. Mario J. Gabelli and John D. Gabelli are brothers.

⁽⁵⁾ Trustees who are not considered to be "interested persons" of the Fund, as defined in the 1940 Act are considered to be "Independent" Trustees.

The Board believes that each Trustee's experience, qualifications, attributes, or skills on an individual basis and in combination with those of other Trustees lead to the conclusion that each Trustee should serve in such capacity. Among the attributes or skills common to all Trustees are their ability to review critically and to evaluate, question, and discuss information provided to them, to interact effectively with the other Trustees, the Adviser, the sub-administrator, other service providers, counsel, and the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm, and to exercise effective and independent business judgment in the performance of their duties as Trustees. Each Trustee's ability to perform his/her duties effectively has been attained in large part through the Trustee's business, consulting, or public service positions and through experience from service as a member of the Board and one or more of the other funds in the Gabelli/GAMCO Fund Complex, public companies, or non-profit entities, or other organizations as set forth above and below. Each Trustee's ability to perform his/her duties effectively also has been enhanced by education, professional training, and experience.

Mario J. Gabelli, CFA. Mr. Gabelli is Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Chief Investment Officer of the Fund. He also currently serves as Chairman of the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex. Mr. Gabelli is Chairman and, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Investment Officer - Value Portfolios of GAMCO Investors, Inc.

("GAMCO"), a NYSE listed investment advisory firm. He is also the Chief Investment Officer of Value Portfolios of Gabelli Funds, LLC and GAMCO Asset Management Inc. each of which are asset management subsidiaries of GAMCO. In addition, Mr. Gabelli is Chief Executive Officer and a director and the controlling shareholder of GGCP, Inc., an investment holding company that holds a majority interest in GAMCO. Mr. Gabelli also sits on the boards of other publicly traded companies and private firms and various charitable foundations and educational institutions, including the Boards of Trustees of Boston College and Roger Williams University and the Board of Overseers of Columbia University Graduate School of Business. Mr. Gabelli received his Bachelors degree from Fordham University and his Masters of Business Administration from Columbia University Graduate School of Business.

John D. Gabelli. Mr. Gabelli is a Senior Vice President of Gabelli & Company, Inc., an institutional research and brokerage firm, and President of John Gabelli Inc., a general partner of two investment partnerships and has over thirty-five years of experience in the asset management industry. He also sits on the boards of various charitable foundations, including the Mount Vernon Police Foundation. Mr. Gabelli serves on the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex.

Anthony J. Colavita, Esq. Mr. Colavita is a practicing attorney with over forty-nine years of experience, including the field of business law. He is a Chairman of the Fund's Nominating and a member of the Proxy Voting Committees. Mr. Colavita also serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. Mr. Colavita also serves as a Trustee of a charitable remainder unitrust. He formerly served as a Commissioner of the New York State Thruway Authority and as a Commissioner of the New York State Bridge Authority. He served for ten years as the elected Supervisor of the Town of Eastchester, New York, responsible for ten annual municipal budgets of approximately eight million dollars per year. Mr. Colavita formerly served as Special Counsel to the New York State Assembly for five years and as a Senior Attorney with the New York State Insurance Department. He is the former Chairman of the Westchester County Republican Party and the New York State Republican Party. Mr. Colavita received his Bachelor of Arts from Fairfield University and his Juris Doctor from Fordham University School of Law.

James P. Conn. Mr. Conn is a member of the Fund's Nominating and Proxy Voting Committees, and also serves on comparable or other board committees for other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. He was a senior business executive of an insurance holding company for much of his career, including service as Chief Investment Officer. Mr. Conn has been a director of several public companies in banking and other industries, and was lead Director and/or Chair of various committees. He received his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Santa Clara University.

Kuni Nakamura. Mr. Nakamura is the President and sole shareholder of a chemical wholesale company. Mr. Nakamura also serves on the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex. Additionally, he is the sole shareholder of a real estate holding company and a member of both a boat holding company and a chemical wholesale company. Mr. Nakamura was previously a Board member of the LGL Group. Mr.

Nakamura serves on the Board of Trustees of Mercy College in Dobbs Ferry, NY. Mr. Nakamura has been involved in various organizations for underprivileged children, such as Big Brothers-Big Sisters, the Fresh Air Fund and Andrus Dyckman Children's Home. He is also involved in various capacities with The University of Pennsylvania and The Japan Society. Mr. Nakamura is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania – The Wharton School with a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Multinational Management.

Anthony R. Pustorino. Mr. Pustorino is a Certified Public Accountant ("CPA") and a Professor Emeritus at Pace University with fifty years of experience in public accounting. Mr. Pustorino is Chair of the Audit Committee and has been designated the Fund's Audit Committee Financial Expert. He is also the Chair of the Proxy Voting Committee and is a member of both multi-fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committees. Mr. Pustorino also serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other boards of funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. Mr. Pustorino was a Director of the LGL Group, Inc., a diversified manufacturing company. Mr. Pustorino was previously the President and Shareholder of a CPA firm and a Professor of accounting, most recently at Pace University. He served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York State Board for Public Accountancy and of the CPA Examination Review Board of the National Association of State Board of Accountancy, was a member of the Executive Committee and a vice president of the New York State Society of CPAs, and was a member of the Council of the American Institute of CPAs. Mr. Pustorino is the recipient of numerous professional and teaching awards. He received a Bachelor of Science in Business from Fordham University and a Masters in Business Administration from New York University.

Werner J. Roeder. Dr. Roeder is Vice President of Medical Affairs/Medical Director of Lawrence Hospital Center in Bronxville, New York. He has been a practicing surgeon for over forty-five years. As Vice President of Medical Affairs at Lawrence Hospital, he is actively involved in quality, personnel, and financial matters concerning the hospital's \$140 million budget. He is a member of the Fund's Nominating Committee and also serves on comparable or other board committees with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. Dr. Roeder is board certified as a surgeon by The American Board of Surgery and presently serves in a consulting capacity to Empire Blue Cross/Blue Shield. He obtained his Doctorate in Medicine from New York Medical College.

Anthonie C. van Ekris. Mr. van Ekris has been the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of a global import/export company for nineteen years. Mr. van Ekris serves on the boards of other funds in the Fund Complex, is the Chairman of one such fund's Nominating Committee, and a member of the Proxy Voting Committee of some funds in the Fund Complex. He has over fifty-five years of experience as Chairman and/or Chief Executive Officer of public and private companies involved in international trading or commodity trading, and served in both of these capacities for nearly twenty years for a large public jewelry chain. Mr. van Ekris is a former Director of an oil and gas operations company and served on the boards of a number of public companies and for more than ten years on the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army of Greater New York.

Salvatore J. Zizza. Mr. Zizza is the Chairman of a financial consulting firm. He also serves as Chairman to other companies involved in manufacturing, recycling, and real estate. Mr. Zizza is a member of the Fund's Audit, Nominating, and Proxy Voting Committees and both multi-fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committees (described below under "Trustees — Leadership Structure and Oversight Responsibility"). In addition, he serves on comparable or other board committees, including as lead independent director, with respect to other funds in the Fund Complex on whose boards he sits. Besides serving on the boards of many funds within the Fund Complex, he is currently a director of three other public companies and previously served on the boards of several other public companies. He previously served as the Chief Executive of a large NYSE listed construction company. Mr. Zizza received his Bachelor of Arts and his Master of Business Administration in Finance from St. John's University, which awarded him an Honorary Doctorate in Commercial Sciences.

Trustees — Leadership Structure and Oversight Responsibilities

Overall responsibility for general oversight of the Fund rests with the Board. The Board has appointed Mr. Zizza as the lead independent Trustee. The lead independent Trustee presides over executive sessions of the Trustees and also serves between meetings of the Board as a liaison with service providers, officers, counsel, and other Trustees on a wide variety of matters including scheduling agenda items for Board meetings. Designation as such does not impose on the lead independent Trustee any obligations or standards greater than or different from other Trustees. The Board has established a Nominating Committee and an Audit Committee to assist the Board in the oversight of the management and affairs of the Fund. The Board also has a Proxy Voting Committee. Under certain circumstances and pursuant to specific procedures and guidelines, the Proxy Voting Committee will, in place of the Fund's Adviser, exercise complete control and discretion over the exercise of all rights to vote or consent with respect to certain securities owned by the Fund. The Proxy Voting Committee meets periodically on an as-needed basis to consider such matters. From time to time, the Board establishes additional committees or informal working groups to deal with specific matters or assigns one of its members to participate with directors or trustees of other funds in the Gabelli/GAMCO Fund Complex on special committees or working groups that deal with complex-wide matters, such as the multi-fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committee relating to compensation of the Chief Compliance Officer for all the funds in the Fund Complex. (The Fund Complex also has a separate multi-fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committee relating to certain officers of the closed-end funds in the Fund Complex, and some of the Fund's Trustees may from time to time also serve on this separate committee).

All of the Fund's Trustees other than Messrs. Gabelli are independent Trustees, and the Board believes they are able to provide effective oversight of the Fund's service providers. In addition to providing feedback and direction during Board meetings, the Trustees meet regularly in executive session and chair all committees of the Board.

The Fund's operations entail a variety of risks including investment, administration, valuation, and a range of compliance matters. Although the Adviser, the sub-administrator, and the officers of the Fund are responsible for managing these risks on a day-to-day basis within the framework of their established risk management functions,

the Board also addresses risk management of the Fund through its meetings and those of the committees and working groups. In particular, as part of its general oversight, the Board reviews with the Adviser at Board meetings the levels and types of risks being undertaken by the Fund, and the Audit Committee discusses the Fund's risk management and controls with the independent registered public accounting firm engaged by the Fund. The Board reviews valuation policies and procedures and the valuations of specific illiquid securities. The Board also receives periodic reports from the Fund's Chief Compliance Officer regarding compliance matters relating to the Fund and its major service providers, including results of the implementation and testing of the Fund's and such providers' compliance programs. The Board's oversight function is facilitated by management reporting processes that are designed to provide information to the Board about the identification, assessment, and management of critical risks and the controls and policies and procedures used to mitigate those risks. The Board reviews its role in supervising the Fund's risk management from time to time and may make changes in its discretion at any time.

The Board has determined that its leadership structure is appropriate for the Fund because it enables the Board to exercise informed and independent judgment over matters under its purview, allocates responsibility among committees in a manner that fosters effective oversight, and allows the Board to devote appropriate resources to specific issues in a flexible manner as they arise. The Board periodically reviews its leadership structure as well as its overall structure, composition, and functioning and may make changes in its discretion at any time.

Standing Board Committees

The Board has established three standing committees in connection with its governance of the Fund: the Audit, Nominating, and Proxy Voting Committees. The Fund does not have a standing compensation committee (although some of the individuals who are Trustees of the Fund participate in the multi-fund *ad hoc* Compensation Committees described above).

The Fund's Audit Committee consists of two members: Messrs. Pustorino (Chairman) and Zizza, who are Independent Trustees of the Fund. The Audit Committee operates pursuant to a Charter that was most recently reviewed and approved by the Board of the Fund on February 16, 2011. As set forth in the Charter, the function of the Audit Committee is oversight; it is management's responsibility to maintain appropriate systems for accounting and internal control and it is the independent registered public accounting firm's responsibility to plan and carry out a proper audit. The Audit Committee is generally responsible for reviewing and evaluating issues related to the accounting and financial reporting policies and practices of the Fund, its internal controls, and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain service providers, overseeing the quality and objectivity of the Fund's financial statements and the audit thereof, and to act as a liaison between the Board and the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Audit Committee met twice.

The Fund's Nominating Committee consists of four members: Messrs. Colavita (Chairman), Conn, Zizza, and Dr. Roeder, who are Independent Trustees of the Fund. The Nominating Committee is responsible for selecting and recommending qualified

candidates to the full Board in the event that a position is vacated or created. The Nominating Committee would consider, under procedures adopted by the Board, recommendations by shareholders if a vacancy were to exist. Such recommendations should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Fund. The Nominating Committee did not meet during the year ended December 31, 2010.

The Fund's Proxy Voting Committee consists of three members: Messrs. Pustorino (Chairman), and Colavita, and Zizza, who are Independent Trustees of the Fund. Under certain circumstances and pursuant to specific procedures and guidelines, the Proxy Voting Committee will, in place of the Fund's Adviser, exercise complete control and discretion over the exercise of all rights to vote or consent with respect to certain securities owned by the Fund and may also determine to exercise complete control and discretion over the disposition of such securities. The Proxy Voting Committee meets periodically on an as needed basis to consider such matters and did not meet during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

Trustee Ownership of Fund Shares

Set forth in the table below is the dollar range of equity securities in the Fund beneficially owned by each Trustee and the aggregate dollar range of equity securities in the Fund Complex beneficially owned by each Trustee as of December 31, 2010.

<u>Name of Trustee</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Fund*</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in Fund Complex*</u>
<u>INTERESTED TRUSTEES:</u>		
Mario J. Gabelli, CFA	E	E
John D. Gabelli	D	E
<u>INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:</u>		
Anthony J. Colavita	D	E
James P. Conn	E	E
Kuni Nakamura	A	C
Anthony R. Pustorino	D	E
Werner J. Roeder, MD	A	E
Anthonie C. van Ekris**	E	E
Salvatore J. Zizza	E	E

* Key to Dollar Ranges- Information as of December 31, 2010.

- A. None
- B. \$1 – \$10,000
- C. \$10,001 – \$50,000
- D. \$50,001 – \$100,000
- E. Over \$100,000

** Mr. van Ekris beneficially owns less than 1% of the common stock of LICT Corp., having a value of \$63,600 as of December 31, 2010. Mr. van Ekris also beneficially owns less than 1% of the common stock of CIBL Inc., having a value of \$12,240 as of December 31, 2010. LICT Corp. and CIBL Inc. may be deemed to be controlled by Mario J. Gabelli and/or affiliates, and in that event would be deemed to be under common control with the Fund's Adviser.

Trustee and Officer Compensation

No director, officer, or employee of Gabelli & Company, Inc. (“Gabelli & Company” or the “Distributor”), the Adviser, or an affiliated company receives any compensation from

the Fund for serving as an officer or Trustee of the Fund. The Fund pays each of its Independent Trustees who is not a director, officer, or employee of the Adviser or any of its affiliates \$9,000 per annum plus \$1,000 per meeting attended in person and \$500 per meeting attended by telephone and reimburses each Trustee for related travel and out-of-pocket expenses. The Fund also pays each Trustee serving as a member of the Audit, Proxy Voting, or Nominating Committees a fee of \$500 per committee meeting attended and the Chairman of each committee receives \$1,000 per annum. The lead Trustee receives an additional \$1,000 per annum. A Trustee may receive a single meeting fee, allocated among the participating funds, for participation in certain special meetings or committee meetings on behalf of multiple funds. Trustees and officers of the Fund who are employed by the Adviser or an affiliated company receive no compensation or expense reimbursement from the Fund.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the compensation of the Fund's Trustees. No executive officer or person affiliated with the Fund received compensation in excess of \$60,000 from the Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

Compensation Table
(Fiscal Year)

<u>Name of Person and Position</u>	<u>Aggregate Compensation From the Fund</u>	<u>Total Compensation from the Fund and Fund Complex*</u>
<u>INTERESTED TRUSTEES:</u>		
Mario J. Gabelli, CFA Trustee	\$0	\$0 (26)
John D. Gabelli Trustee	\$0	\$0 (10)
<u>INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES:</u>		
Anthony J. Colavita Trustee	\$14,036	\$254,500 (34)
James P. Conn Trustee	\$13,125	\$144,500 (18)
Kuni Nakamura Trustee	\$13,083	\$48,500 (9)
Anthony R. Pustorino Trustee	\$16,117	\$164,500 (13)
Werner J. Roeder, MD Trustee	\$13,042	\$120,500 (22)
Anthonie C. van Ekris Trustee	\$13,050	\$124,000 (20)
Salvatore J. Zizza Trustee	\$15,063	\$212,000 (28)

* Represents the total compensation paid to such persons for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. The parenthetical number represents the number of investment companies (including the Fund) or portfolios that are considered part of the same fund complex as the Fund because they have common or affiliated investment advisers.

Code of Ethics

The Fund, its Adviser, and the Distributor have adopted a code of ethics (the "Code of Ethics") under Rule 17j-1 of the 1940 Act. The Code of Ethics permits personnel, subject to the Code of Ethics and its restrictive provisions, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Fund.

Proxy Voting Policies

The Fund has delegated the voting of portfolio securities to the Adviser in its capacity as the Fund's investment adviser. The Adviser has adopted proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Proxy Voting Policy") for the voting of proxies on behalf of client accounts for which the Adviser has voting discretion, including the Fund. Under the Proxy Voting Policy, portfolio securities held by the Fund are to be voted in the best interests of the Fund.

Normally, the Adviser exercises proxy voting discretion on particular types of proposals in accordance with guidelines (the "Proxy Guidelines") set forth in the Proxy Voting Policy. The Proxy Guidelines address, for example, proposals to elect the Board, to classify the Board, to select the independent registered public accounting firm, to issue blank check preferred stock, to use confidential ballots, to eliminate cumulative voting, to require shareholder ratification of poison pills, to support fair price provisions, to require a supermajority shareholder vote for charter or bylaw amendments, to provide for director and officer indemnification and liability protection, to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock, to allow greenmail, to limit shareholders' rights to call special meetings, to consider the non-financial effects of a merger, to limit shareholders' rights to act by written consent, to approve executive and director compensation plans (including golden parachutes), to limit executive and director pay, to approve stock option plans, to opt in or out of state takeover statutes, and to approve mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructuring, spin-offs, buyouts, assets sales, or liquidations.

A Proxy Committee comprised of senior representatives of the Adviser and its affiliated investment advisers has the responsibility for the content, interpretation, and application of the Proxy Guidelines. In general, the Director of Proxy Voting Services, using the Proxy Guidelines, recommendations of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") and its Corporate Governance Service, other third party services, and the analysts of the Distributor will determine how to vote on each issue. For non-controversial matters, the Director of Proxy Voting Services may vote the proxy if the vote is (1) consistent with the recommendations of the issuer's board of directors and not contrary to the Proxy Guidelines; (2) consistent with the recommendations of the issuer's board of directors and is a non-controversial issue not covered by the Proxy Guidelines; or (3) contrary to the recommendations of the issuer's board of directors but is consistent with the Proxy Guidelines.

All matters identified by the Chairman of the Proxy Committee, the Director of Proxy Voting Services, or the Adviser's Legal Department as controversial, taking into account the recommendations of ISS or other third party services and the analysts of the

Distributor, will be presented to the Proxy Committee. If the Chairman of the Proxy Committee, the Director of Proxy Voting Services, or the Adviser's Legal Department has identified the matter as one that (1) is controversial; (2) would benefit from deliberation by the Proxy Committee; or (3) may give rise to a conflict of interest between the Adviser and its clients, the Chairman of the Proxy Committee will initially determine what vote to recommend that the Adviser should cast and the matter will go before the Proxy Committee.

For matters submitted to the Proxy Committee, each member of the Proxy Committee will receive, prior to the meeting, a copy of the proxy statement, any relevant third party research, a summary of any views provided by the Chief Investment Officer, and any recommendations by the Distributor's analysts. The Chief Investment Officer or the Distributor's analysts may be invited to present their viewpoints. If the Adviser's Legal Department believes that the matter before the Proxy Committee is one with respect to which a conflict of interest may exist between the Adviser and its clients, legal counsel will provide an opinion to the Proxy Committee concerning the conflict. If legal counsel advises that the matter is one in which the interests of the clients of the Adviser may diverge, the Proxy Committee may make different recommendations as to different clients. For any matters where the recommendation may trigger appraisal rights, counsel will advise concerning the likely risks and merits of such an appraisal action.

Where a proxy proposal raises a material conflict between the interests of the Fund's shareholders on the one hand, and those of the Fund's Adviser, the principal underwriters or other principal underwriter, on the other hand, the conflict will be brought to the Proxy Committee of the Fund to determine a resolution. The Proxy Committee may determine to resolve such conflicts itself, may ask the Independent Trustees of the Fund to vote the proxies, which would potentially include the Proxy Committee, or may delegate the voting of such proxies to an independent person.

Each matter submitted to the Proxy Committee will be determined by the vote of a majority of the members present at the meeting. Should the vote concerning one or more recommendations be tied in a vote of the Proxy Committee, the Chairman of the Committee will break the tie. The Proxy Committee will notify the Proxy Department of its decisions and the proxies will be voted accordingly.

The Fund files Form N-PX with its complete proxy voting record for the twelve months ended June 30 no later than August 31st of each year. This filing for the Fund is available without charge, upon request, by calling toll-free (800) 422-3554 and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

CONTROL PERSONS AND PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS

As of April 5, 2011, the following persons were known to own of record or beneficially 5% or more of the outstanding Shares of a class of the Fund:

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>% of Class</u>	<u>Nature of Ownership</u>
CLASS AAA		
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Acct. FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers Attn: Mutual Funds San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	16.85%	Record
National Financial Service Corp. For the Exclusive Benefit of Our Customers New York, NY 10281-5503	15.89%	Record
CLASS A		
Trust Company of America Englewood, CO 80155-6503	15.29%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Harborside Financial Center Jersey City, NJ 07311	5.39%	Record
DCGT FBO Principal Financial Group Attn NPIO Trade Desk Des Moines, IA 50392-0001	10.64%	Record
CLASS B		
GAMCO Investors, Inc. One Corporate Center Rye, NY 10580-1436	100%*	Beneficial
CLASS C		
Merrill Lynch FBO Customers Jacksonville, FL 32246-6484	17.70%	Record
Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Harborside Financial Center Jersey City, NJ 07311	6.10%	Record
CLASS I		
National Financial Services FBO Customers New York, NY 10281-5598	43.50%	Record
Charles Schwab & Co. Inc. Special Custody Acct. FBO Exclusive Benefit of Customers Attn: Mutual Funds San Francisco, CA 94104-4151	27.18%	Record

Citigroup Global Markets Inc. Owings Mills, MD 21117-3256	10.08%	Record
--	--------	--------

Frontier Trust Company FBO Gabelli Funds 401(K) Profit Sharing Fargo, ND 58106-0758	6.79%	Record
---	-------	--------

* Beneficial ownership is disclaimed. Beneficial ownership of shares representing 25% or more of the outstanding shares of a class of the Fund may be deemed to represent control of the class, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act.

As of April 5, 2011, as a group, the Trustees and officers of the Fund owned less than 1% of the outstanding shares (aggregating all classes) of the Fund.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Investment Adviser

The Adviser is a New York limited liability company which serves as an investment adviser to twenty-one portfolios of sixteen open-end investment companies, and ten closed-end investment companies with aggregate assets in excess of \$18.3 billion as of December 31, 2010. The Adviser is a registered investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Mr. Mario J. Gabelli may be deemed a “controlling person” of the Adviser on the basis of his controlling interest in GAMCO Investors, Inc. (“GBL”), the parent company of the Adviser. The Adviser has several affiliates that provide investment advisory services: GAMCO Asset Management Inc. (“GAMCO”) acts as investment adviser for individuals, pension trusts, profit-sharing trusts, and endowments and as subadviser to certain third party investment funds, which include registered investment companies and had assets under management of approximately \$13.7 billion as of December 31, 2010; Teton Advisors, Inc. (formerly Gabelli Advisers, Inc.), an affiliate of the Adviser, acts as investment adviser to The GAMCO Westwood Funds with assets under management of approximately \$820 million as of December 31, 2010; Gabelli Securities, Inc., a majority owned subsidiary of GBL, acts as investment adviser to certain alternative investment products, consisting primarily of risk arbitrage and merchant banking limited partnerships and offshore companies, with assets under management of approximately \$515 million as of December 31, 2010; and Gabelli Fixed Income, LLC acts as investment adviser for separate accounts having assets under management of approximately \$26 million as of December 31, 2010. Each of the forgoing companies, other than Teton Advisors, Inc., is a subsidiary of GBL. Teton Advisors, Inc. was spun off by GBL in March 2009 and is an affiliate of GBL by virtue of Mr. Gabelli’s ownership of GGCP, Inc., the principal shareholder of Teton Advisors, Inc., as of December 31, 2010.

Affiliates of the Adviser may, in the ordinary course of their business, acquire for their own account or for the accounts of their advisory clients, significant (and possibly controlling) positions in the securities of companies that may also be suitable for investment by the Fund. The securities in which the Fund might invest may thereby be limited to some extent. For instance, many companies in the past several years have adopted so-called “poison pill” or other defensive measures designed to discourage or prevent the completion of non-negotiated offers for control of the company. Such

defensive measures may have the effect of limiting the shares of the company which might otherwise be acquired by the Fund if the affiliates of the Adviser or their advisory accounts have or acquire a significant position in the same securities. However, the Adviser does not believe that the investment activities of its affiliates will have a material adverse effect upon the Fund in seeking to achieve its investment objectives. Securities purchased or sold pursuant to contemporaneous orders entered on behalf of the investment company accounts of the Adviser or the advisory accounts managed by its affiliates for their unaffiliated clients are allocated pursuant to principles believed to be fair and not disadvantageous to any such accounts. In addition, all such orders are accorded priority of execution over orders entered on behalf of accounts in which the Adviser or its affiliates have a substantial pecuniary interest. The Adviser may on occasion give advice or take action with respect to other clients that differs from the actions taken with respect to the Fund. The Fund may invest in the securities of companies which are investment management clients of GAMCO. In addition, portfolio companies or their officers or directors may be minority shareholders of the Adviser or its affiliates.

The Adviser currently serves as an investment adviser to the Fund pursuant to an Amended and Restated Investment Advisory Contract (the “Contract”), which was approved by the Fund’s shareholders on May 11, 1992. Pursuant to the Contract, the Adviser furnishes a continuous investment program for the Fund’s portfolio, makes the day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund, arranges the portfolio transactions of the Fund, and generally manages the Fund’s investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the general supervision of the Board.

Under the Contract, the Adviser also (i) provides the Fund with the services of persons competent to perform such supervisory, administrative, and clerical functions as are necessary to provide effective administration of the Fund, including maintaining certain books and records and overseeing the activities of the Fund’s Custodian and Transfer Agent; (ii) oversees the performance of administrative and professional services to the Fund by others, including BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. (formerly PNC Global Investment Servicing (U.S.) Inc.), the Fund’s Sub-Administrator (the “Sub-Administrator” or “BNY Mellon”), State Street Bank and Trust Company (“State Street”), the Funds’ Custodian, Transfer Agent, and Dividend Disbursing Agent, as well as accounting, auditing, and other services performed for the Fund; (iii) provides the Fund with adequate office space and facilities; (iv) supervises the preparation of, but does not pay for, the periodic updating of the Fund’s registration statement, Prospectuses and SAI, including the printing of such documents for the purpose of filings with the SEC and state securities administrators, the Fund’s tax returns, and reports to the Fund’s shareholders and the SEC; (v) supervises, but does not pay for, the calculation of NAV of each class of the Fund; (vi) supervises the preparation of, but does not pay for, all filings under the securities or “Blue Sky” laws of such states or countries as are designated by the Distributor, which may be required to register or qualify, or continue the registration or qualification, of the Fund and/or its shares under such laws; and (vii) prepares notices and agendas for meetings of the Fund’s Board and minutes of such meetings in all matters required by applicable law to be acted upon by the Board.

The cost of calculating the Fund’s NAV is an expense payable by the Fund pursuant to the Contract. To the extent that a portion of the sub-administration fee is used to pay for personnel and equipment related to calculating the NAV, the Fund will reimburse the Adviser for such expense up to \$45,000. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Fund reimbursed the Adviser \$45,000 in connection with the cost of computing the Fund’s NAV.

The Contract provides that absent willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of its duty, the Adviser and its employees, officers, trustees, and controlling persons are not liable to the Fund or any of its investors for any act or omission by the Adviser or for any error of judgment or for losses sustained by the Fund. However, the Contract provides that the Fund is not waiving any rights it may have with respect to any violation of law which cannot be waived. The Contract also provides indemnification for the Adviser and each of these persons for any conduct for which they are not liable to the Fund. The Contract in no way restricts the Adviser from acting as adviser to others. The Fund has agreed by the terms of the Contract that the word “Gabelli” in its name is derived from the name of the Adviser which in turn is derived from the name of Mario J. Gabelli; that such name is the property of the Adviser for copyright and/or other purposes; and that, therefore, such name may freely be used by the Adviser for other investment companies, entities, or products. The Fund has further agreed that in the event that for any reason the Adviser ceases to be its investment adviser, the Fund will, unless the Adviser otherwise consents in writing, promptly take all steps necessary to change its name to one which does not include “Gabelli”.

By its terms, the Contract will remain in effect from year to year, provided each such annual continuance is specifically approved by the Fund’s Board or by a “majority” (as defined in the 1940 Act) vote of its shareholders and, in either case, by a majority vote of the Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called specifically for the purpose of voting on the continuance of the Contract. The Contract is terminable without penalty by the Fund on sixty days written notice when authorized either by a majority vote of its outstanding voting shares or by a vote of a majority of its Board, or by the Adviser on sixty days written notice, and will automatically terminate in the event of its “assignment” as defined by the 1940 Act.

As compensation for its services and the related expenses borne by the Adviser, the Fund pays the Adviser a fee, computed daily and payable monthly, at the annual rate of 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily net assets, payable out of the Fund’s net assets and allocable to each class on the basis of the assets attributable to such class.

Advisory Fees Paid to Adviser by the Fund (Fiscal years ended December 31)	
2010	\$22,689,163
2009	\$18,274,367
2008	\$24,957,890

Portfolio Manager Information

Other Accounts Managed

The table below provides summary information regarding other accounts for which the portfolio managers were primarily responsible for the day-to-day management during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010.

<u>Name of Portfolio Manager</u>	<u>Type of Accounts</u>	<u>Total # of Accounts Managed</u>	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u># of Accounts with Advisory Fee Based on Performance</u>	<u>Total Assets with Advisory Fee Based on Performance</u>
Mario J. Gabelli, CFA	Registered Investment Companies:	26	\$14.5B	8	\$4.1B
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	16	\$478.4M	14	\$470.6M
	Other Accounts:	1,713	\$14.7B	9	\$1.9B
Kevin V. Dreyer	Registered Investment Companies:	2	\$115.3M	0	\$0
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	0	\$0	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	1	\$218.8K	0	\$0
Christopher Marangi	Registered Investment Companies:	2	\$625.0M	1	\$160.6M
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles:	1	\$16.8M	0	\$0
	Other Accounts:	3	\$698.7K	0	\$0

Potential Conflicts of Interest

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager also has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to one or more other accounts. These potential conflicts include:

Allocation of Limited Time and Attention. As indicated above, the portfolio managers manage multiple accounts. As a result, these portfolio managers will not be able to devote all of their time to management of the Fund. These portfolio managers, therefore, may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as might be the case if he or she were to devote all of his/her attention to the management of only the Fund.

Allocation of Limited Investment Opportunities. As indicated above, the portfolio managers manage accounts with investment strategies and/or policies that are similar to

the Fund. In these cases, if the portfolio managers identify an investment opportunity that may be suitable for multiple accounts, the Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity because the opportunity may be allocated among these accounts or other accounts managed primarily by other portfolio managers of the Adviser and its affiliates. In addition, in the event a portfolio manager determines to purchase a security for more than one account in an aggregate amount that may influence the market price of the security, accounts that purchased or sold the security first may receive a more favorable price than accounts that made subsequent transactions.

Pursuit of Differing Strategies. At times, a portfolio manager may determine that an investment opportunity may be appropriate for only some of the accounts for which the manager exercises investment responsibility, or may decide that certain of these funds or accounts should take differing positions with respect to a particular security. In these cases, the portfolio manager may execute differing or opposite transactions for one or more accounts which may affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of one or more other accounts.

Selection of Broker/Dealers. A portfolio manager may be able to select or influence the selection of the brokers and dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the funds or accounts that he/she supervise. In addition to providing execution of trades, some brokers and dealers provide portfolio managers with brokerage and research services which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might otherwise be available. These services may be more beneficial to certain funds or accounts of the Adviser and its affiliates than to others. Although the payment of brokerage commissions is subject to the requirement that the Adviser determines in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the fund, a portfolio manager's decision as to the selection of brokers and dealers could yield disproportionate costs and benefits among the funds or other accounts that the Adviser and its affiliates manage. In addition, with respect to certain types of accounts (such as pooled investment vehicles and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals) the Adviser may be limited by the client concerning the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades to particular brokers. In these cases, the Adviser or its affiliates may place separate, non-simultaneous transactions in the same security for the Fund and another account that may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the detriment of the Fund or the other accounts. Because of Mr. Gabelli's position with the Distributor and his indirect ownership interest in the Distributor, he may have an incentive to use the Distributor to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund.

Variation in Compensation. A conflict of interest may arise where the financial or other benefits available to a portfolio manager differ among the accounts that he/she manages. If the structure of the Adviser's management fee or the portfolio manager's compensation differs among accounts (such as where certain accounts pay higher management fees or performance based management fees), the portfolio managers may be motivated to favor certain accounts over others. The portfolio managers also may be motivated to favor accounts in which they have investment interests, or in which the Adviser or its affiliates have investment interests. Similarly, the desire to maintain assets under management or to enhance a portfolio manager's performance record or to derive other rewards, financial

or otherwise, could influence the portfolio manager in affording preferential treatment to those accounts that could most significantly benefit the portfolio manager. For example, as reflected above, if a portfolio manager manages accounts which have performance fee arrangements, certain portions of his/her compensation will depend on the achievement of performance milestones on those accounts. The portfolio manager could be incented to afford preferential treatment to those accounts and thereby be subject to a potential conflict of interest.

The Adviser and the Funds have adopted compliance policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to address the various conflicts of interest that may arise for the Adviser and its staff members. However, there is no guarantee that such policies and procedures will be able to detect and prevent every situation in which an actual or potential conflict may arise.

Compensation Structure for Portfolio Managers of the Adviser other than Mario J. Gabelli

The compensation of the Portfolio Managers for the Fund is structured to enable the Adviser to attract and retain highly qualified professionals in a competitive environment. The Portfolio Managers receive a compensation package that includes a minimum draw or base salary, equity based incentive compensation via awards of stock options, and incentive based variable compensation based on a percentage of net revenue received by the Adviser for managing the Fund to the extent that the amount exceeds a minimum level of compensation. Net revenues are determined by deducting from gross investment management fees certain of the firm's expenses (other than the respective Portfolio Manager's compensation) allocable to the Fund (the incentive based variable compensation for managing other accounts is also based on a percentage of net revenues to the investment adviser for managing the account). This method of compensation is based on the premise that superior long-term performance in managing a portfolio should be rewarded with higher compensation as a result of growth of assets through appreciation and net investment activity. The level of equity based incentive and incentive based variable compensation is based on an evaluation by the Adviser's parent, GBL, of quantitative and qualitative performance evaluation criteria. This evaluation takes into account, in a broad sense, the performance of the accounts managed by the Portfolio Manager, but the level of compensation is not determined with specific reference to the performance of any account against any specific benchmark. Generally, greater consideration is given to the performance of larger accounts and to longer term performance over smaller accounts and short-term performance.

Compensation Structure for Mario J. Gabelli

Mr. Gabelli receives incentive based variable compensation based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing the Fund. Net revenues are determined by deducting from gross investment management fees the firm's expenses (other than Mr. Gabelli's compensation) allocable to the Fund. Additionally, he receives similar incentive based variable compensation for managing other accounts within the firm. This method of compensation is based on the premise that superior long-term performance in managing a portfolio should be rewarded with higher compensation as a result of growth

of assets through appreciation and net investment activity. One of the other registered investment companies managed by Mr. Gabelli has a performance (fulcrum) fee arrangement for which his compensation is adjusted up or down based on the performance of the investment company relative to an index. Five closed-end registered investment companies managed by Mr. Gabelli have arrangements whereby the Adviser will only receive its investment advisory fee attributable to the liquidation value of outstanding preferred stock (and Mr. Gabelli would only receive his percentage of such advisory fee) if certain performance levels are met. Mr. Gabelli manages other accounts with performance fees. Compensation for managing these accounts has two components. One component of his compensation is based on a percentage of net revenues received by the Adviser for managing the account. The second component is based on absolute performance of the account, with respect to which a percentage of such performance fee is paid to Mr. Gabelli. As an executive officer of the Adviser's parent company, GAMCO Investors, Inc., Mr. Gabelli also receives ten percent of the net operating profits of the parent company. Mr. Gabelli receives no base salary, no annual bonus, and no stock options. Because of Mr. Gabelli's position with the Distributor and his indirect ownership interest in the Distributor, he may have an incentive to use the Distributor to execute portfolio transactions for the Fund.

Ownership of Shares in the Fund

Set forth in the table below is the dollar range of equity securities in the Fund beneficially owned by the Fund's portfolio managers:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dollar Range of Equity Securities Held in the Fund*</u>
Mario J. Gabelli, CFA	G
Kevin V. Dreyer	C
Christopher Marangi	A

* Key to Dollar Ranges- Information as of December 31, 2010,

- A. None
- B. \$1 – \$10,000
- C. \$10,001 – \$50,000
- D. \$50,001 – \$100,000
- E. \$100,001 - \$500,000
- F. \$500,001 – \$1,000,000
- G. Over \$1,000,000

Sub-Administrator

The Adviser has entered into an agreement (the "Sub-Administration Agreement") with BNY Mellon which is located at 760 Moore Road, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406. Under the Sub-Administration Agreement, the Sub-Administrator (a) assists in supervising all aspects of the Fund's operations except those performed by the Adviser under its advisory agreement with the Fund; (b) supplies the Fund with office facilities (which may be in the Sub-Administrator's own offices), statistical and research data, data processing services, clerical, accounting, and bookkeeping services, including, but not

limited to, the calculation of the NAV of each class of the Fund, internal auditing and regulatory administration services, internal executive and administrative services, and stationery and office supplies; (c) prepares and distributes materials for all Fund Board meetings, including the mailing of all Board materials and collates the same materials into the Board books, and assists in the drafting of minutes of the Board meetings; (d) prepares reports to Fund shareholders, tax returns, and reports to and filings with the SEC and state “Blue Sky” authorities; (e) provides any equipment or services necessary for the purpose of pricing shares or valuing the Fund’s investment portfolio; (f) provides compliance testing of all Fund activities against applicable requirements of the 1940 Act and the rules thereunder, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), and the Fund’s investment restrictions; (g) furnishes to the Adviser such statistical and other factual information and information regarding economic factors and trends as the Adviser from time to time may require; and (h) generally provides all administrative services that may be required for the ongoing operation of the Fund in a manner consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act.

For the services it provides, the Adviser pays the Sub-Administrator an annual fee based on the value of the aggregate average daily net assets of all funds under its administration managed by the Adviser as follows: up to \$10 billion - 0.0275%; \$10 billion to \$15 billion - 0.0125%; over \$15 billion - 0.01%. The Sub-Administrator’s fee is paid by the Adviser and will result in no additional expenses to the Fund.

Counsel

Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom LLP, Four Times Square, New York, New York 10036, serves as the Fund’s legal counsel.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 300 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017, independent registered public accounting firm, has been selected to audit the Fund’s annual financial statements.

Custodian, Transfer Agent, and Dividend Disbursing Agent

State Street, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, is the Custodian for the Fund’s cash and securities. Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. (“BFDS”), an affiliate of State Street located at The BFDS Building, 30 Dan Road, Canton, Massachusetts 02021-2809, performs the shareholder services on behalf of State Street, and acts as the Fund’s transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent. Neither BFDS nor State Street assists in or is responsible for investment decisions involving assets of the Fund.

Distributor

To implement the Fund’s Rule 12b-1 Plans, the Fund has entered into a Distribution Agreement with the Gabelli and Company, Inc., a New York corporation which is an indirect majority owned subsidiary of GBL having principal offices located at One Corporate Center, Rye, New York 10580-1422. The Distributor acts as agent of the Fund

for the continuous offering of its shares on a best efforts basis. The Distributor also acts as distributor for other funds in the Gabelli/GAMCO Funds Complex.

Set forth in the table below are the amounts of sales commissions and underwriting fees on Class A Shares and contingent deferred sales charges ("CDSC") for Class A, Class B, and Class C Shares received and retained by the Distributor:

Sales Commissions for the Years Ended December 31,

<u>Share Class</u>	<u>2008</u>		<u>2009</u>		<u>2010</u>	
	<u>Commissions</u>	<u>Retained by Distributor</u>	<u>Commissions</u>	<u>Retained by Distributor</u>	<u>Commissions</u>	<u>Retained by Distributor</u>
Class A Sales Commissions	\$ 190,397	\$ 30,057	\$ 65,360	\$ 10,948	\$ 133,635	\$ 20,278
Class A CDSCs	Not Applicable	\$ 1,474	\$ -	\$ -	Not Applicable	\$ 3
Class B CDSCs	Not Applicable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Not Applicable	\$ -
Class C CDSCs	Not Applicable	\$ 7,488	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,338	Not Applicable	\$ 1,546

Set forth in the table below are the amounts of brokerage commissions and other compensation received by the Distributor during 2010:

<u>Net Underwriting Discounts and Commissions</u>	<u>Compensation on Redemptions and Repurchases</u>	<u>Brokerage Commissions</u>	<u>Other Compensation</u>
\$20,278	\$1,549	\$344,298	\$0

DISTRIBUTION PLANS

The Fund has adopted separate distribution and service plans (each a "Plan" and collectively, the "Plans") pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act on behalf of each of the Class AAA, Class A, Class B, and Class C Shares. Payments may be made by the Fund under each Plan for the purpose of financing any activity primarily intended to result in the sales of shares of the class to which such Plan relates as determined by the Board. Such activities typically include advertising; compensation for sales and marketing activities of the Distributor and other banks, broker-dealers, and service providers; shareholder account servicing; production and dissemination of prospectuses and sales and marketing materials; and capital or other expenses of associated equipment, rent, salaries, bonuses, interest, and other overhead. To the extent any activity is one which the Fund may finance without a distribution plan, the Fund may also make payments to finance such activity outside of the Plans and not be subject to its limitations. Payments under the Plans are not dependent on distribution expenses actually incurred by the Distributor. The Plans compensate the Distributor, regardless of expense and

accordingly, a portion of the payments by the Fund may be used indirectly to finance distribution activities on behalf of other Gabelli/GAMCO funds, and a portion of the payments by such other funds may be used to finance distribution activities on behalf of the Fund. The Plans are intended to benefit the Fund, among other things, by increasing its assets and thereby reducing the Fund's expense ratio.

Under its terms, each Plan remains in effect so long as its continuance is specifically approved at least annually by vote of the Fund's Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees. No Plan may be amended to increase materially the amount to be spent for services provided by the Distributor thereunder without shareholder approval, and all material amendments of any Plan must also be approved by the Board in the manner described above. Each Plan may be terminated at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the Independent Trustees, or by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act). Under each Plan, the Distributor will provide the Trustees with periodic reports of amounts expended under such Plan and the purpose for which such expenditures were made.

Pursuant to the Plans, the Fund pays the Distributor 0.25% of its average daily net assets of Class AAA Shares and Class A Shares and 1.00% of its average daily net assets of Class B Shares and Class C Shares. Due to the possible continuing nature of Rule 12b-1 payments, long-term investors may pay more than the economic equivalent of the maximum front-end sales charge permitted by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). Pursuant to the Distribution Agreement, the Fund appoints the Distributor as its general distributor and exclusive agent for the sale of the Fund's shares. The Fund has agreed to indemnify the Distributor to the extent permitted by applicable law against certain liabilities under federal securities laws. The Distribution Agreement shall remain in effect from year to year provided that continuance of such agreement shall be approved at least annually by the Fund's Board, including a vote of a majority of Independent Trustees cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement may be terminated by either party thereto upon sixty days written notice.

Pursuant to each Plan, the Board will review at least quarterly a written report of the distribution expenses incurred on behalf of each class of shares of the Fund by the Distributor. The report includes an itemization of the distribution expenses and the purposes of such expenditures. In addition, as long as the Plans remain in effect, the selection and nomination of Independent Trustees shall be limited to the Independent Trustees.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Fund made payments for Class AAA, Class A, Class B, and Class C Shares of \$5,674,287 payable to the Distributor. The Plans compensate the Distributor regardless of its expense.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Distributor identified expenditures for the Fund of approximately \$78,800 for advertising and promotion, \$53,800 for printing, postage, and stationery, \$22,300 for overhead support expenses, \$555,300 for salaries of personnel of the Distributor and \$2,888,200 for third party servicing fees.

The amounts included in the previous paragraph as third party servicing fees include amounts paid to the providers of various programs that make shares available to their customers. Subject to tax limitations and approvals by the Board, the Fund also makes payments to the providers of these programs, out of its assets other than Rule 12b-1 payments, in amounts not greater than the savings of expenses the Fund would incur in maintaining shareholder accounts for those who invest in the Fund directly rather than through these programs. The Adviser and its affiliates may also pay for all or a portion of these program's charges out of their financial resources other than Rule 12b-1 fees.

Class AAA were first offered to the public on March 3, 1986. Class A, Class B, and Class C Shares were first offered to the public on December 31, 2003. Class I Shares were first offered to the public on January 11, 2008.

Shares of the Fund may also be purchased through shareholder agents that are not affiliated with the Fund or the Distributor. There is no sales or service charge imposed by the Fund other than as described in the applicable Prospectus for Class AAA, Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class I Shares under the "Summary" section, but agents who do not receive distribution payments or sales charges may impose a charge to the investor for their services. Such fees may vary among agents, and such agents may impose higher initial or subsequent investment requirements than those established by the Fund. Services provided by broker-dealers may include allowing the investor to establish a margin account and to borrow on the value of the Fund's shares in that account. It is the responsibility of the shareholder's agent to establish procedures which would assure that upon receipt of an order to purchase shares of the Fund, the order will be transmitted so that it will be received by the Distributor before the time when the price applicable to the buy order expires.

No Independent Trustee of the Fund had a direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of any Plan or related agreements. Those interested persons who beneficially own stock in affiliates of the Distributor or are employed by the Distributor or its affiliates may have a financial interest in the operation of the Plan and related agreements.

PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS AND BROKERAGE

The Adviser and its affiliates currently serve as investment adviser to a number of investment companies and private account clients and may in the future act as adviser to others. It is the policy of the Adviser and its affiliates to allocate investments suitable and appropriate for each such client in a manner believed by the Adviser to be equitable to each client. In making such allocations among the Fund and other client accounts, the main factors considered are the respective investment objectives, the relative size of portfolio holdings of the same or comparable securities, the availability of cash for investment, the size of investment commitments generally held, and the opinions of the persons responsible for managing the portfolios of the Fund and other client accounts.

Under the Contract, the Adviser is authorized on behalf of the Fund to employ brokers to effect the purchase or sale of portfolio securities with the objective of obtaining prompt, efficient, and reliable execution and clearance of such transactions at the most favorable

price obtainable (“best execution”) at a reasonable expense. The Adviser is permitted to (1) direct Fund portfolio brokerage to the Distributor, a broker-dealer member of FINRA and an affiliate of the Adviser; and (2) pay commissions to brokers other than the Distributor which are higher than what might be charged by another qualified broker to obtain brokerage and/or research services considered by the Adviser to be useful or desirable for its investment management of the Fund and/or other advisory accounts under the management of the Adviser and any investment adviser affiliated with it. The Adviser does not consider the sales of shares of the Fund or other investment funds managed by the Adviser and its affiliates by brokers, including the Distributor, as a factor in its selection of brokers or dealers for the Fund’s portfolio transactions and has adopted compliance policies and procedures for itself and its affiliates to prevent any such transactions on that basis.

Transactions on U.S. stock exchanges involve the payment of negotiated brokerage commissions, which may vary among brokers. Transactions in securities other than those for which a securities exchange is the principal market are generally executed through a principal market maker. However, such transactions may be effected through a brokerage firm and a commission is paid whenever it appears that the broker can obtain a price that is at least as favorable taking into account its commissions. In general, there may be no stated commission on principal transactions in over-the-counter securities, but the prices of such securities usually may include undisclosed commissions or markups. Option transactions will usually be effected through a broker and a commission will be charged. The Fund also expects that securities will be purchased at times in underwritten offerings where the price includes a fixed amount of compensation generally referred to as a concession or discount.

The policy of the Fund regarding purchases and sales of securities and options for its portfolio is that primary consideration will be given to obtaining the most favorable prices and efficient execution of transactions. In seeking to implement the Fund’s policies, the Adviser effects transactions with those brokers and dealers who the Adviser believes can obtain the most favorable prices and are capable of providing efficient executions. If the Adviser believes such price and execution are obtainable from more than one broker or dealer, it may give consideration to placing portfolio transactions with those brokers or dealers who also furnish research and other services to the Fund or the Adviser of the type described in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In doing so, the Fund may also pay higher commission rates than the lowest available when the Adviser believes it is reasonable to do so in light of the value of the brokerage and research services provided by the broker effecting the transaction. Such services may include, but are not limited to, any one or more of the following: information as to the availability of securities for purchase or sale; statistical or factual information or opinions pertaining to investments; wire services; and appraisals or evaluations of potential and existing investments.

Research services furnished by brokers or dealers through which the Fund effects security transactions are used by the Adviser and its advisory affiliates in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to all of their accounts over which they exercise investment discretion. Such investment information may be useful only to one or more of such other accounts. The purpose of this sharing of research information is to avoid duplicative

charges for research provided by brokers and dealers. Neither the Fund nor the Adviser has any agreement or legally binding understanding with any broker or dealer regarding any specific amount of brokerage commissions which will be paid in recognition of such services. However, in determining the amount of portfolio commissions directed to such brokers or dealers, the Adviser does consider the level of services provided and, based on such determinations, the Adviser allocated brokerage commissions of \$15,449 on portfolio transactions in the principal amount of \$5,039,371 during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 to broker-dealers who provide research services to the Adviser.

Investment research obtained by allocations of Fund brokerage is used to augment the scope and supplement the internal research and investment strategy capabilities of the Adviser but does not reduce the overall expenses of the Adviser to any material extent. Such investment research may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and includes information on particular companies and industries as well as market, economic, or institutional activity areas. Research services furnished by brokers through which the Fund effects securities transactions are used by the Adviser and its advisory affiliates in carrying out their responsibilities with respect to all of their accounts over which they exercise investment discretion. Such investment information may be useful only to one or more of the other accounts of the Adviser and its advisory affiliates, and research information received for the commissions of those particular accounts may be useful both to the Fund and one or more of such other accounts.

The Adviser may also place orders for the purchase or sale of portfolio securities with the Distributor when it appears that, as an introducing broker or otherwise, the Distributor can obtain a price, execution, and commission, which is at least as favorable as that obtainable by other qualified brokers and at a commission rate at least as favorable as it provides to its best customers for similar transactions. As required by Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act, the Board has adopted procedures which provide that the commissions paid to the Distributor on brokerage transactions must not exceed those which would have been charged by another qualified broker or member firm able to effect the same or a comparable transaction at an equally favorable price or those the Distributor charges its most favored customers on similar transactions. Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act and the Fund's procedures contain requirements that the Board, including the Independent Trustees, review such commissions and transactions quarterly and procedures at least annually to determine their continuing appropriateness. The Adviser is also required to furnish reports and maintain records in connection with the reviews. Persons who beneficially own stock in affiliates or the Distributor or who are employed by the Distributor or its affiliates may have a financial interest in commissions paid to the Distributor.

To obtain the best execution of portfolio trades on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), the Distributor controls and monitors the execution of such transactions on the floor of the NYSE through independent "floor brokers" or the Designated Order Turnaround System of the NYSE. Such transactions are then cleared, confirmed to the Fund for the account of the Distributor, and settled directly with the Custodian of the Fund by a clearing house member firm which remits the commission less its clearing charges to the Distributor. The Distributor may also effect Fund portfolio transactions in the same manner and pursuant to the same arrangements on other national securities

exchanges which adopt direct access rules similar to those of the NYSE. In addition, the Distributor may directly execute transactions for the Fund on the floor of any exchange, provided: (i) the Fund's Board has expressly authorized the Distributor to effect such transactions; and (ii) the Distributor annually advises the Fund of the aggregate compensation it earned on such transactions.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the Fund's payment of brokerage commissions for the fiscal years ended December 31 as indicated:

	Fiscal Year Ended <u>December 31</u>	Commissions <u>Paid</u>
Total Brokerage Commissions *	2008	\$663,135
	2009	\$585,384
	2010	\$429,645
Commission paid to the Distributor	2008	\$513,903
	2009	\$396,458
	2010	\$344,298
% of Total Brokerage Commissions paid to the Distributor	2010	80.14%
% of Total Transactions involving Commissions paid to the Distributor	2010	71.44%

* The Fund's total commissions fell over the past three years primarily due to the decrease in the Fund's net assets and portfolio turnover.

As of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, the Fund held securities of the following regular broker-dealers or their parents whose securities it acquired during the fiscal year:

Name of Regular Broker-Dealer or Its Parent (Issuer)	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Aggregate Market Value</u>
State Street Corp.	100,000	\$4,634,000
The Bank of New York Mellon Corp.	483,000	\$14,586,600
Royal Bank of Canada	36,000	\$1,884,960

REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Payment of the redemption price for shares redeemed may be made either in cash or in portfolio securities (selected at the discretion of the Board of the Fund and taken at their value used in determining the Fund's NAV as described under "Determination of Net Asset Value"), or partly in cash and partly in portfolio securities. However, payments will be made wholly in cash unless the shareholder has redeemed more than \$250,000 over the preceding three months and the Adviser believes that economic conditions exist which would make payments in cash detrimental to the best interests of the Fund. If payment for shares redeemed is made wholly or partly in portfolio securities, brokerage costs may be incurred by the investor in converting the securities to cash. The Fund will not distribute in-kind portfolio securities that are not readily marketable.

Cancellation of purchase orders for Fund shares (as, for example, when checks submitted to purchase shares are returned unpaid) causes a loss to be incurred when the NAV of the Fund's shares on the date of cancellation is less than on the original date of purchase. The investor is responsible for such loss, and the Fund may reimburse itself or the Distributor for such loss by automatically redeeming shares from any account registered at any time in that shareholder's name, or by seeking other redress. If the Fund is unable to recover any loss to itself, it is the position of the SEC that the Distributor will be immediately obligated to make the Fund whole.

The Fund imposes a redemption fee of 2.00% of the total redemption amount if you sell or exchange any of your shares within seven (7) days or less after the date of a purchase. The fee, its manner of calculation and exceptions to its applicability are discussed in the Fund's Prospectuses. The fee is not a sales charge (load) and is paid directly to the respective Fund and not the Adviser or Distributor.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

NAV is calculated separately for each class of the Fund. The NAV of Class B and Class C Shares of the Fund, as applicable, will generally be lower than the NAV of Class A, Class I, or Class AAA Shares, as applicable, as a result of the higher service and distribution related fees to which Class B and Class C Shares are subject. It is expected, however, that the NAV of each class will tend to converge immediately after the recording of dividends, if any, which will differ by approximately the amount of the distribution and/or service fee expense accrual differential among the classes.

For purposes of determining the Fund's NAV, portfolio securities listed or traded on a nationally recognized securities exchange or traded in the over-the-counter market for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the last quoted sale price or a market's official closing price as of the close of business on the day the securities are being valued. If there were no sales that day, the security is valued at the average of the closing bid and asked prices, or, if there were no asked prices quoted on such day, the security is valued at the most recently available bid price on that day. If no bid or asked prices are quoted on such day, the security is valued at the most recently available price, or, if the Board so determines, by such other method as the Board shall determine in good faith, to reflect its fair market value. Portfolio securities traded on more than one national securities exchange or market are valued according to the broadest and most representative market, as determined by the Adviser.

Portfolio securities primarily traded on a foreign market are generally valued at the preceding closing values of such securities on the relevant market, but may be fair valued pursuant to procedures established by the Board if market conditions change significantly after the close of the foreign market but prior to the close of business on the day the securities are being valued. Debt instruments with remaining maturities of sixty days or less that are not credit impaired are valued at amortized cost, unless the Board determines such amount does not reflect the securities' fair value, in which case these securities will be valued at their fair value as determined by the Board. Debt instruments having a maturity greater than sixty days for which market quotations are readily available are valued at the average of the latest bid and asked prices. If there were no

asked prices quoted on such day, the security is valued using the closing bid price. U.S. government obligations with maturities greater than sixty days are normally valued using a model that incorporates market observable data such as reported sales of similar securities, broker quotes, yields, bids, offers, and reference data. Certain securities are valued principally using dealer quotations. Futures contracts are valued at the official closing settlement price of the exchange or board of trade on which the applicable contract is traded.

Securities and assets for which market quotations are not readily available are valued at their fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Board. Fair valuation methodologies and procedures may include, but are not limited to: analysis and review of available financial and non-financial information about the company, comparisons with the valuation and changes in valuation of similar securities, including a comparison of foreign securities with the equivalent U.S. dollar value of American Depositary Receipts securities at the close of the U.S. exchange; and evaluation of any other information that could be indicative of the value of the security.

The Fund may obtain valuations on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service approved by the Board. All other investment assets, including restricted and not readily marketable securities, are valued in good faith at fair value under procedures established by and under the general supervision and responsibility of the Fund's Board. Further information on fair valuation is provided in the Fund's Prospectuses under "Pricing of Fund Shares."

NYSE Closings. The holidays (as observed) on which the NYSE is closed, and therefore days upon which shareholders cannot redeem shares, currently are: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day and on the preceding Friday or subsequent Monday when a holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, respectively.

DIVIDENDS, DISTRIBUTIONS, AND TAXES

Each dividend and capital gains distribution, if any, declared by the Fund on its outstanding shares will, unless you have elected otherwise, be paid on the payment date fixed by the Board in additional shares of the Fund having an aggregate NAV as of the ex-dividend date of such dividend or distribution equal to the cash amount of such distribution. An election to receive dividends and distributions in cash or in additional shares may be changed by notifying the Fund in writing at any time prior to the record date for a particular dividend or distribution. No sales charges or other fees are imposed on shareholders in connection with the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions. There is no fixed dividend rate, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will realize any capital gains or other income with which to pay dividends and distributions.

General

Set forth below is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax issues concerning the Fund and the purchase, ownership, and disposition of Fund shares by U.S. persons. This discussion is based upon present provisions of the Code, the regulations promulgated thereunder, and judicial and administrative ruling authorities, all of which are subject to change, which change may be retroactive. This discussion does not purport to be complete or to deal with all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to investors in light of their particular circumstances. No ruling has been or will be sought from the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) regarding any matter discussed herein. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position different from any of the tax aspects set forth below. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisers with regard to the U.S. federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of Fund shares, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, foreign country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

Tax Status of the Fund

The Fund has qualified and intends to remain qualified to be taxed as a regulated investment company under Subchapter M of the Code. Accordingly, the Fund must, among other things: (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures, or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies; and (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year (i) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s total assets is represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect of any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities of (I) any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities and the securities of other regulated investment companies), (II) any two or more issuers (other than regulated investment companies) that it controls and that are determined to be engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses or, (III) any one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships.

As a regulated investment company, the Fund generally is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on income and gains that it distributes to shareholders, if at least 90% of the Fund’s investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest, and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) for the taxable year is distributed (or deemed distributed) in that taxable year. Any income or gains retained by the Fund will be subject to regular corporate-level income taxes. The Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its income and gains.

Amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax at the Fund level. To avoid the excise tax, the Fund must distribute during each calendar year an amount equal to at least

the sum of (1) 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for a one year period generally ending on October 31 of the calendar year (unless an election is made by the Fund with a November or December year end to use the Fund's fiscal year), and (3) all ordinary income and net capital gains for previous years that were not distributed during such years and upon which no income tax was imposed. To avoid application of the excise tax, the Fund intends to make distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement.

A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of a calendar year if it is declared by the Fund in October, November, or December of that year with a record date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following year. Such a distribution will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distribution is declared, rather than the calendar year in which it is received.

Distributions

Distributions of investment company taxable income, whether paid in cash or reinvested in Fund shares, are taxable to U.S. shareholders as ordinary income. Properly designated distributions attributable to qualified dividends received by the Fund from certain U.S. and non-U.S. corporations are taxable to U.S. shareholders who are individuals at a reduced maximum rate of 15%, provided that certain holding period requirements are met. This reduced rate is currently scheduled to apply to qualified dividends received prior to January 1, 2013 and thereafter revert to ordinary income rates. Properly designated dividends paid by the Fund to a corporate shareholder, to the extent such dividends are attributable to dividends received by the Fund from U.S. corporations and to the extent the aggregate amount of such dividends do not exceed the aggregate dividends received by the Fund for the taxable year, may, subject to limitations, be eligible for the dividends received deduction. The alternative minimum tax applicable to corporations, however, may reduce the value of the dividends received deduction.

Distributions of gains may be taxed at different rates depending on how long the Fund held the asset giving rise to such gains. Distributions of the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses, if any, properly designated by the Fund, whether paid in cash or reinvested in Fund shares, will generally be taxable to shareholders at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains, regardless of how long a shareholder has held Fund shares. Distributions of net capital gains from assets held for one year or less will be taxable to shareholders at rates applicable to ordinary income. The maximum individual U.S. federal income tax rate on net long-term capital gain is generally 15% for such gain recognized before January 1, 2013.

To the extent that the Fund retains any net long-term capital gains, it may designate them as "deemed distributions" and pay a tax thereon for the benefit of its shareholders. In that event, the shareholders report their share of the amounts so designated on their individual tax returns as if it had been received, and report a credit for the tax paid thereon by the Fund. The amount of the deemed distribution net of such tax is then added to the shareholder's cost basis for his shares. Shareholders who are not subject to U.S. federal

income tax or tax on capital gains should be able to file a return on the appropriate form and a claim for refund that allows them to recover the tax paid on their behalf. Shareholders will be notified annually as to the U.S. federal tax status of distributions, and shareholders receiving distributions in the form of newly issued shares will receive a report as to the NAV of the shares received.

If the Fund's distributions exceed the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the shareholder's basis in its shares (reducing the basis accordingly). Amounts exceeding the shareholder's basis will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of the shares (capital gains, if the shareholder holds his shares as capital assets).

Investors should be careful to consider the tax implications of buying shares of the Fund just prior to the record date of a distribution (including a capital gain dividend). The price of shares purchased at such a time will reflect the amount of the forthcoming distribution, but the distribution will generally be taxable to the purchaser.

Foreign Taxes

The Fund may be subject to certain taxes imposed by the countries in which it invests or operates. The Fund will not have more than 50% of its total assets invested in securities of foreign governments or corporations and consequently will not qualify to elect to treat any foreign taxes paid by the Fund as having been paid by the Fund's shareholders.

Dispositions

Upon a redemption, sale, or exchange of shares of the Fund, a shareholder generally will realize a taxable gain or loss depending upon his basis in the shares. A gain or loss will be treated as capital gain or loss if the shares are capital assets in the shareholder's hands, and for non-corporate shareholders the rate of tax will depend upon the shareholder's holding period for the shares and the shareholder's level of taxable income. Any loss realized on a redemption, sale, or exchange will be disallowed to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of sixty-one days, beginning thirty days before and ending thirty days after the date the shares are disposed of. In such a case, the basis of the shares acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss. If a shareholder holds Fund shares for six months or less and during that period receives a distribution taxable to the shareholder as long-term capital gain, any loss recognized on the sale of such shares during such six month period would be a long-term capital loss to the extent of such distribution.

An exchange from one share class within the Fund to another share class within the Fund is not a taxable transaction, provided that such classes have identical rights with respect to the Fund's assets.

Backup Withholding

The Fund generally will be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax ("backup withholding") from dividends paid, capital gain distributions, and redemption proceeds to

shareholders if (1) the shareholder fails to furnish the Fund with the shareholder's correct taxpayer identification number or social security number, (2) the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") notifies the shareholder or the Fund that the shareholder has failed to report properly certain interest and dividend income to the IRS and to respond to notices to that effect, or (3) when required to do so, the shareholder fails to certify that he or she is not subject to backup withholding. Any amounts withheld may be credited against the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

Certain Reportable Transactions

If a shareholder recognizes, in any taxable year, a loss with respect to the Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts for combinations of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases exempted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of a regulated investment company are not exempted. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisers to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Other Taxation

Distributions may be subject to additional state, local, and foreign taxes, depending on each shareholder's particular situation. Non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized above, including the likelihood that ordinary income dividends distributed to them will be subject to withholding of U.S. tax at a rate of 30% (or a lower treaty rate, if applicable). Furthermore, recently enacted legislation will require, after December 31, 2012, withholding at a rate of 30% on dividends in respect of, and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, Fund shares held by "foreign financial institutions" (including foreign investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information about equity and debt interests in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such interests or accounts are held by certain United States persons or by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by United States persons. Similarly, after December 31, 2012, dividends in respect of, and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of, Fund shares held by an investor that is a non-financial foreign entity will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies to the Fund that such entity does not have any "substantial United States owners" or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity's "substantial United States owners," which the Fund will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. Non-U.S. shareholders are encouraged to consult with their tax advisers regarding the possible implications of this new legislation on their investment in the Fund.

For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2012 (and, if extended pursuant to pending legislation, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2012), properly designated dividends are generally exempt from U.S. federal withholding tax where they (i) are paid

in respect of the Fund's "qualified net interest income" (generally, the Fund's U.S. source interest income, other than certain contingent interest and interest from obligations of a corporation or partnership in which the Fund is at least a 10% shareholder, reduced by expenses that are allocable to such income) or (ii) are paid in respect of the Fund's "qualified short-term capital gains" (generally, the excess of the Fund's net short-term capital gain over the Fund's long-term capital loss for such taxable year). However, depending on its circumstances, the Fund may designate all, some, or none of its potentially eligible dividends as such qualified net interest income or as qualified short-term capital gains, and/or treat such dividends, in whole or in part, as ineligible for this exemption from withholding. In order to qualify for this exemption from withholding, a foreign investor will need to comply with applicable certification requirements relating to its non-U.S. status (including, in general, furnishing an IRS Form W-8BEN or substitute Form). Investors should consult their own tax advisers regarding U.S. federal, state, local, and foreign tax considerations.

Fund Investments

Options, Futures, and Forward Contracts. Any regulated futures contracts and certain options in which the Fund may invest may be "section 1256 contracts." Gains (or losses) on these contracts generally are considered to be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses. Also, section 1256 contracts held by the Fund at the end of each taxable year (and on certain other dates prescribed in the Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses are treated as though they were realized. Code section 1092, which applies to certain straddles, may affect the taxation of the Fund's sales of securities and transactions in financial futures contracts and related options. Under section 1092, the Fund may be required to postpone recognition of losses incurred in certain sales of securities and certain closing transactions in financial futures contracts or related options.

Special Code provisions applicable to Fund investments, discussed above, may affect characterization of gains and losses realized by the Fund, and may accelerate recognition of income or defer recognition of losses. The Fund will monitor these investments and when possible will make appropriate elections in order to mitigate unfavorable tax treatment.

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

From time to time, the Fund may quote its performance in advertisements or in reports and other communications to shareholders, computed according to formulas prescribed by the SEC.

The Fund's performance will vary from time to time depending upon market conditions, the composition of its portfolio, and its operating expenses. Consequently, any given performance quotation should not be considered representative of the Fund's performance for any specified period in the future. In addition, when considering "average" total return figures for periods longer than one year, it is important to note that the Fund's annual total returns for any one year in the period might have been greater or less than the average for the entire period. In addition, because the performance will fluctuate, it may not provide

a basis for comparing an investment in the Fund with certain bank deposits or other investments that pay a fixed yield for a stated period of time. Investors comparing the Fund's performance with that of other mutual funds should give consideration to the quality and maturity of the respective investment companies' portfolio securities.

In reports or other communications to shareholders or in advertising material, the Fund may compare its performance with that of other mutual funds as listed in the rankings prepared by Lipper Inc., Morningstar, Inc., or similar independent services that monitor the performance of mutual funds or other industry or financial publications. It is important to note that the total return figures are based on historical results and are not intended to indicate future performance. Shareholders may make inquiries regarding the Fund's total return figures to the Distributor.

In its reports, investor communications or advertisements, the Fund may also include: (i) descriptions and updates concerning its strategies and portfolio investments; (ii) its goals, risk factors, and expenses compared with other mutual funds; (iii) analysis of its investments by industry, country, credit quality, and other characteristics; (iv) a discussion of the risk/return continuum relating to different investments; (v) the potential impact of adding foreign stocks to a domestic portfolio; (vi) the general biography or work experience of the portfolio manager of the Fund; (vii) portfolio manager commentary or market updates; (viii) discussion of macroeconomic factors affecting the Fund and its investments; and (ix) other information of interest to investors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUND'S SHARES

The Fund may issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest (par value \$0.01 per share). The Fund's shares have no preemptive or conversion rights.

Voting Rights

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held (and fractional votes for fractional shares) and may vote on the election of Trustees and on other matters submitted to meetings of shareholders. As a Massachusetts business trust, the Fund is not required, and does not intend, to hold regular annual shareholder meetings, but may hold special meetings for the consideration of proposals requiring shareholder approval, such as changing fundamental policies. In addition, the Fund's Trustees will call a meeting of shareholders upon the written request of the shareholders of 33¹/₃% of the Fund's outstanding shares (10% in the case of removal of a Trustee). Furthermore, ten shareholders holding the lesser of \$25,000 worth or one percent of Fund shares may advise the Trustees in writing that they wish to communicate with other shareholders for the purpose of requesting a meeting to remove a Trustee. The Trustees will then, if requested by the applicants, mail at the applicants' expense, the applicants' communication to all other shareholders. The Declaration of Trust, as amended and supplemented, provides that the Fund's shareholders have the right, upon the declaration in writing or vote of more than two thirds of its outstanding shares, to remove a Trustee. Except for a change in the name of the Trust, no amendment may be made to the Declaration of Trust without the affirmative vote of the holders of more than 50% of its

outstanding shares. Shareholders have no preemptive or conversion rights. The Fund may be terminated upon the sale of its assets to another issuer, if such sale is approved by the vote of the holders of more than 50% of its outstanding shares. If not so terminated, the Fund intends to continue indefinitely.

Liabilities

The Fund's Declaration of Trust, as amended and supplemented, provides that the Trustees will not be liable for errors of judgment or mistakes of fact or law, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust, as amended and supplemented, protects a Trustee against any liability to which he would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his office. Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a trust may, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for a trust's obligations. However, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund itself is unable to meet its obligations since the Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification and reimbursement of expenses out of the property of the Fund to any shareholder held personally liable for any obligation of the Fund, and also provides that the Fund shall, if requested, assume the defense of any claim made against any shareholder for any act or obligation of the Fund and satisfy any judgment recovered thereon.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund's Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, including the Report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are incorporated herein by reference to the Fund's Annual Report. The Fund's Annual Report is available upon request and without charge by calling 800-GABELLI (800-422-3554) or through the Internet at www.gabelli.com. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, provides audit services, tax return preparation and assistance, and consultation in connection with certain SEC filings.

APPENDIX A
DESCRIPTION OF CORPORATE DEBT RATINGS

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. ("Moody's")

- Aaa: Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.
- Aa: Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.
- A: Obligations rated A are considered as upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.
- Baa: Obligations rated Baa are subject to moderate credit risk. They are considered medium grade and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.
- Ba: Obligations rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.
- B: Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to very high credit risk.
- Caa: Obligations rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
- Ca: Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with little prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
- C: Obligations rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principle or interest.
- Unrated: Where no rating has been assigned or where a rating has been suspended or withdrawn, it may be for reasons unrelated to the quality of the issue.

Should no rating be assigned, the reason may be one of the following:

1. An application for rating was not received or accepted.
2. The issue or issuer belongs to a group of securities that are not rated as a matter of policy.
3. There is a lack of essential data pertaining to the issue or issuer.
4. The issue was privately placed, in which case the rating is not published in Moody's Investors Service, Inc.'s publications.

Suspension or withdrawal may occur if new and material circumstances arise, the effects of which preclude satisfactory analysis; if there is no longer available reasonable up-to-date data to permit a judgment to be formed; if a bond is called for redemption; or for other reasons.

Note: Moody's may apply numerical modifiers, 1, 2, and 3 in each generic rating classification from Aa through B in its corporate bond rating system. The modifier 1 indicates that the

security ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates that the issue ranks in the lower end of its generic rating category.

STANDARD & POOR’S RATINGS SERVICES (“S&P”)

AAA:	An obligation rated ‘AAA’ has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is extremely strong.
AA:	An obligation rated ‘AA’ differs from the highest rated obligations only in small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is very strong.
A:	An obligation rated ‘A’ is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is still strong.
BBB:	An obligation rated ‘BBB’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.
BB, B, CCC, CC, C	Obligations rated ‘BB’, ‘B’, ‘CCC’, ‘CC’, and ‘C’ are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. ‘BB’ indicates the least degree of speculation and ‘C’ the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.
C1:	The rating C1 is reserved for income bonds on which no interest is being paid.
D:	Bonds rated D are in payment default, and payment of interest and/or repayment of principal is in arrears.

Plus (+) or Minus (-) The ratings from AA to CCC may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

NR: Indicates that no rating has been requested, that there is insufficient information on which to base a rating, or that S&P does not rate a particular type of obligation as a matter of policy.

Description of S&P and Moody’s commercial paper ratings:

The designation A-1 by S&P indicates that the degree of safety regarding timely payment is either overwhelming or very strong. Those issues determined to possess overwhelming safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign designation. Capacity for timely payment on issues with an A-2 designation is strong. However, the relative degree of safety is not as high as for issues designated A-1.

The rating Prime-1 (P-1) is the highest commercial paper rating assigned by Moody's. Issuers of P-1 paper must have a superior capacity for repayment of short-term promissory obligations, and ordinarily will be evidenced by leading market positions in well established industries, high rates of return of funds employed, conservative capitalization structures with moderate reliance on debt, and ample asset protection, broad margins in earnings coverage of fixed financial charges and high internal cash generation, and well established access to a range of financial markets and assured sources of alternate liquidity.