

WESTERN ASSET GLOBAL HIGH INCOME FUND INC.

Form N-CSR

August 04, 2010

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

**CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act file number 811-21337

Western Asset Global High Income Fund Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

55 Water Street, New York, NY
(Address of principal executive offices)

10041
(Zip code)

Robert I. Frenkel, Esq.

Legg Mason & Co., LLC

100 First Stamford Place,

Stamford, CT 06902
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (888)777-0102

Date of fiscal year May 31
end:

Date of reporting period: May 31, 2010

ITEM 1. REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The **Annual** Report to Stockholders is filed herewith.

May 31, 2010

Annual Report

Western Asset Global High Income Fund Inc.

(EHI)

INVESTMENT PRODUCTS: NOT FDIC INSURED • NO BANK GUARANTEE • MAY LOSE VALUE

Western Asset Global High Income Fund Inc.

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Fund objectives

The Fund's primary investment objective is high current income. The Fund's secondary investment objective is total return.

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Letter from the chairman

Dear Shareholder,

We are pleased to provide the annual report of Western Asset Global High Income Fund Inc. for the twelve-month reporting period ended May 31, 2010.

Please read on for a detailed look at prevailing economic and market conditions during the Fund's reporting period and to learn how those conditions have affected Fund performance. Important information with regard to recent regulatory developments that may affect the Fund is contained in the Notes to Financial Statements included in this report.

As always, we remain committed to providing you with excellent service and a full spectrum of investment choices. We also remain committed to supplementing the support you receive from your financial advisor. One way we accomplish this is through our website, www.leggmason.com/cef. Here you can gain immediate access to market and investment information, including:

- Fund prices and performance,
- Market insights and commentaries from our portfolio managers, and
- A host of educational resources.

We look forward to helping you meet your financial goals.

Sincerely,

R. Jay Gerken, CFA

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

June 25, 2010

Investment commentary

Economic review

The lengthiest recession since the Great Depression finally appeared to have ended during the twelve-month reporting period ended May 31, 2010. This, in turn, had significant implications for the financial markets.

Looking back, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported that U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) contracted four consecutive quarters, beginning in the third quarter of 2008 through the second quarter of 2009. Economic conditions then began to improve in the third quarter of 2009, as GDP growth was 2.2%. A variety of factors helped the economy to regain its footing, including the government's \$787 billion stimulus program, its Cash for Clunkers car rebate program, which helped spur an increase in car sales, and tax credits for first-time home buyers. Economic growth then accelerated during the fourth quarter of 2009, as GDP growth was 5.6%. The Commerce Department cited a slower drawdown in business inventories and renewed consumer spending as contributing factors spurring the economy's higher growth rate. The recovery continued during the first quarter of 2010, as GDP growth was 2.7%. The ongoing economic expansion was largely the result of increased consumer spending, which grew 3.0% during the quarter, versus a tepid 1.6% advance during the last three months of 2009.

Even before GDP growth turned positive, there were signs that the economy was on the mend. The manufacturing sector, as measured by the Institute for Supply Management's PMIⁱⁱ, rose to 52.8 in August 2009, the first time it surpassed 50 since January 2008 (a reading below 50 indicates a contraction, whereas a reading above 50 indicates an expansion). According to PMI data, manufacturing has now expanded ten consecutive months. May 2010's PMI reading of 59.7 indicated that the manufacturing sector's growth was broad-based, as sixteen of the eighteen industries tracked by the Institute for Supply Management grew during the month.

There was also some positive news in the labor market. The U.S. Department of Labor reported that employers added 431,000 jobs in May, the largest monthly gain in more than ten years. However, the vast majority of jobs created during the month—411,000—were temporary government positions tied to the 2010 Census. Nevertheless, during the first five months of the calendar year, an average of nearly 200,000 new positions was created per month. In addition, the unemployment rate fell to 9.7% in May compared to 9.9% in April.

There was mixed news in the housing market during the period. According to the National Association of Realtors, after existing home sales fell from December 2009 through February 2010, sales increased 7.0% and 8.0% in March and April, respectively. The rebound was largely attributed to people rushing to take advantage of the government's \$8,000 tax credit for first-time home buyers that expired at the end of April. However, with the end of the tax credit, existing home sales then declined 2.2% in May. Looking at home prices, the S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indexⁱⁱⁱ indicated that month-to-month U.S. home prices rose 0.8% in April. This marked the first increase following six consecutive monthly declines.

Financial market overview

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The twelve-month period ended May 31, 2010 was largely characterized by a return to more normal conditions and generally robust investor risk appetite. However, the market experienced a sharp sell-off in May 2010, triggered, in large part, by the sovereign debt crisis in Greece and uncertainties regarding new financial reforms in the U.S.

In the fixed-income market, riskier sectors, such as high-yield bonds and emerging market debt, significantly outperformed U.S. Treasuries during the reporting period. There were a number of factors contributing to the turnaround in the financial markets, including improving economic conditions, renewed investor confidence and the accommodative monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Board (Fed)iv.

While economic data often surpassed expectations during the reporting period, the Fed remained cautious. At its meeting in June 2010 (after the end of the reporting period), the Fed said it will maintain the target range for the federal funds ratev at 0 to 1/4 percent and continues to anticipate that economic conditions, including low rates of resource utilization, subdued inflation trends, and stable inflation expectations, are likely to warrant exceptionally low levels of the federal funds rate for an extended period.

However, the Fed did take a first step in reversing its accommodative monetary stance. On February 18, 2010, the Fed raised the discount

Western Asset Global High Income Fund Inc.

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Investment commentary (continued)

rate, the interest rate it charges banks for temporary loans, from 1/2 to 3/4 percent. The Fed also concluded its \$1.25 trillion mortgage securities purchase program at the end of the first quarter of 2010. In addition, the Fed has now closed nearly all of the special liquidity facilities that it created to support the financial markets during the credit crisis.

Fixed-income market review

While somewhat overshadowed by a flight to quality in May 2010, investor demand for riskier and higher-yielding fixed-income securities was strong for the majority of the reporting period. Overall, investor confidence was high given encouraging economic data, continued low interest rates, benign inflation, rebounding corporate profits and a rapidly rising stock market. However, in May, the sovereign debt crisis in Greece then triggered increased volatility in the global financial markets, causing the spread sectors (non-Treasuries) to give back some of their earlier gains.

Both short- and long-term Treasury yields fluctuated during the reporting period as investors analyzed incoming economic data and theorized about the Fed's future actions. When the period began, Treasury yields were relatively low, with two- and ten-year Treasury yields at 0.92% and 3.47%, respectively. Two- and ten-year Treasury yields then gyrated, rising as high as 1.42% and 4.01%, and falling as low as 0.67% and 3.18%, respectively. Short- and long-term yields declined toward the end of the reporting period given concerns regarding the escalating debt crisis in Greece. As of May 31, 2010, two- and ten-year Treasury yields were 0.76% and 3.31%, respectively. The overall bond market, as measured by the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index^{vi}, returned 8.42% for the twelve months ended May 31, 2010.

The high-yield bond market produced very strong results during the reporting period. The asset class posted positive returns during all but the last month of the period. This strong performance was due to a variety of factors, including the generally strengthening economy, better-than-expected corporate profits and overall strong investor demand. All told, the Barclays Capital U.S. High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index^{vii} returned 28.79% for the twelve months ended May 31, 2010.

Emerging market debt prices rallied sharply, also posting positive returns each month during the period, except for May 2010. This rally was triggered by optimism that the worst of the global recession was over, as well as rising commodity prices, solid domestic demand and generally strong investor risk appetite. Over the twelve months ended May 31, 2010, the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global)^{viii} returned 17.10%.

As always, thank you for your confidence in our stewardship of your assets.

Sincerely,

R. Jay Gerken, CFA

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

June 29, 2010

All investments are subject to risk including the possible loss of principal. All index performance reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Please note that an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

- i Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time.
- ii The Institute for Supply Management's PMI is based on a survey of purchasing executives who buy the raw materials for manufacturing at more than 350 companies. It offers an early reading on the health of the manufacturing sector.
- iii The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Index measures the residential housing market, tracking changes in the value of the residential real estate market in twenty metropolitan regions across the United States.
- iv The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) is responsible for the formulation of policies designed to promote economic growth, full employment, stable prices and a sustainable pattern of international trade and payments.
- v The federal funds rate is the rate charged by one depository institution on an overnight sale of immediately available funds (balances at the Federal Reserve) to another depository institution; the rate may vary from depository institution to depository institution and from day to day.
- vi The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index is a broad-based bond index comprised of government, corporate, mortgage- and asset-backed issues, rated investment grade or higher, and having at least one year to maturity.
- vii The Barclays Capital U.S. High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index is an index of the 2% Issuer Cap component of the Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which covers the U.S. dollar-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market.
- viii The JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global) tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds and local market instruments.

Fund overview

Q. What is the Fund's investment strategy?

A. The Fund's primary investment objective is high current income and its secondary objective is total return. Under normal market conditions, the Fund invests in a global portfolio of securities consisting of below investment grade fixed-income securities, emerging market fixed-income securities and investment grade fixed-income securities. We have broad discretion to allocate the Fund's assets among the following segments of the global market for below investment and investment grade fixed-income securities: corporate bonds, loans, preferred stock, mortgage- and asset-backed securities and sovereign debt, and derivative instruments of the foregoing securities.

At Western Asset Management Company (Western Asset), the Fund's subadviser, we utilize a fixed-income team approach, with decisions derived from interaction among various investment management sector specialists. The sector teams are comprised of Western Asset's senior portfolio managers, research analysts and an in-house economist. Under this team approach, management of client fixed-income portfolios will reflect a consensus of interdisciplinary views within the Western Asset organization. S. Kenneth Leech, Stephen A. Walsh, Michael C. Buchanan, Keith J. Gardner, Ryan Brist and Andres Sanchez Balcazar are the co-leaders of the portfolio management team of this Fund. They are responsible for the day-to-day strategic oversight of the Fund's investments and/or supervising the day-to-day operations of the various sector specialist teams dedicated to the specific asset classes in which the Fund invests.

Q. What were the overall market conditions during the Fund's reporting period?

A. During the fiscal year, the fixed-income market staged an impressive rally, and corporate bonds recovered from the financial crisis of 2008. The demand for risk re-emerged, in large part due to aggressive actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board (Fed), the U.S. Department of the Treasury and other government entities.

As the reporting period began, we were already in the midst of what was to be a historical rally in the high-yield bond market. Conditions in the credit markets continued to improve throughout the majority of the fiscal year given signs that the economy was emerging from its prolonged recession and corporate earnings were generally better than expected. Also supporting the corporate bond market was strong demand from investors seeking incremental yields given the low rates available from short-term fixed-income securities.

All told, the Barclays Capital U.S. High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Indexⁱⁱ (the Index) returned 28.79% for the twelve months ended May 31, 2010. Over that time, investor risk appetite was generally robust, especially for riskier high-yield securities. As measured by the Index, lower-rated CCC-rated bonds outperformed higher-rated BB-rated securities over the fiscal year, returning 43.18% and 23.34%, respectively. Investment grade corporate bonds also posted solid results, with the Barclays Capital U.S. Credit Indexⁱⁱⁱ returning 15.20% for the period.

Somewhat overshadowing the rally in the corporate bond market during the fiscal year was its poor performance in May 2010. May's decline was triggered by concerns regarding the debt crisis in Greece and fears that it could spread to other European countries. In addition, there were fears

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of over-reaching new financial regulations out of Washington and questions regarding the implications of the devastating oil spill in the Gulf. Against this backdrop, investors flocked to the relative safety of U.S. Treasury securities, driving their yields lower and prices higher in May. In contrast, high-yield bond and investment grade corporate bond spreads widened during the month.

While the emerging market debt asset class also generated strong absolute returns during the fiscal year, it lagged the gains in the U.S. high-yield market. Over the twelve months ended May 31, 2010, the JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global)iv returned 17.10%. The EMBI Global generated positive returns during each of the first eleven months of the period. Supporting the asset class over that time were the strengthening global economy, improving domestic spending, rising commodity prices and solid demand. As was the case with the high-yield market, the emerging market debt market experienced a setback in May given the situation in Greece. In addition, commodity prices, such as oil, declined over concerns regarding the sustainability of the global economic recovery and

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Fund overview (continued)

China's attempts to moderate its growth in order to keep inflation under control.

Q. How did we respond to these changing market conditions?

A. We made a number of adjustments to the portfolio during the reporting period. Over the course of the fiscal year, we eliminated our exposure to agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and increased our exposure to high-yield, investment grade and emerging market credits. We felt agency MBS had become less attractive given the sector's significant spread narrowing, which was driven by the government's direct purchase of agency securities. At the end of 2008, a number of large financial institutions' securities were downgraded to below investment grade status. As a result, the Financials sector substantially increased. Given valuations that implied a high probability of default despite evidence of stabilizing fundamentals at many of these banks, we significantly increased the portfolio's exposure to the Financials sector in an attempt to take advantage of this opportunity.

As a hedge against our lower-quality bias in the portfolio and given the uncertain economic environment, we maintained our exposure to certain defensive industries, including Utilities and Health Care, which generally hold up relatively well during economic declines. When the sharp rally continued into the fourth quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010 and valuations improved dramatically, we sought to reduce the level of risk in the portfolio and increase the overall quality of the Fund by reducing exposure to CCC and below-rated securities. We felt this adjustment was warranted given the fragile state of the economic recovery, less compelling valuations in the credit markets, and external factors that could impact the financial markets.

During the reporting period, the Fund employed U.S. Treasury futures, which were used to help manage duration. High-yield index credit default swaps were utilized to manage the portfolio's exposure to the high-yield corporate bond market. In addition, the Fund used Brazil local interest rate swaps to gain additional exposure to the Brazilian local markets. Foreign currency contracts were used to hedge our local currency bond exposure. Overall, the use of these derivative instruments contributed positively to performance during the reporting period.

Performance review

For the twelve months ended May 31, 2010, Western Asset Global High Income Fund Inc. returned 28.83% based on its net asset value (NAV)vi and 33.89% based on its New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) market price per share. The Fund's unmanaged benchmarks, the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Indexvii, the Barclays Capital U.S. High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index and the EMBI Global returned 8.42%, 28.79% and 17.10% respectively, for the same period. The Lipper Global Income Closed-End Funds Category Averageviii returned 21.59% over the same time frame. Please note that Lipper performance returns are based on each fund's NAV.

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During this twelve-month period, the Fund made distributions to shareholders totaling \$1.04 per share. The performance table shows the Fund's twelve-month total return based on its NAV and market price as of May 31, 2010. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

Performance Snapshot as of May 31, 2010

Price Per Share	12-Month Total Return*
\$12.08 (NAV)	28.83%
\$10.73 (Market Price)	33.89%

All figures represent past performance and are not a guarantee of future results.

* Total returns are based on changes in NAV or market price, respectively. Total returns assume the reinvestment of all distributions in additional shares.

Q. What were the leading contributors to performance?

A. The portfolio's exposure to the high-yield bond market was the largest contributor to the Fund's absolute performance during the reporting period. The high-yield bond market produced very strong results during the twelve months ended May 31, 2010. In sharp contrast to its poor results in 2008, the asset class posted positive returns during eleven of the twelve months of the reporting period. This strong rally was due to a variety of factors, including the unfreezing of

the credit markets, improving economic data and generally strong investor demand. Specific holdings that benefited the Fund's performance during the reporting period were **DAE Aviation Holdings Inc.** and **GMAC**.

DAE Aviation Holdings Inc. is an aircraft maintenance, repair and overhaul company. Demand for its products and services increased as global economic conditions improved and airlines have looked to maintain their existing fleets rather than purchase new airplanes. This helped the company to maintain strong credit metrics throughout the fiscal year. GMAC is the largest auto lending company in the U.S. In December 2008, the Fed allowed GMAC to become a bank holding company. In doing so, GMAC was able to access lending from the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) to stave off potential bankruptcy. Since that time, GMAC has strengthened its balance sheet and has benefited from improving economic conditions and rising automobile sales.

The Fund's emerging market debt exposure also contributed positively to performance. Spreads in this asset class narrowed during much of the fiscal year, driven by overall strong demand, solid domestic spending and generally rising commodity prices. The Fund's holding of **True Move Co., Ltd.**, a communication conglomerate in Thailand, was its largest contributor to performance during the period. The company benefited from rising demand for its wireless telecommunication products. Within the emerging markets, the Fund's exposure to Argentina's sovereign debt was also beneficial. The country announced details on a debt swap to settle claims associated with its 2001 default, causing Argentina's existing outstanding debt to rally as it was felt that the country would regain access to developed world capital markets.

The Fund's exposure to investment grade corporate bonds also enhanced results. The sector's spreads narrowed during the period from their 2008 credit crisis levels. In terms of individual holdings, investment grade senior unsecured bonds of both **American International Group Inc.** (AIG) and **Citigroup Inc.** contributed to performance. In both cases, the federal government's assistance programs and improving fundamental performance helped these bonds to rally during the reporting period. The Fund's AIG securities also rallied in anticipation of the company selling certain of its assets.

Q. What were the leading detractors from performance?

A. A number of individual holdings negatively impacted the Fund's results during the reporting period. Individual issuers that detracted from performance included our exposure to high-yield issuers **Station Casinos Inc.**, **Blockbuster Inc.** and **Wind Acquisition Holdings Finance SpA**.

The gaming market suffered deep declines due to the severe economic recession. In addition to this, home prices in Las Vegas fell substantially since their peak in May 2006, contributing to the pullback in economic activity. Collectively, this took its toll on the local population of Las Vegas, a market of focus for Station Casinos Inc. Given deteriorating revenues, the firm announced an exchange offer to bondholders in December 2008. However, the offer was rejected and negotiations between the parties have been difficult. Unable to reach agreement on a restructuring plan with its various debt holders, Station Casinos Inc. filed for bankruptcy protection in July 2009, and it continues to negotiate with lenders and creditors. Poor fundamental results and secular concerns over Blockbuster Inc.'s in-store rental model pressured its first lien-secured bonds during the period. As a result, our holdings detracted from performance as their prices declined in a rising market. The company is currently in restructuring negotiations with certain of its bondholders as liquidity remains challenged. Wind Acquisition Holdings Finance SpA is an Italian telecommunication operator that offers integrated wireless, fixed line and Internet services. Despite consistent strong fundamental performance from this relatively defensive business, investors sought to reduce exposure to European corporate issues at the end of the period, which negatively impacted our holdings in Wind Acquisition Holdings Finance SpA.

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Fund overview (cont'd)

Although the Fund's emerging market exposure contributed positively to results, performance during the reporting period was marginally restrained due to a lack of exposure to the Ukraine and Ecuador which performed well as valuations rebounded during the period from distressed levels.

Also modestly detracting from performance was the Fund's exposure to high-quality U.S. government securities, including traditional Treasuries and U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"). While these holdings generated positive absolute returns during the reporting period, they lagged the investment grade and high-yield bond sectors.

Looking for additional information?

The Fund is traded under the symbol "EHI" and its closing market price is available in most newspapers under the NYSE listings. The daily NAV is available on-line under the symbol "XEHI" on most financial websites. *Barron's* and the *Wall Street Journal's* Monday edition both carry closed-end fund tables that provide additional information. In addition, the Fund issues a quarterly press release that can be found on most major financial websites as well as www.leggmason.com/cef.

In a continuing effort to provide information concerning the Fund, shareholders may call 1-888-777-0102 (toll free), Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, for the Fund's current NAV, market price and other information.

Thank you for your investment in Western Asset Global High Income Fund Inc. As always, we appreciate that you have chosen us to manage your assets and we remain focused on achieving the Fund's investment goals.

Sincerely,

Western Asset Management Company

June 15, 2010

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RISKS: *An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall, reducing the value of the Fund's holdings. The Fund may use derivatives, such as options and futures, which can be illiquid, may disproportionately increase losses and have a potentially large impact on Fund performance. Investing in foreign securities is subject to certain risks not associated with domestic investing, such as currency fluctuations, and changes in political and economic conditions. These risks are magnified in emerging or developing markets. High-yield bonds involve greater credit and liquidity risks than investment grade bonds. Leverage may magnify gains and increase losses in the Fund's portfolio.*

All investments are subject to risk including the possible loss of principal. All index performance reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes. Please note that an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

The information provided is not intended to be a forecast of future events, a guarantee of future results or investment advice. Views expressed may differ from those of the firm as a whole.

- i The Federal Reserve Board (Fed) is responsible for the formulation of policies designed to promote economic growth, full employment, stable prices and a sustainable pattern of international trade and payments.
- ii The Barclays Capital U.S. High Yield 2% Issuer Cap Index is an index of the 2% Issuer Cap component of the Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate High Yield Index, which covers the U.S. dollar-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market.
- iii The Barclays Capital U.S. Credit Index is an index composed of corporate and non-corporate debt issues that are investment grade (rated Baa3/BBB- or higher).
- iv The JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global) tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds and local market instruments.
- v Duration is the measure of the price sensitivity of a fixed-income security to an interest rate change of 100 basis points. Calculation is based on the weighted average of the present values for all cash flows.
- vi Net asset value (NAV) is calculated by subtracting total liabilities and outstanding preferred stock (if any) from the closing value of all securities held by the Fund (plus all other assets) and dividing the result (total net assets) by the total number of the common shares outstanding. The NAV fluctuates with changes in the market prices of securities in which the Fund has invested. However, the price at which an investor may buy or sell shares of the Fund is the Fund's market price as determined by supply of and demand for the Fund's shares.
- vii The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index is a broad-based bond index comprised of government, corporate, mortgage- and asset-backed issues, rated investment grade or higher, and having at least one year to maturity.
- viii Lipper, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Reuters, provides independent insight on global collective investments. Returns are based on the twelve-month period ended May 31, 2010, including the reinvestment of all distributions, including returns of capital, if any, calculated among the 15 funds in the Fund's Lipper category.
- ix U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) are inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury in five-year, ten-year and twenty-year maturities. The principal is adjusted to the Consumer Price Index, the commonly used measure of inflation. The coupon rate is constant, but generates a different amount of interest when multiplied by the inflation-adjusted principal.

Fund at a glance (unaudited)

Investment breakdown (%) as a percent of total investments

The bar graph above represents the composition of the Fund's investments as of May 31, 2010 and May 31, 2009 and does not include derivatives. The Fund is actively managed. As a result, the composition of the Fund's investments is subject to change at any time.

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Schedule of investments

May 31, 2010

Western Asset Global High Income Fund Inc.

Security	Rate	Maturity Date	Face Amount	Value
Corporate Bonds & Notes	82.9%			
Consumer Discretionary	16.0%			
Auto Components	0.4%			
Allison Transmission Inc., Senior Notes	11.250			