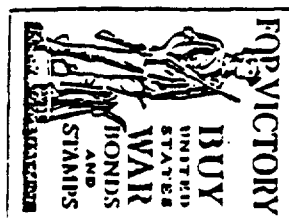


PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
GF-2137



THE RUBBEROID Co.

ANNUAL

REPORT

1942

TO STOCKHOLDERS
AND EMPLOYEES



GAF 13654



Roll of Honor

The following employees, representing every department of the company, had been inducted into military or naval service up to December 31, 1942.

John Staronick
Vincent Stawinske
Frank Stawinski
Jean Stawinski
Charles Stawinski
Stanley Stevens
George Stevenson
Edmund T. Stevenson
Ford Stigler
William Stokman
Burtan W. Storer
Harold Storer
Vincent Strumpo
Joseph P. Sullivan
Joseph Surinac
Walter Swaney
F. M. Sweetser
Fred Sweetser
Gary F. Syverson
Edward Szekemendi

Merrill Tatro
 Lyman Telf
 Harold Tenny
 Clyde Thomas
 Frank Thomas
 James Thomas
 Charles Thompson
 Ray C. Thompson
 Wilson Edward Thompson
 Champ Townsend
 Michael G. Tizio
 Michael Tjorne
 John Tommasini
 Anton Tommasini
 Nicolas Tommasini
 Martin L. Tonah
 Preston L. Townsend
 James Joseph Tramas
 William Traverses
 Roscoe C. Turner

ANNUAL REPORT
1942

GAF 13656

The RUBEROID CO.

Manufacturers of Asphalt and Asbestos
Building and Roofing Products

Proxies for use at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held at the office of the company, South Round Brook, N. J. on April 30, 1943, at 1:30 P. M. will be requested by the management of the corporation at a later time. Beginning on or about April 1, 1943, proxies and proxy statements will be mailed to stockholders.

The above books are published solely for the information of the company's stockholders and employees. No statement is to be made for the purpose of inducing the purchase of any securities issued by the company.

Executive Officer

500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER *To the Stockholders and Employees* *of The Rubberoid Co.*

Your company's activities in 1942 had but one objective — production for victory. Over 80 per cent of Rubberoid's production was utilized for purposes directly and indirectly connected with the war effort, and the tonnage output increased 9 per cent over 1941, the best previous year in the company's history. An accomplishment such as this can only be the result of mutual understanding and unstinted cooperation on the part of everyone in the company's organization.

Financial Summary*

Net profit in 1942, after providing for all taxes and a reserve for wartime contingencies, but without taking into consideration the post-war refund of excess profits tax, amounted to \$788,288, or \$1.98 per share, compared with \$1,363,099, or \$3.93 per share in 1941. Net profit in 1942, after providing for all taxes and wartime contingencies, and after including the post-war refund of excess profits tax, amounted to \$988,288, or \$2.48 per share.

The company is entitled to a "post-war refund" estimated at \$200,000, equal to 10 per cent of its 1942 Federal excess profits tax liability. This will be received within three months after payment in full of our excess profits tax due for the year 1942, in the form of non-interest bearing government obligations, maturing at the end of the second cal-

*The certified annual financial statements will be found on pages 12 to 16. A simplified balance sheet appears on page 11.

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calendar year beginning after the date of cessation of hostilities in the present war (which date must be fixed by proclamation of the President or by Congress) and not transferable until after such date. In our Balance Sheet we have therefore shown this post-war tax refund as a non-current asset and have reflected the full amount of the Federal taxes as a current liability, since they must presently be paid out of our 1942 earnings.

In our Profit and Loss Statement we have reported our 1942 profits in two ways, namely: (1) before taking into consideration the "post-war refund" applicable to 1942 excess profits taxes, and (2) after reflecting the right to receive this "post-war refund." This dual treatment will in our opinion present a correct picture of our 1942 profit showing.

Provision for payment in full of Federal income and excess profits taxes in 1942 based on the Revenue Act of 1942, amounted to \$2,597,469, compared with \$1,365,456 in the preceding year. The effect of Federal taxes on Rubenoid earnings is illustrated in *Figure 1* — "Disposition of Profits" — on page 4.

A reserve of \$175,000 was set aside out of 1942 earnings for wartime contingencies, such as a decline in the stated values of inventories, and other expenses which may be encountered during the war period, but which cannot now be definitely determined. The company has not set up any reserve against a refund of profits resulting from the possible renegotiation of government contracts under the provisions of Section 403 of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, since it does not believe that the profit realized on such contracts was excessive.

COMPARISON OF THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS FOR 1942 AND 1941

	1942	1941
Net Sales:		
Dollars (see 1)	\$29,356,376.17	\$25,770,660.98
Tonnage	603,416 tons	557,650 tons
Price realized per ton	\$48.66	\$46.23
Net Profits:		
Total (Item 1)	\$788,280.96	\$1,365,099.29
Percentage of sales (Item 1)	2.7 percent	6.1 percent
Per share of stock (Item 1)	\$1.98	\$5.93
Total (Item 2)	\$988,280.96	\$1,365,099.29
Percentage of sales (Item 2)	3.1 percent	6.1 percent
Per share of stock (Item 2)	\$2.46	\$5.93
Dividends:		
Total	\$337,176.90	\$696,160.30
Percentage of net profits	46.3 percent	44.5 percent
Per share of stock	\$1.15	\$1.75
Wages and Salaries:		
Total	\$7,364,790.16	\$6,275,011.52
Percentage of sales	25.7 percent	24.5 percent
Average number of employees	4,423	4,993
Direct Taxes:		
Total	\$2,899,033.13	\$1,817,033.27
Per share of stock	\$7.27	\$1.57
Percentage of dividends	633 percent	264 percent
Percentage of net profits	392 percent	146 percent
Per employee	\$853.81	\$355.65
Break-down of Direct Taxes:		
Federal Normal and Surtax	\$ 597,469.38	\$788,536.22
Federal Excess Profits Tax (Item 1)	1,400,000.00	577,400.00
Foreign Taxes	27,916.60	21,000.56
Social Security Taxes	211,052.82	221,600.95
Property Taxes	110,108.85	111,011.70
Franchise Taxes	27,856.12	20,283.81
Other Miscellaneous Direct Taxes	91,857.36	68,009.02
Total	\$2,899,033.13	\$1,817,033.27

Notes 1: Not including the post-war refund of excess profits tax, estimated at \$700,000.
 Note 2: Including the post-war refund of excess profits tax, estimated at \$700,000.
 The Rubenoid Tax does not carry into future computations, but the sale of products of companies for an action that might at any time become a material item in the company's financial position.

Dividend paid in 1912 amounted to \$1.15 per share (compared with \$1.75 per share in 1911). The number of stockholders increased during 1912 from 1,683 to 1,771, or 5.2 per cent.

Net sales in 1912 were \$29,456,576, representing an increase of \$3,677,915, or 14.5 per cent over 1911, as shown in *Figure 2* and *Figure 3*. The total of trade accounts and notes receivable as of December 31, 1912 was equivalent to the amount of billings to customers during the preceding 38 days, compared with 40 days at the close of 1911.

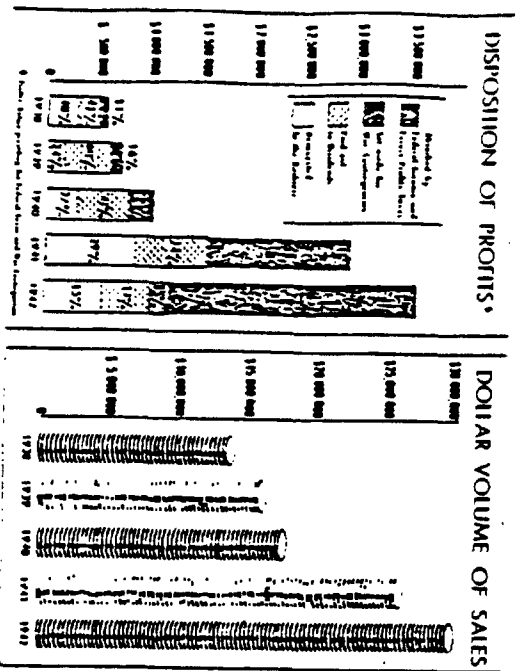
"How Our Sales Dollar Was Used in 1912" is illustrated in *Figure 4*.

Production Aims

The company's manufacturing activities in 1912 were directed towards the maximum possible output of three classes

Figure 1

Figure 2



of products — those used in war construction, including armaments, airplanes, plants for war industries, and housing for war workers; those used in the fabrication of war equipment, such as ships and industrial machinery; and those used to protect and package war supplies and food during transport.

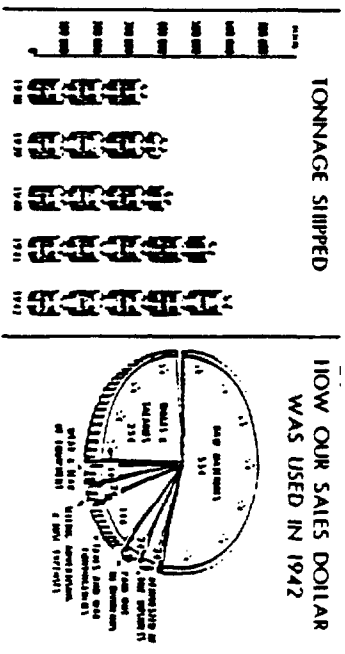
The program of plant additions and improvements inaugurated at the beginning of the war emergency in 1919 was continued. During 1912 appropriations totaling \$821,596 were made for this purpose — compared with a depreciation charge of \$765,667.

In 1912 we sold our property at Chicago, Illinois, comprising 7 acres and buildings (formerly used by us as warehouse and office space) to the U. S. Defense Plant Corporation, on which we realized \$233,950, representing substantially our depreciated book value.

As an additional safeguard, our plants have been covered with war damage insurance through U. S. War Damage Corporation.

Figure 1

Figure 1



Research Activities

The company's research program for 1942 had three main objectives: to effect economies in manufacture, to develop new products to replace critical or restricted materials, and to discover new uses for existing products and manufacturing facilities, with emphasis on the war's requirements. As a result of this research program, several new products were developed and introduced during 1942, including among others:

An asbestos-cement building board known as "STONE-WALL," which because of its qualities is being substituted for metal and lumber; high pressure asbestos-cement pipes for replacing cast iron and other metal pipes; and a line of heavy-duty laminated waterproof papers used as a protective wrapping for war equipment and supplies.

Research and development will be further intensified. There are excellent possibilities of improving present products and developing new ones in 1943.

Operating Problems

Three operating difficulties arose through wartime conditions, namely, shortage of manpower, inadequate supplies of critical raw materials, and governmental restrictions on equipment for factory maintenance and improvements.

The manpower shortage was particularly acute in communities having large war industries. Moreover, up to the end of 1942, 613 men representing 17.9 per cent of our average working force had entered the military and naval services, of whom we deeply regret to state, two have been reported killed in the line of duty and one "missing in action."

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Among the methods pursued to maintain our organization were the following: continuous search for new employees not already engaged in war industries, employment of women, training courses to increase productive skill and open the way for advancement, installation of mechanical devices to reduce physical effort, and the maintenance of equitable wages, salaries and working conditions.

Inadequacy of supplies of raw materials was countered by the efforts of our research department to locate or devise substitutes, also by ways and means formulated by the management in cooperation with the working staff to reduce waste. During the year certain of our eastern factories were compelled temporarily to curtail production because of a shortage in the supply of roofing asphalt. In meeting this situation, the company was aided by the fact that its plants are widely separated geographically, thus making it possible to shift tonnage to the factory nearest the source of available supply. Heeding the early warnings of a possible wartime shortage of fuel oil, we converted our eastern plants to coal during the summer of 1942.

Difficulties involved in obtaining equipment were met by the resourcefulness of our engineering staff and by the successful efforts of our purchasing department, with the approval of the War Production Board.

Employee Relations

Agreements involving rates of pay and working conditions were amicably reached at conferences between management and union and employee representatives. Labor and management evidenced throughout the year a complete un-

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development on mutual problems and both contributed their fullest cooperation.

The average number of employees was 3,425, an increase of 94 per cent over 1911. Wages and salaries aggregated \$7,364,790, an increase of 20.5 per cent over 1911, due in part to the rise in wage rates and overtime payments, which in 1912 totaled approximately \$636,000.

The number of employees and the wages and salaries paid during the past five years are shown in *Figure 5* and *Figure 6*, respectively.

At the close of the year about 90 per cent of our employees were regularly participating in a payroll savings plan for the purchase of U. S. War Bonds involving 9.3 per cent of their wages and salaries.

Figure 5

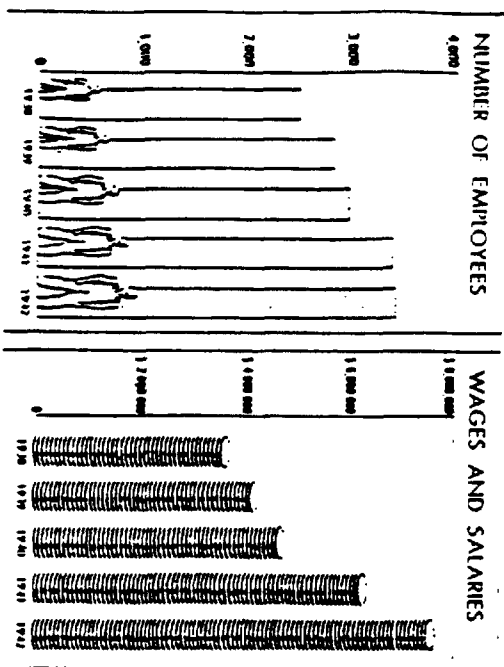
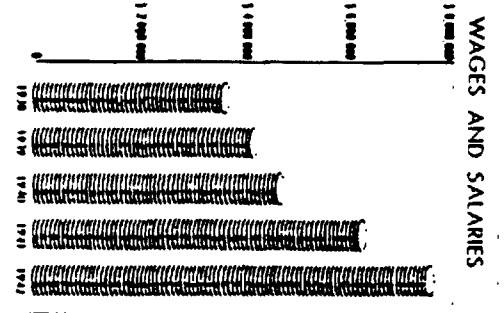


Figure 6

Figure 6



Employee Welfare

Due to the necessity of hiring unusual numbers of new employees and the greatly increased factory operations, emphasis was placed on the company's safety program. The training of selected men for supervisory and safety work was intensified; several of the plant safety committees developed valuable new safeguards to meet the unprecedented conditions, and every possible advantage was taken of suggestions emanating from every source.

Retirement and office workers are protected by an employment insurance. During 1912, 68 per cent of all employees participated in the company's voluntary group disability and life insurance plan, and under the vacation plan inaugurated six years ago 64 per cent received either vacations with pay or, at their option, extra wages in lieu of vacation.

In carrying out these phases of its employee welfare program, the company expended in 1942 a total of \$584,405, for the following items:

Company's Voluntary Plans:	
Vacations with pay	\$120,566
Physical examinations of employees, provisions for first aid, and the company's contribution to employees' group disability and life insurance	33,231
Pensions	26,466
Extra compensation paid on a voluntary basis into military service	26,075
Additional compensation paid salaried employees (other than officers, directors and salaried men) in December	40,224
Federal and State Statutes:	
Provision under the Workmen's Compensation Laws for accident compensation and disability benefits	105,000
Social security taxes (unemployment insurance and old age benefits)	214,102
Total	\$584,405

The Industry Outlook

In viewing the industry's possibilities for the immediate future, it is important to note that, although construction is still at a high level, recent reports from authoritative sources indicate that a substantial falling off may be anticipated during 1943 as a whole, as compared with 1942. The two principal reasons advanced for such a decline are the existing limitations on civilian building and the fact that the peak of governmental war construction has been passed. It is pointed out, however, that 1942 marked an all-time high in construction volume and that, allowing for a drop of as much as 50 per cent in permissible new building, your company should operate at a satisfactory level during the present year on the backlog required for essential civilian and farm use, plus the introduction of new products as substitutes for scarce and critical materials.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to our shareholders for their continued loyal support, and to the men and women of the Rubberoid organization for their outstanding accomplishments during this most difficult period.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Harkness
President

March 5, 1943

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Statement of Assets and Liabilities

The RUBEROID Co. and Wholly Owned Subsidiaries
as of December 31, 1942

WHAT WE OWNED OR HAD THE USE

(ASSETS)

Cash	\$ 4,222,033.99
U. S. Treasury 1 1/2% bonds at cost	20,000.00
Due on from customers and others	433,653.25
Inventories (raw materials on hand, semi-finished and finished products in stock that have not yet been sold)	1,630,000.95
Investment in subsidiaries and advances, etc.	108,000.00
Land on which our plants are located, mineral properties, etc.	\$1,403,428.51
Factories, warehouses and other buildings	3,061,216.15
Machinery, tools and other equipment	3,076,002.59
Total capital assets	9,215,622.45
Deferred charges (mostly payments made for goods or services we have not yet used, such as prepaid insurance, advertising, supplies, etc.)	100,728.64
Total	\$9,316,351.09

WHAT WE OWED OR WERE LIABLE FOR

(LIABILITIES)

Unpaid bills for purchases of raw materials, supplies and other services	\$ 307,005.02
Wages and salaries due for payment	100,000.00
Federal taxes to be paid	700,000.00
Reserves (for compensation insurance and unexpected expense that might arise)	900,000.00
Total Liabilities and Reserves	\$ 2,007,005.02
The difference between what we own and what we owe (this represents the equity of our shareholders which is reported in prospectus and shareholders' material products)	
Total	\$7,309,346.07

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THE HUMPHOLD CO. AND W. J. D. SUNDHART COMPANIES
COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET,
DECEMBER 31, 1912 AND DECEMBER 31, 1911

	ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	December 31, 1912	December 31, 1911	December 31, 1912	December 31, 1911
Current Assets			Current Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 3,112,413.93	\$ 2,109,218.37	Trade accounts payable	\$ 603,993.41
Investment in U. S. Treasury 4 1/2% bonds, at cost	230,000.00		Accrued salaries, wages, commissions, etc.	101,811.90
Trade accounts and notes receivable (less reserves 1912 - \$ 73,000.00; 1911 - \$ 17,000.00)	3,137,611.64	3,196,417.14	Sundry accrued liabilities	201,001.86
Sundry accounts receivable (less reserves 1912 - \$10,116.13; 1911 - \$ 9,216.60)	1,878.02	97,511.96	Reserve for Federal income and excise goods taxes (1912 provision is after deducting U. S. Treasury tax notes Series "B" in the amount of \$60,000.00)	1,064,000.00
Receivable from employees	10,079.20	3,619.77	Total current liabilities	\$ 1,135,729.97
Inventory of raw materials and factory supplies, products in process of manufacture and finished products, at the lower of cost or market (1912 - 11; 1911 - 11)	3,630,600.93	3,721,233.49		\$ 1,135,729.97
Fixed current assets	\$10,773,669.43	\$ 9,462,002.93		
Investments and Advances			Reserves	
The Humboldt Company Limited (English), a subsidiary company not consolidated	1.00	1.00	For end maintenance, compensation insurance, and other contingencies	700,316.61
Investment in ordinary shares, at assumed value			For working contingencies (Series "A")	173,000.00
After Humboldt investment, at cost, and advances (less reserves 1912 - \$ 50,000.00; 1911 - \$ 20,000.00)	40,000.00	23,279.40		
Advances for construction of oilfield and other		16,978.79		
Post War Division in Paris, France Tax (estimated)	200,000.00			
Other, Advance, Prepayment, Insurance and Equipment, Accruals and Loans, Future Real Estate, Etc. (less reserves) (Series "B")	9,213,612.43	9,207,316.73		
Deferred Liabilities				
Unexpended insurance, prepaid advertising and deferred expenses in course of amortization	1,007,710.64	133,838.36		
	\$20,410,308.29	\$18,068,317.39		

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[13]

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THE RICHMOND CO. AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the Years ended December 31, 1912 and December 31, 1911

	1912	1911
Sales, less returns, discounts and allowances	\$ 29,736,376.17	\$25,778,644.98
Cost of goods sold, thereon	22,376,166.55	19,577,307.15
Gross profit	\$ 6,800,129.82	\$ 6,201,337.83
Shipping, advertising, transportation and general expenses	1,311,630.15	1,231,372.26
Trading profit	\$ 5,303,299.67	\$ 4,969,965.57
Other income		
Cash discounts received from The Richmond Company		
Interest (highly, a subsidiary company not consolidated, thereon)	27,931.03	11,079.17
Miscellaneous other income	20,031.10	21,648.36
Trading profit and other income	\$ 5,351,261.80	\$ 5,002,693.10
Other charges, thereon	207,209.16	91,928.89
Profit before provision for federal income and excess profits taxes, thereon	\$ 5,003,236.31	\$ 4,910,764.21
Provision for federal income and excess profits taxes, thereon	2,397,692.38	1,865,136.22
Profit not including provision for excess profits tax	\$ 2,605,543.93	\$ 3,045,627.99
Provision for excess profits tax (estimated)	200,000.00	
Net profit including provision for excess profits tax, added to trading surplus	\$ 2,405,543.93	\$ 3,045,627.99

THE RICHMOND CO. AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1912 AND DECEMBER 31, 1911

	1912	1911
Unpaid surplus at beginning of the year	\$ 2,801,286.02	\$ 1,917,117.23
Net profit for the year, including provision for excess profits tax	2,405,543.93	3,045,627.99
Dividend paid on each share	17,176.20	696,160.20
Unpaid surplus at end of the year per balance sheet	\$ 5,213,929.95	\$ 2,801,286.02

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EXPLANATORY NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: INVENTORIES AND BASIS OF VALUATION

Inventories	Valuation basis applied to merchandise	December 31, 1912	December 31, 1911
Raw materials and factory supplies	Average cost on spot prices	\$1,318,029.12	\$1,011,079.15
Products in process of manufacture	Approximate cost based on standards	500,564.51	407,465.92
Finished products	Approximate cost based on standards or net selling prices	4,322,203.12	4,687,661.97
Totals		\$1,630,600.95	\$1,711,223.99

Note 2: LEASE, MINERAL PROPERTIES, IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND TOLLS, CHARGES AND REPAIRS, ETC.

At expiration, value as reported by The American Appraisal Company for 1912, 1913, and 1916, subsequent additions at cost	December 31, 1912	December 31, 1911
At sale and salvage in netted values as determined by The American Appraisal Company, December 31, 1916	\$13,062,014.85	\$11,507,710.97
	217,211.12	928,776.10
	\$13,279,225.97	\$12,436,487.07

Note 3: The company has not set up any reserve against a refund of profits resulting from possible reorganization of government of contracts under provisions of Section 103 of the Smith-Snyder National Defense Appropriation Act, 1915, since it does not believe that the profit realization on such contracts was excessive.

Note 4: Cost of goods sold was computed on the basis of standard costs and adjusted at the year end when establishing the value of inventories.

Note 5: The equity of The Richmond Co. in the profits of The Richmond Company Limited (England), a subsidiary company not consolidated, exceeds the amount received from that company for the year 1912 by approximately \$110,000.

Note 6: Other charges:

	1912	1911
Loss on disposal of capital assets	\$ 5,015,641	\$ 10,200,000
Interest paid	1,708.00	1,138.93
Other plant expenses	11,272.02	51,603.36
Provision for warrent earnings taxes	175,000.00	
Totals	\$ 5,027,621.02	\$ 10,303,742.29

(Continued)

Note 7: Depreciation and depletion provided during the year 1912: \$100,000.00; 1911: \$100,000.00.

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PRINCIPAL WATERHOUSES & CO.

ON FINE STREET
NEW YORK

February 25, 1943

To the Board of Directors of
The ROBERTSON CO.

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Robertson Co. and its wholly owned subsidiary companies as at December 31, 1942, and the related statements of profit and loss and earned surplus for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included such tests of the accounting records and their supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary.

Effective as of January 1, 1942, the companies adopted a group system of depreciation whereas previously the computation of depreciation had been made on specific units. This change did not materially affect a comparison of the operating results for the years 1941 and 1942.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related statements of profit and loss and earned surplus present fairly the position of the consolidated companies as at December 31, 1942, and the results of their operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

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Book Value of Capital Stock

Appportionment of Balance Sheet Items per Share of
Capital Stock of Which 197,006 Shares Were Outstanding

December 31, 1942

		Book value per share of stock outstanding
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 1,722,032.93	\$ 9.36
U. S. Treasury 1 1/2% bonds at cost	250,000.00	64
Accounts and notes receivable (less reserves)	3,132,633.55	191
Inventories	3,601,680.93	9.18
Total Current Assets	\$10,775,669.15	\$27.97
Current Liabilities (deduct)		
Net Current Assets	\$ 8,153,729.97	7.86
Reserves	\$ 7,619,939.48	19.21
Reserves	203,516.61	2.26
Excess of Current Assets Over Liabilities and Reserves		
	\$ 6,331,622.88	\$16.93
Other Assets		
Properties (less reserves)	\$ 9,215,672.55	\$25.79
Investments and balances	18,187.93	.12
Post-War Refund of Excess Profits Taxes	200,000.00	.50
Deferred Charges	110,778.61	.56
Total Other Assets	\$ 9,635,640.01	24.27
Net Book Value	\$16,469,261.64	\$41.15

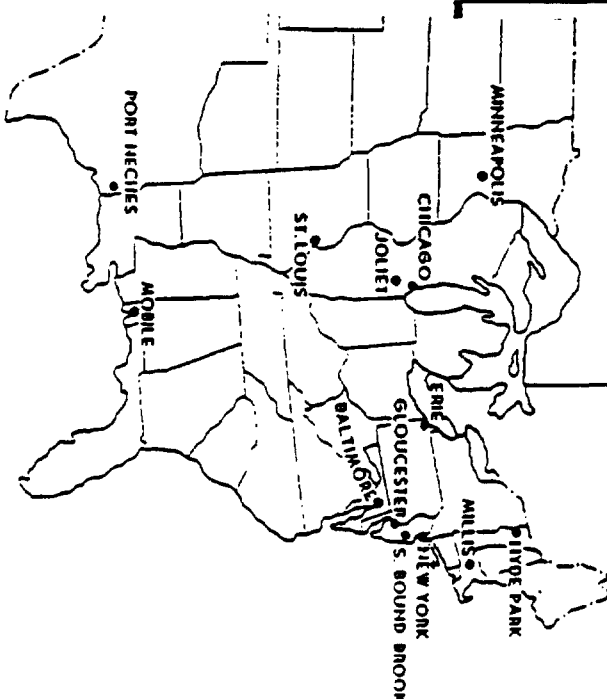
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Year	Operating	Pre-Sale	Total	Year	Operating	Pre-Sale	Total
1997	10,000	\$5,000	\$50,000	1916	17,750	\$5.25	\$250,729
1970	10,000	5,000	50,000	1917	19,410	6,000	296,466
1971	10,000	5,000	50,000	1918	19,093	5,000	219,463
1972	10,000	5,000	50,000	1919	19,962	2,000	99,924
1973	10,000	1,500	15,000	1920	19,962	1,000	199,818
1974	10,000	1,500	15,000	1921	19,962	1,000	199,818
1975	10,000	2,000	20,000	1922	15,112	1,000	110,568
1976	10,000	2,000	20,000	1923	15,112	1,000	110,568
1977	10,630	2,000	21,276	1924	15,112	1,000	110,568
1978	11,812	2,500	29,542	1925	15,112	1,000	110,568
1979	11,812	5,750	14,328	1926	15,425	1,000	140,568
1980	11,812	10,000	110,260	1927	15,112	2,000	70,204
1981	11,812	12,000	117,412	1928	18,752	1,000	174,928
1982	11,812	15,000	177,420	1929	11,541	1,000	566,164
1983	11,812	20,000	216,660	1930	11,251	1,000	573,004
1984	11,812	21,5,610	215,610	1931	19,817	1,000	559,388
1985	21,993	10,000	219,950	1932	11,602	2,000	265,204
1986	11,993	9,000	199,573	1933	11,602	1,000	132,602
1987	11,993	9,000	199,573	1934	11,602	1,25	165,752
1988	11,993	7,000	110,779	1935	11,602	2,50	331,505
1989	11,993	9,000	199,573	1936	11,602	4,000	350,408
1990	11,993	9,000	199,573	1937	11,602	1,45	39,670
1991	11,602	9,000	199,210	1938	11,602	1,85	735,941
1992	11,602	8,000	155,600	1939	19,806	1,10	337,566
1993	11,602	8,000	155,600	1940	19,806	1,30	517,148
1994	11,602	7,000	152,670	1941	19,806	1,75	696,161
1995	11,602	1,000	11,671	1942	19,806	1,15	457,476
1996	11,602	1,25	11,671				
1997	11,602	1,25	11,671				
1998	11,602	1,25	11,671				
1999	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2000	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2001	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2002	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2003	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2004	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2005	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2006	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2007	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2008	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2009	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2010	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2011	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2012	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2013	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2014	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2015	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2016	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2017	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2018	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2019	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2020	11,602	1,25	11,671				
2021	11,602	1,25					

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ARTHUR LAMSON	I. C. RUBIN
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M. C. WINKLER	

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BANK OF NEW YORK
New York

Bank Agent
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
New York

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