

EXHIBIT 5

AN ANALYSIS OF THE OWNERSHIP TRUSTADVANTAGES

Since the Trust owns property, it may buy, sell, lease, loan and otherwise deal with the property for the purpose of building, expanding and strengthening the Trust in the interest of the beneficiaries. It is self perpetuating in nature which adds security. A Trust will protect and preserve properties and values for the beneficiary. Since the creator may be a beneficiary, the creator also may enjoy the advantages of Trust procedures. The Trustees are empowered to employ all persons necessary to preserve and build the assets of the Trust. Since Executive Director of the Foundation and the Managing Trustee may be one and the same person, there is consistency of management. It is possible to reduce taxable income of the Trust to near zero. A Trust can lower tax liability by making use of Not-For-Profit laws just as an individual may. A Trust may form divisions and agreements with other legal entities for protection of liability and reduction of taxes. The Trustees may decide to participate jointly with another business or they may decide to incorporate a stock corporation to accomplish Trust business, all of the stock being held by the Trust or the Trust may go into partnership with another Trust, Corporation, partnership, Foundation, etc., for the purpose of accomplishing some common objective.

DISADVANTAGES

Having to make the mental adjustment of giving up legal title of property in favor of control and use of property.