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(8) To collect and receive the proceeds of insurance policies in the event of loss or damage, and to expend the same in repair, replacements, or improvements of the damaged property, or any other property, of the Trust Fund, or to hold the same as a part of the principal of the Trust Fund.

(9) To compromise, settle, or arbitrate, any claim or obligation to or from the trust or trusts herein created, and to reduce the rate of interest on, to extend or otherwise modify, or to enforce, any such obligation.

(10) To vote in person or by proxy, discretionary or otherwise, any stock or securities held in the Trust Fund; to participate freely in, or to oppose, corporate reorganizations, recapitalizations, consolidations, mergers, and sales; and to exchange stock or securities of one corporation for stock or securities, whether or not of the same class, of the same or any other corporation.

(11) To enforce, or to abstain from the enforcement of, any right, title, obligation, or claim, and to abandon, if in their discretion, such abandonment shall be deemed advisable, any property at any time forming a part of the Trust Fund.

(12) To determine any question which may arise as to what constitutes income and what constitutes principal or corpus, but, subject to such power and except in some unusual instance where it may be exercised to the contrary, shares of stock received by way of stock dividend and all realized appreciation in the value of stocks, bonds, securities or other property (including unproductive property) resulting from the sale or other disposition thereof shall be deemed corpus and not income.

(13) To employ such agents and counsel and other persons as the Trustees may deem necessary in the administration of the Trust Fund herein created, and to determine and pay them such compensation as they may deem just and proper.

(14) In buying or selling assets, in lending and in borrowing money, and in all other transactions, irrespective of the occupancy by the same person of dual positions, to deal with themselves in their separate or any fiduciary capacity.

(15) In general, to have and to exercise the broadest investment and management powers which any individual could exercise in his own right.

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