

Eddie Gayda Remains Out of WSC-Idaho Tiff

PULLMAN, Feb. 7 (AP)—Coach Jack Friel said Friday he would keep forward Eddie Gayda on the bench again Saturday in the game at Moscow with the University of Idaho Vandals to

save the ace backboard man for next week's vital series with the University of Washington in Seattle.

Gayda suffered a sprained ankle two weeks in play and did not see action against Idaho last Saturday. Friel said that al-

though Gayda is able to take part in workouts, he would not take a chance on his re-injuring the bad ankle in the Saturday game.

Taking Gayda's place in the starting lineup will be Bob Gaston.

Mary Spiller hall was built in 1909.

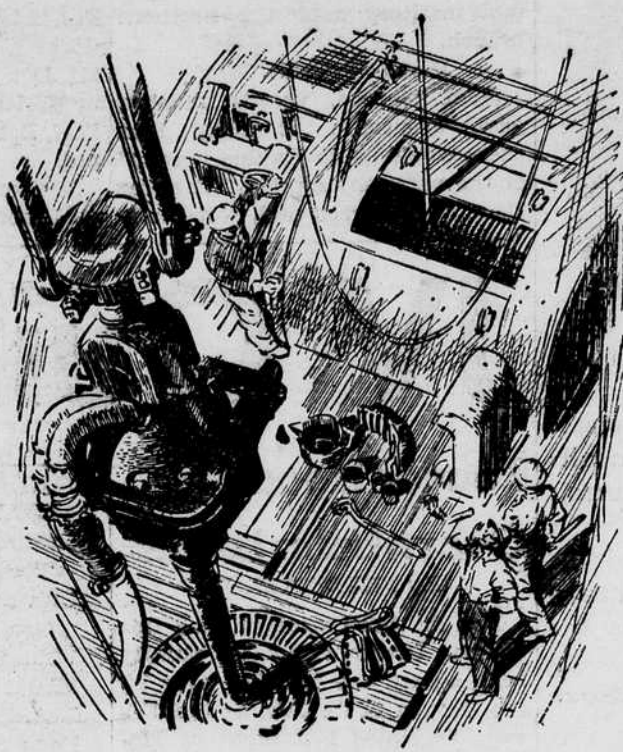
YWCA International Festival

- 10 a.m.—Registration at the YWCA bungalow.
- 10:30—Panel discussion, "Peace Through Education," at YWCA.
- 12:15 p.m.—Luncheon at the Osburn hotel: Miss Lelia Hinkley, guest speaker.
- 2:15—Discussions concerning the problems of reconstruction at the YWCA.
- 4:00—Festival tea in the Alumni hall of Gerlinger.

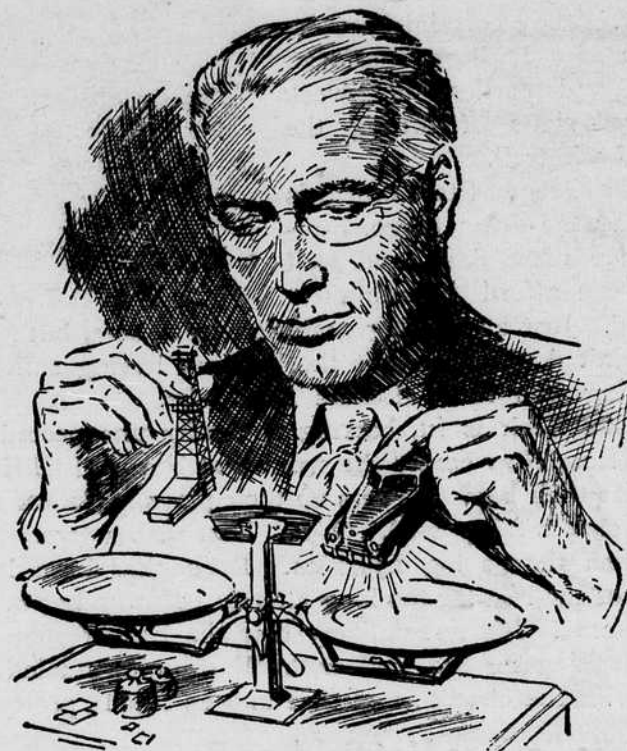
What is Profit ?



1. Before people can have such things as shoes and gasoline and vacuum cleaners, at least two things are necessary. Someone has to provide the "tools" and raw materials you need to make those products. And someone has to perform the labor of turning them out.



2. Now if you're going to ask a man to put all his labor into the production of gasoline and petroleum products for other people—instead of expending it on things for his family and himself—you obviously have to compensate him in some way. Under our American economic system we do this with wages.



3. By the same token, if you're going to ask a man to put his money into "tools" and raw materials that will produce gasoline for other people—instead of spending it on things for his family and himself—you have to compensate him in some way. So we offer the "tool-provider" a chance to make a profit.



4. At Union Oil, for example, 34,970 individual Americans have put up varying amounts of money to provide the refineries, drilling rigs, service stations, etc., that we need to make and distribute petroleum products. If the company makes a profit these people—called shareholders—are rewarded with cash dividends.



5. As a rule, about half the profits are plowed back into more "tools" and half are paid out in cash dividends. But the total profits each year are much smaller than most people think. In 1945, for example, they amounted to only 5.9% on the capital invested in the company—less than 6¢ out of each dollar the company took in.



6. It seems to us that this is certainly not an unfair reward for the contribution these "tool-providing" people have made to the company. And without this profit incentive we Americans could never have achieved the high productivity and efficiency that have made this country great.

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