

A Solution? (Cont.)

(Continued from page six)

If Junior wants a couple of bucks to buy a real gun or trench knife, a firm no, and a kind explanation will usually do the trick. But banning comic books, criticizing the radio and newspapers are not going to solve any problems. All it proves is that the parents are afraid to face the real issue.

—The Ohio State Lantern.

Foreign Ministers

(Continued from page six)

the way for these new talks. At the meeting—perhaps the most momentous since the war—got under way, western power officials refused to say whether they were optimistic or not. One British official said the west "will wait and see" what Vishinsky has to say. There has been specula-

tion that Vishinsky soon will make a major Soviet policy statement.

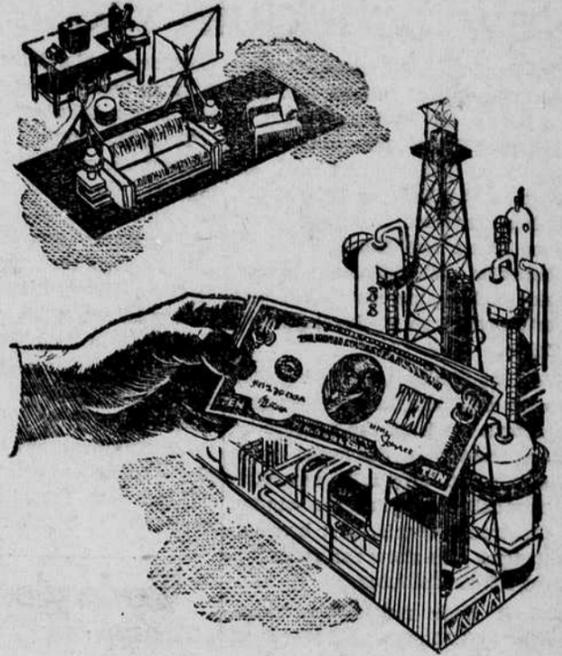
A council informant described Vishinsky as in a strikingly conciliatory mood. The Russian minister threw in a suggestion that the time is ripe for discussion of a Japanese treaty, with China substituting on the council for France, but he quickly withdrew

this after U. S. Secretary of State Acheson and British foreign Secretary Bevin objected. Vishinsky agreed with French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman that no immediate decision in the matter would be necessary.

Schuman then proposed adding Austria to the agenda and Vishinsky agreed.



Like to meet a Capitalist?



1. Bill Ryan, 55, is foreman mechanic at the Dominguez Water Company in Long Beach, California. He and Mrs. Ryan live in a company bungalow at the main plant. Bill went to work for the company as a mechanic in 1923 and has been with them ever since. He is also one of the owners of Union Oil Company.

2. In 1940 he started buying Union Oil stock. Today he owns 100 shares. At the present market his stock is worth over \$3,000. He could sell it for that tomorrow if he chose. \$3,000 would buy many things the Ryans could use. Among other projects, they're looking for a home of their own; Bill would like to add to his home movie equipment; and Mrs. Ryan has some ideas about furniture.

3. But the Ryans have chosen to invest that money in oil wells, tools and refineries that make gasoline for other people instead of spending it on things they could use themselves. Naturally, they are entitled to some compensation for this. For you can't eat, live in, ride on or use your share of an oil company. In fact, the investment doesn't even entitle you to free gasoline.



4. So our American system offers people who put their money into "tools" instead of "goods" a reward in the form of *dividends*—whenever the company makes a profit. Last year Union Oil dividends amounted to \$1.95 per share. So the Ryans got \$195.00 from their holdings. This is within \$72.00 of what the average Union Oil common-stock holder got in 1948.

5. For Union Oil Company is owned not by one man, or two, but by 34,229 common-stock holders like the Ryans and 2,085 holders of preferred stock. The average common-stock holder owns just 137 shares—the average preferred-stock holder 120 shares. Naturally, some stockholders own more than this *average*, some less.

6. But the largest individual Union Oil stockholder owns only 1% of the total stock. So the profits of Union Oil—and most American corporations—don't go to a few millionaires. They are split up among thousands of average American *capitalists* like the Ryans—*capitalists* whose combined savings have made Union Oil and most of our American corporations possible.

UNION OIL COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA

INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 17, 1890

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles 14, California.