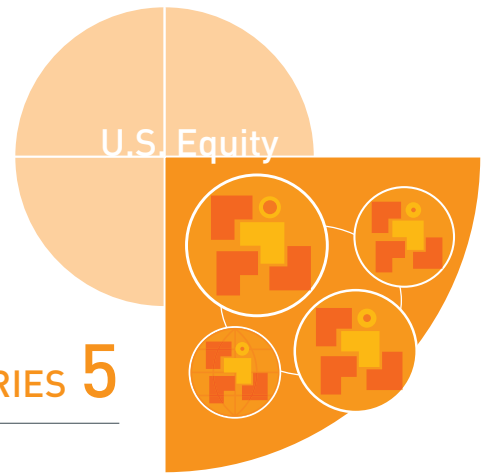




CLAYMORE BLUEPRINTSSM STRATEGY

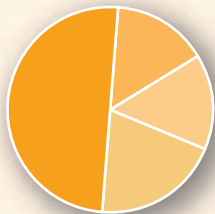
S&P Foundation Strategy

SERIES 5



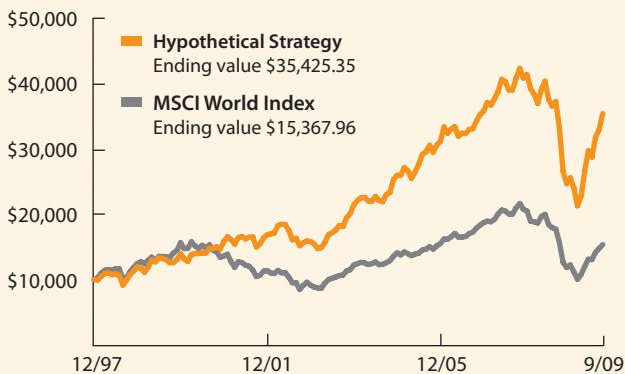
UNIT INVESTMENT TRUSTS

The S&P Foundation Strategy is based on the following unique strategies and is approximately weighted, as of five business days before the initial date of deposit (the "Inception Date"), as follows:



- S&P Large-Cap Cornerstone Strategy 50%
- S&P Mid-Cap Cornerstone Strategy 15%
- S&P Small-Cap Cornerstone Strategy 15%
- S&P International Cornerstone Strategy 20%

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY GROWTH OF \$10,000 VS. MSCI WORLD INDEX (12/31/97- 9/30/09)



Source: Claymore Securities, Inc.

Growth of \$10,000 chart represents a hypothetical \$10,000 investment in the strategy (not any actual Trust) and the MSCI World Index from December 31, 1997 through September 30, 2009. The graph is based on monthly net returns, assuming the initial investment of \$10,000. All dividends during a month, including those on stocks trading ex-dividend as of the last day of the month, are assumed to be reinvested at the end of that month. These hypothetical results represent past performance of the strategy and not the actual Trust. Hypothetical performance is based on the assumption that the portfolio reconstitution would have occurred annually. It is also assumed that the investment is liquidated at the end of the time series shown here, resulting in application of relevant fees and charges. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Long-Term Strategy

This UIT is part of a long-term strategy. Please consider your ability to invest in successive portfolios, if available, at the applicable sales charge. Call your financial professional today or visit claymore.com to learn more.

Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategy

The S&P Foundation Strategy, Series 5 ("Trust") seeks to provide total return primarily through capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of common stocks and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"). The Trust's investment strategy uses a quantitative selection process to determine the constituents of a final portfolio. The Sponsor has selected Standard & Poor's Investment Advisory Services LLC ("SPIAS"), a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., to serve as the Trust's portfolio consultant. The portfolio consultant is responsible for assisting the Sponsor with the selection of the Trust's portfolio. SPIAS has developed four unique strategies, as described on pages 5 through 7, that include a wide array of screens to assist in the selection of the Trust portfolio.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS VS. MSCI WORLD INDEX (THROUGH 12/31/08)

Period	Hypothetical Strategy	MSCI World Index
10-Year	7.79%	-0.19%
5-Year	3.41%	0.00%
3-Year	-6.68%	-7.60%
1-Year	-38.79%	-40.33%

Source: Claymore Securities, Inc.

Average annual total return measures the change in the value of an investment assuming reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains and payment of applicable Trust expenses and sales charges. Average annual total returns are for the periods noted through 12/31/08. These hypothetical results represent past performance of the strategy and not the actual Trust. Past performance does not guarantee future results. There can be no assurance that the Trust will achieve better performance than the MSCI World Index over any investment period in the Trust or over rollover periods, if available.

All strategy performance is hypothetical (not any actual Trust) and reflects Trust sales charges (full sales charge in first year of 2.95% and reduced rollover charge thereafter of 1.95%) and expenses but not brokerage commissions on stocks or taxes. Hypothetical performance is based on the assumption that the portfolio reconstitution would have occurred annually. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual returns will vary from hypothetical strategy returns due to timing differences and because the Trust may not be invested equally in all stocks or be fully invested at all times. In any given year the strategy may lose money or underperform the Index. Monthly gross returns are calculated by taking month-end prices, subtracting them from the prices at the end of the following month (adjusting for any stock splits that might have occurred during the month) and adding dividends (in the case of total returns) received for the period divided by starting price. High returns are highly unusual and cannot be sustained. Investors should also be aware that these returns were primarily achieved during favorable market conditions.

The MSCI World Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. As of June 2007 the MSCI World Index consisted of the following 23 developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Indices are statistical composites and their returns do not include payment of any sales charges or fees an investor would pay to purchase the securities they represent. Such costs would lower performance. This Index is unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in this Index. The historical performance of the Index is shown for illustrative purposes only; it is not meant to forecast, imply or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment or the Trust, which will vary. Securities in which the Trust invests may differ from those in the Index. The Trust will not try to replicate the performance of this Index and will not necessarily invest any substantial portion of its assets in securities in the Index. There is no guarantee that the perceived intrinsic value of a security will be realized.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS* VS. MSCI WORLD INDEX

Annual total returns are calculated using closing prices beginning 12/31 the previous year and ending 12/31 the stated year, for the noted 1-year period.

Year**	Hypothetical Strategy	MSCI World Index
1998	19.53%	24.80%
1999	16.74%	25.34%
2000	13.48%	-12.92%
2001	6.51%	-16.52%
2002	-6.13%	-19.54%
2003	35.25%	33.76%
2004	21.30%	15.25%
2005	19.93%	10.02%
2006	14.94%	20.65%
2007	15.52%	9.57%
2008	-38.15%	-40.33%
9/30/09	38.48%	25.56%

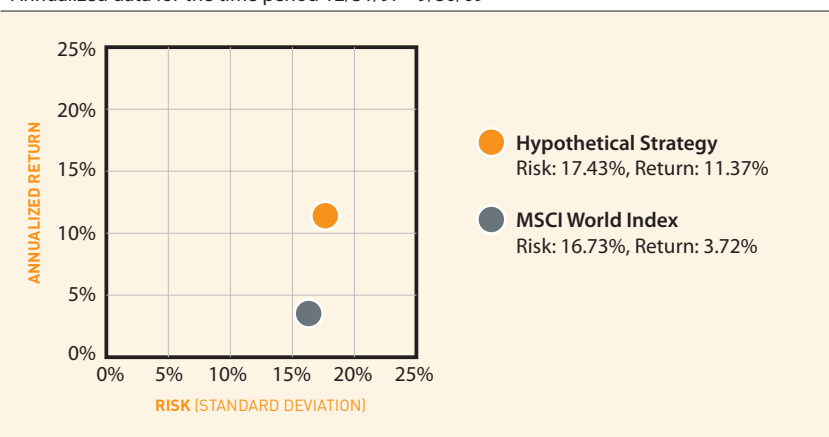
Source: Claymore Securities, Inc.

* Total return measures change in the value of an investment assuming reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains. These hypothetical results represent past performance of the strategy and not the actual Trust. Past performance does not guarantee future results. There can be no assurance that the Trust will achieve better performance than the MSCI World Index over any investment period in the Trust or over any rollover periods, if available.

** It is assumed that the investment is liquidated at the end of the time series shown here, resulting in application of relevant fees and charges.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY HISTORICAL RISK/RETURN VS. MSCI WORLD INDEX

Annualized data for the time period 12/31/97 - 9/30/09



Source: Claymore Securities, Inc.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY VS. MSCI WORLD INDEX RISK ANALYSIS¹

Life of Strategy (12/31/97 - 9/30/09)	Hypothetical Strategy	MSCI World Index
Standard Deviation	17.43%	16.73%
Sharpe Ratio	0.47	0.03
Alpha	7.87%	0.00%
Beta	0.93	1.00
Up-Market Capture Ratio	114.81%	100.00%
Down-Market Capture Ratio	83.08%	100.00%

Past performance does not guarantee future results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

¹ Claymore calculates numerical data illustrated from raw data received from partners. Calculations are based on annualized figures.

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTIC DEFINITIONS

Standard deviation is a statistical measurement that depicts how widely returns vary over a given period of time. The measurement is generally used to understand the range of returns that are most likely for a given investment. Generally, a higher standard deviation indicates a more risky investment.

Sharpe ratio is a measure of reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio indicates outperformance on a historical risk-adjusted performance basis, while a lower Sharpe ratio indicates underperformance on a historical risk-adjusted performance basis.

Alpha is a statistical measurement that depicts the performance difference between an investment and an underlying performance benchmark, given the investment's level of volatility, measured by beta. The benchmark index will always reflect an alpha of 0.00%. A positive alpha indicates an investment has performed better than its beta would predict in the stated period.

Beta is the measure of the strategy's sensitivity to the Index. By definition, the beta of the Index is 1.00. Any strategy with a higher beta is more volatile than the Index. Likewise, any strategy with a lower beta will be less volatile than the Index in the stated period.

The **up-market capture ratio** is a measure of a portfolio in up-markets relative to the Index during the same period. A ratio value of 115 indicates that the portfolio has outperformed the market index by 15% in periods when the Index has risen.

The **down-market capture ratio** is the direct opposite of the up-market capture ratio, gauging performance of the portfolio relative to the Index in down-markets. A ratio value of 80 would indicate the portfolio has declined only 80% as much as the declining overall market, indicating relative outperformance.

All strategy performance is hypothetical (not any actual Trust) and reflects Trust sales charges (full sales charge in first year of 2.95% and reduced rollover charge thereafter of 1.95%) and expenses but not brokerage commissions on stocks or taxes. Hypothetical performance is based on the assumption that the portfolio reconstitution would have occurred annually. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual returns will vary from hypothetical strategy returns due to timing differences and because the Trust may not be invested equally in all stocks or be fully invested at all times. In any given year the strategy may lose money or underperform the Index. Monthly gross returns are calculated by taking month-end prices, subtracting them from the prices at the end of the following month (adjusting for any stock splits that might have occurred during the month) and adding dividends (in the case of total returns) received for the period divided by starting price. High returns are highly unusual and cannot be sustained. Investors should also be aware that these returns were primarily achieved during favorable market conditions.

There is no guarantee the strategy will outperform the Index. The Index is a statistical composite and its returns do not include payment of any sales charges or fees an investor would pay to purchase the securities they represent. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. The historical performance of the Index is shown for illustrative purposes only; it is not meant to forecast, imply or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment or the Trust, which will vary. Securities in which the Trust invests may differ from those in the Index. The Trust will not try to replicate the performance of the Index and will not necessarily invest any substantial portion of its assets in securities in the Index. There is no guarantee that the perceived intrinsic value of a security will be realized.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Holdings and weightings are as of the date of deposit and are subject to change.

S&P LARGE-CAP CORNERSTONE STRATEGY

Symbol	Company Name	Symbol	Company Name	Symbol	Company Name
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY (9.94%)		ENERGY (11.56%)		RX	IMS Health, Inc.
BBBY	Bed Bath & Beyond, Inc.	APA	Apache Corporation	KG	King Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
BBY	Best Buy Company, Inc.	CAM	Cameron International Corporation	MHS	Medco Health Solutions, Inc.
GPS	Gap, Inc.	CVX	Chevron Corporation	PFE	Pfizer, Inc.
HD	Home Depot, Inc.	DVN	Devon Energy Corporation	UNH	UnitedHealth Group, Inc.
JCI	Johnson Controls, Inc.	DO	Diamond Offshore Drilling, Inc.	INDUSTRIALS (4.93%)	
KSS	Kohl's Corporation	ESV	ENSCO International, Inc.	BNI	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corporation
LOW	Lowe's Companies, Inc.	MUR	Murphy Oil Corporation	CMI	Cummins, Inc.
MAR	Marriott International, Inc.	NBR	Nabors Industries Limited	FLR	Fluor Corporation
SPLS	Staples, Inc.	NOV	National-Oilwell Varco, Inc.	GD	General Dynamics Corporation
TWX	Time Warner, Inc.	OXY	Occidental Petroleum Corporation	RTN	Raytheon Company
TJX	TJX Companies, Inc.	BTU	Peabody Energy Corporation	WM	Waste Management, Inc.
VIA/B	Viacom, Inc.	SII	Smith International, Inc.	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (1.66%)	
CONSUMER STAPLES (5.96%)		TSO	Tesoro Corporation	CA	CA, Inc.
ADM	Archer-Daniels-Midland Company	XTO	XTO Energy, Inc.	IBM	International Business Machines Corporation
CCE	Coca-Cola Enterprises, Inc.	FINANCIALS (2.51%)		MATERIALS (0.85%)	
COST	Costco Wholesale Corporation	PGR	Progressive Corporation	NUE	Nucor Corporation
DF	Dean Foods Company	PRU	Prudential Financial, Inc.	TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (2.53%)	
RAI	Reynolds American, Inc.	STT	State Street Corporation	T	AT&T, Inc.
SVU	SUPERVALU, Inc.	HEALTH CARE (8.32%)		S	Sprint Nextel Corporation
TSN	Tyson Foods, Inc.	AET	Aetna, Inc.	VZ	Verizon Communications, Inc.
		BIIB	Biogen Idec, Inc.	UTILITIES (1.66%)	
		CVH	Coventry Health Care, Inc.	ETR	Entergy Corporation
		FRX	Forest Laboratories, Inc.	STR	Questar Corporation
		HUM	Humana, Inc.		

S&P MID-CAP CORNERSTONE STRATEGY

Symbol	Company Name	Symbol	Company Name	Symbol	Company Name
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY (1.79%)		TDW	Tidewater, Inc.	LSTR	Landstar System, Inc.
ARO	Aeropostale, Inc.	UNT	Unit Corporation	LII	Lennox International, Inc.
CMG	Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.	FINANCIALS (1.01%)		ROL	Rollins, Inc.
COCO	Corinthian Colleges, Inc.	AJG	Arthur J Gallagher & Company	TNB	Thomas & Betts Corporation
ESI	ITT Educational Services, Inc.	BRO	Brown & Brown, Inc.	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (2.03%)	
MDC	MDC Holdings, Inc.	HCC	HCC Insurance Holdings, Inc.	BR	Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc.
NFLX	NetFlix, Inc.	SFG	StanCorp Financial Group, Inc.	DBD	Diebold, Inc.
ROST	Ross Stores, Inc.	HEALTH CARE (2.54%)		FDS	FactSet Research Systems, Inc.
CONSUMER STAPLES (1.31%)		CYH	Community Health Systems, Inc.	GNP	Global Payments, Inc.
CHD	Church & Dwight Company, Inc.	ENDP	Endo Pharmaceuticals Holdings, Inc.	MCRS	Micros Systems, Inc.
LANC	Lancaster Colony Corporation	HRC	Hill-Rom Holdings, Inc.	NSR	NeuStar, Inc.
RAH	Ralcorp Holdings, Inc.	KND	Kindred Healthcare, Inc.	SY	Sybase, Inc.
SFD	Smithfield Foods, Inc.	KCI	Kinetic Concepts, Inc.	TECD	Tech Data Corporation
UVV	Universal Corporation	LPNT	LifePoint Hospitals, Inc.	MATERIALS (0.25%)	
ENERGY (2.46%)		LNCR	Lincare Holdings, Inc.	RPM	RPM International, Inc.
ACI	Arch Coal, Inc.	OCR	Omnicare, Inc.	TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (0.24%)	
CRK	Comstock Resources, Inc.	PPDI	Pharmaceutical Product Development, Inc.	TDS	Telephone & Data Systems, Inc.
EAC	Encore Acquisition Company	VRX	Valeant Pharmaceuticals International	UTILITIES (1.25%)	
FTO	Frontier Oil Corporation	INDUSTRIALS (2.28%)		DPL	DPL, Inc.
HLX	Helix Energy Solutions Group, Inc.	BCO	Brink's Company	EGN	Energren Corporation
OII	Oceaneering International, Inc.	CSL	Carlisle Companies, Inc.	NFG	National Fuel Gas Company
PTEN	Patterson-UTI Energy, Inc.	HNI	HNI Corporation	UGI	UGI Corporation
SUG	Southern Union Company	HUB/B	Hubbell, Inc.	WGL	WGL Holdings, Inc.
		JOYG	Joy Global, Inc.		

S&P SMALL-CAP CORNERSTONE STRATEGY

Symbol	Company Name	Symbol	Company Name	Symbol	Company Name
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY (1.72%)		FINANCIALS (1.78%)		MGLN	Magellan Health Services, Inc.
DBRN	Dress Barn, Inc.	ACAP	American Physicians Capital, Inc.	MOH	Molina Healthcare, Inc.
GYMB	Gymboree Corporation	EIG	Employers Holdings, Inc.	TGX	Theragenics Corporation
JOSB	Jos. A Bank Clothiers, Inc.	IPCC	Infinity Property & Casualty Group, Inc.	INDUSTRIALS (1.51%)	
PFCB	P.F. Chang's China Bistro, Inc.	ITG	Investment Technology Group, Inc.	APOG	Apogee Enterprises, Inc.
PERY	Perry Ellis International, Inc.	SAFT	Safety Insurance Group, Inc.	AZZ	AZZ, Inc.
PPD	Pre-Paid Legal Services, Inc.	SWS	SWS Group, Inc.	CDI	CDI Corporation
RGR	Sturm Ruger & Company, Inc.	WRLD	World Acceptance Corporation	FIX	Comfort Systems USA, Inc.
CONSUMER STAPLES (0.72%)		HEALTH CARE (4.82%)		EME	EMCOR Group, Inc.
ANDE	Andersons, Inc.	AMED	Amedisys, Inc.	HTLD	Heartland Express, Inc.
CENT	Central Garden and Pet Company	AHS	AMN Healthcare Services, Inc.	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (2.54%)	
NAFC	Nash Finch Company	AMSG	Amsurg Corporation	ARRS	Arris Group, Inc.
ENERGY (1.70%)		ARQL	Arqule, Inc.	JCOM	j2 Global Communications, Inc.
BAS	Basic Energy Services, Inc.	CNC	Centene Corporation	MANH	Manhattan Associates, Inc.
CRR	CARBO Ceramics, Inc.	CRVL	Corvel Corporation	MMS	MAXIMUS, Inc.
IO	ION Geophysical Corporation	CCRN	Cross Country Healthcare, Inc.	MCRL	Micrel, Inc.
OIS	Oil States International, Inc.	CBST	Cubist Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	PRFT	Perficient, Inc.
PDC	Pioneer Drilling Company	HS	Healthspring, Inc.	SIGM	Sigma Designs, Inc.
SGY	Stone Energy Corporation	ICUI	ICU Medical, Inc.	TKLC	Tekelec
INT	World Fuel Services Corporation	IVC	Invacare Corporation	TTEC	TeleTech Holdings, Inc.
		VTIV	inVentiv Health, Inc.	TYL	Tyler Technologies, Inc.
		KNDL	Kendle International, Inc.	MATERIALS (0.24%)	
		KNSY	Kensley Nash Corporation	SCL	Stapan Company
		LCAV	LCA-Vision, Inc.		
		LHCG	LHC Group, Inc.		

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS (CONTINUED)

Holdings and weightings are as of the date of deposit and are subject to change.

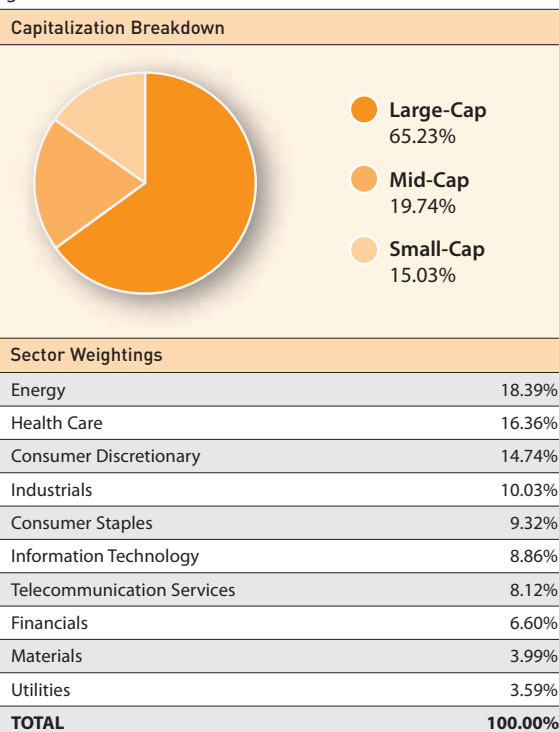
S&P INTERNATIONAL CORNERSTONE STRATEGY

Symbol	Company Name	Symbol	Company Name	Symbol	Company Name
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY (1.29%)		HEALTH CARE (0.68%)		TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (5.35%)	
CUK	Carnival PLC	GSK	GlaxoSmithKline PLC	BTM	Brasil Telecom SA
FMCN	Focus Media Holding Limited	INDUSTRIALS (1.31%)		MTA	Magyar Telekom Telecommunications Plc
CONSUMER STAPLES (1.33%)		DLAKY	Deutsche Lufthansa AG	MBT	Mobile TeleSystems
BTI	British American Tobacco PLC	ERJ	Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica SA	PTNR	Partner Communications Company Limited
DEO	Diageo PLC	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (2.63%)		TNE	Tele Norte Leste Participacoes SA
ENERGY (2.67%)		NOK	Nokia Corporation	NZT	Telecom Corporation of New Zealand Limited
E	Eni SpA	SNDA	Shanda Interactive Entertainment Limited	TI/A	Telecom Italia SpA
LUKOY	Lukoil	ERIC	Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson	VOD	Vodafone Group PLC
REP	Repsol YPF, SA	UMC	United Microelectronics Corporation	UTILITIES (0.68%)	
TOT	Total SA	MATERIALS (2.65%)		CPL	CPFL Energia SA
FINANCIALS (1.30%)		AMCRY	Amcory Limited		
AEG	Aegon NV	SID	Companhia Siderurgica Nacional SA		
BCS	Barclays PLC	BVN	Compania de Minas Buenaventura SA		
		GGB	Gerdau SA		

PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

Weightings and breakdown are as of the date of deposit and are subject to change.

Country Weightings	
United States	79.30%
Great Britain	3.98%
Brazil	3.93%
Russia	1.35%
Italy	1.34%
China	1.29%
Bermuda	0.81%
Germany	0.69%
Israel	0.68%
Australia	0.67%
Hungary	0.67%
New Zealand	0.67%
Peru	0.67%
Finland	0.66%
France	0.66%
Netherlands	0.66%
Spain	0.66%
Taiwan	0.66%
Sweden	0.65%
TOTAL	100.00%



RISK CONSIDERATIONS As with all investments, you may lose some or all of your investment in the Trust. No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved. The Trust also might not perform as well as you expect. This can happen for reasons such as these: **Securities prices can be volatile.** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can include stock market movements, purchases or sales of securities by the Trust, government policies, litigation, and changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of the securities' issuer or even perceptions of the issuer. Units of the Trust are not deposits of any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. **Due to the current state of the economy, the value of the securities held by the Trust may be subject to steep declines or increased volatility due to changes in performance or perception of the issuers.** In the last year, economic activity has declined across all sectors of the economy, and the United States is experiencing increased unemployment. The current economic crisis has affected the global economy with European and Asian markets also suffering historic losses. Extraordinary steps have been taken by the governments of several leading economic countries to combat the economic crisis; however, the impact of these measures is not yet known and cannot be predicted. **The Sponsor applied the strategy which makes up the Trust portfolio at a particular time.** If additional units of the Trust are created after the Inception Date, the Sponsor will typically only deposit the securities currently included in the portfolio. This is true even if a later application of the strategy would have resulted in the selection of different securities. Because the Trust is unmanaged, the trustee will not buy or sell securities in the event the Trust's portfolio and its investment strategy are not achieving the desired results. **The Trust invests in stocks issued by small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies.** These stocks customarily involve more investment risk than stocks of larger capitalization companies. Small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may be more vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments. **The Trust invests in ADRs and U.S.-listed foreign securities.** The Trust's investment in ADRs and U.S.-listed foreign securities presents additional risk. ADRs are issued by a bank or trust company to evidence ownership of underlying securities issued by foreign corporations. Securities of foreign issuers present risks beyond those

RISK CONSIDERATIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

Security Selection

The S&P Foundation Strategy is based upon the following strategies and is approximately weighted, as of five business days before the initial date of deposit (the "Inception Date"), as follows:

S&P Large-Cap Cornerstone Strategy: 50%

S&P Mid-Cap Cornerstone Strategy: 15%

S&P Small-Cap Cornerstone Strategy: 15%

S&P International Cornerstone Strategy: 20%

The final portfolio contains approximately 210 stocks, based upon the individual portfolio strategies described below.

S&P LARGE-CAP CORNERSTONE STRATEGY SELECTION CRITERIA (50%)

S&P Large-Cap Cornerstone Strategy is based on the following screens and is approximately equally-weighted as of the Inception Date. The screening process will be run approximately five business days before the Inception Date. This strategy yields 60 stocks based upon the three individual portfolio strategies described below.

STRATEGY 1:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 500 Index* (the "S&P 500") that fall above the 52nd percentile of market capitalization.
2. A Quality Screen is applied to eliminate stocks with a Standard & Poor's Quality Ranking ("S&P Quality Ranking") below B-.

The S&P Quality Ranking is an assessment of the past performance of a stock's earnings and dividends over the most recent ten fiscal years. Growth and stability of earnings and dividends are key elements in establishing S&P Quality Rankings for common stocks.

3. Select the 100 stocks with the highest equal-weighted combined rank based on free cash flow-to-price and sales-to-price ratios.

Free cash flow-to-price is calculated by dividing free cash flow by market capitalization. Sales-to-price is calculated by dividing sales by market capitalization. Free cash flow ("FCF") is calculated by subtracting four-quarter trailing operating cash flows by four-quarter trailing capital expenditures. Sales are calculated as four-quarter trailing sales.

4. For the final portfolio, select the 20 stocks with the highest price momentum.

Price momentum is calculated as follows: calculate the 12-month percentage change by skipping the most recent month. Subtract from it the most recent 1-month percentage price change.

* S&P 500 Index

Standard and Poor's S&P 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

STRATEGY 2:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 500 that fall above the 52nd percentile of market capitalization.
2. A Quality Screen is applied to eliminate stocks with S&P Quality Rankings below B-.
3. Select the 100 stocks with the highest return on invested capital.

Return on invested capital is defined as four-quarter trailing operating income divided by invested capital. Invested capital is calculated as long-term debt plus preferred stock plus minority interests plus common equity.

4. For the final portfolio, select the 20 stocks with the lowest price-to-book ratio.

Price-to-book ratio is calculated as market capitalization divided by common equity.

STRATEGY 3:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 500 that fall above the 52nd percentile of market capitalization.
2. Select the five Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") sectors with the lowest downward momentum.

Downward momentum is defined as the average of monthly returns in down markets. Down markets are months when the S&P 500 Index had a negative return. Downward momentum is calculated from December 1970 through the latest month a return for the S&P 500 Index is available.

3. A Quality Screen is applied to eliminate stocks with S&P Quality Rankings below B-.
4. Select the 20 stocks with the highest sector de-medianed free cash flow yield. If the stock is classified in the utilities or telecommunication services sector, EBITDA-to-EV (four-quarter trailing operating income after depreciation divided by enterprise value) will be used in place of the FCF yield. Enterprise value is defined as market capitalization plus total debt minus cash.

FCF yield is calculated by dividing FCF by market capitalization. The de-medianed FCF yield is calculated by subtracting from each stock's FCF yield the sector FCF yield median value. For utilities and telecommunication services sector stocks, the de-medianed EBITDA-to-EV ratio is calculated by subtracting from each stock's EBITDA-to-EV ratio the sector EBITDA-to-EV ratio median value.

In constructing the final portfolio, if the number of stocks in any one single industry is greater than 20% of the total, the portfolio will be adjusted by reducing the number of the stocks in the overweighted industry(s) to bring the weighting of such industry to 20%. The adjustment will consist of excluding from the overweighted industry(s) the stocks with the highest price-to-book ratio and by replacing them with the stocks with the lowest price-to-book ratio based on rerunning the screens for Strategy 1 and Strategy 2 using the 450 stocks that were not originally selected.

S&P MID-CAP CORNERSTONE STRATEGY SELECTION CRITERIA (15%)

S&P Mid-Cap Cornerstone Strategy is based on the following screens and is approximately equally-weighted as of the Inception Date. The screening process will be run approximately five business days before the Inception Date. This strategy yields 60 stocks based upon the three individual portfolio strategies described below.

STRATEGY 1:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 400* that fall above the 17.5th percentile of market capitalization.
2. Eliminate all stocks belonging to the financial sector.
3. Select the 50 stocks with the highest sector de-medianed cash flow return on investment ("CFROI").

CFROI is four-quarter trailing operating cash flow divided by net operating assets. Net operating assets is calculated as common equity plus total debt minus cash. The de-medianed CFROI ratio is calculated by subtracting from each stock's CFROI ratio the sector CFROI median value.

4. Select the 30 stocks with the highest sector de-medianed EBITDA-to-EV ratio.

EBITDA-to-EV ratio is four-quarter trailing operating income before depreciation divided by enterprise value. Enterprise value is defined as market capitalization plus total debt minus cash. The de-medianed EBITDA-to-EV ratio is calculated by subtracting from each stock's EBITDA-to-EV ratio the sector EBITDA-to-EV median value.

5. For the final portfolio, select the 20 stocks with the highest sector de-medianed price momentum.

Price momentum is calculated as follows: calculate the 12-month percentage price change by skipping the most recent month. Subtract from it the most recent one-month percentage price change. The de-medianed price momentum is calculated by subtracting from each stock's price momentum the sector price momentum median value.

* S&P MidCap 400 Index

Standard and Poor's MidCap 400 Index is a capitalization-weighted index which measures the performance of the mid-range sector of the U.S. stock market. The index was developed with a base level of 100 as of December 31, 1990.

STRATEGY 2:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 400 that fall above the 17.5th percentile of market capitalization.
2. Select the 100 stocks with the highest sector de-mediated FCF yield. If the stock is classified in the financial sector, earnings yield will be used in place of the free cash flow yield. Earnings yield is four-quarter trailing income before extraordinary items divided by market capitalization.

For financials sector stocks, the de-mediated earnings yield is calculated by subtracting from each stock's earnings yield the sector earnings yield median value.

3. Select the 30 stocks with the highest sector de-mediated projected long-term growth of earnings per share ("EPS").

The projected long-term growth of EPS is the Institutional Brokers' Estimate System consensus estimate of long-term growth of earnings. The de-mediated projected long-term growth of EPS ("LTG") is calculated by subtracting from each stock's LTG the GICS industry LTG median value.

4. For the final portfolio, select the 20 stocks with the lowest sector de-mediated net operating assets-to-total assets ratio ("NOA").

Net operating assets are calculated as common equity plus total debt minus cash. The de-mediated NOA is calculated by subtracting from each stock's NOA the sector NOA median value.

STRATEGY 3:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 400 that fall above the 17.5th percentile of market capitalization.
2. Select the five GICS sectors with the lowest downward momentum.
3. Exclude stocks with an S&P Quality Rankings below B-.
4. Select the 20 stocks with the highest sector de-mediated free cash flow yield. If the stock is classified in the utilities or telecommunication services sector, EBITDA-to-EV (four-quarter trailing operating income after depreciation divided by enterprise value) will be used in place of the free cash flow yield.

Enterprise value is defined as market capitalization plus total debt minus cash. For utilities and telecommunication services sector stocks, the de-mediated EBITDA-to-EV ratio is calculated by subtracting from each stock's EBITDA-to-EV ratio the sector EBITDA-to-EV ratio median value.

In construction of the final portfolio, if the number of stocks in any one single industry is greater than 20% of the total number of stocks, the portfolio will be adjusted by reducing the number of the stocks in the overweighted industry(ies) to bring the weighting of the industry to 20%. The adjustment will consist of excluding from the overweighted industry(s) the stocks with the highest price-to-book ratio and by replacing them with the stocks with the lowest price-to-book based on rerunning the screens for Strategy 1 and Strategy 2 using the 340 stocks that were not originally selected. Price-to-book ratio is calculated as market capitalization divided by common equity.

S&P SMALL-CAP CORNERSTONE STRATEGY SELECTION CRITERIA (15%)

The S&P Small-Cap Cornerstone Strategy is based on the following screens and is approximately equally-weighted as of the Inception Date. The screening process will be run approximately five business days before the Inception Date. This strategy yields 60 stocks based upon the three individual portfolio strategies described below.

STRATEGY 1:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 600* that fall above the 8.5th percentile of market capitalization.
2. A Quality Screen is applied to eliminate stocks with S&P Quality Rankings below B-.
3. For the final portfolio, select the 20 stocks with the greatest percentage decrease in their shares outstanding over the last four quarters. If the number of stocks with a percentage decrease in shares outstanding is less than 20, select stocks that had the greatest percentage decrease in shares outstanding followed by stocks that had the smallest percentage increase in shares outstanding for a total of 16 stocks. If there were no stocks with a percentage decrease in shares outstanding, then select the 20 stocks with the smallest percentage increase in shares outstanding.

* S&P SmallCap 600 Index

The Standard & Poor's SmallCap 600 Index is a capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of selected U.S. stocks with a small market capitalization. The index was developed with a base value of 100 as of December 31, 1993.

STRATEGY 2:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 600 that fall above the 8.5th percentile of market capitalization.
2. Eliminate all stocks belonging to the financial sector.
3. Select the 100 stocks with the highest sector de-mediated CFROI
4. Select the 30 stocks with the highest sector de-mediated EBITDA-to-EV ratio.

EBITDA-to-EV ratio is four quarter trailing operating income before depreciation divided by enterprise value. Enterprise value is defined as market capitalization plus total debt minus cash. The de-mediated EBITDA-to-EV ratio is calculated by subtracting from each stock's EBITDA-to-EV ratio the sector EBITDA-to-EV median value.

5. For the final portfolio, select the 20 stocks with the highest sector de-mediated price momentum.

The de-mediated price momentum is calculated by subtracting from each stock's price momentum the sector price momentum median value.

STRATEGY 3:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 600 that fall above the 8.5th percentile of market capitalization.
2. Select the five GICS sectors with the lowest downward momentum.
3. For the final portfolio, select the 20 stocks with the highest sector de-mediated FCF yield. If the stock is classified in the utilities or telecommunication services sector, EBITDA-to-EV (four-quarter trailing operating income before depreciation divided by enterprise value) will be used in place of the FCF yield. Enterprise value is defined as market capitalization plus total debt minus cash.

For telecommunication services and utilities sector stocks, the de-mediated EBITDA-to-EV ratio is calculated by subtracting from each stock's EBITDA-to-EV ratio the sector EBITDA-to-EV ratio median value.

In constructing the final portfolio, if the number of stocks in any one single industry is greater than 20% of the total number of stocks, the portfolio will be adjusted by reducing the number of the stocks in the overweighted industry(s) to bring the weighting of such industry to 20%. The adjustment will consist of excluding from the overweighted industry(s) the stocks with the highest price-to-book ratio and by replacing them with the stocks with the lowest price-to-book ratio based on rerunning the screens for Strategy 1 and Strategy 2 using the 540 stocks that were not originally selected. Price-to-book ratio is calculated as market capitalization divided by common equity.

S&P INTERNATIONAL CORNERSTONE STRATEGY SELECTION CRITERIA (20%)

The S&P International Cornerstone Strategy is based on the following screens and is approximately equally-weighted as of the Inception Date. The screening process will be run approximately five business days before the Inception Date. This strategy yields 30 stocks, based upon the two individual portfolio strategies described below.

STRATEGY 1:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P's Compustat database classified as ADRs that fall above the 31.2nd percentile of market capitalization.
2. Exclude ADRs with S&P STARS* rankings below 3.
3. Select only ADRs that are covered by at least 3 analysts.
4. Select the 15 ADRs with the greatest sector de-mediated forward earnings yield.

**Under S&P's proprietary STARS (Stock Appreciation Ranking System), S&P equity analysts rank stocks and ADRs according to their individual forecast of a stock's or ADR's future total return potential versus the expected total return of a relevant benchmark (S&P 500 for the United States), based on a 12-month time horizon. The STARS Ranking is based on a 5-point scale with "1" being the lowest and "5" being the highest ranking.*

STRATEGY 2:

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P's Compustat database classified as ADRs that fall above the 31.2nd percentile of market capitalization.
2. Exclude ADRs with S&P Fair Value* rankings below 3.
3. Exclude 15 stocks selected from Strategy 1.
4. Select the 50 ADRs with the greatest sector de-mediated annual dividend yield.
5. Select the 15 ADRs with the greatest price momentum.

**The S&P Fair Value rank calculates a stock's or ADR's weekly Fair Value - the price at which a stock or ADR should theoretically trade at current market levels based on fundamental data such as corporate earnings and growth potential, price-to-book value, return on equity, and current yield relative to the S&P 500. Stocks and ADRs are then assigned a ranking from 5, indicating that the current price is significantly undervalued relative to the S&P Fair Value Universe, to 1, indicating that the current price is substantially overvalued relative to the S&P Fair Value Universe.*

RISK CONSIDERATIONS (CONTINUED) of domestic securities. More specifically, foreign risk is the risk that foreign securities will be more volatile than U.S. securities due to such factors as adverse economic, currency, political, social or regulatory developments in a country, including government seizure of assets, excessive taxation, limitations on the use or transfer of assets, the lack of liquidity or regulatory controls with respect to certain industries or differing legal and/or accounting standards. **The Trust includes securities issued by companies headquartered or incorporated in countries considered to be emerging markets.** Emerging markets are generally defined as countries with low per capita income in the initial stages of their industrial cycles. Risks of investing in developing or emerging countries include the possibility of investment and trading limitations, liquidity concerns, delays and disruptions in settlement transactions, political uncertainties and dependence on international trade and development assistance. Companies headquartered in emerging market countries may be exposed to greater volatility and market risk. **The Trust includes securities of companies in the consumer products sectors.** General risks of companies in the consumer products sectors include cyclicalities of revenues and earnings, economic recession, currency fluctuations, changing consumer tastes, extensive competition, product liability litigation and increased government regulation. A weak economy and its effect on consumer spending would adversely affect consumer products companies. **Share prices or dividend rates on the securities in the Trust may decline during the life of the Trust.** There is no guarantee that the issuers of the securities will declare dividends in the future and, if declared, whether they will remain at current levels or increase over time. **Inflation may lead to a decrease in the value of assets or income from investments. The Sponsor does not actively manage the portfolio.** The Trust will generally hold, and may continue to buy, the same securities even though a security's outlook, market value or yield may have changed. **Please see the Trust prospectus for more complete risk information.**

PORTFOLIO SUMMARY

Inception Date	November 2, 2009
Termination Date	February 1, 2011
Initial Offer Price	\$10.00
Minimum Investment	\$250.00
Number of Issues	210
Historical Annual Dividend Distribution	\$0.1324
Distributions*	25th day of each month commencing on November 25, 2009, if any

*The amount of distributions of the Trust may be lower or greater than the above-stated amount due to certain factors that may include, but are not limited to, a change in the dividends paid by issuers, a change in Trust expenses or the sale or maturity of securities in the portfolio. Fees and expenses of the Trust may vary as a result of a variety of factors including the Trust's size, redemption activity, brokerage and other transaction costs and extraordinary expenses.

TICKETING INFORMATION

CUSIP (cash payment)	18387G646
CUSIP (reinvestment accounts)	18387G653
CUSIP (fee-cash)	18387G661
CUSIP (fee-reinvest)	18387G679
Ticker	CROCEX

SALES CHARGES

Sales Charge ("S/C") is based on a \$10 per unit offering price:

	Amount Per Unit	Max Per Unit %
Up-front S/C	\$0.100	1.00%
Year One Deferred S/C	\$0.145	1.45%
Creation and Development ("C&D") Fee	\$0.050	0.50%
Total S/C	\$0.295	2.95%

The deferred sales charge ("DSC") will be deducted in monthly installments on the last business day commencing March 2010 and ending May 2010. If units are redeemed prior to the DSC period, the entire DSC will be collected.

For unit prices other than \$10, percentages of initial sales charge, C&D fees, and deferred sales charges will vary. Early redemption of units will still cause payment of the deferred sales charge.

VOLUME DISCOUNT BREAKPOINTS

Purchase Amount	Sales Charge Reductions (as a % of the Public Offering Price)
Less than \$50,000	0.00%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	0.25%
\$100,000 - \$249,999	0.50%
\$250,000 - \$499,999	0.75%
\$500,000 - \$999,999	1.00%
\$1,000,000 or more	1.50%

STANDARD & POOR'S

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This UIT is part of a long-term strategy, and investors should consider their ability to invest in successive portfolios at the applicable sales charge, if available. There are tax consequences associated with an investment from one series to the next, if available. Investors should consult their tax advisor to determine tax consequences associated with an investment from one portfolio to the next, if available. Units of the portfolio may be well suited for purchase by Individual Retirement Accounts or other qualified retirement plans. Consult an attorney or tax advisor regarding tax consequences associated with units held outside one of these tax-deferred vehicles. Claymore Securities, Inc. does not offer tax advice.

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