What Is Welfare

Throughout the years since the very beginning of the exploration of the New World, this has been the land of opportunity. Early history is filled with early explorers' tales of streets paved with gold and the wealth that would reward any daring adventurer willing to migrate to the virgin land.

Over the decades since, millions of people have followed the ocean paths in search of the fulfillment of the promised dream. Some have made it, more in fact than ever before in the history of man. Others have not.

The American is, despite many shortcomings, a generous individual. He has learned that he has an unwritten obligation to his neighbor to help when needed. If another man is unable to care for himself why shouldn't he share in the abundance? If a man is unable temporarily to provide for his family's needs others will help him with the necessities until he is able to return to the work force. This is as it should be. We are a capitalist society. Each of us profits by the labor of others. What one produces another consumes. What is consumed is paid for with earnings received for productivity. The more men employed the larger the market. Aid to the incapacitated is welfare. It is not demeaning. It is our way of proving to the world that we take care of our own. Aid to the temporarily unemployed is welfare. It, too, is not of itself degrading but a way of showing confidence in our system. It is an investment in the recipient's future, and should provide enough to prevent hunger or misery, without encouraging permanent unemployment.

When welfare provides a means of remaining unemployed the time has come for Americans to have a careful look at exactly how much welfare can be dispensed without threatening their future.

Farm & Home

AREA EXTENSION AGENTS:
Latti L. Mainger Sara Swango

Who Is Mrs. Average Shopper?

Would you like to meet Mrs. Average Shopper? Well, she is usually 42.2% of all grocery shoppers who do not carry a shopping list, says the 7th (full-time consumer buying habits study. This lady since she is not carrying a shopping list tries to locate most of what she sees in the store for suggestions. She will average two to three supermarket visits weekly and spend a little over 30 minutes on each visit. Spending averages $8.21 per trip for about 11 items. She is normally between 31 and 46 years of age, shopping for three people or less, and has a yearly income of more than $5000. She is usually among the 57.8% who do not make out a weekly budget and may be one of the three in 10 female family shoppers who have an ease of shopping time and income. Time and money matter to her.

Mrs. Average Shopper is no longer an impulse buyer to any appreciable extent and is selective in her purchases. The research study indicates that 2 of all buying decisions for food products were made in the store. She also may be the 41 per cent of shoppers who normally buy at least 1 product on another store basis.

Let's not forget Mrs. Average Shopper needs help in approaching the store, the merchandising aids at hand and where to go to find the goods she wants. Mrs. Smart Shopper is on a constant search for attractive displays, special lighting, ease of traffic flow, special sales. She plans well in advance a week's or many months' menu. Economical and adequate storage space to allow these impulse sales and savings of groups. She knows the highest quality times and how the better vegetables and fruits are in season. She knows that she can be a gimmick.

There is an expense dependent on the merchandise I what's not. Shop- ping you need and have to return to the store. This may encourage you to buy things you see are there again, this You may buy too much and end up throwing it out or putting it in the back of the cupboard for some period of time. A wise consumer is a

SUBJECT TO COOD STAIN REMOVAL

Stains are a real and dreaded problem garment a containing "Diacron" polyester fiber. Fortunately, there are appropriate stain removal techniques. Basic steps for good stain removal are:

1. Identify the stain if possible. This is not as possible. Many stains at be removed if treated fresh, but are difficult or impossible to remove later.

2. Scrape off excess stain with a dull knife or spoon. Blotting or pressing, according to the stain.

3. Identify the stain if possible. This helps in determining if it should be removed.

4. Choose from an assortment of stain removal agents. Use the one that is appropriate for the stain. Test the agent on a hidden area of the garment with a damp white cloth.

5. Work from the outside of the stain toward the center to prevent spreading.

6. Rinse the fabric well after removing the stain. Use cool water.

Information on stain removal agents is available from the county extension office. This can be done by a telephone call or a visit to the office. Some of the more common stains and suggested agents for removal are listed below. Some of the most beautiful stain removal agents. The agents listed are those that are most likely always to be found in the home. Always test the agent on the fabric before using it. Use the highest wash water temperature recommended for the fabric. Rinse well after treatment.

Blood: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Chewing gum: Rub with ice cube to harden gum. Scrape off. Soak in cleaning fluid. Wash in warm water.

Chocolate: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Coffee: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Fruit: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Grease: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Ink: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Milk: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Mud: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Paint: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Perspiration: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Rust: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Tar: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Wine: Soak in cool water. Wash with a mild soap or detergent. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of ammonia to the stain. Rinse well. Apply a few drops of white vinegar to the stain. Rinse well. Wash in warm water.

Twenty & Forty Years Ago

Thursday, July 14, 1949

Harrison Stanfield, Carlisle, Route 1, is ill at the Johnson Memorial Hospital suffering with tuberculosis.

Carol Powell, eight year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Powell, received a severe burn on the third finger of her right hand when she untidily fired a cap, the thought that the cap had failed to ignite when it exploded in her hand.

The Carlisle Cannery will open the 1949 season Tuesday. Operating hours will be from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Lightning struck a barn on the farm of R. M. Smith on the Headquarters road at 3 p.m. Saturday, tearing away one side and part of the roof.

Mrs. Walter Shepherd has been appointed Tax commissioner will be sent to county to fill the unexpired term of the late Walter P. Hazelrigg. Mrs. Lillian Hazelrigg, widow of the late tax commissioner, will serve as deputy.

BORN--To Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Whaley, a son, Thursday, at the Johnson Memorial hospital.--To Mr. and Mrs. William Aldredge of Colorado Springs, Colo., a daughter, Susan Kay.

MARRIED--Miss Alma Barnett and John Blair at Maysville, July 2.--Miss Pauline Kelley and Ralph Gene Clark, Saturday, July 2, in Lexington.--Mrs. Tawni Ann Hall and Jimmy Lee Hall, July 1, in Bermingham.--Miss Virginia Luther Hinton and Otha Ritchie Jr., on Saturday in Paris.

DIED--Infant son Abner, five month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Hall. The little girl died unexpectedly at her home near Moorefield.--Fatally injured Thursday when a piece of the quarter-ton crankshaft was hurled.

August 14 to 18 has been set as the dates for the annual Dykes field trials. The trials, sponsored by the local national guard unit, The organization will leave here on the early trail Sunday, August 4.

The Carlisle Mercury

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SPEAKING OF SKY-ROCKETS --

Looking at the Inside

By John H. Fisher

When They Say It, Do It, Believe It

To Confess, Know What You Are Doing

With the recent resignation of Justice Abe Fortas following misconduct charges and the current accusations leveled at Justice Douglas the Supreme Court of the United States is receiving unprecedented criticism, although these attacks are not spontaneous but are the culmination of attacks on many decisions of the Warren Court. Opponents of the Warren Court's holdings frequently cite such cases as Mallory, Escobedo, Miranda, Tinker, Dombrowsky, and Brown v. Board of Education among others and perhaps correctly contend that the court is and has been more interested in the rights of the convicted (accused?) than in the rights of the victim.

Whichever side of the issue you take either as a defender of the court's policy or opponent thereof it may be heartening for you to recall that while the severity of Supreme Court criticism is unprecedented it is not peculiar to the Warren Court era but dates back to the first court and Chief Justice Marshall.

Perhaps the most frequent and most common lamentation of those of us who feel that the court has gone too far in at least some areas is that effective law enforcement has been hampered as evidenced by the ever-rising crime rate. Perhaps you will find the following reproduction, which was widely circulated among police departments following the Supreme Court handing of 1943 in the case of McNabb v. United States in which case three successive "hillbillys" confessed to shooting a U. S. revenue man and had their 45 year sentence reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court, interesting.

ANONYMOUS--AN HONEST CONFESSION COMPLETE CONFESSION MAY BE GOOD FOR THE SOUL, BUT NOT FOR THE FBI

A "hillbilly" (HB) enteres an FBI office wherein is an FBI agent reading the recent case of McNabb v. United States.

HB: Is this the FBI?

AGENT: Yes. Is there anything I can do for you?

HB: You sir, I've killed a man and I want to confess.

AGENT: Wait (a minute, sir), sit down, just you an unmolested and alone, covered chair. A man can't confess unless he is comfortable. It's been so held by the court.

HB; But I'm only uncomfortable in mind, I don't care to set.

AGENT: You surely have not read the ruling of Judge Frankfurter in which he held that you could not have a man who is about to confess to murder.

HB: Shore nuff?

AGENT: Where are your kin folks?

HB: I ain't got none unless you think my mother-in law is kin.

AGENT; You can't confess unless you brought your relatives along.

HB: Well, me and her ain't a speakin' and she won't help me none.

AGENT: Did you graduate from college?

HB: Did I what?

AGENT: How far did you get in school?

HB: to the 4th grade

AGENT; I 'm afraid you can't qualify. The Supreme Court has held that confessions by men who had not passed the 4th grade were no good. You've got to be educated to confess.

HB: But that's agin the preacher and the Good Book. They say confess your sins, and they don't say confess' education' and kin folks.

AGENT: But it's the law, brother. Furthermore, I haven't seen your lawyer. Where's he?

HB; Mister, you don't seem to understand. I want to tell the truth--not get around it. I don't have to hire a lawyer before I can tell the truth, do I?

AGENT; I'm sorry, but your notions are old fashioned. It used to be the law that a criminal could confess, provided he was advised and warned of his rights, and provided no force or violence was used, and provided no promise or reward was made to him, and provided he was not put in fear or duress. Lots of them used to confess when they found we had the proof on them, but that was horse and buggy law. Now a criminal must have his kin folks with him, must be comfortable, must have a lawyer, whether he asks for one or not, must have been educated past the fourth grade, and must have traveled at least further than Jasper. By the way, how far have you traveled away from home?

HB: I ain't ever been out of the state in my life. I never run away. I jes' decided I'd stay and take my medicine.

AGENT: Hell, that lets you out. You haven't got a single characteristic of a qualified confessor.

HB: But mister, I killed a man--

AGENT: Stop! I've been talking to you now nearly an hour, and that alone would disqualify you.

HB; But the parson says that an honest confession is good for the soul.

AGENT: I sympathize with you, brother, but there are only two courses left open to you. One is to hear your troubles in silence; the other IS to go back to school, then travel abroad, marry you some kin folks, hire you a lawyer, and bring them down here with you. In the meantime; I'll try to get this office air-conditioned, and also have a nice overstuffed chair for you. Then I will hear your confession, But remember, you will have to make it short and snappy.

HB: Well, I'll be damned.

Washington Report

Danville's Jacobs Hall
Cited Historic Landmark

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior has designated Jacobs Hall, Kentucky School for the Deaf, in Danville, as a national historic landmark.

This recognition is, indeed, an honor for the school, for Danville, and all Kentucky, and indicates the important contribution which has been made by the Kentucky School for the Deaf. The National Park Service advised me that the Kentucky School for the Deaf was studied and evaluated by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings as a part of a larger study of historic structures and sites that illustrate or commemorate persons or events of "national significance" in the history of education in the United States. Other institutions recognized along with Jacobs Hall were Connecticut Hall, Yale University; Morrill Hall, Cornell University; and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Jacobs Hall is significant for its historic association with the education of the deaf. Education for the deaf began in this country on April 15, 1817, when Thomas H. Gallaudet opened the American Asylum at Hartford, Connecticut, as a privately financed institution. The Kentucky School for the Deaf, established in 1823, was the first publicly supported institution for the education of the deaf in the United States.

The act establishing the Kentucky School for the Deaf was passed on December 7, 1822; and the school was set up in a frame building in downtown Danville the following month. The first students were enrolled in April 1823.

In January 1826, the school was moved to its present site, when it was temporarily housed in a two-story brick building already standing on the property. The first building constructed specifically for school purposes was begun in 1835. Today the school consists of 10 major buildings and a campus of 230 acres located on South Third Street in Danville.

Jacobs Hall, built in 1837, is the oldest surviving building on the campus. Now used as a dormitory for students, it served until 1882 as the school's main building.

The criteria for the selection of a historic landmark requires that a selected site must be of "national significance." Such "national significance" is ascribed to buildings, sites, objects or districts which possess exceptional value of quality in illustrating or interpreting the historical heritage of the Nation. Structures or sites selected must be those at which events have occurred which have made a significant contribution to, are identified with, or which outstandingly represent the broad cultural, political, economic, military, or social history of our Nation, and from which an understanding and appreciation of the larger patterns of our American heritage may be gained. Such a building is Jacobs Hall, Kentucky School for the Deaf, which pioneered in bringing invaluable education to its students.

Agree or Not,

I Say What I Think

By S. C. Van Curon

FRANKFORT, Ky. -- What happens in public education in Kentucky when there are more parochial classrooms than are closing.

That's a big problem facing Superintendent of Public Instruction Wendell Butler and his staff as they try to prepare a budget for 1970 General Assembly. It's also a national problem.

This year in Kentucky Gov. Louie B. Nunn had to find $1.7 million more than he started out to give to the Department of Education to finance the Minimum Foundation Program for the last part of the school year.

Butler simply admitted that his department had just failed to accurately estimate the new of new pupils coming into public schools, and he also points out that the closing of parochial schools was not the chief reason for the increase. He said growth of industry and economic expansion of the state caused most of it.

There is a long-range problem that Kentucky must face up to as parochial schools find it harder and harder to finance their school systems with increasing costs and dwindling of priests and nuns to staff classrooms.

While Catholics are extremely interested in good education, they are developing financial problems even worse than the public schools. Some parents are simply having to take their children out and then send them to public schools because of the increased pressure on the family budget.

This kind of pressure on school systems has been coming for years, and in the last few years the philosophy of the people has changed considerably. The old philosophy of complete separation of church and state is not as rigidly observed as it once was since the people realize that the demands for education of their children must be met.

The 1965 federal act for elementary and secondary education was the first big break. Parochial schools got some aid for libraries and instruction supplies...textbooks, etc.

Even some Fiscal Courts in Kentucky pay the public school to transport children to parochial schools, whether it is the only one in state government who recognizes the problem. Deputy Finance Commissioner Lawrence Forgy Jr., who is also budget director, sees the problem for the future.

If parochial schools close, what happens? More classroom buildings, more teachers, and more money will be needed for public education. There are approximately 85,000 children in parochial schools in the state.

Catholic families pay public school taxes and support their own schools as well, but many are finding the task of support two school systems harder and harder each year.

Out of this pressing problem, through aid of the federal government, another concept--shared time--is developing. Parochial schools find it expensive to equip science laboratories and buy audio-visual equipment. Some of the "enrichment" courses just aren't offered in parochial schools.

The shared time concept has come into use in some communities, where instead of parochial children leaving their school and going to the public school for a class, and then returning to their own school, the public system has rented the classroom at the parochial school and staffed it for the class or classes.

Under the National Defense Act for Education, the federal government furnishes money for instructional materials, laboratory equipment, etc. There are four other delineated areas for federal aid to education under the 1965 act:

Title I--Aid to the disadvantaged and poor.

Title II--Library and instructional supplies.

Title III--Innovative educational programs.

Title V--Money to strengthen departments of education--provide more department supervisors.

Since all this is categorically allo-

Continued on Page 4

Letters To The Editor

Editor, The Carlisle Mercury:

Our thanks for including some articles, relating to the Johnson-Mathers Nursing Home and Nicholas County Hospital. Due to the tremendous public interest in the health care of the community we will in the near future try to be a regular contributor on items of interest. Presently, we do appreciate your support for our facilities and your free paper.

Very Truly Yours,
Douglas F. Keaner
Administrator
Johnson-Mathers Home, Inc.

July 1, 1969

Editor; The Carlisle Mercury

I am enclosing $5.00 for my good old Kentucky newspaper that I love so much and has so much good news.

I feel like I have been the areas I read about.

Lots of good luck.

Mrs. Carrie Moore
1464 NE 24th Court
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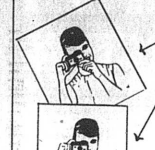

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Nursing Home News

Mr. Clay Herrin, Mr. John Smitson, Mrs. Estill Ockerman, and Mrs. Henry Stephenson are the charter residents of the home. On March 3, 1965 these good people came to the home to live, Mrs. John Barrett, the dietician, came along too, It's Sheila who plans and helps to prepare these good meals.

The Fourth of July favors were made by the W.M.U. of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Stella Watkins spent the fourth with her son Charley Watkins and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sled of Lexington visited her father, Mr. Joe Burden.

Bobby Fudold of Detroit, Mich. visited his grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Abraham.

Mr. Harvey Ellison want s to know who the "family man" is. We will let you decide. Mr. Ellison has 127 living decendants and Mr. Smith has 132, Mr. Smith is 89 and Mr. Ellison is 85.

Mr. and Mrs. George Johnson of Southside, Chicago visited Mr. Johnson's aunt, Mrs. Clarine Lyon.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Boyd of Lexington visited Mr. Boyd's mother Mrs. Robert Boyd.

Do we appreciate our eyes? If we break our glasses we probably would wait until our glasses were mended. Yet we think nothing of those who are blind or have feebly impaired vision and do little if anything.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Whaley and sons of Fredericksburg visited his parents and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mann.

Mrs. Tamma Pruett of Mooresburg visited Mr. Lauden Stewart. Lauden says he likes to see so many people who he can get it.

Mr. & Mrs. Carmon Smith, Mr. Harvey Ellison and Mr. "Wipkey" Smith have their birthdays in July.

Mrs. Brumagen is also entertaining a lunch supper with her son Arthur from Cincinnati, Ohio. We don't know Margaret or glad she or we have company. Margaret is also one of those who has a special birthday in July.

What would we do without our volunteers? Mrs. Mary Ann Hall and grandchild Julie Ann are always welcome. Mrs. Kay Gilvin and Mrs. Mary Ann Hall who don't want you to know who was responsible for the lovely cake Mrs. Mann had for the birthday party. Mrs. Mann's birthday is July 4th.

Bobby Ellis, Jr. has been employed this week that our dietitian's aid.

Revival At Irvingsville

The Irvingsville Baptist church will hold a revival meeting July 13 through the 20th. Bro. Billie Hall is pastor and Bro. Bobby Ashley is song leader and visiting music director.

The meeting will begin each night at 7:30.

Youth night Wednesday night. On Sunday services will be held at 11 a.m. Morning worship. 11 a.m., evening services at 7 p.m.

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SALTWELL

By Mrs. Fred Hollar

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Faunce entertained the following on Saturday night with a cookout: Mr. and Mrs. Donald Faunce and son of Lexington, Mrs. Andrew Gray, Mr. and Mrs. David Faunce and Sammy Hayden of Carlisle, Rev. and Mrs. Woodrow Faunce and Steve of Mt. Olivet, Juletta Kennedy and Nora Jean Faunce and Stanley Wilkinson of Paris.

Rev. Dorothy Upshaw and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sparks were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Dallas Kennedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Moberly and children spent a few days during the past week at Mr. Moberly's visiting friends.

Mrs. Vernon Wendell Isom judge and Mrs. Dallas Sutts High School graduates of Alma.

OUTDOOR FOCUS
by Vince Wood

The Old Homes

Some people are like bibles here, they don't show up until the work is done.

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