

Summary Prospectus

January 27, 2012

OAKMARK EQUITY AND INCOME FUND

Class I
OAKBX

Class II
OARBX



Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, which contain more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.oakmark.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-OAKMARK or by sending an email request to Literature@oakmark.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, dated January 27, 2012, and as each may be further supplemented or amended, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Oakmark Equity and Income Fund seeks income and preservation and growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF THE FUND

Below are the fees and expenses that you would pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

	Class I	Class II
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None	None
Redemption fee (as a percentage of amount redeemed on shares held for 90 days or less)	None	None
Exchange fee	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class I	Class II
Management fees	0.67%	0.67%
Distribution (12b-1) fees	None	None
Other expenses	0.10%	0.42%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.77%	1.09%

Example. The Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual returns and costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your expenses would be:

	Class I	Class II
1 Year	\$ 79	\$ 111
3 Years	246	347
5 Years	428	601
10 Years	954	1,329

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual

Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 47% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund invests primarily in a diversified portfolio of U.S. equity and debt securities (although the Fund may invest up to 35% of its total assets in equity and debt securities of non-U.S. issuers). The Fund is intended to present a balanced investment program between growth and income by investing approximately 40-75% of its total assets in common stock, including securities convertible into common stock, and up to 60% of its assets in U.S. government securities and debt securities rated at time of purchase within the two highest grades assigned by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or by Standard & Poor's Corporation Ratings Group, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies. The Fund also may invest up to 20% of its assets in unrated or lower rated debt securities, sometimes called junk bonds. The types of equity securities in which the Fund may invest include common and preferred stocks and warrants or other similar rights and convertible securities. The types of debt securities in which the Fund may invest include debt securities of both governmental and corporate issuers. The Fund may invest in the securities of large-, mid-, and small-capitalization companies.

The Fund uses a value investment philosophy in selecting equity securities. This investment philosophy is based upon the belief that, over time, a company's stock price converges with the company's intrinsic or true business value. By "true business value," we mean an estimate of the price a knowledgeable buyer would pay to acquire the entire business. We believe that investing in securities priced significantly below their true business value presents the best opportunity to achieve the Fund's investment objective.

The Fund's investment adviser, Harris Associates L.P. (the "Adviser"), uses this value philosophy to identify companies that it believes have discounted stock prices compared to the companies' true business values. In assessing such companies, the Adviser looks for the following characteristics, although not all of the companies selected will have these attributes: (1) free cash flows and intelligent investment of excess cash; (2) earnings that are growing and are reasonably predictable; and (3) high level of manager ownership.

Key Tenets of the Oakmark Investment Philosophy—Equity Portion of the Fund:

1. *Buy businesses that are trading at a significant discount to the Adviser's estimate of the company's intrinsic value.* At the time the Adviser buys a company, the Adviser wants the company's stock to be inexpensive relative to what it believes the entire business is worth.
2. *Invest with companies expected to grow shareholder value over time.* Value investors can sometimes fall into the trap of buying a stock that is inexpensive for a reason—because the company just does not grow. The Adviser looks for good quality, growing businesses with positive free cash flow and intelligent investment of cash.
3. *Invest with management teams that think and act as owners.* The Adviser seeks out companies with management teams that understand the dynamics of per share value growth and are focused on achieving such growth. Stock ownership and incentives that align managements' interests with those of shareholders are key components of this analysis.

In making its investment decisions, the Adviser uses a “bottom-up” approach focused on individual companies, rather than focusing on specific economic factors or specific industries. In order to select investments that meet the criteria described above, the Adviser uses independent, in-house research to analyze each company. As part of this selection process, the Adviser's analysts typically visit companies and conduct other research on the companies and their industries.

Once the Adviser determines that a stock is selling at a significant discount and that the company has the additional qualities mentioned above, the Adviser may consider buying that stock for the Fund. The Adviser usually sells a stock when the price approaches its estimated worth. This means the Adviser sets specific “buy” and “sell” targets for each stock held by the Fund. The Adviser also monitors each holding and adjusts those price targets as warranted to reflect changes in a company's fundamentals.

The Adviser believes that holding a relatively small number of stocks allows its “best ideas” to have a meaningful impact on the Fund's performance. Therefore, the Fund's portfolio typically holds thirty to sixty stocks rather than hundreds.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

As an investor in the Fund, you should have a long-term perspective and be able to tolerate potentially wide fluctuations in the value of your Fund shares. Your investment in the Fund is subject to risks, including the possibility that the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings may fluctuate in response to events specific to the companies in which the Fund invests, as well as economic, political or social events in the U.S. or abroad. As a result, when you redeem your Fund shares, they may be worth more or less than you paid for them.

Although the Fund makes every effort to achieve its objective, it cannot guarantee it will attain that objective. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

Market Risk. The Fund is subject to market risk—the risk that securities markets and individual securities will increase or decrease in value. Market risk applies to every market and every security. Security prices may fluctuate widely over short or extended periods in response to market or economic news and conditions, and securities markets also tend to move in cycles.

If there is a general decline in the securities markets, it is possible your investment may lose value regardless of the individual results of the companies in which the Fund invests. The magnitude of up and down price or market fluctuations over time is sometimes referred to as “volatility,” which, at times, can be significant. In addition, different asset classes and geographic markets may experience periods of significant correlation with each other. As a result of this correlation, the securities and markets in which the Fund invests may experience volatility due to market, economic, political or social events and conditions that may not readily appear to directly relate to such securities, the securities' issuer or the markets in which they trade.

Common Stock Risk. Common stocks are subject to greater fluctuations in market value than other asset classes as a result of such factors as a company's business performance, investor perceptions, stock market trends and general economic conditions. The rights of common stockholders are subordinate to all other claims on a company's assets including debt holders and preferred stockholders; therefore, the Fund could lose money if a company in which it invests becomes financially distressed.

Focused Portfolio Risk. The Fund's portfolio tends to be invested in a relatively small number of stocks. As a result, the appreciation or depreciation of any one security held by the Fund will have a greater impact on the Fund's net asset value than it would if the Fund invested in a larger number of securities. Although that strategy has the potential to generate attractive returns over time, it also increases the Fund's volatility.

Small and Mid Cap Securities Risk. Investments in small and mid cap companies may be riskier than investments in larger, more established companies. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes, and as a result, may be less liquid than securities of larger companies. In addition, smaller companies may be more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term. Because smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on a few key employees, they may be more susceptible to particular economic events or competitive factors than large capitalization companies.

Value Style Risk. Investing in “value” stocks presents the risk that the stocks may never reach what the Adviser believes are their full market values, either because the market fails to recognize what the Adviser considers to be the companies' true business values or because the Adviser misjudged those values. In addition, value stocks may fall out of favor with investors and underperform growth stocks during given periods.

Debt Securities Risk. Debt securities are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Credit risk is the risk the issuer or guarantor of a debt security will be unable or unwilling to make timely payments of interest or principal or to otherwise honor its obligations. Interest rate risk is the risk of losses due to changes in interest rates. In general, the prices of debt securities rise when interest rates fall, and the prices fall when interest rates rise. Liquidity risk is the risk a particular security may be difficult to purchase or sell and that the Fund may be unable to sell illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price. The Fund's investments in government-sponsored entity securities also exhibit these risks, although the degree of such risks may vary significantly among the different government-sponsored

entity securities. Some securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. and may only be supported by the right of the agency or instrumentality to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government will always provide financial support to those agencies or instrumentalities. Foreign sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay, nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a government entity has not repaid may be collected.

Inflation-Indexed Securities Risk. The principal value of an investment is not protected or otherwise guaranteed by virtue of the Fund's investments in inflation-indexed bonds. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced.

Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal value.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation indexed bonds. Short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Periodic adjustments for inflation to the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond may give rise to original issue discount, which will be includable in the Fund's gross income. Due to original issue discount, the Fund may be required to make annual distributions to shareholders that exceed the cash received, which may cause the Fund to liquidate certain investments when it is not advantageous to do so. Also, if the principal value of an inflation-indexed bond is adjusted downward due to deflation, amounts previously distributed in the taxable year may be characterized in some circumstances as a return of capital.

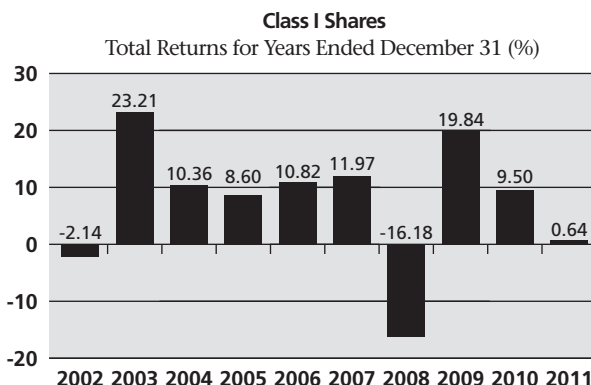
Non-U.S. Securities Risk. Investments in securities issued by entities based outside the United States involve risks relating to political, social and economic developments abroad, as well as risks resulting from the differences between the regulations to which U.S. and non-U.S. issuers and markets are subject. These risks may result in the Fund experiencing rapid and extreme value changes due to currency controls; different accounting, auditing, financial reporting, and legal standards and practices; political and diplomatic changes and developments; expropriation; changes in tax policy; a lack of available public information regarding non-U.S. issuers; greater market volatility; a lack of sufficient market liquidity; differing securities market structures; higher transaction costs; and various administrative difficulties, such as delays in clearing and settling portfolio transactions or in receiving payment of dividends. These risks may be heightened in connection with investments in issuers located in developing and emerging countries, and in issuers in more developed countries that conduct substantial business in

such developing and emerging countries. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between currencies may negatively affect an investment in non-U.S. securities. Investments in securities issued by entities domiciled in the United States also may be subject to many of these risks.

Your investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. You may lose money by investing in the Fund. The likelihood of loss may be greater if you invest for a shorter period of time.

PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes), as provided by the bar chart and performance table that follow, is not an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. This information can help you evaluate the potential risk and reward of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares from year to year. The information illustrates the volatility of the Fund's historical returns and shows how the Fund's annual average returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. Updated performance information is available at oakmark.com or by calling 1-800-OAKMARK.



Since 2002, the highest and lowest quarterly returns for the Fund's Class I Shares were:

- Highest quarterly return: 13.2%, during the quarter ended June 30, 2003
- Lowest quarterly return: -12.8%, during the quarter ended September 30, 2011

**Average Annual Total Returns for Periods Ended
December 31, 2011**

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Equity and Income Fund – Class I			
<i>Return before taxes</i>	0.64%	4.39%	7.10%
<i>Return after taxes on distributions</i>	0.15%	3.77%	6.48%
<i>Return after taxes on distributions and sale of Fund shares</i>	0.99%	3.63%	6.06%
Equity and Income Fund – Class II			
<i>Return before taxes</i>	0.27%	4.04%	6.78%
Lipper Balanced Fund Index (does not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes)	0.74%	1.80%	4.13%

Lipper Balanced Fund Index is an index of thirty balanced funds. All returns reflect reinvested dividends.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans, qualified plans, education savings accounts or individual retirement accounts. In some cases, the after-tax returns may exceed the return before taxes due to an assumed tax benefit from any losses on a sale of Fund shares at the end of the measurement period. After-tax returns are shown only for Class I shares. After-tax returns for Class II shares will vary from returns shown for Class I.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Harris Associates L.P. is the investment adviser to the Equity and Income Fund.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Clyde S. McGregor, C.F.A. manages the Fund's portfolio. Mr. McGregor is a Vice President and portfolio manager of the

Adviser. He joined the Adviser in 1981 and has managed the Fund since its inception.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

Shares of the Fund may be purchased and sold (redeemed) on any business day, normally any day when the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. Such purchases and redemptions can be made through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, or directly with the Fund by writing to The Oakmark Funds at P.O. Box 219558 Kansas City, MO 64121-9558, or accessing our website (oakmark.com).

The Fund is closed to new investor purchases through most broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries, unless, among other things, such purchases are through an employee retirement plan, IRA "rollover" from an employee retirement plan that holds shares of the Fund, or an annuity contract.

The minimum initial investment for the Fund's Class I Shares is \$1,000, and the minimum for each subsequent investment is \$100.

The Fund's Class II Shares are offered only for purchase through certain retirement plans, such as 401(k) and profit sharing plans. To purchase or redeem Class II Shares you must do so through a financial intermediary.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund's distributions may be taxable to you as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are invested through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its distributor and/or the Adviser may pay the intermediary for services provided to the Fund and its shareholders. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.