

A NEW LOOK AT HAYES-TAYLOR: DO WE HAVE A FALL FOR YOU!

The Hayes-Taylor Branch of YMCA has a magnificent program under way in the realm of recreation for all the family.

In conjunction with the current programs for adults and youths, Hayes-Taylor offers a whole list of new program activities.

The Branch offers for pleasure and profit lessons in Guitar Playing, Slimnastics for the ladies on the heavy side, or merely for those who wish to maintain that school-girl-figure; Teen-Council for the Teenagers, Modern Dance lessons for Girls on Saturdays; Wide Boys' Glee Club; Kiddie Kollege, for children between ages 3-6; Junior Sports for those between ages 8-15, inclusive; Book Nook for the kids' reading needs; specials in family night, Church night; instruction in Karate, and swimming classes for adults and youths, two each which are already in progress in evening classes.

The Health Room is open for Steam baths, Solar Rays and complete facilities for a most ideal physical fitness program.

James Woodard is Youth Director, Mrs. Angie Wiley is to spear-head Teen Counciling and other teenage interests; Mrs. Edna Taylor is to serve as Principal of Kiddie Kollege; Professor H. T. Pearsall will be in charge of music.

The undergraduate Chapter of Alpha Kappa is sponsoring the Book Nook in conjunction with the Greensboro Jaycees' "Reading is Fundamental" theme and theirs, Reading is Fun.

Hayes-Taylor Branch has covered a summer of tremendous activities, Program Chairman M. D. Pitchford reported, but then he says of the full program in view, "Do we have a fall for you."

The new look at Hayes-Taylor considers in its fall planning activities for all ages, for all the family.

glect of this essential protection could lead to an outbreak of polio," Dr. Scott said. "If that should happen, the children who are not immunized could become statistics. We want to guard against any child becoming a statistic, with all our power."

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Social Security News

A person's full Social Security retirement benefit is payable at age 65. If one decides to start his Social Security checks before he is 65, he will get a permanently reduced amount. If the worker begins getting check at age 62, the amount is 20 per cent lower than it would have been at age 65. However, the closer to age 65 the worker is when he retires, the closer his benefit will be to the full amount. For example, if the worker begins receiving his Social Security check at age 64, his benefit is reduced only 6-2/3 per cent instead of 20 percent.

Many people think that a woman does not get a reduced Social Security benefit when she begins getting her checks at age 62. This is not true. If she receives benefits on her own record, her benefit is reduced when she starts her checks at age 62. This is true if she receives benefits as a wife of her husband's record.

Is it to anyone's advantage to take a smaller amount before

age 65 rather than wait until age 65 to get the larger amount? Even though his monthly check is a lower amount, the person who retires before age 65 can get more checks by starting them earlier. Let's take an example: Mr. Smith decides to retire at age 62 instead of 65. His reduced Social Security check at age 62 is \$80.00. If he waited until 65 to start his benefits, his full benefit would be \$100.00. He will receive his checks for three years before age 65, for a total of \$2,880.00. Although his check will always be \$20.00 less per month, he will have received \$2,880.00 to make up for the monthly difference. At the \$100.00 per month rate he would have to reach age 77 before he would ever regain the \$2,880.00.

Most people who retire early do start their Social Security checks before age 65. The decision is up to the individual. The representatives at your Social Security office will be happy to talk to you about reduced retirement benefits.

Many Black Children Unprotected Against Polio, Pediatrician Reports

Washington, D. C.—The number of black children who are not protected against polio would not be so alarmingly high if their parents could remember the days when this crippling disease was a constant menace, says Dr. Roland B. Scott, professor and chairman of the department of pediatrics at Howard University Medical School.

Dr. Scott was responding to government statistics which show that half the children in many inner-city areas are not fully immunized against polio. In all, says the Center for Disease Control, a third of all children in the one-to-four-year age group have not received the full series of polio vaccine doses.

Dr. Scott and pediatrician members of the National Medical Association are urging parents to make sure that their children are fully protected against polio. The Association, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., is the nation's largest organization of black physicians.

"Those of us who were practicing in the days before the vaccine remember what a terrible scourge polio was," Dr. Scott asserted. "Paralysis is a dreadful thing, particularly when it afflicts a young person. And there were deaths, too."

"Then came the Salk and Sabin vaccines, which have almost eliminated polio. But I'm afraid the public is being lulled into a false sense of security."

"Now that the disease seems to have disappeared, we tend to take things for granted, and occasionally we get lax."

Dr. Scott considers it "amazing" that any child should be unprotected, considering that the vaccine is readily available and can be given quickly and painlessly.

"We have a vaccine that is extremely easy to give," he pointed out. "It is taken by mouth, without the need for an injection, and it is both safe and effective."

The Sabin vaccine in use today can be given either from a paper cup or from a Dispette, an oral pipette that allows the doctor to flick the few drops of vaccine into the child's mouth. Either way takes only seconds.

"Every major city has health stations, well-baby clinics, aid family clinics where the vaccine is available free," Dr. Scott said. "Transportation is not a factor in cities, as it is in many rural communities."

Where many parents go wrong, Dr. Scott warned, is in assuming that the dose of polio vaccine given in the first year of life is enough. To help insure life-long protection, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends five doses of the vaccine, including a final dose several years after the first four doses are given.

"In order to maintain immunity, it is necessary not only to get the primary immunization but also to get that final dose," Dr. Scott stresses.

Dr. Scott blames parent's neglect of polio immunization on a "communications gap" in some inner-city areas, where not enough people are told of the vital necessity of protection against polio and other infectious diseases.

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