You Haven't Worked All Year!

DAY after day . . . Week after week . . . Waking up to that treacherous alarm clock . . . Putting in all those hours at the office . . . Working too hard? . . . Yes!—NO! . . . Are we putting in too much work?

For an answer to this question let's turn to the genius of mathematics. One thing we can count on today is the logic and truth of statistics —or can we?

If you begin with a base year of 366 days, one of those horrible leap years, the facts go something like this:

If you don't sleep eight hours a day, you should. Eight hours is one third of a day. One third of 366 is 122. Right? And 122 from 366 leaves 244 days.

At least one third of your day is spent in relaxation or entertainment. This depletes another 122 days on an annual basis. Thus, we are left with 122 days a year to work. But . . .

There are 52 Sundays in a year. If you subtract 52 from 122, you have 70 days left. If you get a half-day off on Saturday or any other day (and many of us get every Saturday off!!), that leaves us with a balance of 44 days because half of 52 is 26 and 26 from 70 leaves 44. (That 122 is used up fast, isn't it!)

We must not overlook the fact that everyone gets an hour for lunch and two 15-minute coffee breaks a day. During the course of a year, those hours and minutes total 28 days. Subtracting 28 from our subtotal of 44 leaves 16 days.

Don't forget that almost everyone gets a two-week vacation each year. Take 14 days from 16 and there are only two days left. Wait . . . along comes Christmas and Thanksgiving and you take off the two remaining days. So-o-o you really haven't worked all year! (If you don't believe it, subtract it yourself.)

Everyone knows that computers have a little "trouble" adding and subtracting something now you can't even trust the figures themselves!

—Anonymous

MERCURY VAPOURS

By Warren R. Fisher

--MV--

At a recent social function I was being regaled by a sister-in-law of a sister-in-law as to why she had loaned the gal her "Jump" suit. . . .It looked like a pants suit to me. In fact, even promises were made to supply me with a photograph supposedly taken in the "powder room" . . .You can easily see what happened to the picture-- it's censored!

CENSORED

The Carlisle Mercury

Established 1867

Published every Thursday at 232 Locust Street, Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky 40311.

Warren R. Fisher, Editor & Publisher (Mrs.) Katherine T. Fisher, Associate Editor; Mrs. Joseph H. Conley, News Editor.

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The Kentucky Press Association Inc.

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION Founded 1885 — Let's Keep Our NRA Self-Service a Key — NRA SELF-SERVICE MEMBER — 1970

Speaking of goofs, someone had us under the impression that we'd failed to use the Mercury's soot covered Santa this year, but we set the record straight, that unusual old engraving was reproduced on page eight of the Nov. 26, 1970 issue, But I suppose we did goof in not using Santa with the letters in the issue of Dec. 24--space was the problem, and if there is space this issue we'll get him in one more time in 1970.

While on the subject of goofs, in a 48 point headline last week, we substituted an "o" for a "u", unintentional I assure you. But old sharp eyed Ralph Shearer brought us up short. It's a shame we don't have him on the force, then we could put out the "perfect" newspaper.

--MV--

Our new type setting (headline) machine which uses a typewriter like keyboard has a button off to the right marked prime. Like the old time water pump, you've got to prime it. And when you forget to prime this machine, you've had it. There are no second chances. You might as well take the cover off and clean out a wad of photographic paper, because heads you will not get, but blasphemous utterances are a possibility.

Since space is problem this week, it is time I stopped.

THE NO TYER

By Russell Metz

Allan B. Markovitz, my heart bleeds for you.

I was reading about you in the newspaper the other night. If I'd been wearing a wig, I would have flipped it. But my wife don't like me with hair, so I have to take my frustration out on frustrating cats like you, Allan B. Markovitz.

Who he? I'll tell you who he. He is the only fellow I've heard of who uses a toupee to cover up his hair. And he has the gall to enlist the services of a United States Senator to help him do it.

Allan B. Markovitz has long hair and long sideburns because he thinks it helps him sell insurance. Bully. He is also a member of the Army Reserve, which permits him to write insurance policies. At Reserve meetings he has been showing up wearing a $35 short-cut wig to conform to official regulations.

At the last meeting, the Army blew the whistle on him and ordered Allan B. Markovitz to cut his hair. He was told that under Army regulations, a wig is acceptable only if the wearer can prove that it is bald-non or it is to mask disfigurement. That's when he went complaining to Sen. Stuart Symington that because the Navy allows long hair, it ought to be good enough for the U.S. Army.

Instead of suggesting Allan B. Markovitz transfer into the Navy, the senator took the time from his busy schedule of shaking down taxpayers to agree with the shaggy Reservist. I suppose if the guy had complained about Navymen having more buttons on the fronts of their britches, the senator would have probably agreed.

Being somewhat of an authority on hair -- or on the lack of it -- I am puzzled on how this reverse english works. Trying to cover long hair with short hair defies Newton's law, the U.S. Army law and the law of relativity. Not to mention that it doesn't make much sense. You never saw Albert Einstein with a crewcut wig and he proved you could accomplish anything with a little imagination and a sackful of atoms.

Allan B. Markovitz, you've had it with me, baby. I'm taking out the garbage in your section of the paper, that's what I'm going to do.

Another story in the paper tells us bald monkeys are helping scientists learn why some young men lose their hair. That's encouraging to a lot of bald monkeys I know.

It's not old age creeping up, the scientists -- bless their hearts -- have concluded, but rather a shrinkage of the hair follicle size. When balloons begin to fill the monkey, the hairs decrease in size to become several sizes smaller than the original hair. The worst part is they become fewer which, I'm told, results in a very noticeable heads of skin.

If these scientists keep rubbing their heads they are bound to come to an obvious conclusion: the reason these hairs keep getting thinner is because of an expansion of the brain which forces the skull out against the skin and cuts off all moisture to the follicles. Life is that way. You can't have everything.

But a bald-headed man comes as close as possible. The dermatologists have finally come around to something we lucky ones have known for a long time: there is a definite link between male sex hormones and baldness. Get the picture?

Yul Brynner gladly gave up his hair so he could become the King of Siam and have all those pretty wives. And, if you saw the show, you had to notice the mottled look each of his many wives always had. Now you are getting the picture.

Now I don't mind those scientists tinkering around with monkeys' hormones, to try to grow hair and a little prestige, but no monkey business with the gifted ones, please. For man or monkey, there are worse things than being bald.

Now if I was to get a wig, you'd have everything in a husband, I keep telling my wife. Handsomeness, virility, dash, virility, fortitude, virility.

"I know," she keeps repeating.

Allan B. Markovitz, don't you wish you were dead?

-tpt-

Never trust a nervous cook to make a decent bowl of chili.

As he will invariably ruin a pizza with too much tomato, he will also murder a batch of chili with too much powders, because he feels it has to burn all the way down and back up to qualify as good chili.

After searing my innards on chili all over the country, I have concluded that few cooks can make a bowl of chili worth feeding to the dogs.

Many will insist that chili is not chili unless it speaks to you. Others, particularly Texans, claim putting beans or spaghetti into the pot ruins chili. Actually, chili can be as individual as you want to make it.

As a member of the Chili Appreciation Society, I'll concede a point. It ought to have enough powders or peppers to give it character enough to clear out your ears and cure catarrh. But chili was never meant to test your torture threshold, so just enough spice to keep the blood under the boiling point.

Truth is, chili is merely a superb, highly-spiced meat stew made out of ingredients that cost more than most people want to pay. You cannot get good chili out of a can. Forget that idea. It is too precious a delicacy to be stirred up in 500-gallon vats by a 8-to-5 factory hand.

One chili cook claims only the best is made out of the round of a bull, cubed. They just don't have bull meat any more around here. They cut it up and doctor it with tenderizer and call it calf. It helps to have tender meat but you can't have it if it is not absolutely necessary. You can always pour in more powders and scorch the steer until it gives up.

Real chili can take its place at any function, although you'll seldom find it at the ordinary, banquet-style cambaker. Simply because they never have enough waiters to keep the water glasses filled.

Because it unclogs your sinuses, winter seems to be the ideal time to eat chili, although I see no reason why it should be a seasonal dish. As a spring tonic, it beats the stuff grandma used to pour down me.

The first lady of our house makes a right fair pot of chili and I'll tell you how she does it. The recipe came from the kitchen of a fire station in Indiana and we call it Firehouse Chili.

Take one pound of ground beef and one large onion. Brown together using three tablespoons of butter. Add small can tomato puree and a bottle of catsup, adding each container of water. Then put in two No. 2 cans of red beans and two cans of Franco-American spaghetti. Add salt and pepper and a teaspoon of chili powders.

You can dump in more powders or grind up some jalapino peppers if you are determined chili ought to blister your stomach lining to be good. I am just a little out of practice eating sorry chili and will stick with this recipe until the cows come home. Somewhere I have gotten the idea that food ought to be appetizing in appearance and chili is no exception. Not like the problems created by vegetarians.

Once when George Bernard Shaw, a noted vegetarian, went to a dinner party he was served a special concoction which was always provided for him, consisting of some greens with a mixture of salad oils. Sir James Barrie, who was Shaw's neighbor at the table, took a big look at the glass bowl over his plate and, in a confidential tone, asked:

"Tell me one thing, Shaw, have you eaten that or are you going to?"

Semper fidelis

Twenty and Forty Years Ago

Thursday, January 4, 1951

Everett M. Smith, assisted by his mother, Mrs. R.M. Smith, Mrs. Robert Fisher, Mrs. J. Clarke Leer and Mrs. Billy Parker entertained about 30 members of Troop 15 Senior Boy Scouts and their dads, at his home Thursday night.

The Moorefield Christian Church will inaugurate full-time preaching services next Sunday, Jan. 7, for the first time in the church's history.

Those attending the Sugar Bowl game New Year's Day from Carlisle are; Mr. and Mrs. Emery Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Elden Hutchings, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Coatney, Misses Emily Asbury, Kay Flora, Messrs. Gary Flora, James Hardin Jr., Sam Reynolds, Billy Clark, Bronska Pitman and Kimball Booth.

Henry P. Young returned Monday from a short visit with Jimmie Burnaw, instructor at Butler College, Princeton.

BORN--To Mr. and Mrs. William E. Medley, a son, Robert Nelson, Dec. 28, at Nicholas County Hospital.--To Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bowen of Covington, a son, Dennis Morgan, Dec. 25, at Booth Memorial Hospital.

Thursday, January 1, 1931

Chester Johnson, about 40 was killed instantly Saturday morning about 9 a.m., in a fall from a barn on the farm of Shaffner Vice on the Buzzard Roost Pike.

George C. Myers, well known Carlisle business man announces as candidate for the Democratic nomination of Representative from the Nicholas and Robertson district.

Local lodges elect following officers for the ensuing year:

Dougherty Lodge No. 65--W.M., W.T. Murray; S.W., Frank Huddleson; J.W., H.C. Galbraith; treasurer, W.T. Norton; secretary, H.K. Veach.

Blue Lick Lodge No. 495--W.M., Oral Hollar; S.W., Harlan Hughes; J.W., Grover Phillips; secretary, Dan Wells, treasurer, James Anderson.

Orient Lodge No. 500--W.M., S. Fisher Gaffin; S.W., Berry Ray Galuncz; J.W., George Hourigan, secretary, S.R. Fisher, treasurer, L.M. Gaffin.

Miss Elizabeth Branaman entertained with a Christmas dance Wednesday night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W.E. Branaman.

Mrs. Hobart Walker and Miss Ruth Kennedy entertained with a beautiful bridge party Saturday, Mrs. William J. Howard won the prize for high score.

MARRIED--Miss Ruby Higgins and J.C. Tedder on Dec. 24.--Mrs. Mayme Cantrill Flora and Sylvin Milton Turner, on the 24th.--Miss Tempest Lawrence and A.B. Sanders on the 24th.--Miss Christine Gravil and Leonard Martin, on the 24th.

DIED--R.L. Clark, 65, Saturday.--Mrs. George Bramblett, Monday at her home in Millersburg.--Mrs. Elizabeth McClure Duncan, 38, on the 24th in Mt. Sterling.

Farm & Home

County extension Agents
Sara Savage, Mrs. Margie Wilson

PROJECT RECORDS

The 1969-70 4-H project records are due in the Extension Office by Jan. 8. 4-H members should complete their 4-H project work by filling out the records which "tell the story" of what has been achieved.

Record judging is conducted on the county, area, state and national levels. County champions selected in each project area receive trophies at the annual county achievement program. All 4-H members turning in a record receive a special 4-H pencil. State winners receive an all-expense-paid trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago; National winners are awarded college scholarships.

Here are some tips on completing good 4-H records:

1. Fill in record completely.
2. Write in ink or type record neatly.
3. Your project story should:
--Tell about only 1969-70 project work.
--Be organized.
--Tell specific things you have learned in the project.
--Describe achievements and disappointments.
4. Tell experiences relating to project, such as modeling the garment, exhibiting, giving demonstrations, judging, etc.
--Tell how project has helped you and others.
--Proof-read the story to make sure spelling and punctuation are correct.
5. Include action snapshots and/or newspaper pictures relating to your project (mount on plain white paper if space is not provided on record sheet).
6. Be sure your record is signed by your parent and/or leader when necessary.

Lasting joy to all our patrons

Harper's Garage

1915 1970

Babson's Business and Financial Forecast for 1971 (Continued from page 1)

steps have already been taken to assist housing. With residential vacancies negligible and the nation on the threshold of a surge in new family formation, the need for new housing facilities is certainly present. Thus, with mortgage money now more readily available and mortgage interest rates likely to ease some in 1971, the home building field should provide important support for the economy. The outlook for commercial and industrial construction, however, is less promising. Reflecting deceleration of business capital expenditures, the nonresidential building sector type is likely to evidence sluggishness in 1971. In public construction, a setback in federal spending for new projects because of budget and anti-inflation considerations, plus the stringent credit climate, restricted 1970 activity. But the ease in credit and the termination of federal holdbacks on new construction outlays should enable this phase of the industry to contribute to the overall economic improvement looked for in the ensuing months.

As the recovery in residential building gains momentum, and as consumers loosen their purse strings, production and sales of home furnishings, building materials and supplies, and lumber should show marked improvement.

1971 ECONOMIC PROFILE

The staff of Babson's Reports envisions a strong business tempo in the first half of 1971. Depending upon the scope and length of the tie-ups in the steel and copper industries, however, at least a significant slowdown seems unavoidable for a portion of the second half. If the steel workers do "hit the pavement," industrial production will encounter a downdraft after midyear, but even if the now apparently remote possibility of an amicable settlement occurs, there will be a "breathing spell" in industrial production, as the steel companies and their customers work off strike-hedge stockpiles. Toward the end of the year, renewed buoyancy should be in evidence.

Strength in the first half of 1971 will not be uniform. During the first quarter, we project a decline centered in factory output. This will be largely due to the carryover of post-strike catch-up efforts in the automobile industry. This impetus will be augmented by inventory accumulations in preparation for labor troubles in other industries cited earlier. The second quarter of 1971 will witness a leveling-off in the business climb as the automotive field resumes more normal levels of operation. Thus, the crucial phase expected to center in the second quarter of the year when the steel industry must cope with the United Steelworkers. The fourth quarter is likely to encounter some lethargy to begin with, but a spurt of strength should close out the year.

Throughout 1971, residential building is expected to provide the setback in federal spending for new projects because of budget and anti-inflation considerations, plus the stringent credit climate, restricted 1970 activity. But the ease in credit and the termination of federal holdbacks on new construction outlays should enable this phase of the industry to contribute to the overall economic improvement looked for in the ensuing months.

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Strength in the first half of 1971 will not be uniform. During the first quarter, we project a decline centered in factory output. This will be largely due to the carryover of post-strike catch-up efforts in the automobile industry, much of 1971. the task of reviving consumer confidence will be difficult. We anticipate only modest increases in consumer spending in the forepart of the year, but strength should become more evident as the year progresses, with 1971 closing out vigorously.

PERSONAL INCOME

The General Motors strike and defense-related lines caused a tapering-off in the upward trend of personal income in the second half of 1970. The stronger trend should be resumed in 1971, but the bulk of the upthrust is expected in the first six months of 90, with some tapering off during the second half. Fresh wage boosts under new labor contracts signed during the year; automatic step-ups in wage rates under existing multi-year contracts; pay boosts for federal, state, and municipal employees; and upward wage adjustments triggered by cost-of-living escalator provisions will combine to propel personal income upward.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS

On the strength of brisk factory activity in the first half of 1971, total employment is expected to post some gains in the new year. The pinch on profit margins, plus high labor costs, will tend to restrain job expansion. With the natural growth of the population and the retrenchment of U.S. armed forces overseas, the economy may be hard put to absorb all of the growth in the civilian labor pool. Unemployment, close to 6% of the available labor force as 1970 drew to a close, seems destined to edge past the 6% mark before relief is encountered.

TAXES

Because of the top priority economic stimulus is slated to receive in 1971, the Babson's Reports staff anticipates little change in personal income tax and corporate profits tax rates at the federal level, but somewhat higher federal levies toward the year-end should not be ruled out if inflation gets out of hand. The tax burden will surely be heavier at state and municipal levels, occurring in a wide range of levies including those on incomes, corporate profits, sales, and property.

BUSINESS PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS

Corporate profits after taxes in 1971 are expected to show a better year-to-year comparison than was the case in 1970. We forecast an increase of some 7%. However, the profits outlook will take on the hesitant hue primarily because of the comeback from the lean year just past. Nevertheless, businessmen must stay on their toes during the next 12 months. Inflation pressures will keep slipping away at profit margins, although an anticipated higher rate of general business and price activity should give a fillip to earnings. The degree of improvement in profitability will look best for those companies which turned in poor earnings results in 1970 due to strikes, inventory losses, and changeovers in accounting procedures for the handling of sales and profits not yet earned.

Reflecting the improvement in profits, the outlook for corporate dividend disbursements in 1971 is more promising than in 1970. While the pace of generous dividend rate increases is not anticipated, we do recognize the change for the better in corporate liquidity which, together with improving profits, will encourage management to take a somewhat more liberal view toward dividend payouts.

FURTHER EASING IN CREDIT CONDITIONS

In 1970, monetary authorities expanded the nation's money supply at a rate which seemed overgenerous. However, since the economy is now in the "armchair quarterback" phase, this rate is inadequate to give the economy a real uplift. So the Federal Reserve may well be under pressure to step up its injection of credit into the banking system, particularly since the Nixon Administration will be applying fiscal measures to pump more life into the ailing economy. In this latter effort both monetary and fiscal inflationary pressures will be endangered. Fortunately, the Reserve authorities undoubtedly will keep a finger on the pulse of consumer and business capital expenditures, while the Administration must watch even more closely the rate of increase in prices and wages. Though price-wage controls now seem politically unacceptable, they should not be ruled out as possibilities if "jawboning" fails.

Since short-term money rates have already receded significantly from the oppressively high levels when the credit crunch was most severe, there is likely to be only a moderate further dip despite the relatively easy monetary policy and added progress in rebuilding bank liquidity. At the long-term end of the interest rate spectrum, we foresee a paring of borrowing costs also, but it will probably be only slight and not till the latter part of 1971, of the degree of easing of long-term money rates will be restrained by the renewed need for capital, not to mention the prices, particularly in issues of the private sector of the economy but also by states, municipalities, the federal government and its various agencies.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

International problems evidenced during much of 1970 will persist into the year ahead. The staff of Babson's Reports visualizes a continued touchy and highly inflammable international climate--with numerous tinderboxes--but not World War III. Instead, there will be stale-mates in most 1971 world trouble spots, all having explosive possibilities.

In addition to beefing up the ailing economy, the Nixon Administration can be expected to brush closely to the established "Viet-end of the year, the economy namization" policy to forestall any should be on a sufficiently strong further erosion of the GOP's 1972 footing to create more active de-Presidential hopes. As to other mand for short- and long-term world areas, U.S. foreign policy credit. This could put interest seems likely to stress persuasion rates back upward.

rather than military involvement. Even though the extremely gen-In the hope that the combatants erous yields available on bond in-Amicably resolve thorny issues. vestments for a few short months ago

In 1971, the greater danger on quire a solid base of fixed-income the international front may be in can until find reasonably reward-the trade and financial sectors, ing bonds among the intermediate-Here the Congress will have to and longer-term brackets. There are tangle with the Trade Bill once also some less-lucrative-yield again. Because of the likelihood convertible bonds and preferred of a huge U.S. federal budget de-stocks which can provide inflation-ficit--and with the emphasis upon hedge protection via their con-deficit-creating measures to move version privileges.

the economy forward--the U.S. balance-of-payments position could once more be in jeopardy. The important European central bankers are renowned for their abhorrance of budget deficits; hence, the American dollar could fall into disfavor again. Such a development could cause another "flight from the dollar" and drain our already grossly inadequate gold reserves. While these dangers are serious and should not be lightly dismissed, we forecast that economic and inflation problems, which are plaguing most of the leading Free World nations as well as the United States, will take enough pressure off the dollar in international currency rate to avert devaluation in 1971.

BOND MARKET OUTLOOK

The protracted uptrend in money rates resulted in a severely downtrodden bond market during much of 1970. However, toward the end of the year the series of reductions in short-term money rates by the Federal Reserve System prompted a vigorous rally in bond prices, particularly in issues bearing coupons and intermediate-term maturities. Only sustained brisk demand for long-term capital funds kept prices for long-term bonds from posting commensurate gains.

As 1971 unfolds, prospects favor a continuation of firm-to-higher bond prices. Monetary moves to stimulate the economy should engender somewhat higher bond prices, but how much further bond prices will advance will be determined by the degree of aggressiveness which the Administration and the Federal Reserve exhibit in seeking to lift the economy. Also, in the second half, and particularly toward the end of the year, the economy should be on a sufficiently strong footing to create more active demand for short- and long-term funds. This could put interest rates back upward.

STOCK MARKET PROSPECTS

Threat of a massive liquidity crisis for debt-laden corporate enterprises, and the shock of the Cambodian invasion, sent stock prices sharply lower during most of the first half of 1970. But when investors realized that monetary policy had shifted convincingly to an anti-recession posture, the stock market rallied sharply from late May until midsummer. There followed a fairly confined trading range until the latter part of November when the lowering of money rates sparked a new flurry of buying which carried the Dow-Jones Industrial Average out of its limited-range consolidation phase.

Even though the stock market has already recouped a good deal of the ground lost since the long decline began in late 1968, participation in the rally has been confined to a fairly small segment of the market. Thus, there is still ample room for the rally to broaden. With the advantage of expansive monetary and fiscal policies, the Babson's Reports staff foresees an extension of the late 1970 upsurge. Earnings reports more favorable than those of a year ago will also help to bolster investor confidence in the early months of 1971. Thereafter, worries over the exorbitant industry labor situation may instill renewed caution.

Overall, the stock market is not likely to experience a sustained upsurge into new high ground in 1971. Limiting forces include the restraint upon corporate profits by cost increases, uneasiness over international developments and labor problems. Hence, there will be spells of uncertainty as regards the stock market in 1971. A plus factor of significance, however, is the still well-deflated position of a majority of stocks.

There will also be attractive opportunities for investors who look far-sighted enough to participate in the market recovery, or for those operating under a conservative investment program. In the long-pull growth area, the Babson's Reports staff favors selected issues in the drug and hospital supply, petroleum, utilities, life insurance, and offshore oil and gas industries. Certain undervalued and depressed cyclical issues offer opportunities for capital appreciation, particularly in the building-related home furnishings, food, automotive equipment, precious metals, trucks, and truck transportation fields. But in view of the many areas of uncertainty, emphasis should be placed upon stocks of companies which are well established and capable of achieving profitability in conjunction with the anticipated business betterment.

1971 Good Luck
4110 DEC 70 M.P. Co

Seventy-one is here, time to wish all the best. Please have a happy, happy New Year and "Thank You."

Sims' Jewelry

Best Wishes

A. V. (Doc) Allison

As Father Time brings in the New Year, we hope you have good cheer and good luck. "Happy New Year" to all!

Time again to thank all our loyal friends for their patronage.

Wells Produce

Agree or Not

--by S.C. VanCuron

FRANKFORT--Gov. Louie B. Nunn warned his cabinet in late November that 1972 is going to be one of the busiest years of his administration and admonished them that it will be a year for "getting things done."

This is contrary to the general idea that the last year of a governor's administration is a lame duck year.

First, the governor will call a special session of the legislature, probably in late January or early February, to reapportion state Senate and House seats, to conform with population shifts under the one man one vote rule.

His ambitious goal is to establish a record for accomplishments during his term, and he has plenty of areas in which to achieve this.

One of the ambitious programs launched in December is drug abuse clinics throughout Kentucky to educate people about the dangers of drugs and sources of help and cure.

The cooperative federal-state welfare programs seem to be changing almost constantly. The governor has devoted a lot of attention to this program and is hopeful that the new family assistance program may be adopted by Congress and instituted in Kentucky during his term.

Then always there is the ambitious road building program and the four toll roads that Gov. Nunn started during his term. He would like to get at least a bunch of this completed as possible.

Industrial development is anecdonmic areas where the governor had concentrated a lot of his efforts. He indicated this effort will be intensified during the last year in office. He is elated that Kentucky has been able to reach the billion dollar capital investment mark for new industry in less time than was required by the previous administration, despite generally unfavorable economic conditions that have prevailed in the nation.

The governor is setting his sights on a new record next year, one that will be hard for the next governor to surpass. He expects to concentrate a lot of effort toward encouraging local leaders, particularly in areas where there is little industry, to develop plans and resources for acquiring new industry. The state will give these areas considerable help and advice in doing this.

Gov. Nunn said he is "anxious to expand the breakthrough in locating industry in Eastern Kentucky and other low economic areas."

Then, there's always the possibility that the governor may have to call another special session later in the year to deal with state after the Court of Appeals rules on the "fullback" tax law now under litigation.

However, the governor has taken no position on this at present, adhereing to his policy of not commenting on any question under litigation. However, he does not agree with the position taken by Finance Commissioner Albert Christen on school revenue. This is that the state has gone its limit under the present tax structure and any additional funds for primary and secondary education should come from the local level.

These seem to indicate that the Court's action on the tax fall would have to create a real crisis before he would call another special session before the regular 1972 session to deal with that problem.

Environmental problems is another area where the governor will be working next year. There seems to be plenty of statutory capability in dealing with the environment, he said, but the real problem, is that people everywhere are limited in their knowledge on how to deal with specific problems.

Another problem he will wrestle with is higher education and its financing. He is looking at the Council on Higher Public Education to change its structure some and methods in dealing with the problem instead of just handing it over to the state.

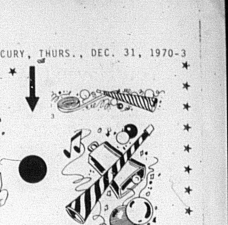
It seems to have been a Gaston and Alfonso routine in the past. The state asked the Council what it wants done, or its planning, and the Council then asked the state what the state wants done.

Governor Louie Christen has repeatedly warned the state colleges and universities that they must slow down their building programs. One problem now before the Properties and Building Commission is for married students. Is this the job of the institution or of private housing?

Of course, 1972 is a political year and that is going to keep the governor busy. He was elected chairman of the Republican Governors Association in December and he will be exerting considerable effort toward helping the party in the national and state elections.

An aide said he expected the governor to be called several times to Washington next year for his advice and counsel on the political front.

With this kind of a schedule, the governor seems to be in for a very busy year in 1972.



May everything come up Roses for You and Yours

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AnEl Gift Shop

Best wishes from your friends at

Luther Hollar

Dorseyville Coal & Lumber

Gulf Distributor

Town & Country Restaurant

Buntin's Garage

Blessings to our many loyal friends and customers from

Standard Oil

W. B. PARKER, AGENT