



Social Security For Ten Million More People ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN OUR SOCIAL SECURITY

Please Read This Carefully And Retain For Future Reference
IMPORTANT FACTS FOR FARM FAMILIES

IF YOU ARE A SELF-EMPLOYED FARM OPERATOR

If you are a self-employed farm operator with earnings of \$400 or more in a year, you should get a social security card, unless you already have one. The place to get it is your nearest social security district office. There is no charge. If you once had a card, but lost it tell your social security office that you want a duplicate. If it is not convenient for you to go to your district social security office in person, you can get an application blank at your post office and get the card by mail.

The self-employment tax on your farm earnings applies to taxable years ending after 1954. If your first report is for calendar year 1955 you will make the report early in 1956 as part of your income tax return.

It is highly important that you show your social security account number on your report, as that number identifies your individual account and makes it possible to credit your account correctly. Your benefits are figured from this account.

The amount you report is your net earnings—profit—after you subtract your farm expenses from your gross income. But if your gross income is \$1800 or less, and you report on the cash basis, you have the choice between reporting your actual net earnings or reporting half of the gross income. You can report either way.

If your gross income is over \$1,800, you must figure your actual net earnings. If these net earnings are less than \$900, you have a choice. You may report either the actual amount or \$900.

The self-employed person pays 3 percent on his own earnings up to earnings of \$4,200 in a year.

OTHER CHANGES MADE BY 1954 SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS

1. Increases benefits to all present and future covered workers and to their dependents and survivors. This change was effective Sept. 1, therefore checks received by beneficiaries early in October were in the new amount. This increase was automatic so beneficiaries did not have to file requests for it.

2. Permits employed and self-employed beneficiaries under age 72 to have earnings up to \$1,200.00 a year without loss of social security payments. A beneficiary 72 years of age or over will be able to receive all his payments regardless of the amount he is earning. This change is effective January 1st, 1955.

3. Extends coverage of the program to about 10,000,000 more gainfully employed persons. This includes self-employed professional engineers, accountants, architects, funeral directors, ministers, and domestic workers, and employees of state and local governments subject to certain qualifications. The changes in coverage are effective January 1st, 1955.

4. Raises the earnings based from \$3,600 to \$4,200 a year. Under the old law only the first \$3,600 of earnings in a year could be counted towards benefits. The new law covers earnings up to \$4,200 in a year which will eventually provide for a benefit increase for workers retiring in future years. This change is effective January 1st, 1955.

5. Permits workers to drop out years of low earnings or no earnings in computing their benefits. Under the old law your average earnings could be held down by year in which you had low earnings or no earnings at all. The new law permits a worker to drop out up to 5 years of lowest or no earnings in the figuring of an average monthly wage on which all benefits payments will be based. This so-called "drop-out" applies to all workers becoming eligible for benefit payments after August of 1954. Some persons now receiving benefits may qualify for the drop-out if they have now, or if they acquire at any time, 1 1/2 years of covered work after June, 1953. This change was effective on all benefits computed after September 1, 1954.

6. Preserves the rights of totally disabled workers. Under this provision, a worker's earnings record can be "frozen" and he will not suffer a reduction in or loss of his benefit rights because of an extended period of no earnings due to total prolonged disability. It should be especially noted that this does not provide for such disability payments for workers under age 65, but only serves as a "freeze" of the earnings record. This change is effective Jan. 1, 1955, and applications may be filed after that date.

7. Provides for reduced work requirements for workers who died after June 30, 1940, and before Sept. 1, 1950. Under the new law the dependent survivors of these people may collect benefits beginning Sept. 1954 if the deceased worker or serviceman had at least a year and a half of work under Social Security before he died. This year and a half may be at any time after 1936. This change was effective September 1, 1954.

NOTE: Dependents of Survivors of servicemen who died within the above period may be eligible for benefits even though the deceased never had a Social Security account number, and never worked in covered employment just as long as he had a year and a half of military service and had received a discharge under honorable conditions.

N. A. AVERA, DISTRICT MANAGER OF THE WILMINGTON, N. C., SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE, ANNOUNCES A SUPPLY OF BOOKLETS ABOUT THE 1954 CHANGES IS NOW AVAILABLE. ORDER YOURS BY MAILING COUPON OR POSTCARD. FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION, CONTACT THE OFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., IN PERSON OR BY MAIL.

SEND THIS COUPON FOR FREE INFORMATION*

IF YOU WORK ON A FARM FOR CASH WAGES

If you do farm work for others and get cash pay of \$100 or more in a year from one employer, you must have a social security card. If you have never had one, or if you had one but lost it, get in touch with your nearest social security office. They will give you a card without charge. Show your card to the person you work for, so that he can copy the name and number from it for his records. He will keep back two percent of your cash pay for social security, add the same amount as his share of the tax, and send the total to the District Director of Internal Revenue with his social security report. **This report must show your name and social security number in order for you to be sure of getting the proper credit toward benefits.**

Payments to a farm worker in any form other than cash do not count for social security purposes and your employer will not report them. If your cash pay from farm work for one employer is less than \$100 in a year, he does not report your earnings and there is no social security tax. If you earn \$75 in a year from one employer and another \$75 from a second employer, these wages would not count toward social security. But—if you earn \$100 from one and \$150 from the other, both employers will report your earnings for social security, and you will get credit for the total. Whenever your pay from any farm employer is less than \$100 in a year, he should return to you any amount he took out of your pay for social security for that year.

If your earnings do count, be sure you have a social security card and that your employer copies your full name and social security number directly from that card to his records. He must show your correct name and number on his report if you are to be sure of getting the proper credit toward benefits.

Until 1960 the social security tax on wages is 2 percent each for employee and employer on earnings up to \$4,200 a year.

Farm operators and any other persons, regardless of age, who will be covered in 1955 or after may secure Social Security accounts numbers by completing the application form S.S.-5 available at any Post Office. Your Post Office will also provide the address of the nearest Social Security Office which is there to serve you.

BENEFITS PAYABLE TO THOSE QUALIFYING AFTER AUGUST, 1954

SURVIVORS					
Average monthly wage*	Worker's monthly benefit	Worker and wife	Widow, child, etc.	Widow and 1 child	Widow and 2 children
\$ 45	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$ 50.20
100	55.00	82.50	41.30	82.60	82.60
150	68.50	102.80	51.40	102.80	120.00
200	78.50	117.80	58.90	117.80	157.10
250	88.50	132.80	66.40	132.80	177.20
300	98.50	147.80	73.90	147.80	197.10
350	108.50	162.80	81.40	162.80	200.00

*After drop-out of up to 5 years of lowest (or no) earnings

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Room 125-130, Custom House Bld'g.
Wilmington, N. C.

PRINT NAME and ADDRESS BELOW:

NAME

ADDRESS

TOWN

PLEASE SEND ME A FREE BOOKLET ABOUT—

1. Social Security for Farm Families.
2. How to Estimate Payments.
3. Earnings While Drawing Benefits.
4. Disabled Workers Under Social Security.
5. Coverage of Household Workers.
6. I Would Like to Apply For a Social Security Card.
7. Other Questions

*IF SIXTY-FIVE OR OVER, PLEASE SHOW SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER.

Date Of Birth

— SPONSORED BY THESE PUBLIC-SPIRITED, PATRIOTIC FIRMS —

Lonnie Evans

General Merchandise
ASH, N. C.

A. P. Henry Store

ESSO GASOLINE — GROCERIES
A. P. HENRY, JR., Proprietor
WINNABOW, N. C.

G. W. Kirby & Son

General Merchandise
SUPPLY, N. C.

Southport Building & Loan

ASSOCIATION
W. P. JORGENSEN, Secretary

L. C. Babson

General Merchandise
FREELAND, N. C.

Win-E-Bow Station

GOOD GULF PRODUCTS
R. L. SULLIVAN, Proprietor
WINNABOW, N. C.

Elmore Motor Co.

Authorized Chevrolet Dealer
BOLIVIA, N. C.

Ennis Long Service Station

Good Gulf Products
SUPPLY, N. C.

R. Galloway

General Merchandise
SUPPLY, N. C.

State Port Pilot

"YOUR COUNTY NEWSPAPER"
SOUTHPORT, N. C.