

American Family and Time

"In this era of super highways, TV dinners, instant flaking action for quick pain relief, no-iron men's shirts, automatic ovens and washers and dryers, a shorter work week and longer lives, nobody has any time."

This statement was made by Wallace C. Fulton, president, at the National Council on Family Relations Annual Meeting in Denver, Colo.

Miss Frances Jordan, family relations specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service at N. C. State, says Fulton spoke on the "American Family and Time", since time seems to be one of our major concerns.

"Led by our temperament, our situation, our past, each of us looks toward what time can offer or to what it destroys," stated Fulton. "The value of time tends to be judged in terms of its use. There is ample evidence that families fail to consider time factors in depth prior to making choices."

Little notice has been taken of the new responsibilities of the contemporary housewife. Not only is she expected to keep her house clean and attractively decorated, but she is expected to clothe her family and serve them nutritious meals, help improve the schools, get her family to all the church activities, be a 4-H leader, create a proper cultural atmosphere for the children and add something to the family income if she can.

And Fulton says this incredible list does not take into account another time problem of the technical age. The modern housewife is being dominated by schedules of every member of the family. Buses, schools, and car pools are interfering with quiet breakfast gathering of the family.

Like their parents, children are subject to time pressure too. A major change is the growing phenomenon of academic competition way down in the elementary grades. Youngsters are early impressed with the value of high grades and are encouraged to spend a considerable amount of time outside of school on homework and extra study. At the same time, they are encouraged to take part in cultural activities—concerts, art lessons and music lessons.

All members of the family are both the creators and the victims of time pressure. But how about the uncommitted time each week that can be used as the individual wishes?

Fulton says many of the things Americans now want cost money. So workers use their free time to hold a second job. Their uncommitted time goes toward acquiring greater consuming power.

Others, in substantial numbers, are using their uncommitted time to return to handicrafts and the fine arts. Fulton says that many people feel the need to be creative—to create

something that remains constant and unchanging.

"Still others are using their time to turn to community service," says Fulton. "Volunteer activity may well serve as a substitute source of satisfaction and power. There is heartening increased concern of man for his fellow man. Never has the world seen so much interest in the underprivileged, the diseased, and poverty-stricken people of the world."

Fulton states that parents and children need to exercise their option of choice with time for the kind of tomorrow they want—this highlighted challenge in the largely unexplored field of family time choice.

Social Security

By: James P. Temple
District Manager

Although a person may wait a considerable number of years before reaching retirement age, when the time comes he usually wants action! The Social Security Administration is constantly streamlining its procedures, using the latest electronic communications equipment and all other available resources to facilitate the processing of claims for benefits.

Surprisingly enough, the claimant himself can do a great deal toward hastening the prompt, efficient payment of his benefits. First, he can file his application as early as three months before reaching retirement age. Full benefits are payable for retirement at age 65. Both men and women can retire on reduced benefits, however, between ages 62 and 65. Second, by filing early he can receive information as to what proofs may be required in his particular case.

Proof of age may be supported by a birth or baptismal certificate, U. S. Census records, school records, immigration records, passports, military service records, old insurance policies, marriage licenses, family bible entries, and similar records or documents.

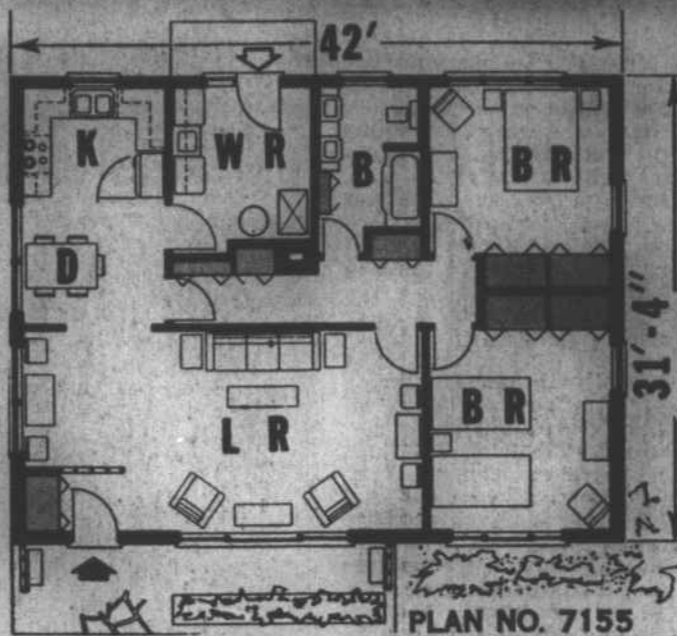
Depending on the individual case, other proofs may be required. These could include proofs of marriage, divorce, adoption, support, and recent earnings, to mention a few.

In addition, those who are in business for themselves should bring a copy of the previous year's income tax return (for the social security office to keep) together with proof of payment (cancelled check, etc.) of the tax.

Employees should have available a record of their last year's total earnings (W-2 Withholding Statement, if possible) and an estimate of the

farm families in the Northern Piedmont went up about 25 per cent. The change was not as noticeable in the Coastal Plain where fewer opportunities existed for off-farm work.

2-Bedroom Farmhouse



Two Bedroom Farmhouse Plan

This attractive two-bedroom farmhouse, featuring plenty of storage space, has recently been designed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Of masonry wall construction it can be completed in stages over a period of time. The completed shell would be a weatherproof space where the family could live while finishing the interior.

Plumbing and electric service, and heating need to be planned before you start construction. All water and waste disposal piping should be placed and tested before the slab is poured. For a hot-air perimeter heating system, the ducts are

current year's earnings, to date and for the months ahead.

If the retiring worker is filing for dependents who also have social security account number cards he must furnish their account numbers as well as his own.

Your nearest social security district office at 311 East Walnut Street in Goldsboro is readily available to supply information for those planning to retire. The office hours are 8:45 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

Although 136,000 veterans died during calendar year 1963 there remained 22,092,000 living veterans at the beginning of 1964, the Veterans Administration disclosed.

In addition to some six million home loans for veterans, the Veterans Administration has guaranteed or insured 72,000 farm loans and more than 238,000 business loans.

cast in the concrete. If you use a hot water system, the piping must be roughed in and tested before the floor is poured.

Double windows in the family dining area and one over the sink provided excellent natural lighting in the kitchen. The large living room has space to accommodate larger groups for company meals.

Ample space for storing outdoor clothing is provided to the left of the front entrance and near the rear door in the workroom.

You can order free working drawings of this Plan No. 7155 from your county agricultural agent.

World War I veterans have some six thousand term and 266 thousand converted GI life insurance policies in force with a total face value of more than \$1 billion, the Veterans Administration reports.

World War II veterans have 2.7 million term and 2.2 million converted GI insurance policies in force with a total face value of more than \$32 billion, the Veterans Administration reports.

Good Business Practices Needed To Increase Farm Income In 1964

If Tar Heel farmers can maintain their gross income in 1964, there is a good chance they can actually increase their net income.

This is the conclusion reached by a group of extension specialists at North Carolina State after studying 1964 farm income prospects.

They had been asked to make the study by Dr. George Hyatt, director of the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service, in wake of the anxiety over the 10 per cent cut in tobacco allotments.

The specialists expressed confidence that '64 farm income could be maintained at the '63 level because of the opportunities that exist for increasing income from many commodities. They also doubted if tobacco income would drop 10 per cent.

In order to get the maximum net income in '64 however, the specialists urged the farmers to consider a number of "good farm business practices and cost-cutting possibilities."

Here are some examples:

1. Farmers can reduce interest charges if they borrow money only for the time needed. Many farmers, for example, need money for harvesting tobacco. The proper time to borrow such money is at the beginning of the harvest season, not earlier in the year.

2. Farm people should give attention to what may at first appear to be minor items. Preventive maintenance, for example, can cut large repair bills. Good records can help locate new opportunities for efficiencies and point to profitable enterprises. Filing for gasoline tax refunds or using the investment credit in federal income taxes on new machinery purchases can add dollars to family income.

3. Farmers should try to understand government farm programs as thoroughly as possible. Use of such things as the lease and transfer tobacco program and the lease and re-apportionment cotton program can directly affect income.

4. Farmers should try to be flexible enough to cope with emergencies. Due to the short hay crop in 1963, for example, farmers feeding beef herds—should use as much low priced roughage as possible during the winter. Grazing of small grain, where available, until early spring could also cut feed costs.

As a final point, the specialist said some farmers should also consider off-farm employment. They cited a study which showed how a reduction in tobacco allotments has affected off farm employment in the past.

From 1955 to 1957, when flue-cured allotments were cut 29 per cent, off-farm income of

Season-long weed control from one Atrazine spray

Atrazine 80W herbicide is an easy one-spray weed control "plan" for corn that ends competition from most annual broadleaf weeds and grasses for the entire season. It works efficiently and profitably, reducing or even eliminating the need for cultivation, and promoting higher yields.

Yields boosted by early control
Three years of intensive field study by independent research men prove that by controlling weeds during the first three weeks of corn growth, as many as 29 bushels per acre can be added to corn yield. When Atrazine is applied, broadcast or in bands over the rows, at or immediately after planting, you get this early control . . . control that continues right on through to harvest.

How Atrazine works
Rainfall or shallow cultivation moves Atrazine down to the weed root zone where it is absorbed by germinating weeds. Soon after weeds emerge, they

die. And, Atrazine stays to pick off later germinating weeds, right up to harvest. **Simazine for late-germinating weeds**
Simazine 80W herbicide has characteristics that make it especially effective in controlling certain weeds in corn. Being less soluble than Atrazine, it remains near the soil surface for longer periods. This makes it useful on sandy soils and where late, shallow germinating grasses, such as crabgrass, fall panicum and barnyard grass, are a major problem. Simazine should be applied at planting or after planting but before weeds emerge.

Don't let weeds and grasses rob your crop of moisture and soil nutrients this year. Use Atrazine or Simazine.

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, Saw Mill River Road, Ardsley, N. Y.

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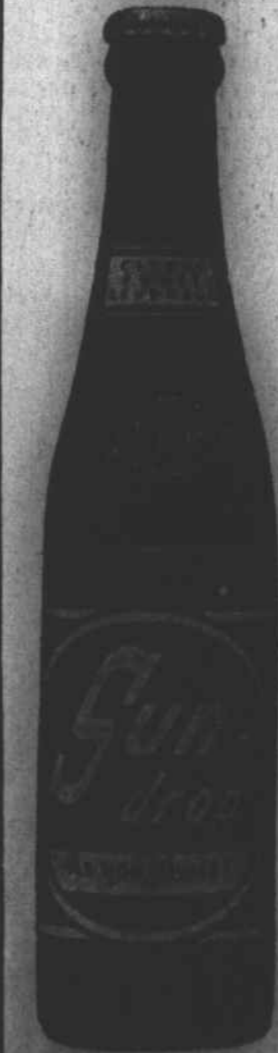


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