

Browsing Room Lecture Program Plans Completed

Jan. 28 will be the date of a forum on "American Tradition in Education and Religion," by Freeman Butts. Lecturer for the topic is to be Wesley Nicholson, pastor of the Congregational church. Leading discussions will be R. D. Clark, assistant dean of the college of liberal arts.

An American composer, Wallingford Rieger, will speak on "Some Aspects of Modernism in Music." Arnold Elston, associate professor of music, will lead the discussion for this session which will be held Feb. 5.

"Contemporary American Architecture" is the subject for the

Feb. 11 discussion period, which will begin with a lecture by Associate Professor of Architecture Marion Ross. Discussion leader will be Associate Professor of Architecture W. S. Hayden.

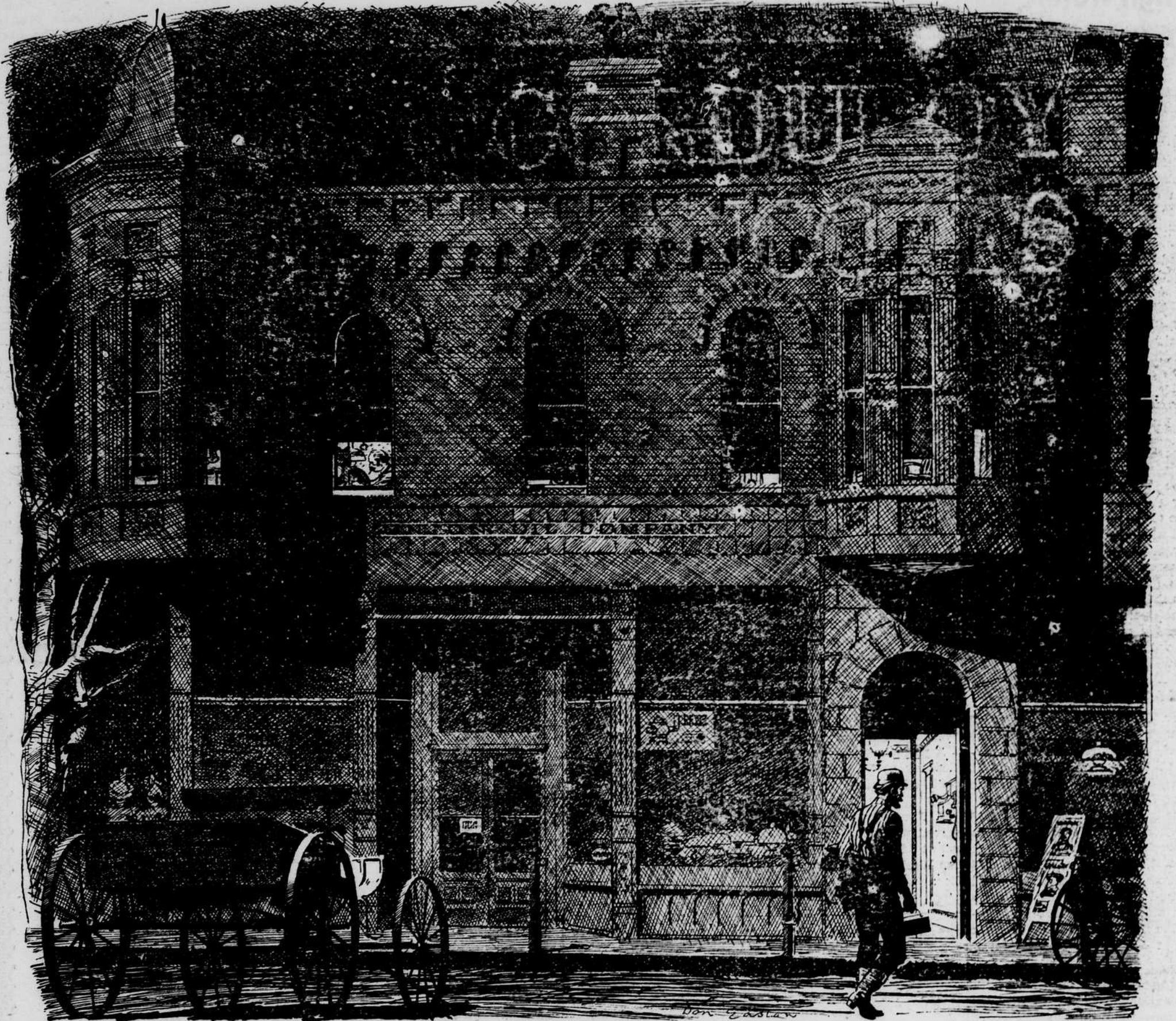
Professor of English E. G. Moll will lecture on the subject "Poetry as Contemporary Art," with Hoyt

Trowbridge, professor of English, leading the discussion. This will be held on February 18.

Feb. 25 is the date of a discussion on "The Dissolution of Time in Modern Playwriting." F. J. Hunter, instructor in speech, will lecture on the subject and Robert

D. Horn, English professor, will lead the discussion.

"Prose as Contemporary Art" will be discussed on Mar. 4, with discussion leader and lecturer to be announced later. On Mar. 11, the subject will be "Graphic and Plastic Contemporary Art," which also has no leaders as yet.



Original home of Union Oil Company in Santa Paula, Calif. The company was founded here in 1890. The California Oil Museum is now located in this building.

WHY DO YOU EARN 2½ TIMES AS MUCH AS YOUR GRANDFATHER?

Most people do. And they earn it with ½ fewer hours of work.* The average factory employee in the U. S. earned 19¢ per hour in 1890. Today the average factory employee earns \$1.65 per hour. When you convert these earnings into real dollars,** today's factory employee earns 2½ times as much as his counterpart of 1890.

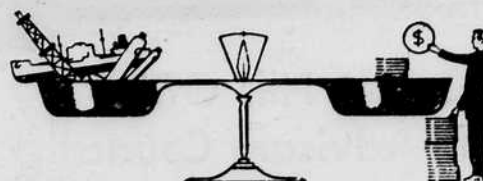


The reason for this is that today's factory employee has far better and more elaborate tools to work with. For example, the average Union Oil employee of 1890 had only about \$5,000 worth of tools. Today's average Union Oil employee has over \$60,000 in tools at his disposal.

Source: *Douglas, Paul H., *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926*. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Industry Report for May, 1952*. **What the 1890 dollar and the 1952 dollar would actually buy. Source: The National Industrial Conference Board.



Because of these tools, he can produce more and thus create many times more wealth with his day's work. And the more wealth he creates, the more he earns.



The tools that make this possible are provided by Union Oil's 38,600 share owners. Therefore, the employee's earnings are directly related to how much money the share owners put into tools. These "tool providers" aren't apt to put more money into tools unless they can anticipate a reasonable compensation. That's why the incentive to put money into tools must be preserved.



For only in that way can we Americans continue to produce more, create more wealth, and thus earn more than any other people in the world.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

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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 17, California.

Manufacturers of Royal Triton, the amazing purple motor oil.