

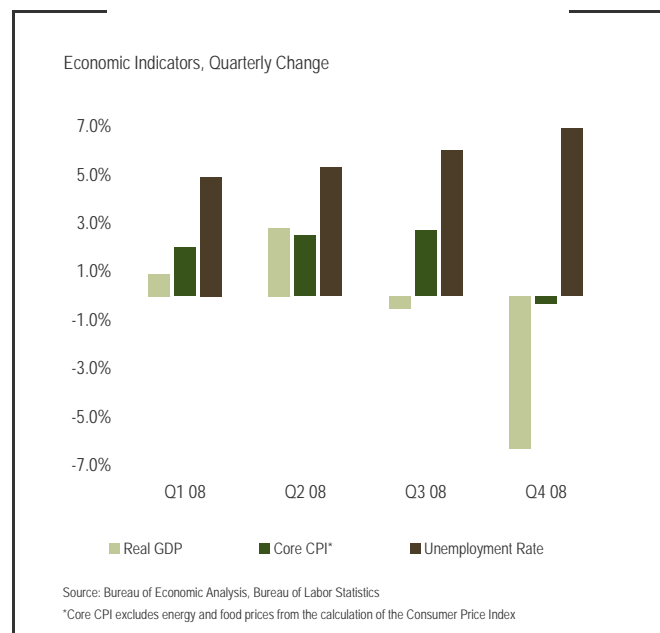
Economic Update

Global leaders of the Group of 20 nations (G-20) gathered in London this week to discuss strengthening the world economy and regulation of global finance. Though details were vague, the G-20 pledged its commitment to doing whatever possible to reflate the economy. The summit concluded with a tone of partnership and a decision to turn to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with leaders planning to increase the fund's lending capacity to \$1 trillion. According to the IMF, this commitment will enable it to provide "significant new financing and a broad mandate for action." Days earlier, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) announced downward revisions to its world economic forecast for 2009. The OECD expects that the global economy will contract by 2.75% and that world trade volumes will decrease by 13.2% as tightness in lending conditions and low confidence continue to weigh on economic output and employment.

Economic data released this week suggest that economic challenges will linger in the U.S., despite recent signs of slight improvements. The U.S. Department of Labor reported that payrolls shed 663,000 jobs in March, driving the unemployment rate to a 25-year high of 8.5%. Job losses for January were revised significantly lower, bringing total losses since the recession began in December 2007 to 5.1 million jobs—3.3 occurred in the last five months. The Wall Street Journal noted that if heavy job losses persist, consumers are likely to avoid spending on big-ticket items, which typically lead economic recoveries. Ongoing concerns about the labor market as well as the near-term economic outlook continued to guide consumer sentiment for the month. Consumer confidence improved modestly in March but remains near record lows, according to the Conference Board of Consumer Research.

The Institute of Supply Management reported that activity in the non-manufacturing sectors contracted at an accelerated rate in March, while "rapid decline in manufacturing appears to have moderated somewhat." Five of the eighteen manufacturing industries surveyed reported expectations of benefiting from the economic stimulus.

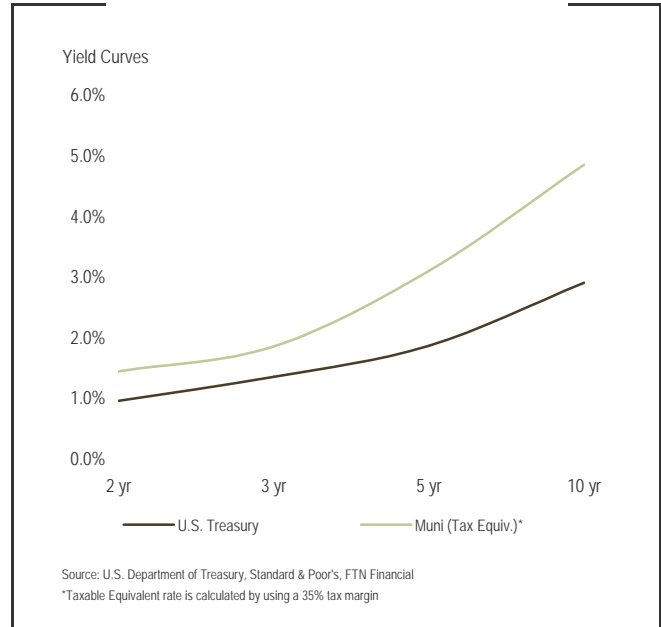
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, Federal Reserve Banks, U.S. Department of Labor, The Wall Street Journal, International Monetary Fund, The Conference Board, Institute of Supply Management, Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development.



Mar. 31 st	ICSC-Goldman Same Store Sales, Wkly. Chg.	1.1%
Mar. 31 st	S&P/Case-Shiller Composite 20 Index, January	146.4
Mar. 31 st	Consumer Confidence Index, March	26.0
Apr. 1 st	Domestic Motor Vehicle Sales, March	6.9M
Apr. 1 st	MBA Purchase Applications	268
Apr. 1 st	Announced Layoffs, March	150,411
Apr. 1 st	ISM Mfg. Index - Level, March	36.3
Apr. 1 st	Construction Spending, Feb. Monthly Chg.	-0.9%
Apr. 1 st	Pending Home Sales, Feb. Monthly Chg.	2.1%
Apr. 1 st	EIA Petroleum Status Report, Wkly. Chg.	2.8M Barrels
Apr. 2 nd	Initial Jobless Claims (Week ending 3/28)	669,000
Apr. 2 nd	Factory Orders, Feb. Monthly Chg.	1.8%
Apr. 2 nd	EIA Natural Gas Report, Wkly. Chg.	0 bcf
Apr. 3 rd	Non-farm Payrolls, March Monthly Chg.	-663,000
Apr. 3 rd	Unemployment Rate, March	8.5%
Apr. 3 rd	ISM Non-Mfg. Index, March	40.8

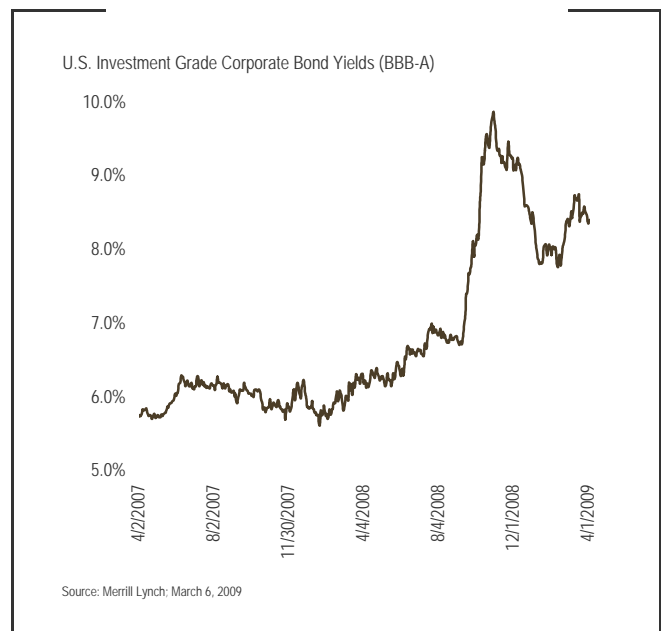
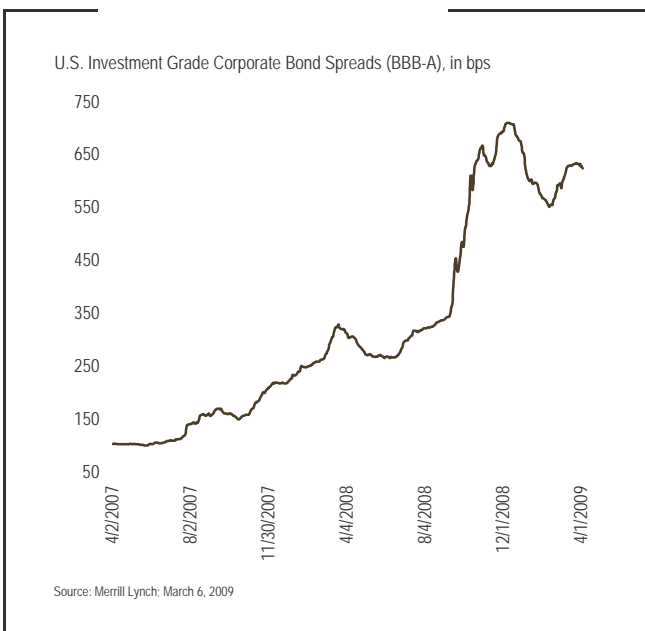
Bond Market Update

U.S. Treasuries finished the week modestly lower, as investors cut bond holdings in anticipation of next week's auction of an estimated \$59 billion in notes and TIPS, part of a record amount of debt the government is likely to issue this year. Ten-year notes declined again, contributing to a 1.7% loss in U.S. government securities, according to Merrill Lynch's U.S. Treasury Master Index. Treasuries extended losses on Friday after Fed Chairman Bernanke said in a speech that the central bank must retain the flexibility to withdraw its record injection of credit into the economy to keep inflation in check when the crisis subsides. This is significant because it reinforces the fact that the Fed will need to eventually sell Treasuries, which will then increase interest rates, according to Bloomberg. The spread between yields on 10-year TIPS and notes, which reflects traders' outlook for consumer prices, closed at 1.41%, suggesting that investors expect very low inflation over the next ten years. This spread has averaged 2.26% over the last five years. Meanwhile, emerging market governments and companies borrowed more in the international bond markets this week than at any other time in the past two years, as interest costs dropped significantly. Investor confidence was bolstered by a pledge from the Group of 20 nations to quadruple the resources of the IMF.



Issue	3.27.09	4.3.09	Change
3 month T-Bill	0.15%	0.21%	0.06%
2-Year Treasury	0.90%	0.96%	0.06%
5-Year Treasury	1.80%	1.87%	0.07%
10-Year Treasury	2.76%	2.91%	0.15%
30-Year Treasury	3.66%	3.70%	0.04%

Source: Bloomberg, FTN Financial, The Wall Street Journal, U.S. Department of Treasury.



Stock Market Update

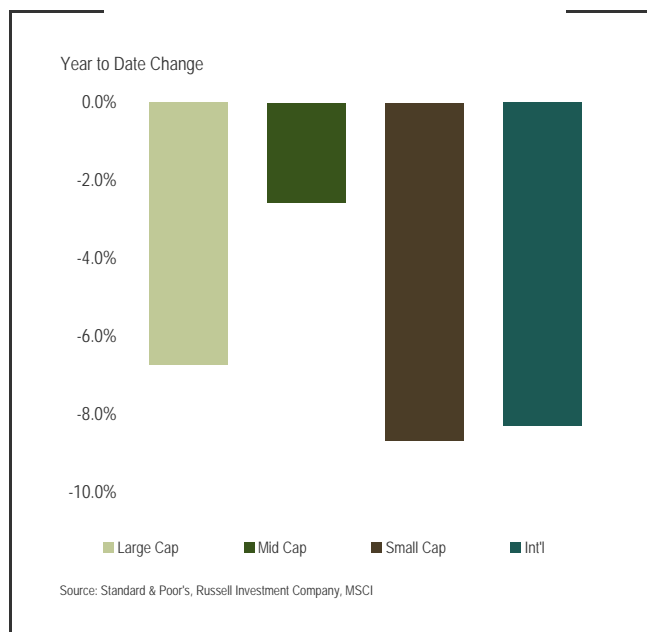
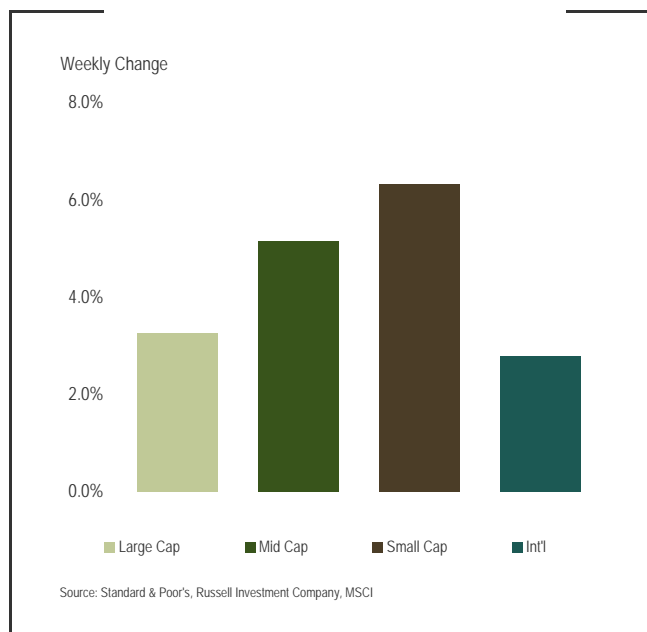
Stocks posted their fourth straight weekly gain, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average up 241.41 points, or 3.1% to end the week at 8,017.59. The broader S&P 500 gained 26.56 points, or 3.26% to finish at 842.50. Stocks in Europe posted similar gains as those in the U.S., the FTSE 100 gained 3.35% this week and the broader DJ Euro Stoxx 50 Index gained 3.78% this week. Stocks in Japan gained as well, with the NIKKEI 225 adding 1.42%.

Stocks posted strong gains on Thursday fueled by optimism that new accounting rules would ease the burden on banks weighed down by toxic assets. The rule changes will alter the definition of decline in an asset's value considered "other than temporary." The Wall Street Journal reports that the banks will have more room to avoid write-downs of those assets with thinly traded markets that banks intend to hold to maturity. The CFA Institute, whose members are made up of portfolio managers and financial analysts, oppose the rule change claiming that the new rules give corporations too much discretion to determine the value of its illiquid securities.

The Obama administration's auto task force, under the threat to withhold further funding, announced that General Motor's (GM) Rick Wagoner would step down from his post as chairman and CEO. The administration simultaneously announced its displeasure with the restructuring plans GM and Chrysler submitted in February. On Thursday, CarMax (KMX) announced that it earned \$0.17 a share on revenue declines of 2 in the fourth quarter, better than the \$0.2 a share that analysts expected. Earnings increased \$0.07, or 70% from the year ago period, but sale decreased by 28, according to Marketwatch. The stock rose over 6% on Thursday, but gave back those gains on Friday as analysts digested the earnings announcement.

Issue	3.27.09	4.3.09	Change
Dow Jones	7,776.18	8,017.59	3.10%
S&P 500	815.94	842.50	3.26%
NASDAQ	1,545.20	1,621.87	4.96%
Russell 1000 Growth	360.45	373.34	3.58%
S&P MidCap 400	498.83	524.51	5.15%
Russell 2000	429	456.13	6.32%
MSCI EAFE	1,104.18	1,134.73	2.77%
MSCI EM	599.73	613.07	2.22%
MSCI Small Cap	92.51	95.02	2.71%

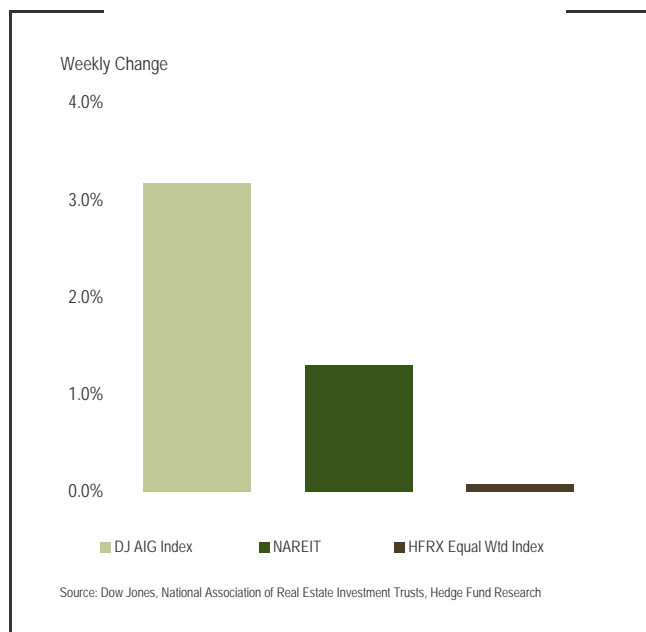
Prices reflect most recent data available at the time of publication
Source: Bloomberg, Russell Investment Company, Standard & Poor's, Morgan Stanley Capital International, The Wall Street Journal, MarketWatch.



Alternative Investments Market Update

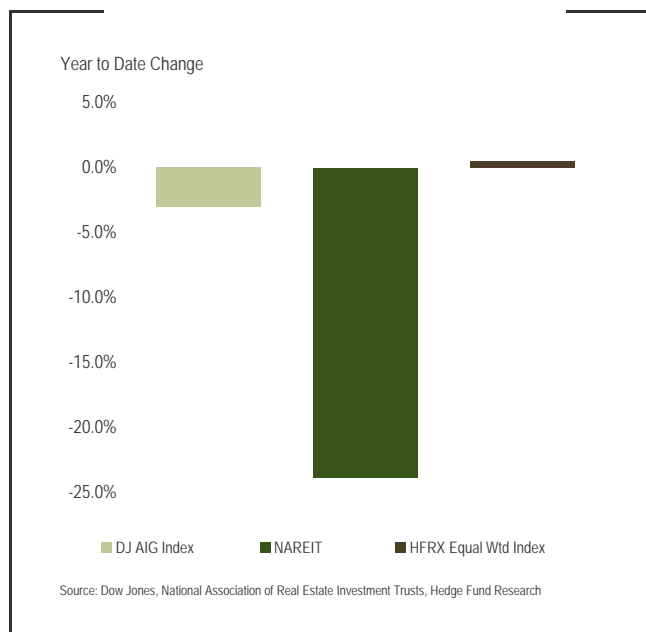
The New York Times reported that, despite the bear market in 2008, the top 25 hedge fund managers earned a total of \$11.6 billion for the year. Topping the list is James H. Simons, a former math professor now working for Renaissance Technologies, who earned \$2.5 billion with a computer-driven trading strategy. John A. Paulson and George Soros came in second and third place, respectively, earning \$2 billion and \$1.1 billion. The top 25 most successful hedge fund managers were down in performance by roughly half from 2007, where they reaped an aggregate of \$22.5 billion. That year, a manager needed to earn at least \$360 million to make the list, whereas it was merely \$75 million in 2008. Nevertheless, this year's payout still topped every year prior to 2006.

Sugar prices fell the most in a month, according to Bloomberg, largely on speculation that India, the world's second largest producer, may restore a higher level of output. Traders appear to believe that a recent increase in sugar prices may entice Indian farmers to plant more. It is believed that India will export 14.5 million metric tons this year, down from 26.4 million metric tons last year.



Issue	Previous Week	Current ¹	Change
Gold	925.30	897.30	-3.03%
Crude Oil Futures	52.38	52.51	0.25%
Copper	1.84	2.00	8.70%
Sugar	21.65	21.90	1.15%
HFRX Equal Wtd. Strat. Index	1,007.55	1,008.36	0.08%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1,011.75	1,018.05	0.62%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	1,012.16	1,012.40	0.02%
HFRX Event Driven	1,191.46	1,183.96	-0.63%
HFRX Merger Arbitrage	1,351.45	1,358.37	0.51%
Dow Jones AIG Commodity Index	110.18	113.68	3.17%
FTSE/NAREIT All REIT	66.11	66.97	1.30%

¹ Prices reflect most recent data available at the time of publication
Source: Dow Jones, National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Hedge Fund Research, Bloomberg, The Wall Street Journal.



MainStreet Advisors performance results reflect time-weighted rates of returns based upon MainStreet Advisors proprietary trading strategies. Performance results reflect the reinvestment of dividends and other earnings as well as the deduction of management and transaction fees. Performance does not reflect additional fees charged by institutions MainStreet Advisors provides investment services. In some cases performance reflects the quarterly rebalancing of assets based upon MainStreet Advisors Tactical Asset Allocation Models.

Past performance may not be indicative of future results and the performance of a specific individual account may vary substantially from performance presented herein. Therefore, no current or prospective client should assume that future performance will be profitable or equal the performance results reflected herein. In calculating account performance, MainStreet Advisors has relied upon information provided by various sources believed to be accurate and reliable but cannot be guaranteed. All past recommendations are available upon request. Investments in equities, fixed income, mutual funds, and exchange traded funds involve risk and may lose value.

Different types of investments involve varying degrees of risk, and there can be no assurance that any specific investment will be profitable. MainStreet Advisors investment strategies may involve portfolio turnover, which could negatively impact the next after-tax gain experienced by an individual client.

MainStreet Advisors displays its performance results in addition to the market index that it believes represents a similar strategy in terms of asset allocation (stocks, bonds), generally accepted investment objectives (growth, income, or balanced), style benchmarks (growth, value, or core), geographic allocations (US, Foreign, or Global), sector allocation potential, and cap size objective (small cap, mid cap, or large cap). The index is shown in order for clients to make a comparison of performance for the designated time period. However, the indices shown above may not completely reflect the risk or volatility of the overall market or of the risk taken by the MainStreet Advisors program. The indexes shown are not intended to be an absolute benchmark for the MainStreet Advisors program due to the fact that clients may not be able to duplicate exact holdings in the indexes shown, MainStreet Advisors programs may reallocate some or all assets in the program to cash in response to market conditions, and MainStreet Advisors programs utilize a flexible management strategy with regard to equity selection, cap size, style, and asset allocation. It should be noted that market indices are always fully invested and holdings are limited to the index charter. The market index used for comparison is an unmanaged index and is a common measure of performance of the relevant stock markets. They are not available for direct investment.



MAINSTREET ADVISORS™

120 North LaSalle Street Suite 3750
Chicago, Illinois 60602
312.223.0270 direct
312.223.0276 fax
www.mainstreetadv.com