

contracts, by virtue of which any sums of money are owned to the Trust, to exercise any power of sale held by them, and to convey good title thereunder, free of the Trust, and in connection with any such foreclosure or sale, to purchase or otherwise acquire title to any property; to participate in any arrangement (including a reorganization or composition) for enforcing or protecting the interests of the Trustees as the owners or holders of stock, interests in property (real, personal or mixed, tangible or intangible), notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations of any corporation, trust, association, or other organization and to that end to transfer to and deposit with any corporation, committee, or other person any such stock, interests in property, notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations and to pay any assessment levied in connection with any such arrangement, and to extend the time with or without security for the payment or delivery of any debts or property and to execute and enter into releases, agreements, contracts, and other instruments.

Section 3.11. Income and Corpus. The Trustees shall have power to determine in their discretion whether items should be charged or credited to income or corpus or allocated between income and corpus in such manner as the Trustees may deem proper under all the circumstances, including the power to amortize or fail to amortize any part or all of any premium or discount, to treat any part or all of the profit resulting from the maturity or sale of any asset, whether purchased at a premium or at a discount, as income or corpus or apportion the same between income and corpus, to apportion the sales price of any asset between income and corpus, to treat any dividend or other distribution on any investment as income or corpus or apportion the same between income and corpus, to charge any expense against income or corpus or apportion the same, and to provide or fail to provide a reasonable reserve against depreciation or obsolescence on any asset subject to depreciation or obsolescence, and a reasonable reserve for bad debts, and other reserves, all as such Trustees may reasonably deem proper, equitable and just under all the circumstances.

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