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James H. Burnaw elected V.P. of Dun & Bradstreet

James H. Burnaw has been elected vice president of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., and General Manager of the company's Commercial Collection Division, headquartered in New York, it was announced by Eugene V. Reichstetter, president.

Burnaw, 46, was elected last year as regional vice president, Atlanta Region. He was previously regional vice president and regional manager, Dallas Region.

Burnaw managed the business information company's Detroit district office prior to accepting the Dallas-based assignment. His background with D&B includes a variety of management, reporting, and sales assignments in El Paso, Dallas, Waco, Amarillo, Birmingham, and Los Angeles, as well as at the company's headquarters in New York.

Born in Millersburg, Burnaw attended high school in Carlisle. He graduated from Union College in Barbourville, and later completed the National Association of Credit Managers' Graduate School of Credit and Financial Management program at Dartmouth College in Hanover, N.H.

Prior to starting with Dun & Bradstreet in 1953, Burnaw served in the U.S. Army as a fire control technician, and taught high school English, Speech, and Mathematics in Princeton. He and his wife, Sandra, are the parents of a son, William, 19. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Berry Burnaw of Carlisle.

JAMES H. BURNAW

Census of agriculture data used in decision-making

Census of Agriculture statistics are used, directly or indirectly, in almost all planning and decision making related to agriculture, reported Paul E. Hall, as he explained the need for farmers to fill in the farm census report fully and completely.

"Information from the farm census helps farmers understand current trends," Hall said. "Other users include government agencies, agricultural experiment stations and colleges, farm organizations and businesses on whom farmers depend for information, services, materials and equipment.

A nationwide farm census once every five years is set by law. The 1974 Census of Agriculture will be taken by mail. Shortly before Jan. 1 the Census Bureau will mail the report forms to farmers, who are asked to fill them out and return them by Jan. 30 if possible.

"Response to the census is a legal requirement," Hall said. By the same law, information furnished on the report forms is kept confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes. Even other government agencies cannot obtain or use the report made by any operator.

"For instance, nobody in ASCS will ever see any farmer's census report form, although ASCS is cooperating with the Census Bureau in providing information about the farm census," Hall said. "In fact, no one in ASCS or any other agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will have access to the reports filed by farmers. However, there is continuous cooperation between the USDA agencies and the Bureau of the Census in the Commerce Department.

Census of Agriculture Data Used

He added, "The Agriculture Department will of course make wide use of the census data once it is compiled, tabulated and published. Publication of data obtained in the 1974 Census of Agriculture is expected to begin in September 1975."

He urged farmers to fill out the census report forms with careful accuracy and to mail them back to the Census Bureau promptly. Late reports delay the census and add to the cost.

If any census question is unclear, the farmer should check with his county ASCS office, Hall said. "We have been given full information about the 1974 Census of Agriculture report form and have answers to the most commonly asked questions.

Five local groups get $5,000 from Kincaid fund

Five local groups were presented a total of $5,000 at a luncheon Monday at Spindletop in Lexington where Garvice Kincaid, who heads Kentucky Group Banks, presented $200,000 to 134 schools and public service organizations.

The Nicholas county gifts are as follows: Nicholas County High School Charity Fund, $500; Millersburg Military Institute, $1,000; Nicholas County Historical Society, $500; Nicholas County Recreation Park, $1,000; Nicholas County Hospital (Lab), $2,000.

Representing Nicholas county at the luncheon were Andy Dudley, First National Bank president, Mrs. Robert Sparks, Jock Conley, Mrs. Billy Keen Anderson, Billy Hopkins and Mrs. Henry Peters.

Heaven II buys more Maine-Anjou

On Dec. 16 outstanding Maine-Anjou breeders attended the All American Show and Sale held at the M.J. Coen Farm near Lathrop, Mo.

Officials of North American Auction Company sponsored the show.

A Boventure Limited consignment, a purebred daughter of Maine Event, sold to Heaven II Farms, Carlisle, for $25,000. Heaven II then purchased a one-half interest in Sundowner Glenda, a daughter of Eran who is a half-brother to Cunia, for $16,000 from Franz Farms, Thayer, Mo.

Volume purchasers for the Sale included Powers and Gjerdahl, Mankato, Minn., and B J Farms, Henning, Minn., two lots for $60,000; Heaven II-Farms, Carlisle, five lots for $47,000; and Wayne May, Brownwood, Tex., two lots for $42,200.

What 100 new factory jobs can do

WASHINGTON—What's in store for a country town if it gets 100 new factory jobs?

Industry is placing more facilities in rural and smalltown areas these days and people want to know what it means to them.

A recent study gives a part of the answer. Ten rural counties that had developed industrially were compared with similar counties that had no development.

Here's what 100 new factory jobs did for the community:

—68 additional nonmanufacturing jobs were created;

—personal incomes increased over $1 million per year;

—annual retail sales jumped $565,000;

—one new retail establishment was added;

—bank deposits increased to the tune of $690,000;

—97 new families settled in the area.

In addition, rural job development helped curb and in some areas reverse the massive post World War II movement of rural people to cities in search of employment.

Results of the study, which was conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, have been reinforced in part by recent research done by the Department of Agriculture.

Commenting on the buildup in job-producing enterprises in rural areas, Assistant U.S.D.A. Secretary for Rural Development Will Erwin said, "There is evidence that industrial employers will continue to expand placement of facilities in rural America. When guided wisely, such development adds to the economic and 'quality-of-life' wellbeing of the area.

"Unguided development may be costly and harmful to the community and its environment."

"Take farm women, rural youth, or operators of small farms: They are often able to materially add to their quality of life and economic wellbeing by taking a nonfarm job while still enjoying the advantages of farm life," Mr. Erwin said.

Carroll Governor of Kentucky as Cook quits Senate; Ford gets six-day seniority term

Lt. Gov. Julian Carroll was sworn in as the new governor of Kentucky Saturday, Dec. 28, following the resignation of Gov. Wendell H. Ford, and as his first official duty appointed Ford as U.S. Senator.

Marlow W. Cook resigned as U.S. Senator Friday, a move that gave Ford as seniority edge.

Sen. Ford will serve six days of Cook's remaining term, and on Jan. 3 he will begin serving the term he was elected to in November.

Driver injured in car wreck

Miss Gladys Mills Cleaver, 22, Carlisle-Millersburg Road, Nicholas county, was critically injured in an automobile accident on U.S. 68 two miles north of Millersburg about 11:15 a.m. Saturday, Dec. 21. The accident occurred less than a mile from her home.

Deputy Sheriff Luther Herrington Jr. said Miss Cleaver, driving alone, passed another car traveling toward Millersburg, lost control of the vehicle and struck a tree. She was pinned in the car several minutes.

Miss Cleaver suffered multiple compound fractures of both legs, head and internal injuries. She was transferred from Bourbon County Hospital to Central Baptist Hospital, Lexington. Her condition was listed as critical but has since been announced as stable.

Miss Cleaver is the daughter of Mrs. James B. Leer of Millersburg.

Sen. Huddleston has tobacco plans

WASHINGTON—Senator Huddleston said he will call together Congressional tobacco supporters shortly after the first of the year to map plans for legislation to increase the tobacco support price.

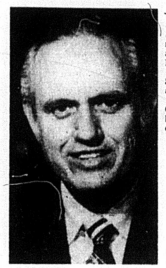
During the past two weeks Huddleston and Reps. Carl Perkins and Frank Stubblefield sought such legislation, but opposition from anti-tobacco senators—along with the threat of a veto—thwarted that effort.

Huddleston, whose subcommittee held two days of hearings on the legislation, said he believed these efforts "laid the groundwork for action next year" and said he is hopeful that a new law can be enacted before the 1975 marketing season.

"The tobacco grower, who is typically a small farmer, greatly dependent on tobacco income to sustain his operation—needs a reasonable amount of insurance that his investment and labor will not result in great financial loss," Huddleston said.

"As for the amount of tobacco the government might acquire under the support program, it should be pointed out that during the past several years, such stocks have been disposed of at a profit and at present there is practically no tobacco in the government pool," Huddleston continued.

"But I believe that by the favorable House action and the hearings that have been held, laid the groundwork and provided the factual basis for affirmative action on the matter in the next Congress."



JULIAN CARROLL

Tobacco market to reopen Jan. 6

The final week of Burley tobacco sales before the Christmas recess was marked by declining prices and lower quality. The federal-State Market News Service reports the general average dropped for the first time this season on a weekly basis. A few markets held full sales through Thursday. Although still small, government loan receipts increased over the previous week. Auctions are scheduled to resume on Monday, Jan. 6, 1975.

County ASC Committeemen elected

The Nicholas County ASC Community Committees met in the ASCS Office on Dec. 16, and elected members to the County Committee for 1975.

The following individuals were elected: Matthew Kennedy as the three year member on the County Committee. Eugene Letcher re-elected as chairman, and Edgar Allen Darrell, re-elected as vice-chairman. Bobby Brady was elected first alternate, and Cliff Vice is to serve as second alternate.

DR. LINVILLE TO RESUME MILLERSBURG PRACTICE

Dr. A. Wayne Linville will reopen his office in Millersburg today, Jan. 2 for general medical practice. He has been away from his office for several weeks due to illness.

He is reopening his office for the present on an appointment basis.

State Barrow Show Jan. 27 at Paris Stockyards

The Kentucky Department of Agriculture will open its 1975 barrow show program in January with the annual Bluegrass Barrow Show at Paris, State Agriculture Commissioner Wendell P. Butler has announced.

Butler said the show, which offers $2500.00 in premiums and awards will begin at 6 p.m. on Jan. 27 at the Paris Stockyards. He noted that the show will get underway with an on-foot competition, with the animals then going to slaughter for a carcass evaluation contest. Classes will be offered for both youth and adult exhibitors.

Awards for the competition will be presented at an awards banquet to be held on Jan. 30 at the Bourbon County High School.

The Bluegrass Show is one of the four barrow shows sponsored annually by the Kentucky Department of Agriculture on a district basis, Butler explained. The remaining shows are the West Kentucky Show at Murray on March 4, 5 and 6; the Central Kentucky Show at Campbellsville, March 24; and the Pennyrile Show, scheduled for July 16 at Hopkinsville.

Butler urged swine producers to participate in the show in their area, saying it will give the producer an opportunity to have his animals evaluated on the basis of current market standards.

To enter the show, no advance entry is required. The producer needs only to bring the animals he wishes to show to the stockyards at noon on Jan. 27 for weighing in. The only requirement is that the animals be barrows weighing in at 200-400 pounds. Further information about the show is available from the Division of Shows and Fairs, Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.

Last year's predictions come true; 1975 to be a year of realignment

By Babson's Reports Inc., Wellesley Hills, Mass., Dec. 26, 1974. At the time of our 1974 forecast a year ago, the American economy was beset by a critical shortage of fuel and energy, with its multitude of threatening implications. Fortunately, despite widespread anxiety in the business world and the inconvenience of queueing up at gasoline stations, there were no massive disruptions of commercial and industrial activity. There were, however, a number of warnings in our last year's annual forecast that have been only too clearly borne out. These included predictions of an impending change in our life style, a letdown in economic activity, continuation of the excruciating squeeze of inflation, a further slump in home-building, and a downturn in interest rates.

1975—YEAR OF REALIGNMENT

As we move across the threshold into 1975, serious economic dislocations are being widely prophesied for the upcoming 12 months. As 1974 drew to a close, serious setbacks were already evident in general activity, aggravated by the United Mine Workers' strike in the coal industry and the deepening inertia in the housing field. Inflation continued to exact a heavy toll upon the purchasing power of consumers, business, and all divisions of government. Little wonder, then, that we enter 1975 with the conviction that it will be no bed of roses.

Rather, most of the year will be characterized by an atmosphere of realignment, correcting a number of excesses in order to place the economy on a healthier foundation from which renewed growth may come. Among the needed corrections are the reduction of burdensome consumer credit, the trimming of bloated governmental spending budgets, and a shrinking of business inventories unwisely accumulated in late 1973 and early 1974 as a hedge against possible shortages and/or unspiraling prices. The truth is that swollen business inventories plus heavy business capital spending have been responsible for at least a fair part of today's monstrous inflation—having been, ironically enough, caused by fear of that very inflation's earlier stages. If strong economic growth is to be revived, correction of such maladjustments is unavoidable and in the process both inflation and money rates must be brought down to more tolerable levels.

RECESSION, YES—DEPRESSION, NO

When President Ford made his first economic policy proposals to Congress, the problem of inflation was foremost in the thinking of the public. At that time, many political aspirants and incumbents anxious to remain in office—with biennial elections looming just ahead—criticized the Administration for apparently giving more attention to warding off or coping with the recession than to battling inflation. But the staff of Babson's Reports took a contrary view, pointing out that, without playing down the seriousness of inflation, President Ford's speech may have read the economic climate more correctly . . . that before too long fear of recession might outpace fear of inflation.

There is no doubt that concern over recession has assumed grave proportions. Inflation, unfortunately, is no less acute, but the freshet of layoff announcements in the last weeks of 1974 and the ensuing apprehension over the recession but brought talk of the possibility of a full-fledged depression. In the light of political, international, and economic upheavals which have sapped public confidence for more than a year, this radical shift in thinking comes as no great surprise. It is, however, the contention of the staff of Babson's Reports that a depression on the order of that seen in the 1930s is not in the cards for 1975. Recessionary conditions will prevail for most of the new year, reflecting extension of the weakening that began in the fall of 1973 when the Arab oil embargo gave inflation its first brisk fillip. The label of recession was affixed with the statistical results for the first two quarters of 1974 became available meeting the textbook definition of recession, with two consecutive quarterly declines in the nation's real Gross National Product (GNP in 1958 dollars—ex inflation).

CUSHIONS AGAINST A DEPRESSION

Comparing the present time with some years ago, we are aware of a great many changes of an adverse nature. From the end of World War II to the latter part of the 1960s, there existed a period of high growth when both domestic and international economies were busily attempting to fulfill pent-up demand and the burgeoning needs of exploding populations. Then, credit was plentiful and cheap, as were vital raw materials. These conditions no longer exist on that unrestricted scale, and the roles of the international powers of centuries' standing have been undergoing fundamental reshufflings. Underdeveloped and emerging nations, singly or in blocs, are wresting a place for themselves in the world family as well as a powerful leverage in determining markets and prices for their valuable and much-needed natural resources.

The American economy, however, is not without recourse. The recession itself can do much to instill a measure of reason into what has become a bluster of nationalistic and cartel policies on the part of nations controlling key raw materials needed by the highly industrialized countries. The latter are re-evaluating their requirements, instituting conservation measures, hastening development of their own resources, and making use of the technological expertise at their disposal to fashion substitute materials and more efficient facilities.

This country also has such depression cushions as the structure of transfer payments and the placement of a large portion of its workers in the relative security of service-oriented employment. In industrial activities, multi-year labor pacts assure boosts in purchasing power. It should also be kept in mind that U.S. agriculture—already a mighty force in our economy—is in a position to prosper in an enviable way from the world's shortfall of food. Capital equipment lines still have a full complement of backlogs in many instances, and additional business is waiting in the wings for less costly financing.

INFLATION: NO END IN SIGHT, BUT SOME RELIEF

1975 should see a return to single-digit inflation. During 1974 there seemed no prospect of any letdown in the intolerable rate of inflation. Though a diminution of the pace may seem farfetched, we may actually have seen the worst of inflation for a while. In the latter months, one after another of the primary industrial commodities which are highly sensitive to changes in the economic climate have crested over, and now that industrial and commercial activities are on the defensive it will be difficult for double-digit inflation to persist without the help of demand-pull influences.

The staff of Babson's Reports, however, warns that while the most acute fires of inflation can be somewhat dampened in 1975, a return to "zero" inflation is surely not in sight. It could only be brought about by way of complete price-wage-profits controls, and even this would be but a temporary palliative followed by fresh spurts of inflation when decontrols ultimately become effective. So, in spite of the numerous catch-up price increases seen in 1974, there must inevitably work their way into higher prices such factors as fresh wage hikes, the lower level of productivity caused by the recession, and impacted costs . . . albeit at a lessening rate as the year progresses. The nature of inflation during 1975 will, in fact, shift from demand-pull to cost-push.

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