

KNOW YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

Donald Morris, representative of the Social Security Administration, is in Hertford the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Perquimans County Court House.

The basic idea of Social Security is a simple one — it is protection against loss of income to the family. Loss of family income is most likely to occur when the breadwinner retires, dies, or becomes disabled. Therefore, Social Security is designed to protect the family from these three major risks.

Today 9 out of 10 working people are building this protection for themselves and their families.

During their working years, workers and their employers pay social security taxes which go into special trust funds. If a worker's earnings stop because of his retirement, death, or disability then benefit payments are made from these funds to replace part of the earnings lost to the worker and his family. As you might expect there are three main types of Social Security benefits: Old-age, survivor's and disability benefits.

Before you or your family can become entitled to any of these

benefits, however, you must have credit for a certain amount of work under Social Security. This is an important point to remember because many people believe that Social Security benefits are a form of welfare payments and are therefore based on financial need.

Instead the Social Security program is a work-related program. We say it is work-related because both the right to and the amount of every Social Security benefit is related to the work a person does.

One of the most important responsibilities that we in the Social Security Administration have is to inform you, the worker, of your rights under the Social Security law. We hope these articles will stimulate interest as well as provide information.

Any questions you may have on social security should be directed to Social Security Administration, District Office, 220 W. Brambleton Ave., Norfolk, Va.

SENATOR Sam Ervin

— SAYS —

Washington — U. S. overseas commitments may overshadow domestic issues for a good portion of this Congressional session. Crises in Vietnam, the Congo, potentially in Cyprus, and in other troubled areas may force Congress to give more time to foreign affairs than it did at the last session.

Moreover, the chief divisive issue of Congress, national elections, is out of the way. With increased demands being made to spend more Federal funds for domestic legislation and to curb excessive deficits, our overseas expenditures could get a more careful review.

Chairman Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has suggested as much in recent days by calling for foreign aid requests to be presented in separate bills according to function. This would give Congress more leeway to weed out charitable donations to other nations as distinguished from more essential expenditures based upon U. S. interests.

After a year in which the nation escaped both a major war and a recession, important questions arise on how to maintain American security and prestige in a world with a short memory for past favors extended. The real questions come over what we should regard as vital to our national security and what we should not. Specifically, we find ourselves losing allies in many areas, because we are often in the position of an intervenor in a family fuss. As we become involved in the affairs of many small nations, more and more we incur the wrath of former allies.

Equally important is the question of whether we are over-extending our economic resources. The dollar is straining under the burdens already imposed upon it. There is a real limitation in the extension of our efforts. Nations, once helpful friends, are mindful of the excuse that the U. S. will solve their problems, be they military or economic, but we must not count upon them when their self-interest is at stake.

What has been said in Congress since the mid-1950's about this drain upon our resources and its inevitable creation of greater problems becomes clearer

with the passage of time. Domestic requests are pressing in upon the Congress, the dollar grows weaker, and sooner or later, a choice must be made.

Like all great problems this is one of keeping values in perspective, and using materials and resources to balance our world, national, and individual interests. Men by nature place a different emphasis on values. It is certain, however, that if the world wants peace, security, and happiness these must begin in the minds and hearts of men. The abundance of dollars conferred upon other nations cannot create of itself the necessary ingredient.

The esteemed columnist Walter Lippman summed up the problem in succinct fashion some days ago. He said: "We cannot put Africa and Asia in order according to our ideals of order... there is no true national support for these ventures." At least two Senate committees, Foreign Relations and Armed Services, will be weighing the wisdom of our actions in the days ahead.

Report Is Given By Cancer Society

The Executive Board of the Perquimans County Unit of the American Cancer Society met Thursday night at the Health Department with Charles Harrell, president, presiding over the business session.

Minutes of the last meeting were read by Miss Hulda Wood, secretary, and reports were heard from the chairmen of the various committees.

Richard Morgan, crusade chairman, reported that \$856.64 has been collected, and he feels that the goal will be reached at an early date, since donations are still coming in.

Dr. Robert L. Poston was appointed to serve as program chairman. Approximately 25 new members of the Board of Directors were selected by the group.

Mrs. Ruth Peterson, District Field Representative of the American Cancer Society, attended the meeting and assisted in giving information on many subjects confronting the Unit.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Smith, 69, of Belvidere died Saturday in Albemarle Hospital, Elizabeth City, after an illness of five months.

A native of Perquimans County, she was a daughter of Joseph and Delfena Bewe Smith

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Hollar Says Record-Setting Labor Force Needed

Can North Carolina create 36,000 additional jobs each year? A new publication called "Challenge of the Sixties" prepared by the State Employment Security Commission, forecasts that by 1970 an estimated 2,000,000 Tar Heels will be on the job, a gain of 36,000 workers during the '60's.

By simple arithmetic that averages nearly 100 new workers each day, every year.

Using data and methods from the Census Bureau and the U. S. Department of Labor, the agency predicts a population of 3,300,000 persons in North Carolina by 1970, and believes the State's labor force will increase during the decade two and one-half times the gain experienced during the prior 10-year period.

This represents a population increase of 17 per cent and a record-setting labor force, according to William A. Hollar,

manager of the State Employment office here. He said that the chance of providing employment for nearly 100 new workers a day is a likely reality assuming "that the relatively high production of goods and services continues in the State," and that "we have continued scientific and technological achievements."

The ESC study also assumes that no armed conflict will occur which will alter the State's present rate of economic growth. Hollar said that during the sixties more workers will be employed by every major North Carolina industry except agriculture. Rural farm residents were 50 per cent fewer in 1960 than in 1940, and although the state may or may not maintain its position of having the largest farm population in the nation the number of farmers and farm workers may drop another 30 per cent by 1970.

Yet despite migration, which averaged 630 persons each week

port underscores a condition of hardy economic growth which already prevails—one which has for the past five years provided employment for thousands of new workers each year. During the summer and early fall, joblessness in North Carolina dropped to its lowest point since the end of World War II and both employment and manufacturing wages in the state set records in 1964. There were more workers drawing more wages this summer than at any other time in the state's history, and every quarter the labor force will be greater than it was 12 months earlier and industrial payrolls will reach a new peak each year.

By 1970 the ECS predicts a 75 per cent gain over 1960 in college enrolments. The large number of students reaching 18 years will contribute considerably to these rising enrolments. College enrolments and enrolment the greater emphasis on education and more stringent job requirements.

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