











## ADD TO YOUR 'MUST READ' LIST

Among Slovenes in America the American Family Almanac (Ameriški družinski koledar) has established, through its twenty-six years of existence and devotion to the educational and cultural interests of our people, an unsurpassed and undisputed reputation as the foremost publication of its kind read by our people.

In the present edition, now being printed, an excellent selection of informative and historical articles, short stories, and poems by contemporary Slovene writers, will be found, all richly illustrated.

The most complete history ever written about Forest City, Pa., a typical Slovene settlement through which many, many Slovenes passed, some settling for various periods of time and others to build their homes, upon migrating to America's shores, is here told. Upon their arrival in America, Slovenes in large numbers traversed the Anthracite coal field, then in its infancy, some remaining there while others moved further on into the larger cities—Cleveland, Chicago, and points West. The interesting history of this particular stopping-off point which so many of our people personally contacted during the closing period of the past century and the early years of the present, vividly described by Anton Zaitz, who lived and worked there, is but one of the many interesting articles in the present issue of the Almanac.

The history of the first fraternal organization among Slovenes in America, compiled by Ivan Molek, and a travelogue dealing with old Mexico, written by Joseph Oven, who made an extended trip through the country, are two other educational articles that will be found in the present issue. Rapidly increasing American tourist trade to old Mexico is certain to change the whole complexion of things there within a very short period of years, and then a description of the country will have to be written in a different trend than the present, therefore, to know old Mexico as she really is, you will want to read this article.

Include the 1940-edition of the American Family Almanac on your list of "must read" books.  
Order from: Proletarec, 2301 S. Lawndale Ave., Chicago.

## You and the Social Security Laws

### Questions and Answers on the Federal Social Security Act, Including the New Amendments, as Supplied by Social Security Board

#### II—OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

Q.—In general, what are the effects of the amendments to the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act?

A.—They expand the system for the payment of retirement benefits to individual workers into an insurance system for the protection of both the worker and his family. They provide for the earlier payment of benefits; for the payment of more liberal benefits to those now nearing the retirement age—65; for extension of supplementary benefits to wives and dependent children; and for monthly benefits to survivors. They also hold the tax rate where it is until 1943.

Q.—When does the payment of monthly benefits under the old-age insurance plan begin?

A.—Benefits are payable beginning Jan. 1, 1940. The original act provided for the beginning of these payments in 1942.

Q.—To whom will monthly benefits be paid?

A.—The amendments have broadened the plan to take into consideration the security of the family unit. In addition to the benefits paid the retired worker, the law provides monthly supplementary benefits for his wife, if she is 65, and for his dependent children under 18. It also provides monthly survivors' benefits for aged widows, dependent children, widows with such children in their care, and for dependent parents of workers who die.

#### BENEFITS DURING 1940

Q.—Are there any estimates of the number of persons who will receive benefits under the new old-age and survivors' insurance provisions during 1940?

A.—There is an estimate—but this is only an estimate—that approximately 912,000 persons may be on the benefit rolls by the end of 1940. This assumes that there will be approximately 485,000 primary old-age beneficiaries—that is, persons 65 or older—who are fully insured in their own right; 125,000 wives and 20,000 widows over 65 years old; 78,000 young widows with dependent children; 194,000 dependent children and 10,000 dependent parents.

Q.—How many workers are now covered by the old-age and survivors' insurance provision of the act?

A.—The bureau of old-age insurance has established accounts for more than 45,000,000 individuals.

Q.—About how many persons, previously exempt, have been brought under the old-age insurance program by the amendments?

A.—Approximately 1,100,000.

Q.—What are the principal types of employees brought under the program by the amendments?

A.—The principal new inclusions are employees of national banks, employees of building-and-loan associations, employees of state banks which are members of the federal reserve system, employees in maritime service

on American vessels, and workers over the age of 65.

Q.—What are the estimated additional costs of the amended insurance program for 1940?

A.—It has been estimated that the additional costs will amount to approximately \$68,000,000. This in addition to the \$46,000,000 which, it is estimated, would have been spent under the lump-sum provisions of the original act. Thus, under the amended act, the total amount estimated to be paid in benefits in 1940 comes to some \$114,000,000.

Q.—Are the nearly 28,000,000 workers now covered by State unemployment insurance laws also covered by Federal old-age insurance program?

A.—Almost all of them, although some are in employments excluded by the old-age insurance provisions of the act.

Q.—Why is there a discrepancy in the numbers covered by the job-insurance plan and those covered by the old-age and survivors' insurance plan?

A.—The principal reason is that the latter is applicable to the employees of every employer of even one person, while the Federal unemployment insurance provisions apply only to those employees of persons or business establishments employing eight or more (under some State laws this number is lower). Furthermore, in old-age insurance, coverage is continuing; once an account is established for a worker, it stands on the record until he retires or dies, whereas under unemployment insurance the worker goes in and out of the system, depending on his current employment.

Q.—How do the old-age insurance amendments affect workers now aged 65 or approaching that age?

A.—Through certain changes in the law, the older workers now have an opportunity to get monthly benefits, whereas under the original law no one who became 65 before 1942 could qualify for monthly payments. Instead, they received lump-sum payments equal to 3½ per cent of their total wages. In most cases these older workers will get much more under the new program than they would have received before.

Q.—What are these changes?

A.—First, the requirements for receiving monthly benefits have been lowered for those retiring in the early years. Second, the provision which excluded wages earned after 65 from counting toward benefits has been removed; this change is made effective as of Jan. 1, 1939.

(To be continued.)

#### VISITORS

Mrs. Frances Seliskar from Ely, Minnesota, visited the Slovene Labor Center last week and attended "Sava" rehearsal about which she was later heard to speak very complimentary.

## Many Delegates Attend Waukegan Conference

WAUKEGAN, ILL.—Delegates representing 12 SNPJ lodges, 1 SNPJ Federation, 4 JSF Branches, 1 SSPZ lodge, and a number of other cultural groups, comprising many hundreds of members, attended the JSF Conference and program following in the Waukegan Slovene National Home last Sunday.

Attention of the delegates again centered around cultural work and dramatic activities among our people in Waukegan, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities in which there is a large Slovene population. A committee of three, Andrew Mozek—Waukegan, Ivan Molek—Chicago, and Frank Puncar—Milwaukee, was elected to work in conjunction with the secretary of the JSF Educational Bureau towards centralizing our work as much as possible to avoid conflicts and repetition.

Milwaukee was selected for the next conference. Anton Garden was re-elected secretary.

Many people attended the afternoon program and enjoyed the dance in the evening.

## Consumer Notes

A Column of Useful Household Information

#### Buying a Radio? Then Read This

Radio dealers who make fictitious claims or offers to their prospective customers in the future are in danger of running afoul of new rules of the Federal Trade Commission.

These new Trade Practice Rules of the FTC for the radio receiving set manufacturing industry begin with a blanket injunction against the use of any misleading representation in the marketing or sale of radios, radio parts, or radio accessories.

Specifically, the rules define terms like "All Wave," "World Wave," and "World Wide Wave" so that they will mean what they say when used to describe instruments. If a radio advertisement says a set will bring in Europe as easily as your local station, then in the future this must be true. "Noise-free" radios must actually be noise-free.

When a certain number of tubes are claimed for a radio, advertisers must not count dummy tubes, or tubes which don't perform the accepted function of radio tubes, that is to detect and amplify radio signals.

Fictitious claims for the gadgets that come with radios are barred. Fictitious prices, fictitious trade-in allowances, all price manipulations tending to deceive consumers are prohibited.

Any attempt to mislead consumers into believing that they are buying one brand of radio set when they are actually buying another brand is forbidden.

Finally, manufacturers are barred from paying "spiffs"—or sums of money—to salespeople to push their products. Back of this is the reasoning that if a salesman is in the pay of a certain manufacturer, he can't be expected to be completely objective about the merits of different brands of radios he shows consumers.

There are so many distributors of radios in the country, and the FTC is so small in comparison with its job, that the rules will work out only if the radio industry itself honestly attempts to abide by them. Consumers can do their part by reporting to the Federal Trade Commission any violation of these rules that they might notice.

#### When You Buy Stockings

Cutting down your stocking bill is a matter of choosing the right kind of hose as well as giving them the right care. Here are important points to look for, suggested by Bureau of Home Economics' experts, as reported by the Consumers' Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Buy full-fashioned hose for the best permanent fit.

Mesh stockings may run badly unless made with a special stitch to prevent runs. Crepe hose are made of highly twisted yarns and are more resistant to snags than those made of ordinary yarns. They also have a dull finish, and fit well.

A well-fitting stocking should be about half-inch longer than the foot, though in the case of a very narrow foot, a shorter stocking may be better.

Bargain hose may rebound into poor buys unless you give them a careful once-over before purchasing. They may have imperfections such as stains, mended spots, or uneven yarns which in some cases will affect wearing quality. Irregulars should be labeled "seconds."

For hard wear, a 6-thread, or over, stocking is suitable. For general wear, experts recommend a 4- or 5-thread weight, while for dressy occasions, 2- or 3-thread hose fit the bill.

Remember that worn shoe linings can mean holes in your hose, and shoes that fit loosely at the heel also can ruin a pair of stockings.

## "SAVA" WILL PRESENT ELABORATE CONCERT PROGRAM SUNDAY

CHICAGO.—After long weeks of strenuous rehearsals climaxed by a hectic last minute polishing, "Sava's" members are in prime shape for another of their annual fall concerts.

Strengthened with many new voices and a fine selection of classical and beautiful folk songs, the entire chorus appearing on the stage for the opening number will present one of the most dazzling spectacles its large following of admirers have ever witnessed. A spectacular array of talent has been included in the program, beginning with choral numbers among which will be heard, to the great delight of everyone, Strauss' "Tales from the Vienna Woods."

Opening the program, the chorus will sing "Naš prapor," a labor song, followed by another working class song, "Slava delavstvu." Two English songs add to the program, "Beautiful Dreamer" and "Allah's Holiday," followed by "Pri oknu," "Kam si šla" and "Zlato kanglico." Concluding the first part of the program the chorus will again be heard in "Cvetički deklic prša bela" and "Pravišče iz duškajskih godov."

The Pluth sisters, Josephine and Angelina, known and admired by everyone who has heard them, and appreciated by all as superlative entertainment, will sing and play in their usual captivating style.

"Sava" will have a guest soloist on the program also, Mrs. Loube Kelemine, from Gary, Indiana, whose soprano voice will be heard in "Tišek in tleča," an aria from "Tosca" by Puccini, and a Schubert selection.

For the second part of the program, the chorus' budding stage stars will perform in the operetta "Izlet v gošdu" (Picnic in the Woods), in which will be seen rollicking out in the forest on a pleasant summer afternoon picnic, a jolly group of Beau Brummels intoxicated with the spirit of the outdoors and their lady-loves to whom, like birds in the spring, they sing out the love bursting their hearts. A delightful, humorous story is told with the operetta.

Many, varied have been the concert programs of "Sava" in past years and constant has been the endeavor to establish and maintain the highest degree of entertainment possible. Glancing through the program for Sunday's concert, it can be said with justification and without fear of being contradicted, that this will unquestionably be one of their very best concerts.

The Socialist singing chorus "Sava" is one of the sections of Branch No. 1 JSF, and as such, is deserving of the fullest support and co-operation of every member and friend of the Branch.

Two top orchestras have been engaged for the evening. You can delightfully dance away the time to music of the Gay Dons in the main auditorium, or, if 'tis more to your liking, twirl to the polka music of Pucel's trio in the lower hall.

Admission for the concert and dance following is four dimes, if you purchase your tickets in advance, or 50c at the boxoffice. For the dance in the evening—only, 25c.

Assuredly, a pleasant afternoon and evening among your own people and friends, is in store for you if you will but remember the date—

#### BRANCH MEETING

CHICAGO.—Branch No. 1 JSF, meets Friday, Nov. 24, at the Slovene Labor Center, beginning at 7:30 P.M. Every member should attend and participate in the discussion which will follow the meeting.

## WAR BOOMS KING COTTON



Cotton, long a surplus headache, finds itself in the midst of a sudden boom as a result of the war. Here it is being hustled into a freighter for foreign markets.

## THEY'RE SORRY, THEY SAY, BUT WHO KNOWS IT?

By IVAN JONTEZ

CLEVELAND, O.—The Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 21 published a cartoon, "The Bundski," by Herbert Johnson, showing two "alien propagandists," one of them labeled "Kuhn-Browder Bundski," the latter pounding upon the table and yelling at the "investigator," "Sure, we take orders from Moscow!" "Hitler can lick the world!" "Democracy is a laugh!" "Yes, we travel on forged American passports!" and, "You can't stop me, I'm an American citizen!" while the first one is passing a basket full of badges, labeled: Easy American Citizenship—Help Yourself to a Badge; and the man is pinning one of the badges on his coat-lapel, feeling very happy about it.

Which means that the cartoon was a strong piece of anti-Nazi and anti-Communist propaganda. Yet, I objected to it. Why? Did I feel sorry for Hitler and Stalin's boys in America? Why, don't make me laugh! But I also saw something else in it—a danger to others, to innocent law-abiding and democratic people, to hundreds of thousands of men and women who, year after year, apply for their naturalization papers. That's why I wrote a letter to the editors of the Post, objecting to Johnson's cartoon, as follows:

"I object to it because 1) I honestly believe that it is unfair to an overwhelming majority of applicants for American citizenship and, 2) because it carries an ill-concealed suggestion to our law-making agencies to amend our existing naturalization laws so as to make the naturalization process stricter and harder than it is at the present time.

"Concerning the latter, I can assure you that enough 'red tape' is involved in the naturalization process as it stands—enough to take the joy out of an applicant's heart and make him 'feel like a penny.' Just ask those who went through the mill and they'll tell you that the naturalization laws are strict enough, and, in some cases, even too strict.

"Besides, why persecute innocent law-abiding applicants who are honestly willing to become loyal citizens of this country of ours, just because of a bunch of foreign propagandists (all of whom are not foreign born, Mr. Earl Browder being one of this kind) who prefer to abuse their privilege of American citizenship by giving their allegiance to foreign governments. That violates the very spirit of our democracy!

"Let those suffer penalties who deserve them! I'd suggest a very simple process for those naturalized citizens who prefer to serve a foreign government instead of being loyal to our democratic governmental institutions: cancel their citizenship papers and send them free of charge, to their masters where they belong.

"But I'd never even dream of punishing a majority of good and honest people wishing to become good American citizens for the sins of an undeserving minority who abuse this great privilege this country is always willing to confer upon deserving men and women of foreign birth who have come here to make their home with us.

"For that would be unfair, unjust, and undemocratic.

The Editors of The Post answered, in a letter, dated Oct. 27, 1939:

"Naturally we are sorry to hear that Herbert Johnson's cartoon, in the October twenty-first issue, offended you. We took particular pains to see that the cartoon would not be offensive to the worth while alien who wants to become a real American citizen. We regard the vast majority of naturalized American citizens as a distinct national asset. But we also feel that we ought to point out the danger to the country in the Fritz Kuhn type of American."

So, you see, the Editors of the Post were sorry that the aforementioned cartoon offended me. Very much so, as they so nicely tell me. But that's just the trouble; they tell it only to me, personally, but they don't tell it to others who might have felt just as I did, or to those who just took a glance at the cartoon and agreed that it might not be a bad idea to pass new laws restricting the existing naturalization process, regardless of who applies for American citizenship!

I don't know what damage has been done, but I know that The Post cares not to repair it or to do justice to those who deserve not to be discriminated against in such a way.

Of course, The Post has a nice editorial policy concerning such matters; it does not, as a rule, publish letters to the editors...

As so, up to now, only I know how terribly sorry were the Editors of The Saturday Evening Post, because the smell of their herring offended my sensitive nostrils...

Do I feel "honored"!

## DEBS LABOR SCHOOL

CHICAGO.—Maynard Krueger will teach a 4-week course in "A Socialist Analysis of the New Deal" at the Debs Labor School, 549 W. Randolph Street, beginning Monday, Nov. 27 at 7:30 P. M. This class will be conducted only if enough students register. The attendance at classes this term has been small and this course will only be held if new registrations come in immediately.

A "Current Events" class is held at 8:30 the same evening.

## Sex Discussion Taboo in High Schools

### U. S. High Schools Teach Many Things, But in Most of Them One Subject is Taboo—Sex Education

The Federal Public Health Service and Office of Education recently issued a manual for teachers called "High Schools and Sex Education." It was written by famed free-lance Educator Benjamin C. Gruenberg and J. L. Kaukonen of the Public Health Service. A similar manual, written by Dr. Gruenberg in 1922, got nowhere, but Surgeon General Thomas Parran, encouraged by his recent success in killing another taboo—discussion of venereal disease—had high hopes for this new campaign. Said he: "Many people see sex dimly through a mist—dangerous, but mysteriously attractive... Modern psychology and medicine... have shown over and over again the need for replacing taboos and ignorance by frank discussion and knowledge so that young people can attain healthy adulthood."

To the authors of High Schools and Sex Education, lectures by school physicians on elementary facts of animal life (such as many schools provide) are not sex education. They believe that adolescents are more troubled by emotional, psychological, social and spiritual questions about sex than by the physical facts. Consequently, they recommended that sex education be distributed throughout the curriculum—in biology, hygiene, physical education, science, history, literature courses.

They proposed, for example, that in hygiene classes pupils be taught how the sex impulse and its control affects the nervous system. In physical education courses they should learn 1) that direct sex experience is not necessary for health, 2) that adolescents can find other outlets for their energies. By frank discussion of literature (e. g., The Scarlet Letter, Idylls of the King), they may be enlightened about sex as a motive in general human conduct. Sex may raise its head in girls' home economics classes: "The teacher has an opportunity to bring up... the effects produced on the feelings by color and line... and the responsibilities in-

olved in selecting and designing dress." The authors recommended that pupils and teachers discuss prostitution, masturbation, illegitimacy, divorce.

Because they believe that many of these subjects cannot be discussed by boys and girls together without embarrassment, the authors advised that they be taught separately, not in special classes but in courses such as physical education and home economics, where boys and girls are naturally separated.

Prime requirement for sex education, said Authors Gruenberg and Kaukonen, is that its teachers (preferably married) should have a balanced outlook on life, be optimistic, poised, sympathetic to young people's problems, of upright character. A teacher must also be able to see that sex is sometimes funny, must be able to use humor without vulgarity, must never let his pupils get the impression that they have heard more dirty jokes than he has.

## END THIS...

