MarketView

GS INVESTMENTS, INC.

Second Quarter 2007

GSI Tenets

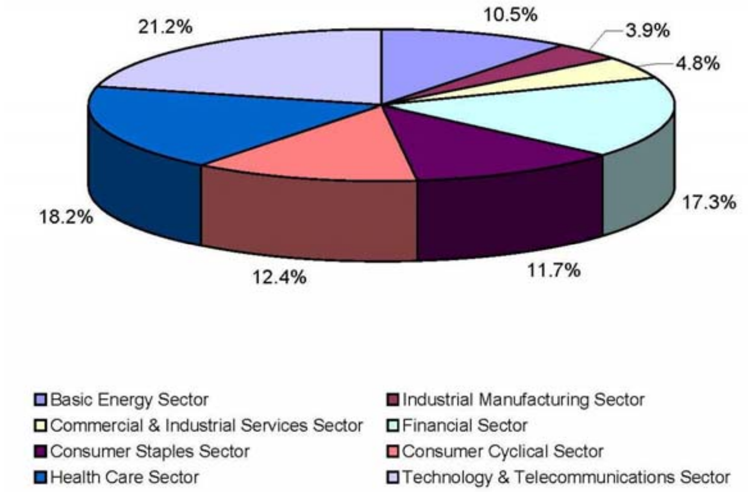
GS Investments, Inc. represents a logical choice for investment management for the following reasons:

1. A commitment to high-quality, personalized, client service.
2. Utilization of individual securities.
3. Balanced account manager utilizing bonds and stocks, their mix based on account objectives.
4. Use of large-cap growth stocks, adding a mid/small-cap "twist" for superior investment performance.
5. Extensive experience in the management of both individual and institutional investment accounts.
6. A competitive fee schedule.
7. Confidential environment.

Investment Strategy

1. Invest for the long-term.
2. Diversify investments.
3. Use fixed income securities for portfolio risk control and income.
4. Use equities to maximize portfolio return and offset inflation.
5. Manage portfolios according to each owner's risk parameters

Sector Breakdown—March 31, 2007



Top Ten Holdings (as a percent of Equities)

Ishares Trust MSCI EAFE Index Fund	4.07%
Cisco Systems	1.97%
Wells Fargo Company	1.90%
Ishares Trust MSCI Emerging Markets	1.83%
Altria Group Incorporated	1.82%
ExxonMobil Corporation	1.78%
United Health Group	1.73%
General Electric Company	1.72%
Ishares MSCI PAC Ex-Japan	1.70%
American International Group	1.70%

Market Summary

In order to halt the speculative frenzy in the stock market at the turn of the century, Alan Greenspan, then Chairman of the Federal Reserve, moved short-term interest rates up to 6 ½%. Then, after stocks plummeted and the economy began to slide, he ratcheted rates down to 1%. This resulted in a bottoming in the economy, and a recovery gradually took place. The recovery was helped significantly by a strong real estate market. Residential building boomed, especially in growing Western and Southern states. Builders and investors began to speculate, and financial institutions developed imaginative and risky loan programs fueling a dicey real estate market.

Chairman Greenspan moved to raise short-term interest rates to halt the real estate froth. Then, last year a new Federal Reserve Chairman, Ben Bernanke, was appointed following Alan Greenspan's retirement. After continued rate increases, the Federal Reserve halted the rise last June at 5 ¼%, and that is where we stand today. This has resulted in a slowing economy. Many feel the next rate change will be down. However, that is not a certainty because inflation is still a concern. So, it seems now as if interest rate decisions will be based on a tradeoff between inflation and economic growth.

There has been much discussion about the "yield curve" being negative. Simply put, this means short-term interest rates are higher than long-term interest rates. Currently, the yield curve is essentially flat based on U.S. Treasury rates shown below:

Maturity	Rate
Two Years	4.68%
Ten Years	4.68%
Thirty Years	4.84%

Market Summary (Cont)

The key differential is between overnight rates and ten year rates, because this range is close to banks' lending spectrum. Banks make money by borrowing short (checking, savings) and lending long (commercial loans, mortgages). If the spread is negative (unfavorable), banks do not make money, and if they do not make money they do not lend. This is a simplistic analysis, but it makes the point. However, a key factor is that we are now living in a global economy, not simply a domestic economy.

The short-term interest rate in Japan is 0.5%. The European Central Bank rate is 3.75%. These compare with a U.S. short-term rate of 5 ¼%. Large U.S. money center banks (Citigroup, Bank of America, Wells Fargo) operate internationally. It was recently noted that Citigroup is targeting international for 60% of its business.

The point is that the domestic yield curve may be flat or negative, but the international yield curve is still positive, allowing economies to expand given current conditions. We have noted previously that some overseas countries are on a rapid growth path; China has been experiencing an approximate 9% annual growth rate, India roughly 6%. With a slowing domestic economy (somewhere within 2%-3% growth range), we have been placing more equity money overseas through the use of Exchange Traded Funds (ETF's).

Performance of these funds has been far superior to domestic equities. This out-performance was true of the first quarter. We intend to hold these positions as long as we can experience faster growth overseas.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT's) also provided relatively strong returns during the first quarter. These hybrid securities benefit from rising land values, property sales and leasing revenues. They have steadily increased their earnings and dividends in recent years. A new name related to this category is CB Richard Ellis, a large real estate service company.

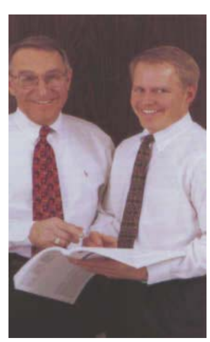
By using real estate and international securities in client accounts, we are achieving a balance within the equity category that provides diversification and reduced risk The individual categories do not necessarily move together. Saying it another way, there is an inverse correlation among these groups. We have observed this in recent days where domestic stocks have been down while international stocks have been up and vice versa.

The domestic stock market has been up and down with essentially flat results for the first quarter. Stocks rose in January, declined in February and then rose again in March. In the current environment with domestic economic growth slowing, we feel dividends are an important consideration. One reason this is true is the tax rate for qualified dividends in taxable accounts is 15%. High dividend yields were taken into consideration when purchasing Citigroup, Allied Capital and Kraft Foods. We continue to place a premium on growth however, adding companies like Airgas, Coach, Costco and Garmin to client accounts. All in all, we continue to enjoy the benefits of a solid but slowing economy.

As we move within the common stock portion of client accounts, we have accumulated cash positions in many instances. This cash will gradually be invested, but while it remains in cash it returns about 5%, so it is not an idle investment. The ripple effect of the housing market and stubborn inflation numbers along with summer doldrums together suggest that reinvestment of cash should be made gradually.

The bond market was essentially flat also during the first quarter. The ten-year Treasury began the quarter at a 4.66% yield and ended the quarter at 4.65%. The current rate is 4.68% which results in a slightly lower price for the security. Again, cash equivalents have no price risk and now return about 5%. We have been reluctant to commit cash reserves to bonds during the period due to the relatively attractive cash yield.

First quarter corporate earnings are now being reported. We expect that the overall rate of gain vs. the year-ago quarter will be closer to 5%, less than double digit gains of previous quarters. General Electric just reported its first quarter results, and they came in up 2%. Citigroup and Wells Fargo profits were up 5% and 11%, respectively. It is possible that quarterly earnings gains will slow until Federal Reserve policy stimulates the economy.



We are committed to providing our clients with high-quality service and superior performance over the long-term.

Glenn & John Steinke