

### KNOW YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

George Dietrich, field representative of the Social Security Administration, is in Edenton every Thursday at the North Carolina Employment Security Commission office in the Citizens Bank Building.

This column about social security will now be conducted in the form of questions and answers. Readers may refer their questions by mail to George E. Dietrich, Field Representative, District Office, Social Security Administration, 615 W. Fifth Street, Greenville, N. C. Questions will be selected on the basis of most popular interest, and letters need not be signed.

Question—I have never had a birth certificate and would like to know how I can obtain one so I can qualify for old age benefits next year.

Answer: If you were born in North Carolina and will be age 62 next year, you will not be able to get an original birth certificate from the County Register of Deeds or the Department of Vital Statistics in Raleigh. Records of birth were not kept until 1913 in North Carolina. While it is true that you must be able to identify yourself and prove your age in order to become entitled to old-age benefits under the social security act, a birth certificate is not always necessary. Marriage certificates, birth certificates of your children (which show your age), family Bible records, military discharges, school records, census records, and old insurance policies can be used to prove your age. This is not a complete list, but the document used must show your age or date of birth and also show when the record was made.

### SENATOR Sam Ervin SAYS

Washington — Public hearings on the general farm bill for 1962 have been concluded by the Committees on Agriculture in the Senate and the House. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee is expected to complete its work on the bill soon. Since the farm bill will be a matter of great interest to North Carolina farmers when it is reported out of these committees, a brief analysis of the farm program as it has affected North Carolina agriculture in recent years should be a matter of similar interest. The tremendous part agriculture plays in North Carolina's economy is magnified once again by the latest figures released by the North Carolina Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. These statistics show that 307,722 Tar Heel farms with 1,452,022 acres participated in the wheat, peanut, cotton and tobacco programs. For the fiscal year 1961-62 our farmers are earning more than \$30 million from the feed grains program, the wheat stabilization program, and the agricultural conservation program.

ACP — One of the soundest farm programs on the statutes is the Agricultural Conservation Program which is shown as the ACP. Under this program farmers receive assistance for about

When you give one of the above papers to the social security representative, he will certify it on a bureau form, and return it to you unless it is a document that can easily be obtained from a local County or State Office. These will be returned on request.

Question—I earn \$4800 a year in my regular job. I also have a part-time job that pays me about \$1000 every year. Why do I have withheld from my pay the social security tax on my part-time job and why does that employer have to pay his part?

Answer: By filing a tax return you can get a refund of social security tax (the F.I.C.A. tax) withheld on your part-time job pay. In other words, a refund on all social security taxes that you paid on earnings reported for you over the \$4800 will be made. Your second employer (the part-time job) must report your earnings, withhold the required taxes, and pay his part of the F.I.C.A. tax. He cannot apply for a refund of the employer's part of the F.I.C.A. tax in your case because his tax liability is not dependent upon how much an employee earns working somewhere else, but upon how much he pays any one worker employed by him.

one-half the cost of carrying out soil, water, woodland and wildlife conserving practices. The annual ACP allocation for North Carolina farmers amounts to about \$6½ million. The greatest benefit of the program, aside from the monetary aid to farmers, is portrayed in greener forests, more fertile fields, and purer water supplies for our cities. I can remember when gullied hillsides, worn-out fields, and abandoned farms were common-place in North Carolina. Now as I visit around the state the landscape is dotted with cultivated fields, terraced pastures, and new woodlands. However, the program is not complete. A large percentage of our farmlands still need conservation treatment. The use of fertilizers, terracing, drainage and conservation practices have contributed to a quiet revolution which has taken place in North Carolina farming since the inception of the ACP. Twenty-five years ago North Carolina planted thousands of sub-marginal acres in row crops. The more acres that the farmer planted in these areas the more money he lost. A change then began. From 1936 to 1960 under ACP our farmers converted 1½ million acres of this land into pasture. Today North Carolina ranks high among the Southeastern States in dairy and beef production. It was interesting to me to learn that during this 25 year period, North Carolina farmers through the ACP applied 8,600,000 tons of

lime and a tremendous quantity of fertilizer to our pasture land; planted 24 million acres of cover-crops; put in 48,000 miles of terracing, and drained 1.2 million acres of land in carrying out conservation practices under the program.

In contrast to our potential enemy the Soviets, our agricultural problems are concerned with the surpluses rather than shortages. The productivity of the soil is a rich heritage which is a trust for all future generations of North Carolinians and Americans. The ACP is dedicated to the worthwhile program of preserving this productivity through wise conservation of our natural resources for the unborn generations of tomorrow. Today, however, our agricultural abundance is one of the great bulwarks of the nation in the Cold War struggle.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Cont'd. from Page 6—Section 2

Marcionites and Gnostics denied the humanity of Jesus.

The inspired writer of the Letters to Timothy was deeply concerned about these false doctrines and their alarming spread; therefore he was determined to do all he could to combat them. So, he declared in his Letter that "there is one God, and there is one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." One God, one Mediator—this is the doctrine to which Christians must subscribe if they are not to be led astray.

What has all this to do with Christian life today? Are not the Marcionites and the Gnostics dead and gone? The fact is that whereas two or three sectarian movements were competing for the minds and hearts of Christians in the second century of our Lord, scores of them are operating in 1962. It is very easy to forget the centrality of Jesus Christ, who was both human and divine. To allow half-baked religious interpretations by ingenious men and women to water down our faith in Christ Jesus as the Lord of life would be a serious mistake. We must learn the art of sales resistance to some of these appeals.

Today we find people seeking a faith but uncertain as to how they may find it. Some seek it through reason; others, through science. Still others take an emotional approach, and some appeal to history and the traditions of the past. No partial answer is ever good enough to satisfy the great needs of the soul. Nor is a partial answer good enough anywhere else in life. A house is not just a set of blueprints. It may start with

blueprints, but it does not end there. It is also carpentry, masonry and plumbing; it is glass, heating and lighting. It is not complete without the parts, but no part is a complete whole. So it is with faith; we see the Old Testament yearning for a Messiah. We see the New Testament revelation on Christ. We feel the power of Christ's life on those he met. We feel the impact of his life on the early church. We sense his continuing power through the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. The revelation of the Christlike God is an invitation to a way of life, and Christ has shown the way. He invites us to walk in it.

(These comments are based on outlines of the International Sunday School Lessons, copyrighted by the International Council of Religious Education, and used by permission).

### Health And Safety Tips

From The American Medical Association

All of us occasionally pay a visit to a sick friend. Next time you have occasion to visit a sick room—either in a home or in the hospital—keep in mind a few simple thoughts that will help to make your visit a welcome one.

Today's Health, the magazine of the American Medical Association, offers some pointers on visiting the sick—

—Don't sweep into the sick room like a cyclone. Come in quietly, unobtrusively.

—Don't be gloomy. Try to be cheerful, but don't be silly.

—Don't be morbidly curious. If the patient wants to tell you

about his operation, or to show you the stitches, let him offer to do so.

—Don't be overly sympathetic. Real sympathy will show through, and words won't necessarily convey it.

—Don't make the patient dissatisfied with the care he is receiving. If you disagree, keep it to yourself. You'll help most by making him feel satisfied with his care.

—Don't offer your medical advice or opinion. The chances are your opinion is worth next to nothing. Leave medical advice to your friend's physician.

—Don't make promises you can't keep. If you say you plan another visit, keep your promise.

—Don't lie. Don't tell a sick man he looks marvelous, or that he'll be out in a few days. He

knows better. And this doesn't mean you should tell a seriously ill person that he looks half dead. Be honest, but be discreet.

The best test for proper sick room conduct is to think back to your own experiences with visitors the last time you were ill. The sick person gets lonely and visits often are welcome, particularly during the period of convalescence. Visits are welcome, that is, if the visitor exercises a little common sense.

The installment buying plan causes a reduction of enthusiasm in six to eight months.

Thoughts are but dreams till their effects be tried.

—Shakespeare.

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