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FURRIERS' UNITY

The central feature of interest in needle trades labor circles for the past weeks has been the negotiations and discussions over the question of unity of this slogan." the furriers. There is something behind this sudden eruption of unity fever which every one who wants to understand the trade union question will do well to consider. It is a remarkable fact that the leaders of all the factions found it necessary to take part in the negotiations, each swearing with his hand on his heart that he stood for a united union. There was a reason for these protestations. The rank and file of the fur workers, who have seen their standards cut to pieces by the disruption of the union, are crying aloud for a single organization that will give them the strength and courage for a new struggle against the rapacious employers.

The fact that all the leaders without exception have been compelled to listen to this demand and profess agreement with it is a singular contirmation of the idea, which we have advanced more than once, that no one can do just as he pleases with the trade unions. The elemental interests of the workers play their own part and break through all the schemes. At the present writing, the negotiations have been broken off, but this is by no means the end of the affair. Therefore a brief review of what has taken place and some suggestions regarding the future course of the Left wing

will not be out of place. The initiative for the unity negotiawing fakers, with the Lovestoneites actof butlers for them. But Stetsky and Co., who control the Joint Council of the A. F. of L. union, are the very people who disrupted the union. It cannot be forgotten for a moment that these outthe Left wing and joined forces with the bosses, the police and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to smash the union and the strikes. What does it mean if they now approach the Industrial Union with proposals for unity? It means in the first place that they haven't got the workers. It means that even those furriers who have been driven back into the A. F. of L. union by police clubs and economic pressure have not forgotten the traitors and do not trust them. In spite of all the blows dealt by the combined reaction, in spite of all the blunders of the leadership, the soul of the furriers belongs to the Left wing. That is why Stetsky has resorted to the unity maneuver. And by that he, and all those who joined in the unity chorus from Kaufman down, paid tribute to the power of the Left ving.

On the other hand there is no room for doubt that the fakers have gained a certain advantage in the situation and that the Industrial Union has been out-maneuvred. This followed inevitably from the fact that the party, and the leaderevery stage of the discussion and negotations. The unfavorable results were made doubly sure by the failure of the Left wing leaders to formulate a correct position on the issue of unity. Can these want a united oranigzation and that the duestion canndt be played with any longer. They don't know yet-eleven years after the trade union theses of the Second Congress of the Cominternthat trade union unity is the slogan of the Communists. So they hand it over to Stetsky. If he is not grateful for such a contribution, he ought to be People like Stetsky, whose function in the trade unions is to disrupt and split them, have their work greatly facilitated if they are also allowed to parade as the champions of unity.

The Industrial Union leaders presented'a sad spectacle throughout the affair Here was a singular case of the pre a sweeping demand of the workers. The result was contradiction and confusion all along the line. The theories simply was spent in a hopeless attempt to reconcile them. First they were taken unawares by the bold maneuver of the faker and their henchmen from the Lovestone group. Then they said they would not negotiate with the officials of the A. F. of L. union because it is a "company union". Besides, according to the current theory, it is wrong to negotiate with reactionary leaders. They began to talk about the well-known "united front from below" when they were interrupted by a movement "from below" in their own ranks. Under this pressure-following the masses and not leading themthey had to go to the negotiations and sit at the table with the fakers, choking on their own formulas of "company union" and "united front from below" as though their mouths were stuffed with

Industrial Union, which has given a real if only a temporay advantage to the participation in the German labor move-Right wing disrupters, proceeds from ment. Finally the French Government the abandonment during the "Third Per- permitted him to study there, but only iod" of the Lenin teaching on trade union under very strict police surveillance. unity. More than two years ago when this error made its first appearance, and on many occasions since, we have point- Rakovsky did not forget his native couned this out to the party and the Left try. He published in Geneva a Bulgarian wing workers. In the Militant for Aug- paper, Social Democrat, and directed the ust 15th, 1929 we wrote the following: Socialist papers in Bulgaria itself.

party is the withdrawal of the slogan wrote a brilliant doctor's dissertation Forward. of unity. This was a central slogan of which gives a Marxian explanation of the masses in the needle trades under ovsky organized throughout the whole wounded.

the Left wing banner. And conversely, although their are other factors, the decline of Left wing power and influence and the revival of the Rights in this field are closely related to the dropping of

force in all the experience of the Left wing on the trade union field in the inrecent developments among the furriers. Communist workers of the false and danthe trade union field. If they see it that way if they exert the necessary pres sure to turn the helm, the lost ground can soon be regained. Stetsky's mane uver will remain a small episode in the needle trades workers under the leadership of the Left wing. The masses of the workers there have not been won over by the traitors. They will support the Left wing again if the leadership makes it possible. For this a Commun ist trade union policy is needed, not as Stalin teaches but as Lenin taught.

We have no intention of suggesting here any "clever" answers for the Industrial Union to make to the fraudulent unity maneuvers of the Right wing disrupters and their Lovestoneite come-ons. What is needed is a reorientation of the whole policy of the Industrial Union. It must put the slogan of unity in the foreground, and really mean it. It must reeducate and raily the workers again tions came from a section of the Right around the idea that it is the Communists who fight for the unity of the trade ing in their now fully established role union movement and the reactionaries who disrupt it. A few months of intensive agitation on this point will change the whole situation. One of the very first results of such a course will be the revival of the spirit and confidence right betrayers of the workers expelled of the militant workers. The second result will be a complete retreat of Stetsky and Co. from their hypocritical pretenses regarding unity and the passing of the initiative into the hands of the Industrial Union. This will clarify the situation and put the issues as they really stand. The demand of the workers for unity, which will grow deeper and stronger every day they feel the harsh results tion. Yet even this means dual power of the division and disruption, will become a great motive force behind the Left wing, forcing it forward, strengthening its positions and thereby preparing the ground for a genuine revival of militat unionsm in the needle trades.

The idea expressed there has gained tervening period. It has been given a fresh and startling confirmation in the The unfortunate results of the unity negotiations should be a warning to the gerous path the party is travelling on struggle for a powerful union of the

A LETTER TO COMRADES BY LEON TROTSKY

The Question of Workers' Control of Production

In answering your inquiry I will en- [would have no workers' control of pro- | have put into circulation. deavor here, as an introduction to the duction but the control of production by According to the official view prevail- of its Fascist guard, the Communists setexchange of opinions, to outline a few the workers' state as an introduction to ing at the present time, the proletarian ting to work creating Soviets will be general considerations which concern the the regime of state production on the revolution can be accomplished only by equivalent to a direct declaration of civil slogan of workers' control of production. foundations of nationalization. What we

connection is: can we picture workers' the domain of the capitalist regime, un- the armed uprising. This stereotype is control of production as a fixed regime, der the power of the bourgeoisie. How- absolutely worthless. The Soviets are not everlasting of course, but as one of ever, a bourgeoisie, which feels itself long duration? In order to reply to this firm in the saddle, will never tolerate question, the class nature of such a regime must be more concretely determined. The workers have in their hands-control. That is: ownership and right of disposition remain in the hands of the capitalists. Thus the regime has a contradictory character, presenting a sort oisie by the proletariat only violently,

of interregnum. The workers need control not for platonic purposes, but in order to influence practically the production and the trad- duction. Thus the regime of workers' ing operations of the employers. This control, by its very essence provisional, cannot, however, be attained unless the a transitional regime, can correspond control, in one form or another, within only to the period of the convulsing of these or those limits is transformed into direct functions of disposition. In a developed form, workers' control thus signifies a sort of economic dual power in the factory, the bank, trading enterprise, and so forth. .

If the participation of the workers in the trade unions and the capitalist as- in the state. sociations. There have been no few such attempts: in Germany ("economic democracy"), in England ("Mondism"), etc. letariat.

The closer it is to production, to the workers themselves. Workers' control only on the basis of sharp class struggle, but not on the basis of collaborain the undertaking, in the trust, in the dustry.

the dual power in its factories. Workers' control, consequently, can be carried out only under the condition of an abrupt change in the relationship of forces unfavorable to the bourgeoisic and its state. Control can be forced upon the bourgealong the road to the moment when it takes away from it the power, and then also the ownership of the means of prothe bourgeois state, of the proletarian offensive, and of the falling back of the bourgeoisie, that is, to the period of the proletarian revolution, in the furthest

sense of the word. If the bourgeois is already no longer the master, that is, not entirely the masthe administration is to be lasting, ter in his factory, then he is, consequstable, "normal", it must rest upon class; ently, also no longer completely the mascollaboration, and not upon class strug- ter in his state. This means: the regime gle. Such a class collaboration can be of the dual power in the factories correalized only through the upper strata of responds to the regime of the dual power

This relationship, however, should not

be understood mechanically, that is, not in the manner that the dual power in Yet, in all these instances, it was not the factory and the dual power in the Upon what do I base this assumption? a case of workers' control over capital, state see the light of day on one and the Upon the analysis of the conditions unbut of the subserviency of the labor bur- same day. The advanced regime of the der which the Soviets arose in Russia eaucracy to capital. Such subserviency, dual power, as one of the probable stages in February-March 1917, in Germany and as experience shows, can last for a long of the proletarian revolution in every Austria in November 1918. In all three time: as long as the patience of the pro- country, can develop in different countries in different ways and out of different clements. Thus, under certain condifactory, to the shop departments, the tions, with a deep and perserving econmore impossible is this regime, for it is omic crisis (strong state of organization ing the war. In Russia, the Bolsheviks a question here of the direct vital inter-, of the workers in the factories, a relaests of the workers, and the whole pro- tive weakness of the revolutionary party. cess develops before the eyes of the a relative strength of the state which has a strong Fascism in reserve, etc.) through factory councils is conceivable workers' control of production can precede the developed political dual power in one country.

Under the conditions traced above in broad outline, especially characteristic branch of industry, in the whole of in- ofr Germany, the dual power in the country can develop precisely out of work-What state regime corresponds to ers' control as its main reservoir. One workers' control of produdction? It is ob- must dwell upon this fact if only to re- time, and will not only not join volunvious that the power is not yet in the ject that fetishism of the Soviet form tarily in this initiative, but will fight

The first question that arises in this are talking about is workers' control in have to arise directly for the purpose of only an organizational form, the question is decided by the class content of the policy, and in no case by its form. In Germany, there were Ebert-Scheidemann Soviets. In Russia, the conciliationist soldiers in July 1917. That is why Lenin, for a long time, took into account that we would have to carry out the armed uprising not with the aid of the Soviets power. but of the factory committees. This calculation was refuted by the course of events, for we succeeded, in the month and a half to two months before the uprising, in winning over the most im-

portant Soviets. Yet this example alone

shows how little we were inclined to

consider the Soviets as the all-saving

means. In the Fall of 1923, defending

against Stalin and others the necessity of passing over to the revolutionary offensive. I fought at the same time against the creation of Soviets in Germany on command, side by side with the factory councils, which were already actually beginning to fulfill the role of Soviets. There is much to say for the idea that

in the present revolutionary ascent, too, the factory councils in Germany, at a certain stage of developments, will fulfill the role of Soviets and replace them. places, the main organizers of the Soviets were Mensheviks and Social Democrats, who were forced to do it by the conditions of the "democratic" revolution durwere successful in tearing the Soviets from the conciliators. In Germany, they did not succeed and that is why the Soviets disappeared.

Today, in 1931, the word "Soviets' sounds quite differently from what it did in 1917-1918. Today it is the synonym of the dictatorship of the Bolsheviks, and by tariat. that the bugbear on the lips of the social democracy. The social democrats in Germany will not only not seize the initiative in the creation of Soviets for the second

eyes of the bourgeois states, especially means of the Soviets, where the Soviets war by the proletariat, and consequently, can provoke a decisive clash before the Communist party itself deems it expedi-

ent. All these considerations prompt us strongly to doubt if one could succeed, before the uprising and the seizure of power in Germany, in creating Soviets which would real embrace the majority Soviets turned against the workers and of the workers. In my opinion, it is more probable that in Germany the Soviets will first arise on the morning after the victory, already as direct organs of

> The matter stands quite differently with the factory councils. They already exist today. They are composed of Communists as well as of social democrats. In a certain sense, the factory councils realize the united front of the working class. It will broaden and deepen this one of its functions with the rise of the revolutionary tide. Its role will grow. as will its encroachments into the life of the factory, of the city, of the branches of industry, of the district, of the whole state. Regional, district as well as federal congresses of the factory councils can serve as the basis for the organs which actually fulfill the role of Soviets, that is, the organs of the dual power. To draw the social democratic workers into this regime through the medium of the factory councils will be much easier than to call upon the workers directly to begin with the forming of Soviets

> on a definite day and at a definite hour. The factory councils' central of a city can thoroughly fulfill the role of city Soviets. This could be observed in Germany in 1923. By extending their function, applying themselves to ever bolder tasks, and creating federal organs, the factory councils, intimately connecting the social democratic workers with the Communists, can grow into Soviets and become an organizational support for the uprising. After the victory of the proletariat, these factory councils-Soviets will naturally have to separate themselves into factory councils in the proper sense of the word-1, and into Soviets as organs of the dictatorship of the prole-

By all this, we in no case want to say that the rise of Soviets before the proletarian overturn in Germany is completely excluded in advance. There is no possibility of foreseeing all conceivable variants. Were the collapse of -J. P. C. hands of the proletariat, otherwise we which the epigones in the Comintern against it to the last possibility. In the the bourgeois state to come long before the proletarian revolution, were Fascism to run its head into the wall, or fall to pieces, before the uprising of the proletariat, then the conditions could arise for the creation of Soviets as the fighting organs for power. Naturally, in such a case, the Communists would have to perceive the situation in time and raise the slogan of Soviets. This would be the most favorable situation conceivable for the proletarian uprising. Were it to follow, it would have to be utilized to the end. Yet, to count upon it in advance is quite impossible. Insofar as the Communists must reckon with the still sufficiently firm bourgeois state, and the reserve army of Fascism at its back, to that extent the road through the factory councils appears to be the more probable one. (To be continued).

but he was arrested in Vilna and forced back to Russia. In January 1919, according to the decision of the Ukvainian Communist Party Rakovsky was called back and at the Third Congress of the Ukrainian Soviets confirmed as head of the Soviet power returned after the crushing of Denikin, comrade Rakovsky became again the head of the Soviet of Affairs, member of the Central Committee

Who Is Christian Rakovsky?

Russian Bolshevik-Leninists, are unknown, as we pointed out in our last issue. Who is the man that Stalin is de- In view of the fact that the country ment as follows: ship of the Industrial Union guided by liberately seeking to hound to death as it, gave over the initiative on the unity a "counter-revolutionist"? The shocking by the Rumanians he was mobilized for question to the Right wing betrayers at falsification of history undertaken by the Stalinist apparatus men has prevented many from learning the true records of those in the forefront of the struggle. So that the American militants may learn who is the man upon whom the Stalinist leaders ever learn anything? They fist has descended, we reprint here a biodon't know yet that the workers really graphical sketch of comrade Rakovsky donym Insarov. In order to get in touch which appeared in the May 21, 1921 issue of Soviet Russia, the official organ of the Soviet Govenment in the United States at that time. From it, readers will be able to see how comrade Rakovsky was described by the revolutionary press before truth was buried beneath the avalanche of lies and inventions which Stalinism has contributed to the Communist movement. The sketch is published here in full:

The present leader of the Communist reconstruction in Ukraine, the head of the People's Commissars, Christian Georgievich Rakovsky, was born on September 1, 1873 in a little Bulgarian town, conceived theories of Stalinism colliding Kote. He belongs to the very old Rakwith the logic of the class struggle and ovsky family known in the history of the Balkan revolutionary struggles, a family which from the beginning of the nineteenth century played an important role did not fit the facts, and the whole time in the revolutionary movement of the Balkans in general, and in Bulgaria par- did not give him this opportunity and ticularly. He early showed the heritage tried to send him over the border again. the participants bearing red flags on of his revolutionary family traditions. As a youngster, while in the sixth class of gymnasium he was expelled for distributing Socialist propaganda, and organizing revolutionary circles.

In 1890, Rakovsky unable to finish his studides, went to Geneva, Switzerland. Here he immediately entered into the Russian Social Democratic organization at the head of which at that time were Plechanov, Sazulich and Axelrod. Through Plechanov, he familiarized himself with

the international labor movement. For seven years Rakovsky, thanks to 1892 he was arrested by the authorities over the Rumanian oligarchy. of Geneva for an attempt against one of

While working in Russian, German French, Swiss, and other organizations,

After having completed his studies in

title "On Russian Policy in the East". where his family was living was occupied military service, where he continued Socialist propaganda.

In 1899 Rakovsky went to Russia. He was immediately arrested and expelled completed his well known work "Present Day France", published under the pseuwith the French labor movement, Rakovsky entered the juridical faculty of the University of Paris; but within a year be returned to Russia and again was The compelled to leave the country. years 1900-1903 Rakovsky spent writing for the Russian Marxian review, "Novoyo Slovo", and other papers. In 1904 began the so-called "Rumanian period" when he reorganized the Socialist Party in Rumania, which had been liquidated by Social Democratic intellectuals.

There now began a violent persecution by the Rumanian authorities and bourgeoisie, and in 1907 Rakovsky was arrested following the peasant uprisings. He was deprived of his political rights and entrance to Rumania was forbidden him. The whole organized Rumanian proletariat rose in his support and he returned to Rumania to arouse public opinion by bringing his case before the courts; but the Rumanian government The border countries refused to receive the revolutionist who at that time was already known to the entire western European proletariat, and the Rumanian government, to solve this problem, was on the point of shooting him. This brought about an uprising of the workers in Bucharest which ended with a bloody conflict in which more than fifty workers and policemen were victims. An attempt to remove Rakovsky from Bucharest was foiled by the workers who tore up the rails. The Government, powerless itself,

surgent sailors not to surrender and to sky fell "gravely ill" in time. go instead to the aid of the striking to the relief of the insurgents who re-

The present whereabouts of comrade; country a great number of meetings, The Russian Government was watching, of Kerensky of August 30 to the General Christian Rakovsky, exiled leader of the started a campaign in the press, and pub- the July manifestations in Galatz. In a Staff, every effort was made to put an lished a big historical work under the telegram of June 17, 1916, the Russian end to the activities of Rakovsky. Genenvoy Poklevsky informed his govern- eral Lukomsky, at the time of the revolt

"For the happenings in Galatz the Rumanian Government has removed from his post the Prefect Gussy. It transferred the prosecutng attorney and indicted Rakovsky and the chief syndicalist sponsors of the manifestations. The latter through Reveal to Germany where he have convoked numerous meetings protesting against bloodshed in Galatz and in general against the war."

These manifestations were so powerful and threatening that the Rumanian Government was compelled to release Rakovsky as well as other prisoners. When with Rumania's declaration of war the workers were mobilized, the Government again arrested Comrade Rakovsky.

These activities and especially the Zimmerwald conference, initiation of which Rakovsky shared with Lenin and Trotsky, stirred against him violent attacks of the European imperialist press of all countries, particularly of France, Italy and Russia. Thanks to the Russian Revolution on May 1, 1917, when the Russian garrison of the city of Jassy freed the political prisoners under the eyes of the Rumanian king and his spies, Rakovsky again was released from prison.

The Russian envoy Masslov in a secret telegram reported thus: "Yesterday on May 1 there took place in Jassy a meeting of the Russian garrison; those participating in the manifestation proceeded in an orderly fashion through the streets, which were inscriptions in Russian and Rumanian. During the manifestation the troops gathered upon the square to which they brought, in an automobile, the Rumanian Socialist Rakovsky who had just been released and who in a short speech greeted the soldiers. Rakovsky was answered in French by the Russian noncommissioned officer Giller, who concluded his speech with the wish that the same fate might overtake the Rumanian king that had befallen the Russian Tsar and that in the Balkans there should be asked Rakovsky to exert his influence on formed, as soon as possible, a federation the workers and agreed to return all of democratic republics. Rakovsky was wandering between the universities of his rights. This was done in 1912; it was then brought to safety. In his conversa-Switzerland, Germany, and France. In a brilliant victory for the labor party tion with me the Rumanian minister expressed his regret and accused his police-During his "Rumanian period", Rak- men for not executing the order concern-The basic fault in the strategy of the the Russian agents provocateurs. He ovsky renewed his close relations with ing the removal of Rakovsky before the was expelled by the Berlin police for his the Russian revolutionary movement. In manifestation of May 1." It must be add-1905 he went on the mutinous warship ed that this shameful action did not "Prince Potemkin" and influenced the in- succeeded owing to the fact that Rakov-

From this moment there began th workers at Batum. Later Rakovsky went Russian-Ukrainian period of the activity of Rakovsky. After coming to Odessa he mained in Rumania thus bringing upon organized a great number of meetings, leave the country in 1907 he renewed his vocated his slogan "Down with the War," the party and one of its mightest weather than the fight against the reactionpons in the fight against the reactionwhich has been translated into Russian.

The slogan of unity was one of Upon his return to Bulgaria, there began the state of the twelve whose arrest was address, as well as the Socialist press.

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The slogan of unity was one of Upon his return to Bulgaria, there began the state of the twelve whose arrest was address, as well as the state of t the most effective means of mobilizing a struggle against Russian Tsarism. Rak- tacks in one of which Rakovsky was secret note of the Minister of Foreign position): 84 East 10th St., New York, Affairs, Tereschenko, and in a telegram N. Y .; Martin Abern, 84 East 10th St.,

of Kornilov gave an order to arrest him but this did not succed owing to the liquidation of the Kornilov attempt. After learning of this order Rakovsky went to Kronstadt.

At the time of the November Revolution Rakovsky was in Stockholm from which place he sent his greetings and support of the revolution. Upon his return to Russia, he was ordered to Odessa and Sebastopol with a body of sailors for the liquidation of the counter-revolution in Rumania and in Ukraine. Following his return to Moscow comrade Rakovsky appeared again in Ukraine together with comrade Manuilsky in the role of the head of the peace delegation. This activty of Rakovsky is known to everybody.

After the conclusion of the negotiations comrade Rakovsky was delegated as a People's Commissars, being at the same member of the Russian Soviet Embassy time the People's Commissar for Foreign to Germany. He returned to Germany later in behalf of the Central Executive of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and Committee together with comrades Joffe, member of the Executive Committee of Radek, Bucharin, Ignatov, Marchlewski, the Third International.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, New York, N. Y.; James P. Cannon, 84 MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CON-GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of THE MILITANT published weekly at New York, N. Y. for October 1, 1931. State of New York County of New York

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Arne Swabeck, who, having ben duly sworn according to law, denoses and says that he is the Manager of THE MILITANT and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher: The Communist League of America (Opposition) New York, N. Y. Editor: Max Shachtman

Managing Editor: None Business Manager: Arne Swabeck

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder himself new persecutions. Compelled to gatherings, and lectures, in which he adowing or holding one per cent or more relations with the Western revolutionary thus bringing upon himself persecutions of total amount of stock. If not owned movement. He also returned again to and attacks from the Provisional Gov- by a corporation, the names and addressthe current trade union policy of the the Medical Faculty in 1897, Rakovsky Bulgaria where he founded the paper ernment as well as from the social-pa- es of the individual owners must be given. triotic press and very quickly after his If owned by a firm, company, or other During the great war the Rumanian arrival in Petrograd he was entered on unincorporated concern, its name and criminality and degeneration, a work Government shamefully persecuted Rak- the list of the "twelve" whose arrest was address, as well as those of each indivi-

East 10th St., New York, N. Y.; Max Shachtman, 84 East 10th St., New York, N. Y.; Maurice Spector, 84 East 10th St., New York, N. Y.; Arne Swabeck, 84 East 10th St., New York, N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owing or holding 1 per cent of more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are. None.

4. That the two paragraphs above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ARNE SWABECK, Business Manager Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October 1931.

G. W. LORCH, Notary Public

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