Opinions

The Declaration—Sign it!

It is readily understandable why it is that those who hate America look upon the forthcoming Bicentennial celebration with distaste. After all, what they really hate about America are the great ideas that America stands for: liberty, independence, self-reliance, the right to own private property, the idea that every man in every country has a right to be free. Since those who hate America cannot prevent the Bicentennial from taking place, their only hope is to sabotage or to divert the true meaning of the American Revolution to mean something entirely opposite.

Dean Clarence E. Manion has come up with an idea. "The Bicentennial," he declares, "holds the prospect of lifting and exalting the whole course of American life, and by that example the life of the entire world. Only 56 men actually signed the Declaration, but they spoke for every person in every state that was represented in the Continental Congress . . . .

"Thus the whole world was changed by the articles of faith that the Declaration contained. But the faith has waned and desperately needs to be revived. If the millions of our people can now recall, re-learn and recapture the faith expressed in the Great Declaration, we can literally redeem our sinking civilization. Every person in the United States must therefore sign the Declaration before July 4, 1976.

"But," warns Dean Manion, "for that to be effective, they must know what they are doing."

What to do? Put together a "study group" within your church, women's organization, civic society, club organization, or neighborhood. Read the Declaration, carefully. Study every word; don't hurry it. Soak up the full meaning of the document which, as Dean Manion points out, indeed did change the world. Then, knowing and understanding what it says, sign it! Thus can the Declaration be reinstated to its rightful place in the minds and hearts of the American people.

On the Cuba bandwagon

(The Christian Science Monitor)

Washington at long last is coming to its senses on Cuba. Secretary Kissinger's statement that the administration is ready to move "in a new direction" toward Havana since the Organization of American States lifts its ban on diplomatic and economic ties with the island is welcome news.

It is hard to understand why the U.S. has been so reluctant to move in step with its southern neighbors. Many of them have already resumed ties with Havana.

Even the Congress and the American public have been ahead of the administration on this issue. Many lawmakers understand that the U.S. embargo against Cuba has not worked. It has not changed the Castro regime. It is anachronistic, given the policy of detente with Peking and Moscow. And its only result has been to isolate, not Cuba, but the United States.

The rationale for the sanctions in the first place was the Communist militancy of the Cuban regime, a rationale that has diminished since Fidel Castro no longer exports Communist revolution to the extent he once did. However, this is not to underestimate the dangers of communist subversion in Latin America. Cuba still serves as a training ground for revolution. And the wanton murder of an American consular agent in Argentina by terrorists is a sharp reminder of the instability that besets some Latin-American nations.

But the hemisphere countries themselves now believe that the way to reduce the threat of subversion is through contact with Cuba rather than ostracism of it.

The Kissinger gesture is all the more important in that it comes at a time of Latin-American irritation with Washington. The hemisphere countries are still smarting over restrictions written into the administration's trade bill, and the Secretary will have a lot of mollifying to do when he visits Latin America in April. The Cuba gambit will help ease the strain.

It is not clear in what way or how soon the sanctions questions can be resolved by the OAS. There also remain many U.S.-Cuban issues to be thrashed out before Washington can resume diplomatic relations. But at least a wise policy change is on the horizon.

Mercury Vapors

by Warren R. Fisher

Russ Metz in his column recently came up with a novel use for a pocket calculator, the new craze as he called it uses a calculator to spell out meaningful word or words.

Carrying things just a little farther we produced this alphabet, that is the upside down version of the numerals 1 thru cipher:

1 is I;
2 still 2; 3 is E; 4 is h; 5 is S; 6 is 9; 7 is L; 8 still 8; 9 is b, and cipher is o.

With the foregoing one now is limited only to these letters b, e, h, i, l, o, s, and possible G. Just enter 507.439, turn the calculator upside down and read your new alphabet.

Since calculators and of course computers are much used devices by the printing industry, the following figures if entered in the sequence given, spell out a most modern type face used on Compugraphic equipment. Begin by entering 250807 x 2 = turn machine over and read one of Compugraphic's sought after type faces.

Metz went on to relate that a dude had worn out two of the electric marvels and come up with nine different kinky solutions, we presume, besides the two gems published in his column.

This problem is something the Arabs like to do; Enter 142.1547 x 5 = ! Yes, Sir at their price!

Being unable to form a "y" use your imagination on these combinations: 51.37719 turn machine upside down and read off words, clear machine, enter 317715, note answer, then enter 158858.5 x 2 = ———. Almost reminds one of kindergarten. Now subtract 5507 from 45337 = and get ——— now divide by 2 = . Now x 2 = and subtract 2115 = ?

All of this led us to get out our random number generator, a divide by 1000 counter, turned upside down, its three digit LED display popped up with these little words: He, Hi, sie, ill, OEO, —Lewis (Casey) Jones, 69, Saturday at his home near Mt. Zion.—C.T. Colliver, 68, Winchester, Friday.—James Lindberg McGinty, 75, Tuesday at his home.—Roy C. Sexton, 54, Tuesday. —Robert L. Snapp, 75, Millersburg, Tuesday at the home of his daughter in Millersburg.—Sgt. Hubert Burns Bloland, 37, Friday while serving in the Army in Japan.

20 and 40 years ago

Thursday, March 10, 1955

Water from the creek at the rear of Bretz Grocery on the Moorefield Road at the City limits nearly caused Andrew Bretz to remove his stock of goods Friday morning about 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Leetta M. Blount, wife of R.E. Blount of Moorefield and postmistress there for the past 41 years, retired on her birthday, Feb. 28.

Joel I. Popplewell of Liberty began his duties as technician at Nicholas County Hospital, March 4. He fills the vacancy of Miss Augusta Mitchell.

Teddy Poe filed Tuesday for Democratic nomination for state railroad commissioner in the Third District in the Aug. 6 primary election.

Mrs. Mildred Scamands, who holds a position at K.F.O.S., Midway, was home for the weekend. She was accompanied back Monday by her daughters, Mrs. Irene Ockerman and Mrs. J. Walter Myers.

Hamilton's Grocery, owned by Frank Hamilton, will open for business March 12 at Jackstown. Mr. Hamilton has leased the Thomas Y. Wasson store building. A free $7.50 television lamp will be given to the customer making the largest purchase on opening day.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cunningham, Pittsburg, Pa., a son, Douglas Robert, Feb. 26.—To Mr. and Mrs. Clay Snapp, a son, Alan Clay, March 8.—To Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Grear, a daughter, March 8.—To Mr. and Mrs. Pearl G. Cord, Lexington, a son, Everitt Charles, March 2.

DIED—Mrs. Anna D. Hay Sosby, 59, Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Willia B. Whitaker.—Mrs. Eva Moreland Sanders, 36, March 1 at her home in Paris.—Mrs. Bruce Hostetter, 70, Lexington, Saturday.

Hoe, Lie, Lee, She, Sill, Ebb, Bib, Bob, Hob, Lib, Lob, Sib, Sob, EEL, Leo. Enter on your electric marvel 34 (He); 335 (See); 0.030 (OEO), you'll soon get the hang. Remember most electric marvels have eight didgets. No telling what combination you can come up with.

One last caper. Fill in the blanks from the words formed from these numerals: 5507 ——— my 45337 ——— on this space.

That's all.

Russ Metz

You shoot 'em - you bury 'em, that was the code of the Old West

When you're feeling rotten, you can always count on friends to cheer you up. One of them did by giving me a copy of American Cemetery magazine to read. Since I wasn't so sure I was going to beat the rap, I read the thing. Everybody likes to go out in style, you know.

This is not the lively literature I like to read, but it does have some interesting stuff in it, once you get past the fancy layaway equipment offered for sale by those who will be the last to let you down.

I didn't know that deputy marshals in the Old West usually were held responsible for the funeral costs if an outlaw in their custody was killed. I always thought they just left him for buzzard bait.

This rule could get a little expensive, if the deputy developed a habit of shooting first and asking questions later. Isaac C. Parker — unjustly maligned as "The Hanging Judge" — had 200 deputy marshals to cover an area of 74,000 square miles that held some of the most vicious criminals in the Indian Territory. The brave lawmen were instructed to "bring 'em in alive — or dead" and they did exactly that, giving rise to legends and television series.

They were not paid for bringing back dead outlaws, however. A deputy had to arrest his man and deliver him safely to the court. Or serve papers in lesser cases, or he could collect no fees or mileage.

Neither could he leave the corpse unattended. If the man he was forced to perforate had no friends or relatives to dispose of the body, the deputy had to bury it at his own expense. After toting the remains of an outlaw across the back of a horse through the hot badlands for five or six days it is easy to understand why it was readily accepted by friends and relatives.

Another interesting item told about the famous cemetery of Pere Lachaise in Paris, where the legend of Victor Noir flourishes. A statue put up over Noir's grave is said to cure sterility.

Noir was a newspaperman shot down in 1870 by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. Maybe Noir misspelled his name in a news story, but his funeral brought on a strike that paralyzed Paris.

A superstition arose: women who rubbed Noir's statue would be cured of sterility. For 100 years his grave has been visited for this purpose and the dark green patina of his statue has been polished away to a brassy shine at the feet, hands, nose and mouth.

I know a lot of brassy newspapermen, who claim they can cure sterility in women if given half the affection that statue is getting. But they are so busy dodging the fate of that Frenchman, they don't get much of a chance to prove it.

— RM —

Now that gold has suddenly become a common commodity for anybody to buy, it's gotten me to wondering what I am going to do with all those bars of bullion I got stored up in my cave. You don't feed it to the dogs and I've about run out of teeth to cap.

What's the big deal about gold anyway? Who first decided it was going to be valuable?

The stuff has been attracting women and murderers for more than 25 centuries, but nobody can figure out who first decided this was the thing to get riled up about. The oldest gold coin in existence date around the 7th century B.C., which is a fur piece back.

Gold is ideal for its monetary role. It has a handsome color, is easy to polish and shape and won't rust, tarnish or corrode. It just lays there and glows. The supply of it has always been limited enough to make men greedy for it and yet, there is enough to serve the needs of trade.

Up until April, 1933, you could take paper money into about any bank in the world and get it converted into gold. Then the U.S. Treasury reneged on its promise to pay off Americans wanting to convert their gold certificates, but still honored the demand of foreign countries. Which is about par for the course, since we gave those countries all that paper scratch to buy up our gold.

At that time, dad could see all our gold was going to be pretty worthless, so he bought a Southern Indiana hill farm against the chance the country would go on the gasafras standard and he could recuperate his loss.

Gold as a precious metal apparently originated in the far east, but you wonder how countries like Peru could found out about it. When the Spaniards marched into Inca and Aztec lands they found gold stacked up like they knew it was coming in style.

If they weren't pretty sure it was going to get valuable, they wouldn't have gotten themselves carved up by the Spanish for it. But who told them?

Our family has never gotten too excited over the supply of gold. When we get low, we put our philosopher's stone back into action and mint up a new batch. A philosopher's stone will turn anything into gold and dad even used it on the sassafras bushes on our farm. It worked well enough except there was no market for gold sassafras bushes and it gave the sassafras tea a metallic whang.

The philosopher's stone has been in our family for generations. We don't talk about it much because making gold is illegal and we like to obey the law. That's why we only make gold for our own use.

Once dad made a lap ring out of gold back during the great depression. But it stretched out of shape on the breaking plow and he was forced to sell a layleg hen to buy a galvanized one to get in our crop of broom sedge on time.

You'd think our philosopher's stone and the government printing plant would make a good combination. We could keep the gold supply in balance with the paper money turned out in Washington. Then we could continue the American tradition of settling all accounts with foreign countries that have never bothered to settle accounts with us.

I would give the family philospher's stone to Fort Knox, where they seem to need gold, except right now we're using it as a paper weight to hold down the books of green stamps we're saving to get a box of Wisconsin cheese.

We have learned to do without gold. But not groceries.

Agree or Not

by S.C. Van Curon

FRANKFORT—Gubernatorial election years always produce a lot of promises, charges and counter-charges from the candidates and they are beginning to start now.

Not long ago we had a story from state sources that the highway fund was running short and that money had been transferred from the general fund to the highway fund.

When Gov. Julian Carroll first took office, one of his first acts was to call a halt to all capital construction not underway. He said the state should take a look at the projects and its money for whatever affect the recession had or might have on state income.

Since that time, he has given most of the projects the go-ahead signal. This came after a thorough study by officials in the Finance Department.

Just this week Gov. Carroll announced that the state would spend $20 million to repair coal haul roads in the state. He says this will come from highway department funds, and not transferred from the general fund or any other fund. This may cause some people to wonder how $20 million could suddenly be found in a highway fund that shortly before had been listed as running short of money.

But this isn't the only vagary currently stirring the political air in Kentucky. Jefferson County Judge Todd Hollenbach, and opponent of Carroll's for the Democratic nomination for governor, called upon the governor to call a special session of the General Assembly to reduce the state income tax as soon as Congress passes the bill proposed to cut federal income rates for this year and to give taxpayers a rebate for last year.

A few weeks, well just before the November election in which Gov. Wendell Ford was running for U.S. Senator, he announced a big unexpected surplus in state funds and began to apportion them around for capital construction projects. Gov. Carroll took office in December when Ford went to Washington. Now, Carroll says the surplus that Ford talked a lot about was a paper surplus. He said the present official estimate of surplus through next June 30 is $32 million.

Ford allocated $75 million of what might have been projected from a surplus of $175 to $200 million.

These are figures that some Republican leaders in the legislature are talking about. They said a budget surplus figure of $225 million through next year has been traced through a legislative report.

Senator Eugene Stuart of Louisville and Senate GOP floor leader, may become a Republican candidate for governor and Rep. Larry Hopkins of Lexington, House GOP Caucus chairman, may become a candidate for lieutenant governor.

The GOP legislators called for a special task force of the state's best economic specialists to be named to devise within 30 days a plan for immediate tax relief. They also listed several other proposals that should be considered in a special session of the legislature.

So, we've now got Democrat and Republican politicians calling for a special session of the legislature. It would take about two weeks at the least to pass any bill or bills in a special session and this would cost the taxpayers a half million dollars or more.

It may seem a bit peculiar to a lot of citizens that we have different estimates on the fiscal health of the state, depending upon which political party the estimate comes from or from which candidate.

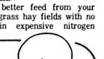
Taxpayers can look forward to hearing a lot more of this between now and the May 27 primary.

You also can expect to hear some proposals from the lieutenant governor candidates, but that office isn't any more important than the governor will want it to be since the next lieutenant governor will not be chairman of the Legislative Research Commission under a bill passed by the 1974 General Assembly. The chief statutory duty of the lieutenant governor will be to preside over the Senate when the legislature is in session and to act as governor when the governor is out of the state.

Farm and home

County extension agents
Estil J. Noffsinger
Sara Elmer
Mrs. Margie Wilson

Burley plant bed preparation time is here. Many growers prepared their beds last fall, left the plastic cover on during the winter, so are ready to seed any time they want to. This is a good practice. Many producers will be using nylon covers for the first time this year. There are several important things to keep in mind for this cover is much different from handling a cotton cover. Do not stretch the nylon tight. Just place it smooth and peg it down with V-shaped wire so both ends will go in the ground. The cover is easy to blow off. Another good practice is to scatter from ½ to ¾ bale of clean straw over the bed after it is seeded. This will keep the cover from sticking to the ground. Do not use wires, bottles or cans under the nylon cover. Let it lay loose on the straw.

The straw can be cleaned by running it through a combine one or three times. The straw can also be dampened a few days ahead of use and let the weed seeds germinate before use on the bed. It can also be wrapped with plastic and use a can of methyl bromide gas released inside to kill the weed seeds. These hints are important new practices which many of our growers are using. 
BETTER FEED

More and better feed from your pasture and grass hay fields with no investment in expensive nitrogen fertilizer? That's what you can expect if you renovate your grass fields this year. Renovation involves seeding legumes such as clover or alfalfa into grass fields without plowing. Legumes increase total feed production because much of their growth takes place during the hot summer months when the growth of grasses such as tall fescue and bluegrass is slowing down. Greater palatability and digestibility, especially during hot summer weather.

You should practice close grazing or mowing of pastures before renovation. This will make tillage easier and will weaken the grass, making it easier for the legume to become established. You should also test the soil of fields you plan to renovate and apply needed lime, phosphate, and potash. Do not apply any nitrogen.

The tillage needed for renovation can be accomplished with a disk, field cultivator, or field tiller. Tear up 40-60 percent of the grass cover if you plan to seed clover and 80 percent if you plan to seed alfalfa. This tillage opens the sod so that the legumes will have a better chance to germinate and thrive. The tillage can be done anytime from late fall up to seeding time when the ground is dry enough to work.

The seeding of renovated pastures can begin in late February but seeding should be completed before April 15. Recommended seeding rates are 12-20 pounds per acre for alfalfa, 8-12 pounds per acre for red clover, and 1-3 pounds per acre for white clover. Be sure to inoculate the seed.

After seeding, renovated fields should be grazed short until the livestock begin biting off the young legume plants. Then the cattle should be removed. Pastures seeded with clover should be left four to six weeks and those seeded with alfalfa should be left for eight to ten weeks. After that, the field can be grazed or hay can be harvested.

A publication entitled "Renovating Grass Field," AGR-26, is available from the County Extension office.

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Texas Magic 2 lb. 1.09
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Family Pak 4-1 48¢
Fryer Drumsticks lb. 79¢
Fryer Thighs lb. 79¢
Fryer Breasts lb. 89¢
Fryer Wings lb. 49¢
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Save up to $1.92 with your Mini Mizer Coupon