

RANGER TIMES

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Age Means Insecurity for Office Workers

There have been many evidences within the past few years that America gradually is arriving at a full realization of the problems which the age of machines creates for the industrial worker past the age of 40. Now comes news of a survey conducted by the New York State League of Economics showing a marked trend toward the employment of younger men and women for the "white collar" jobs as well as for skilled and unskilled labor.

The fact that the survey set the maximum age for hiring of white collar workers at 35 years—the same as the average for all industries and businesses canvassed—would indicate further that the office workers must wake up to the obvious fact that employers want younger men.

Office workers must realize just where they stand in the matter of hiring and firing, that they are not a group apart, privileged to job security because they work in a nice clean office with their brains and not in greasy shop with their hands. The objections that employers list against the hiring of laborers of advanced years—poor physical risk, decreased productivity, slowing up and inability to meet change—also hold for clerks, bookkeepers and even men of professional ranking.

Assuming that an employer has no prejudice against hiring men past 40, that he believes an alert middle-aged man may be more capable and more productive than a more active man 20 years his junior, there remain several outside factors working against the older men. For example, most private pension systems penalize their employment. Such pensions can be justified only after a man has worked 25 to 30 years. Thus a man hired at the age of 45 and retired at 65 will have contributed less to the cost of maintaining his pension than will a man hired at 25 and pensioned at 65.

Group insurance presents a similar difficulty. Premium rates go up rapidly as the age of the employe increases. Here again it is more costly for the employer to hire older men, other considerations being equal.

Aggravating the problem of the unemployed middle-aged is the fact that medical science has added many years to the expectancy of life. In 1850, persons between the ages of 40 and 64 made up 14 per cent of the population of the United States, today they constitute around 25 per cent. Estimates set 33 per cent for 1970. Thus while medical advancement has brought added years, the fact remains that the longer life span also adds to the problem of unemployment among the middle-aged.

No one seems to have any real solution. The remedy when it comes, will probably be the result of many years' trial and error. But such revelations as those disclosed by the New York survey are immensely important in bringing home the full realization that the problem of unemployment after 40 does not concern industrial workers alone. It concerns everybody. And the sooner everybody becomes aware of that fact, the sooner there will be an answer to the problem.

Stage Star

HORIZONTAL

- 1.4 Modern stage star.
- 11 Place.
- 12 Wattle tree.
- 13 Brooch.
- 15 Being.
- 16 She co-stars with her.
- 18 Article.
- 19 Proposition.
- 20 Dispatched.
- 21 Bride strap.
- 22 Either.
- 24 Grudge.
- 25 Visible vapor.
- 27 To bury.
- 29 Register of electors.
- 31 To require.
- 32 Northeast.
- 33 Slipped.
- 34 Aperture.
- 35 Fish.
- 36 Bronze.
- 37 Sacred song.
- 39 Sea eagle.
- 40 Like.
- 41 College girl.
- 43 Street.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ALAS TWEEDESMITH 12 To butt.

ARE RANGE ARIC 14 Forerunners.

AMIC IDIOM SNOW 16 One who inherits.

PALEST FINSIAN 17 To perish.

PALEST FINSIAN 20 Hurried.

OTTER GOA 22 Dozes.

OTTER GOA 24 Stairs.

OTTER GOA 26 Grinding tooth.

OTTER GOA 28 Low tides.

OTTER GOA 30 Legal claims.

OTTER GOA 32 Necessary.

OTTER GOA 35 To estimate.

OTTER GOA 38 Performed.

OTTER GOA 39 Completed.

OTTER GOA 40 Grand-parental.

OTTER GOA 42 Flatfish.

OTTER GOA 44 Three.

OTTER GOA 45 Male child.

OTTER GOA 47 Fabulous bird.

OTTER GOA 48 Stir.

OTTER GOA 50 Silkworm.

OTTER GOA 52 Behold.

OTTER GOA 53 Form of "a."

OTTER GOA 54 Type.

OTTER GOA 56 Southeast.

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AT THE BRITISH-ITALIAN CONFERENCES



Rambling With The Rambler

BY WAYNE WALLACE

A recent letter I received read in part: "My husband had to join the union. When they were in port they came aboard and told him he would either have to join or he couldn't sail with the ship, so he joined to the tune of \$25.00. About three weeks later he was notified he would have to pay \$28.75 because he had worked during the strike of '36 and '37. And yet they say this is a free country."

Such a case as just quoted is not unusual. In fact, it is of such frequent occurrence that many people are beginning to feel that some unions are merely another form of racketeering worked out to make an easy living for the chosen few. Whether this is true or not is hard to say. Certainly the laborer needs some kind of protection from those who would make a slave of him. The unions were, at least originally, organized with this purpose in view. Without an organization to back him up the individual seems powerless to cope with the capitalist since any demonstration on his part may lead to his dismissal. But when banded together they become a force to be reckoned with since the employer is stalemated in his efforts to advance his business.

Thus it can be seen that the unions have a fertile field in which to work, the laborer seeing in them a means of demanding from his employer that which he thinks is just. And there is no reason why he should not be given this much consideration. The trouble does not seem to lie so much with the principles on which the unions were founded, but rather with the leaders. The question is, are they assuming too much authority?

While it must be admitted that any organization, to exist, must have some means of revenue, nevertheless, this should not be used as an excuse by the men in charge to add further to the burden of people already oppressed. This in itself does away with the purpose for which the unions were organized—that is of helping the working man. There might be some excuse for such an attitude on the part of the leaders if the unions guaranteed steady jobs to their membership at reasonable salary. But they make no such guarantee. Instead, they promise only a certain amount of wages if you work. Thus it is the working man who must make all the sacrifices. If the leaders say that he must strike, then there is nothing he can do but to go on a strike, even though he may not think it necessary, or be subject to a fine. And all the while those who do the commanding sit in easy chairs with a steady income coming in.

Fees and dues of such organizations should be controlled by membership and the circumstances of the individual members if the unions are really sincere in their intentions to help the working class. Those who have a large following should be very reason-

able in this regard, but in some instances the reverse is true, the contentions being that since they are large they can do more for one and this should make their services of greater value. With regard to the circumstances of the individual members there is no doubt but that it is harder for the man with a small paying job to meet any financial obligations imposed on him by the union than for the man with a high paying job and almost impossible for the man who has no job at all. Especially is this true where the unions charge the same fees and rate of dues to all members alike.

One thing that must be guarded against in the unions is dictatorship. According to such an outstanding critic as Benjamin Stolberg, many Communists hold important positions in some of the unions. Writing about the maritime unions he says: "And then, the influence of the Stalinists in the union, who crush all democratic expression, may change the picture at any moment. For they are not guided by the needs of the union as such, but by the foreign policy and the internal fortunes of the Stalin regime." Nor are the maritime unions the only ones in which such conditions exist. Judging from the methods some of the others have employed

Skipper Reports Spanish Torture



Tales of daily beatings during imprisonment at Palma, Mallorca, following capture of his vessel by ships flying the Spanish insurgent flag, were told by J. E. Lewis, captain of the American tanker Nantucket Chief, shown above as he was greeted by his daughter, Ruth, 9, at Port Arthur, Texas. Lewis said he and his crew were jailed for "trading with Spanish Reds." His ship was carrying Russian oil to Barcelona.

does not seem right by any stretch of the imagination. In fact, it seems to be a slight case of blackmail since such a fine must be paid or lose one's job.

The question might arise, after reviewing the proceedings of some of the unions, whether or not our present democratic form of government is in danger of being usurped by them? The answer to this first question is no, and many sound reasons can be given for it. First or all, the top leaders are not involved. Second, there is a high percentage of democratic Americans listed among their members. And third, there is too much internal strife existing among members of the unions themselves for them to cooperate in any such move. Herbert Little writes: "Inside the A. F. of L., as well as between A. F. of L. and C. I. O., unions are fighting each other for members and jobs. These are the so-called 'jurisdictional' contests, which occur between craft union and craft union as well as between craft and industrial union."

Summarizing the situation the impression is left that some of the unions are still in a raw state. They have much to do before they become anywhere near perfect. That racketeering, even violence, has marked their history none can honestly deny. The truth is that it is still going on within their ranks, though to a less degree than formerly. Most of it has been blamed on loose control within the unions themselves, since they have provided no means of punishing such unlawful tactics. The remedy, as with most of man's trouble, lies in his own reformation, at least the majority of them, and then letting the reformed ones take charge. Just for one or two of them to do right will not turn the trick. Many years ago Talleyrand said: "If there were no God we would have to create one to continue civilization." It is no different today.

On the side: Many people worry for fear they may have descended from monkeys when in reality they should worry for fear they are going to make monkeys out of themselves.

SISTER MARY'S KITCHEN

By Mrs. Gaynor Maddox
NEA Service Staff Writer

MORE people know how to eat cheese cake than make it. The same with gumbo. Several readers ask for recipes.

Cheese Cake or Pie

(8 beautiful slices)
For zwiebach crust: 1-1/2 cups zwiebach crumbs, 1-3 cup sugar, 1-2 cup melted butter, a little cinnamon. For cheese filling: 1 cup sugar, 1-4 cup cream, 2 pounds smooth cottage cheese, 4 egg yolks, 3 tablespoons flour, 2-1/2 tablespoons lemon juice and 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind, 1-8 teaspoon salt, 4 egg whites.

To make crust, combine crumbs and other ingredients, then reserve 1-2 cup of the crumb mixture. Line a 9-inch deep baking dish with it and press the crust lightly against the bottom and the sides. Chill before filling. If possible, make the crust a day in advance.

To make filling, dissolve the sugar in the cream. Then add the cottage cheese, beaten egg yolks, flour, lemon juice and rind. Beat egg whites stiff, then add the salt. Fold into cheese mixture. Fill the crumb shell, then sprinkle the reserved 1-2 cup of crumb mixture over the top. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about 1 hour.

That recipe is by Irma S. Rombauer, whose "Joy of Cooking" actually proves that cooking can be joyous.

Now for the meat gumbo in re-

Tomorrow's Menu

BREAKFAST: Grapefruit and tangerine juice, dry cereal, creamed codfish on toast, buttered toast, coffee, milk.
LUNCHEON: Fried tomatoes with bacon, toasted hard rolls, cheese cake, tea, milk.
DINNER: Avocado canapes, meat gumbo, boiled rice, chicory salad, almond cream tarts, coffee, milk.

spect to Louisiana. The recipe given here is not exactly in the traditional Creole manner, but it is easier for the average cook and will be very satisfactory.

Meat Gumbo

(Serves 6)

One-half pound cured ham diced, 1 pound beef, diced, 2 cups sliced chopped parsley, onion, sliced, 1 green pepper chopped fine, 1-2 cup diced celery, 1 pint water, 1 quart tomatoes, 1 quart okra, cut crosswise bay leaf, salt and pepper to taste.

In large skillet, heat a little fat and brown ham and beef in it. Then add parsley, onion, green pepper and celery. Sauté a few minutes, then add water and tomatoes and bay leaf. Cover skillet and simmer until meat is most tender. Add okra. Season and cook uncovered over very low fire until okra is tender and stew is thickened. It will take about 45 minutes. Serve with rice border.

SMELL THE FRAGRANCE
—ENJOY THE MILDNESS AND GOOD RICH TASTE OF THE "MAKIN'S" TOBACCO THAT'S GUARANTEED!



PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

NAMES in the News

Names make headlines. Newspapers, today as always, are made up of what people say, think, propose, dissent from. Governments, institutions, businesses—and all their activities—are only the lengthened shadows of men!

What is true on the front pages is true, also, on advertising pages. Advertisements are simply signed statements of men, banded together to form a business who seek your patronage. They back their good name against the products they ask you to buy. They say, in cold black type, that theirs is a name you can trust.

People who get the most for their money in the market-places are people who know the value of familiar, trade-marked products. They buy with confidence. They buy by name—and save time, tiresome searching, and money! Are you doing likewise?

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LOVE LAUGHS AT THE DOCTOR

by Elinore COWAN STONE
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place were crazy or only she, herself. "I began to be afraid," the little man was going on hurriedly, "that Miss O'Dare would not be able to find anyone to take Lucille's place—the bright—the coloring—the carriage—the distinction. To model her things, none of the others have the—shall I say 'the atmosphere'?"

Slowly the true absurdity of the situation was dawning upon Constance. Now, at an almost imperceptible nod from the little man, a slinky red-haired girl with sultry dark lashes and a sulky mouth mounted the little stage in a vivid green evening gown with silver sequins and strolled gracefully across—turning this way and that—and then descended the short curve of stairway at the other end to make her leisurely way among the tables. At last Constance understood. "I'm afraid," she began, suppressing a giggle. "Do not worry." The little man patted her arm reassuringly. "When I saw you come in, I said to myself, 'That one—she has what it takes' . . . But I tell you what: since you have not rehearsed with me follow Gertrude among the tables for a while—the tall blond one there in the tailor with silver fox. She is an old hand. Watch what she does, and you cannot go wrong . . . Always remember to smile—just enough, but not too much. Never, never let the muscles of the face freeze . . . Later we shall try you on the stage."

"But—" Constance began . . . This was preposterous. "Come," he cut her off sharply. "We have wasted too much time. And you have yet four costumes to model . . . The bag in the left hand, lightly, please. And—oh, the gloves are quite correct. It was preposterous—but what if?"

Constance knew that she "walked beautifully." Derek had ten told her so. And all her life she had a gift for mimicry which she found the delight of her friends. Surely she could saunter, smile and smile—saunter, turn, and smile as easily as those other girls. After all, one was paid real money for this sort of thing. And for the first time in Constance's life money seemed desperately important. Suppose she showed him that she had what it took?

Without finishing the protest that was on her lips, she joined the little group of girls who circled among the tables, strolling, turning, reversing, and smiling—just a little—not too much.

Constance went on toward the little man who still waited for her. "I am Miss Maidwell," she explained. "Miss Constance Maidwell. I was told—"

Constance thought feebly. "Look my time?"

For one blank moment she wondered if every one in this

"OUT OUR WAY"

HE'S FEELIN' PRETTY LOW. HIS WIFE LEFT HIM. WHUT FER DID SHE LEAVE? SHE DIDN'T TELL HIM! HE'S WORRIED TO DEATH TRYIN' TO FIGGER WHY SHE LEFT!



THE LOVE NEST

'Hostage' Threat FRECKLES and HIS FRIENDS By Blosser



ALLEY OOP By Hamlin



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Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Jerry Bronfield NEA Service Staff Writer

AL HOSTAK, the newest pride of the Puget Sound country who has been belting out the best middleweights who could be induced to the Pacific Northwest, finally sees his big chance ahead of him.

For some time west coast fistic experts have been chanting that Hostak is the number one challenger for Freddie Steele's title, but Neighbor Steele, who hails from Tacoma, has been avoiding the Seattle lad ever since it became apparent that Al could hit like a trip-hammer with his right hand.

Now Steele demands a \$50,000 guarantee to put his crown on the block. At that figure his feelings might not be hurt so much if he were to take it on the chin.

But the match would be so much of a natural that Nate Druzman, Seattle promoter, has just about decided to give Steele what he wants. The affair most likely will be held this summer.

The fight would stand an excellent chance of grossing \$100,000. Both boys have a tremendous following around Seattle, which would only add to the intensity of the neighborhood battle.

Hostak, especially, is one of the more popular athletes in the Pacific northwest.

It wasn't until he started to make out his income tax report that it became known just how much the young middleweight has been doing for his family.

Quiet and unassuming, he might have salted away a lot of coin, but there were too many other ways to spend his money.

Too many ways in which his family was able to benefit . . . Druzman was helping the

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Rodney Dutcher NEA Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON -- The latest mass trial of the "old Bolsheviks" in Russia may remind you that the Soviet government is still holding an American woman named Mrs. Ruth Marie Rubens in prison under bizarre circumstances and that our government seems in no hurry to choose an American ambassador to succeed Joe Davies, who is being moved to Belgium.

Those last two facts are not entirely unrelated. Mrs. Rubens and her husband, who had traveled on false passports under the name of Robinson, disappeared in Moscow last December. After much fuss and inquiry the Russian government admitted their arrests. Under the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement upon which American recognition of the U. S. S. R. was contingent, American diplomatic officers were privileged to visit such prisoners without delay.

Only after the heaviest diplomatic pressure, applied by the State Department under White House orders, was the American charge d'affaires at Moscow, Ley Henderson, permitted to see Mrs. Rubens and identify her as an American citizen—and then under restrictions which irritated higher-up officials. Only a few questions were allowed and those had to be asked and answered through an intermediary. Mrs. Rubens was represented as saying she wanted no assistance from the embassy.

The State Department has no assurances that the woman will ever come out alive. Officials suspect she is being used as a witness against her husband, who is a spy suspect, and that her answers to questions were made under threats as to his or her own safety.

The Russians say the American

THIS CURIOUS WORLD By William Ferguson



