

**Can a man who has never held an elective state office solve these problems?**

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1971

**Jobless rate in July rose from 5.6 to 5.8 per cent**

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1971

**.3% in August**

**Wholesale prices continued to rise before the freeze**

**State-Local Tax Load In Kentucky \$299 Per Person**

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1971

**Under first phase of emergency act**

**Federal funds used to hire 262 in state**

By LIVINGSTON TAYLOR  
*Courier-Journal Staff Writer*

FRANKFORT, Ky.—State agencies so far have hired 262 persons under the federally financed Emergency Employment Act designed to fight unemployment.

men, the program's state director said yesterday.

However, the state has not yet received information on an additional \$5 million in job grants for cities and counties announced Monday in Washington, Director Harold Newton said.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1971

**Gasoline costs boost index**

**Retail prices rose 0.3% in August despite freeze**

**Sharp Rise In Health-Care Cost,**

**Market Declines Sharply**

Friday, October 15, 1971

**Flue-Cured Leaf Prices In Decline**

From AP Dispatches  
 Grade prices for flue-cured tobacco continued downward Thursday at rates similar for the week on the Eastern, Middle and Old Belt markets in North Carolina and Virginia.

NEW YORK—Concern and confusion about Phase Two of President Nixon's economic program kept the stock market in the red today, but only small fluctuations occurred for the remaining grades.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, KY. MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1971

**1970: It was a very bad year for many state farmers**

By JAMES R. RUSSELL  
*The Courier-Journal Farm Editor*

A farm income analysis by University of Kentucky agricultural economists shows that 1970 was near disastrous for many of the state's farmers.

The corn blight, higher feed costs, low hog prices, unfavorable weather and the 10 per cent luxury tobacco allotment cut were tagged in the new UK study as the major factors contributing to the greatly reduced profits. These factors must mean farmers to their savings accounts or to lending agencies.

The report dealt with 319 farms in 65 counties. The farms, with an average investment of \$250,000, are enrolled in the Kentucky Farm Analysis Groups which are directed by the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture.

The final figure is what economists call the net management return, or the "reward" for the farmer taking the risk of being in business for himself.

It showed that income for each of the farms in the survey was just a little over \$3,000 in 1970 compared with an average of \$4,500 in 1969.

Here's how the program works and the procedures used in determining farm profits.

Earnings are figured on net farm income, to which is added the value of farm products consumed by the family, the value of livestock, grain and other farm products on hand at the end of the accounting period and depreciation of assets along with any other changes in total assets.

From that figure, interest on the assets is subtracted at a rate which would be equivalent to the money a farmer would receive if he sold out and invested in sound common stocks. Also deducted is the record keeping, a charge of \$300 per month for family labor.

The economists say that the net management return added to the salary for family labor may be compared with the salary a non-farmer gets from a factory or office job.

Economists point out that in 1970, the six areas in the state involved in the study ranged from 4.91 per cent to 2.12 per cent return on invested capital and managerial ability of the farmer. By comparison, wise investment in common stocks would have netted 7 to 8 per cent return, the economists said.

They add that the farmers in the analysis group are among the top half in efficiency and management ability. Farmers with less efficiency and management ability are in "red trouble" and can only hang on as long as their capital lasts, the economists said. If land values don't continue to rise, giving these farmers added credit here, the marginally efficient farmer will be in serious trouble, the economists said.

The report shows that Bluegrass farms were hardest hit in 1970. Twenty-seven farms in the study showed a net management loss of \$219 for 1970 compared to a loss of \$1252 for 1969.

The 10 per cent cut in budget tobacco allotments was "fatal" on the lower profits. The cut, the report says, counter-

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1971

**State's mine safety record called worst in the nation**

By JOE WARD  
*Courier-Journal Staff Writer*

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The director of the Federal Bureau of Mines told Kentucky coal mine operators here yesterday that the commonwealth's coal mine safety record is "the worst of any major coal-producing state in the nation."

The director, Dr. Elbert F. Osborn, called the fatality rate in Kentucky's small coal mines "deplorable," and said the state's larger coal mines "have not been doing well either."

He said Kentucky's underground mine fatality rate through the first eight months of this year is 1.64 per million

man-hours, which he said is "getting close to twice the national rate of .94" and "approaches three times the rate for all underground coal mines" in West Virginia.

Osborn indicated that the weight in the high overall rate comes from a 3,477 per million man-hours rate in the small

coal mines, but he noted that the state's large mine rate is 1.64, itself higher than in nearby coal states.

The bureau director blamed the high fatality rate on miners' failure to adjust to changing conditions and failure to follow time-honored safe-mining practices.

Osborn's audience, members of the Kentucky Coal Association attending their annual business meeting, did not react loudly during the speech, but at least one man challenged his figure privately afterward.

Robert Holcomb, a Pike County coal operator and spokesman for area coal men, said the Kentucky Mines Department had told him it doesn't have man-hour figures for the first eight months

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1971

**\$445,911 bid to repair KY 15 section never formally opened to the public**

By ANNE FARBER  
*Courier-Journal Staff Writer*

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The state Highway Department yesterday received one bid—for \$445,911—to resurface a six-mile stretch of KY 15 in Perry and Boone counties that has not been officially opened to through traffic.

King said a decision on yesterday's bid was not expected until next week. The bid was submitted by Adams Construction Corp. of Florence.

Don Duff, deputy commissioner for ad-

ministration, said the department's legal and engineering staffs are currently accumulating information preparatory to filing suit for damages done by coal trucks on the six-mile stretch of KY 15.

Duff said the department has asked the Department of Motor Transportation for accumulative listings of citations issued to overweight vehicles to determine who has been hauling and for whom.

Further, Duff said a department attorney and engineer inspected the road

Wednesday to obtain their personal views.

Duff said no lawsuit has been drawn since the department is still in the information-gathering stage. One factor in a suit would have to be an allocation of what damages have occurred, he said.

Duff said yesterday's bidding involved 6,663 miles of KY 15 from near Jeff to near Red Oak Branch, of which 4 miles is a new section and not involved in the resurfacing.

The six-mile section originally was closed two years ago and had not yet been opened to traffic this summer because of work being done for the Army Corps of Engineers in connection with an impoundment on Curt Fork. But the six-mile Jeff-Red Oak section had been opened to local traffic, which includes mine-to-tipple coal-truck traffic.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1971

There are more of them this year

**Labor Day is no holiday for the area's unemployed**

**Kentucky Has Problems -- Wendell Ford Has Solutions**

**Wendell Ford Is An Experienced Leader**

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