

HOMEMAKERS CLUBS DRESS WINDOWS DURING CELEBRATION

PHOTOS BY Jimmy Smith



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New law may make safer 4th of July

For years it has been an explosive issue. But this 4th of July the bang has gone out of it.

No fireworks.

In fact, from now on shooting fireworks joyrides in the United States is against the law. Not just the fireworks, like cherry bombs and time-bombs, but all the little ones, too. Or, as the law puts it, anything under 1 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches.

If kids are unhappy, parents are more hopeful than ever for a "safe and sane Fourth."

Last year, fireworks were responsible for one out of every four of the 15,000 fireworks injuries reported. Cherry bombs thrown at somebody caused three-fourths of the injuries. And three-fourths of these victims were teen-agers and younger children.

Legacy of Violence

Accident statistics like that tell only the latest chapter in a violent story that goes back to America's earliest days, the National Geographic Society says.

John Adams, destined to become the second president of the United States, set the tone for red-blooded celebrating that would go along with it.

Adams, ecstatic about the founding fathers' preliminary approval of the Declaration of Independence on July 2, wrote his wife about the day:

"It ought to be celebrated with Pomp and Parades, with Shows, Games, Sports, Gun-bells, fireworks, and illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other on the very 4th, 5th, & 6th."

The new Americans caught the spirit of it quickly. On the eve of July 4, 1786, a New Yorker pushed his way through the crowds of merry-makers and reported the air "impregnated the smell of punch and gunpowder" and vibrating to the roar of muskets, pistols, firecrackers, cannon, and other noisemakers.

Firecrackers vs. War

Big cannoncrackers were setting the tone in the years after the Civil War, but the most dangerous days—so far as history records—came after the turn of the century.

In the first 30 years of this century, the fireworks killed 4,200 Americans, or almost as many as the 4,635 who died winning the Revolution. That, Independence Day marks.

For example, on July 4, 1901, when there were only 3/8ths as many Americans as today's population, fireworks accidents killed 404 and hurt 3,543.

In its nationwide ban, the Consumer Products Safety Commission outlaws not only all fireworks, but such other fireworks as:

- Fountain, California candles, spike and handle cylindrical fountains, handie fountains, Roman candles, rockets with sticks, wheels, illuminating torches, sparklers, mines and shells, whistles without report, toy smoke breather devices, ball-copter-type rockets, missile-type rockets, and party poppers.

No-fault causes confusion

By Marvin Gay

It's no one's fault but many Kentuckians are confused about no-fault auto insurance.

A no-fault law passed by the 1974 Kentucky General Assembly goes into effect beginning July 1, 1975—so-called the details that still must be ironed out—what is no-fault? What does it do? Why?

Simply, no-fault insurance is a plan under which an auto owner can collect from his own insurer for medical bills and lost wages resulting from an accident regardless of who was to blame for the accident.

But the concept is as simple as an income tax form. And, someone eventually has to pay the bill.

Making no-fault even more complex is Kentucky's unique form of no-fault insurance among the half of the nation that has adopted some form of no-fault. Unlike other states, Kentucky has three options. They can take no-fault insurance alone, reject no-fault entirely, or take out a quasi-no-fault policy that lies somewhere between no-fault and traditional insurance.

To reject no-fault, a person must inform the state commissioner of insurance in writing that he intends to do so. He can then purchase whatever type of auto insurance he wishes in the same manner as is done now.

There are six basic categories of auto insurance coverage—property damage, comprehensive, collision, bodily injury, medical payment and uninsured motorist. No-fault pays for only the last three—bodily injury, medical and uninsured motorist.

That means no-fault pays only for injury to people—not to cars. It will not reimburse anyone for lost fenders or any other type of property damage. Anyone who wants to be insured for things no-fault does not include should buy an extra type of insurance.

Despite the first year, no-fault policy holders will get a reduction in premium for bodily injury liability combined with uninsured motorist insurance and \$1,000 medical payment insurance. But, the reduction won't amount to much to the policy holder.

For instance, a businessman in Frankfort and a farmer in Smiths Grove would save about \$4 a year on the basic no-fault policy. A 21-year-old man in Louisville would save about \$13 a year.

According to State Insurance Commissioner Harold McGuffey, the big advantage in no-fault is quicker payment of claims and an increased number of accidents covered.

"With no-fault insurance we will get 90 per cent more of our people covered," McGuffey says. "About 40 per cent of all accidents in which someone is killed or seriously injured or their one-car accidents or accidents in which other parties are believed to be at fault. Then the people receive nothing, except medical payment, because they are at fault."

"Also," McGuffey continued, "with no-fault insurance, payment of claims is prompt since it is not withheld until suit is established."

To all these no-fault advantages, the policy holder gives up the right to sue—except in certain circumstances. Litigation still is allowed in cases of permanent disfigurement, certain types of serious permanent injury, permanent loss of bodily function, death or medical expenses in excess of \$1,000.

If someone wishes to retain his right to all cases, this form of insurance option allows a person to buy no-fault coverage and still retain the right to sue in all cases. This form of insurance costs more than the others.

If State law requires that certain companies can place the maximum coverage within certain limits—though individual companies place the maximum coverage higher than the state requires.

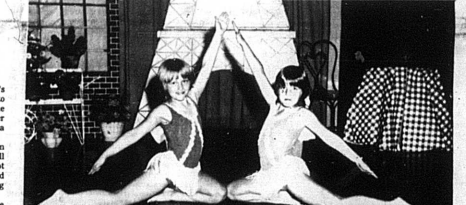
The law specifies that owners and operators of motor vehicles must



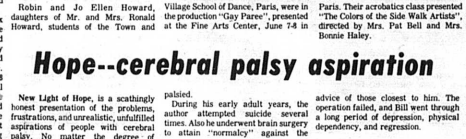
The Department of Libraries and County Library Board, Joe Ferree, state director of Interlibrary Cooperation; Marilyn Mattigay, chief information officer KENCLIP; the Kentucky Cooperative Library Information Project, in the name of a statewide information exchange system whereby Kentucky citizens can get answers to questions from libraries in other areas of the state.



Public Library, in headquarters for the chief information officer of KENCLIP District V, KENCLIP, the Kentucky Cooperative Library Information Project, in the name of a statewide information exchange system whereby Kentucky citizens can get answers to questions from libraries in other areas of the state.



Marcella Gulley, Face Mask Department; Mr. Haney, Anna Stoker and Norma Tunney, both of the Brief Department.



Parish. Their acrobatics class presented "The Colors of the Side Walk Artist," directed by Mrs. Pat Bell and Mrs. Bonnie Hasky.

Hope--cerebral palsy aspiration

New Light of Hope, a scabbling insight into ways to help cerebral palsied children and adults with their inescapable difficulties. This book meets a need because sooner or later everyone encounters a person with cerebral palsy or another handicap. "Look at me—not my shell," Bill Kiser pleads for all of us.

He promotes the image of the cerebral palsied person as a full human being, with normal thought processes and emotions common to everyone. People miss the real person when they see the uncoordinated or writhing movements of cerebral palsy.

Everyone needs acceptance in order to develop a positive self image, but this gut need is often thwarted in the handicapped, since "normal" people perceive only the "differences" and react with pity, condescension, or outright rejection. Being considered mentally retarded is a common experience for us who are cerebral palsied.

During his early adult years, the author attempted outside several times. Also he underwent brain surgery to attain "normality" against the advice of those closest to him. The operation failed, and Bill went through a long period of depression, physical dependency, and regression.

Revival July 8-14

E. Merrill Mitchell, a native of Nicholas County and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Elgie Mitchell, Route 1, Carlisle, will be holding an evangelistic meeting at the Stoney Creek Christian Church, July 8-14. Services will begin at 7:30 p.m. nightly.

Merrill is a senior at Kentucky Christian College in Grayson, and is presently serving as minister to the Beech Street Christian Church in Ashland. He is married to the former Margie Hamm, also of Nicholas County.

Everyone Invited!

Huddleston urges needed reforms

AMERICANS ARE INTERESTED IN OTHER REFORMS

In a recent speech to Kentucky's Young Democrats, I urged them to "de-emphasize" Watergate as an issue and instead concentrate on other needed reforms. The following are a few excerpts from that speech:

"Watergate by itself will not reform campaign financing; Watergate will not prevent another energy crisis; and Watergate will not do anything to bring about meaningful tax reform."

Believe it or not, the American people are interested in a lot of things other than Watergate—for the simple reason that they have other problems and needs which must be addressed by any political party which seeks their support.

Very recent polls by Gallup and Peter Hart showed that inflation and energy are both considered more important by the American public than Watergate.

Very close behind those issues are tax reform and equity, health care and the elderly, unemployment, crime, and drugs. These are all issues which cry out for attention and resolution—and they will not be resolved by Watergate. Inflation is currently about 10 1/2 per cent with projections that it will hover between 8-11 percent for the rest of the year. Yet, for elderly and retired Americans the inflation is more like 20-25 percent because up to 90 percent of their income is spent on food, housing and health care—where inflation is at its worst.

Most of the American people are rational, critical about politics and political parties also. But it doesn't operate within the parameters of what is reasonably acceptable to a majority of the people; to do otherwise would deny our democratic heritage and also guarantee defeat at the polls.

This does not mean politicians and political parties must be totally rejected. I've always said that good government is good politics—and I still believe that. Providing a workable national health insurance program is good government—and it will be good politics as well. And while it may be good politics now, I am convinced that eventually public financing will be good politics. It will certainly promote good government.

If we merely ride the wave of Watergate we will eventually wash ashore while gasping for air and new ideas and issues.

Woodland activities encounter ticks

Hiking and camping in the woods are outdoor activities which many of us look forward to as summer arrives on the scene. While most aspects of being in the woods are very enjoyable, one aspect which is not so enjoyable is encountering ticks.

Ticks live only on the blood of wild and domestic animals and humans, according to the entomologist at the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture.

Although the bites of ticks found in Kentucky are painless, the idea of having them attached to one's skin is unpleasant to most people.

Even for those not bothered by losing a little blood to a tick, there is a reason for being concerned about these tiny creatures, says Schellinger. The main common tick in our area, the American dog tick, is capable of carrying the eastern form of Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

"Fortunately, very few ticks actually harbor this disease, according to Schellinger. Even if a diseased tick bit you, you probably wouldn't get the disease if you removed the tick before it had fed a hour."

However, rather than run this small risk, it's better to avoid being bitten by ticks in the first place. One way to do this is using insect repellents when you go into the fields and woods, says Schellinger. If you live in an area where ticks have invaded your yard, you can get rid of them by spraying your lawn and shrubbery with insecticides such as Sevin, Dazotion, Malathion, Durban, and others. Dog collars help prevent your pet from bringing ticks back from the wilds.