Opinion

Independence Day plus 199

As we celebrated the Fourth of July, we are reminded of what happened 199 years ago on that day, in the City of Philadelphia. Fifty-six Americans from 13 British colonies gathered together and signed a Declaration of Independence. These 56 Americans were fully aware that by doing so they were risking their lives. For, if captured by the British, all would have been hanged for treason. Yet, none hesitated to sign that bold and defiant document. To this day, a firm and heavy signature is known as a "John Hancock," after the President of that First Independent Congress assembly.

Today, also a time of deep and pervading troubles for us Americans, we might pause and reflect on the manner of men who gave birth to our country on that July 4, 1776.

We know that their average age was 44, that 19 were lawyers, nine planters, nine merchants, four physicians, and two each were farmers, public servants, and landowners. Two signers were part-time lawyers and planters, one was a lawyer-farmer, another a lawyer-ironmaster, another a public servant-merchant, and still another combined the clergy with his post as a college president. There was also a surveyor, and one, Samuel Adams, described himself simply as "a politician."

Of the 56 signers, all but seven were born in the colonies.

Although they came from widely diverse backgrounds, these 56 men had one important quality in common: All believed strongly enough in freedom and independence to be willing to die for it. And in the bitter and often desperate five years of war that followed before America's independence was finally won, many of the 56 signers of the Declaration served actively in that struggle. To bring the victory, these 56 Americans mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

Such, then, were the men who, 199 years ago, in a place known now as Independence Hall, struck the first blow for freedom and independence in these now United States. On the eve of America's Bicentennial, it is a heritage worth remembering and preserving at all costs.

Captive Nations Week–1975

By virtue of Public Law 89-90, passed in 1959, the week of July 13-19 will be celebrated as "Captive Nations Week" throughout the United States and many other parts of the free world. In hundreds of cities, villages and towns the observance will be marked by religious services in churches of all denominations, and by civic gatherings, parades, radio-TV broadcasts, and proclamations by Governors, Mayors, and local officials as well as by the President of the United States.

Among other things, Captive Nations Week will force us to reflect that, in spite of the Nixon-Kissinger designed "spirit of detente," the Communist empire remains "a prison house of nations and races." The Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall still stand as brutal reminders that millions of people, against their will, are prohibited from worshiping as they please; are prevented from voting for political candidates of their choice; are forbidden the rights of free speech, or of a free press, or even the right to choose a profession or an employer. All are forced to work for one "boss," the Communist monopoly which owns and controls all the means of production.

For the crime of offending their Soviet masters, millions of victims today languish in the vast "archipelago" of slave labor and concentration camps, so well described by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, John Noble, and many, many others. For many of these victims, some of whom have been in prison for 25 years or more, death will be the only release from the cruel tortures imposed upon them.

Tragically, 1975 will mark the time when millions more throughout the world will have fallen into the Communist grasp. Hence, this year will be a time of mourning for not only the earliest but also for the latest victims of Marxism-Leninism.

In addition to praying for the eventual release of all people from bondage, it will be well for us to offer prayers of thanksgiving that we, in America, have been so blessed with freedom under God.

Mercury Vapors

by Warren R. Fisher

Blackberries

Bring up the subject of blackberries, especially water buckets full and the gallery always says, "Now I remember when they brought only $1 per water bucket". Which leads me to wonder if they ever picked a water bucket full.

I can remember the one dollar variety. I can also remember the chiggers, the hot sun and the fact that I may have started out to pick a water bucket full of blackberries, but by the time I had satisfied my stomach there was little will left to finish the job.

Today, the going price is $5 a far cry from the old $1 variety, and today, if I were to pick a water bucket full, about 10 quarts of berries, I'd have to price myself out of the selling market, they'd easily be worth $10, at least that's the way I see it from here.

—MV—

A Friend, or was it?

A friend, I presume it was a friend, said to me the other day why don't you enter the golf tournament, it's just $15 and for that you get a shirt, an old ham breakfast, this and that and 'tother. Besides Warren they're offering a booby prize. Know what! If I entered, there would be someone who'd beat me out for the prize. Booby prize usually refers to lowest score in a card game, and low score is what golf is all about or is it?

—MV—

I Got Took, Not Really

At least I allowed myself to be taken. There was a method in my carelessness or laziness.

The telephone rang the other noon and a voice inquires do we have any used film we'd like to get rid of? The voice goes on to explain that he took the used film home to Texas where he burned same recovering the silver, pouring same into small ingots. Then his Indian boys fashioned it into buckles and other Indian jewelry.

(Which they no doubt get a pretty penny for.)

Well, yes I had film, an accumulation of 24 years or thereabout. A lot of it was old pieces of halftone film used to make zinc engravings and it is rich in silver. Then for every page of The Mercury since August of 1962 there was a corresponding page of film. I'd been piling them in boxes thinking, now some of these days I'll get ambitious enough, bundle them up, weigh them and ship the film to a smelter, but of course that day had never arrived.

Jimmy Mitchell, that was the young Indian man's name, came in the front door shortly after his call. We went to the back shop, started pulling film out of boxes, he noting that some had paper attached to it, but mostly it was good

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The Kentucky Press Association
The National Newspaper Association

Russ Metz !

It wasn't always easy come, easy go at public libraries

"I never read your silly stuff, " a woman from my hometown writes, "but the one you did on our old public librarian was your best. I'd like to have a copy of it, please."

I never read it, either, so it's hard for me to argue with you, lady. But if it is as good as you say, maybe I should write it again and see what I said.

If I remember correctly, the public library association put out some poop on how the failure to return books to libraries had grown into a major problem. So much so that they were considering bugging the books to keep track of them.

They proposed putting little electronic devices in the covers and when the volumes became overdue, turn on a homing device and the old bird dogs out to finger the culprits. The bugs will cost more than the books and there's no assurance sharp bookworms won't learn how to deactivate the bugs.

The trouble started when they began building ground-level libraries and letting in the riff-raff. You never had this problem with the old Carnegie libraries and Victorian librarians. They built those libraries at the top of a long flight of steps so by the time you'd puffed all the way to the top, you were too out of breath to talk above a whisper and too weak to make off with any heavy technical editions.

These libraries were ruled by stern old maids with pince-nez glasses clamped onto long, hooked noses. To get a library card in the first place was an accomplishment in itself. It took nerve to ask for an application; they were never offered by librarians. Then your parents had to sign and the librarian would consider your school and truancy records and decide if you were a good risk.

In my hometown, Miss Hawk ruled like a queen in her medieval castle. Unless you were a girl, a stamp or on pension, you didn't get into the library without a long steely glare from Miss Hawk. She could tell what you were up to from watching which bookshelf you went to.

Occasionally, when I was on the lam from a controversial marble game, I'd duck into the library to hide out for a couple of hours. Miss Hawk knew immediately that a fellow with dirty knuckles and his pockets full of marbles was not up to enlarging his intellect through reading library books.

If I headed for the magazine rack for a peek at the naked natives in the National Geographic or pulled down an encyclopedia, she knew she had me. Her favorite trick was to ease up behind you and hiss in your earlobe, "What particular book were you looking for?"

I was never prepared for this, because the only books I had a looking acquaintance with were the Sears catalog, Tom Sawyer and the Farmer's Almanac. Once I thought of remembering the name of an impressive-looking volume to tell Miss Hawk. But I got cold feet. I knew she would ask me for an on-the-spot review just to check up on me.

Miss Hawk had read every book in her domain and instantly knew if you were checking out a book to read, to use as a weapon, to impress your teacher or to help your family move up into society.

When you took the book you wanted to borrow to her desk, she first looked at the cover, then fixed you with a piercing stare. After deciding she could trust you with it, she would fan through the pages to let you know she knew they were all there and unmarked. Then our Miss Hawk would stamp the checkout date in big red letters on the book pocket, your library card and several other official cards in her file.

When she finally handed you the book, you got the impression you were on probation and at the slightest infraction she would come personally and drag you off to the library dungeon where she boiled in oil and ate all tardy book borrowers.

The first print on your library card told you that, unless you returned each book within a week, it would start costing you five cents for each five days overdue. The charge could go as high as 15 or 20 cents, plus the loss of library privileges, which was enough to scare anyone then into rushing books back before the deadlines. Miss Hawk lost some customers but never a book.

People were not particularly encouraged to use their libraries in those days. And even if you had the time after plowing corn, fishing or going to the township trustee for your monthly dole, the staid old libraries had a discomforting effect on the average youngster.

They had a strange odor about them, much like a new car. And nobody except the village banker and bootlegger could afford new cars. They also had a morgue-like silence, it was like walking into a sacred temple where squeaky shoes or loud sniffles magnified into rolling thunder. I never did my best thinking in tombs.

It's no wonder libraries lose a lot of books now. The places are too inviting. Librarians in mini-skirts smile at you, talk with you and invite you to leave with anything that isn't tied down. They are quick to tell you it is your library, so it is natural that some people figure they might as well keep their books at home instead of storing them in a library.

You can bet your life they are not having that trouble at the big library in the sky where Miss Hawk has gone. If you think the requirements for getting through the Pearly Gates were stiff, wait until you try to borrow a book from her heavenly library.

Onward, upward.

20 and 40 years ago

Thursday, July 21, 1955

Flood waters made roads impassable in many sections of the county. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Rye Wilson, near Cowan, was flooded for the third time in one week.

Miss Kay Fisher, daughter of A.R. Fisher, was one of 97 University of Kentucky students who achieved a perfect academic standing for the semester.

BIRTHS—To Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hamilton of Covington, a son, Dale Wayne, on July 5.—To Mr. and Mrs. Roger Dunn, Myers, a son, Joseph Edward, on July 14.—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Jenkins, Barterville, a son, Donald Keith, on July 16.—To Mr. and Mrs. Ray Evans, Myers, a son, Joseph Carl, on July 17.—To Mr. and Mrs. Talmadge Hatton, Carlisle, a son, on July 18.

MARRIED—Suanna Vice to John A. Fitzpatrick, on June 25 at Fort Ritchie, Md.—Phyllis Ellen Ellington to Jerry Allen Walker.

DIED—Anthony Eli Broughton, six day old son of Simon and Katherine Guy Broughton, of Indianapolis, last Tuesday.—John T. Huffstetter, 41, on Thursday morning, at a Lexington hospital.—Mrs. Leo P. Neal, 51, on Thursday morning at the Nicholas County Hospital.—Ollie W. Coons, 85, of Lexington, on Saturday.—Lee Douglas Brother, 87, of Owingsville, on Sunday.

Thursday, July 18, 1935

Many local people Monday night viewed the total eclipse of the moon, which lasted approximately an hour. The moon remained obscured for the longest period of any eclipse in 50 years.

Considerable wheat has been threshed throughout the county during the past week and farmers report it is turning out only fairly well. Dealers here yesterday were offering 72 cents per bushel.

Miss Lucille Buntin was purchaser of the residence of the late Mrs. Eliza Hinds on High Street Saturday. The sale was conducted by the Scott-Kendall Sales Company.

The Royal Ambassadors Camp of the Bracken Association of Baptists opened at Camp Black Hawk Monday morning and will close Friday afternoon.

Clayton Cannon has been awarded the contract to drive the bus to the Miranda school this year.

Seven Nicholas County teachers enrolled at the University of Kentucky Monday to take special training in adult education work. The teachers are: Mrs. W.R. Barton, Mrs. Walter Feeback, Mrs. Lillian Paris, Mrs. Ruth Wasson, Miss Nettye McClanahan, Miss Hallye Griffin and Milton Galbraith.

MARRIED—Seth Conway Gilvin, farmer of the Sharpsburg section, and Miss Lillie Willoughby, of the East Union section, here Monday Morning.

—Miss Wynona Wilson, of Cincinnati, and Delphian K. Robinson on Wednesday, July 3.—Miss Alice Rose Brown, Kansas City, and Harvey J. Whitehouse, of Carlisle, on June 1 at Winchester.

DIED—Mrs. Bessie Earlywine Poe, 31, at the Johnson Memorial Hospital last Thursday night following several days illness.

Letters from our readers

To The Carlisle Mercury:

A manuscript I was editing mentions "the Irish Station farm near Millersburg."

Various histories state that Irish Station was located five or six miles south of Lower Blue Licks on the road to Millersburg, while other accounts place it two or three miles north of Millersburg, and one, that it was eight or nine miles below Millersburg between Hinkston Creek and the Licking.

Still another account states that Irish Station was being laid out in five-acre lots near Millersburg, in 1790, and that it was not a picketed or fortified station.

I wonder if any of your readers can tell me anything about the history of Irish Station, where it was in relation to present landmarks, and where "the Irish Station farm" was.

Any information will be very much appreciated.

Burton Milward
440 Andover Drive
Lexington, Ky. 40502

Farm and Home

County extension agents
Estil J. Noftsinger
Sharon Alexander
Mrs. Margie Wilson

National Farm Safety Week, July 25-31

The week of July 25-31 has been proclaimed as National Farm Safety Week by President Gerald R. Ford, under the banner "Planning Prevents Accidents".

This is the 32nd consecutive observance of the annual national safety event, co-sponsored by the National Safety Council and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and designed as a way to initiate and promote safety on America's farms and ranches.

Begun during World War II, Farm Safety Week opened an attack on rural accidents that cut into vital crucial agricultural production and spearheaded a concerted effort in American farm communities to reduce accidents and resultant losses, injury and death.

The accident prevention fight has continued over two decades and safety emphasis is no less important in today's critical economy than it was in the days of the war.

In his proclamation, President Ford stressed "the need and demand for agricultural products are at an all-time high both here and abroad."

"In addition to supplying food for the tables of 210 million Americans," the President said, "many millions of people in other nations also look to American farms and ranches for help in meeting their food needs."

The maintenance of a high level of output, however, said President Ford, is not without impediments such as shortages of some production supplies, adverse weather and accidents.

Accidents in 1974 claimed the lives of more than 5,500 farm residents and caused more than 500,000 disabling injuries with more half of the deaths occurring in motor vehicle accidents, according to the National Safety Council. About one-fourth of the deaths and more than 150,000 disabling injuries were caused by farm work accidents.

The cost of these accidents and including farm fires, is estimated at almost $3 billion, representing an oppressive burden on farm productivity aims.

According to a recent eight-state accident survey one of every five farm accidents occurs in farm buildings where the victim was struck by a falling or flying object. One out of five injuries in the homeyard areas involved falls from the same level, while injuries in the home involved falls from a different level.

These same surveys indicated one of every four injuries in the field were the result of the victim being caught or in between accident-causing objects; while collisions were the most frequent type of accident on the roads and highways.

Farmers and ranchers may not be able to control shortages or nature, but they can do a great deal to control accidents.

Monthly emphasis for year round safety activities: July, Planning Prevents Accidents; August, Roadway Safety; September, Harvest Safety; October, Fire Prevention, Electrical Safety; November, Animal Safety; December, Home and Holiday Safety; January, Preventing Work Falls; February, Farm Shop Safety; March, Agricultural Chemical Safety; April, Rural Health; May, Tractor Safety; June, Water Safety.

GRAFFITI

IF 50,000 PEOPLE RAN DAILY AT THE TRACK, NOT ONE HORSE WOULD ATTEND

SLAPSTIX

Some headaches come from wearing halos too tight

MAGICWORD

HOW TO PLAY: Read the list of words. Look at the puzzle. You'll find these words in all directions — horizontally, vertically, diagonally, backwards. Draw a circle around each letter of a word found in the puzzle then strike it off list. Circling it will show a letter has been used but will leave it visible should it also form part of another word. Find the big words first. When letters of all listed words are circled, you'll have the given number of letters left over. They'll spell out your MAGICWORD.

VISIT SUNNY SPAIN
Sol.: 12 letters
CLUES:

B–Barcelona, Bullfights; C–Castle, Cathedral, Customs; D–Dance, Diesos; E–El Cid, Enjoy; F–Fish, Flamenco, Fly, Fruit, Fun; G–Gibraltar, Guitar; H–Historic; I–Iberian, Islands; L–Lace; M–Madrid, Marbella, Matador; O–Olives, Oranges; P–Paella, Peninsula; R–Rest, Romantic; S–Scenic, Sierra; T–Trees, Toreno; W–Warmth, Wine

ANSWER NEXT WEEK
Last Week's Answer: RELAXATION 166

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I	B	E	R	I	A	N	R	V	E	M	S	A	P	M
C	I	N	E	C	S	C	A	B	C	A	I	C	A	S
W	R	E	S	T	A	M	T	A	N	N	E	D	E	R
I	N	U	F	S	A	A	L	R	A	T	R	S	L	E
N	T	I	T	T	S	C	A	C	D	I	R	E	L	R
E	O	L	A	F	E	U	R	E	D	L	A	V	A	T
L	E	D	N	R	G	S	B	L	E	L	H	I	R	C
A	O	F	L	U	N	T	I	O	N	A	T	L	O	I
R	R	I	A	I	A	O	G	N	J	F	M	O	M	R
D	E	S	C	T	R	M	L	A	O	L	R	D	A	O
E	P	H	E	E	O	S	A	N	Y	Y	A	I	N	T
H	O	D	N	I	S	L	A	N	D	S	W	C	T	S
T	T	I	A	L	U	S	N	I	N	E	P	L	I	I
A	D	B	U	L	L	F	I	G	H	T	S	E	C	H
C	G	U	I	T	A	R	O	C	N	E	M	A	L	F

Mr. Farmer
Want to Save Money
on Hail insurance in Nicholas County my rates are $5.00 for Hail & Wind
$5.70 for Hail & Fire
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Joe Crouch
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day 289-5908

Senator Dee Huddleston

REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TOBACCO PROGRAM

Several developments affecting the tobacco program have taken place in recent weeks. Any change in this program is, of course, vital to Kentucky because the Commonwealth has more than 140,000 burley quotas, 7,600 fire-cured quotas, and 16,000 dark air-cured quotas.

Perhaps the most significant development is renewed interest in support prices. Earlier this year I offered an amendment to a farm bill raising the support price to 70 percent of parity. The amendment was adopted, only to be dropped by the Senate-House conference committee.

In the process of securing passage, we had to beat back three amendments by anti-tobacco senators who sought to cripple or eliminate the support program. As a result of some relatively close votes, I think there is agreement among tobacco supporters that we must proceed with extreme caution. While an increase in the support price is entirely justified because of increased production costs, we do not want to endanger the entire program.

I have been exploring the possibility of changing the method of computing the support price—by changing from the calendar year to the "marketing" year—rather than raising parity to 70 percent. Preliminary figures indicate this may provide the grower with more long-term stability than 70 percent of parity.

But regardless of what method is used, we must have unity in all segments of the industry as well as careful preparation for the inevitable battle that will occur. Unless we are sure of victory, it will be better to bide our time for awhile.

The other two developments involve the government's decision to allow the leasing of burley quotas to non-quota farms, and proposals to allow cross-county leasing of tobacco quotas.

I am strongly opposed to allowing leasing of burley quotas to non-quota holders because it could lead to instability in the program and allow dilution of the qualified voters in burley referendums. I have introduced legislation to overturn this action by the government.

Finally, several bills have been introduced to allow cross-county leasing of one or several types of tobacco. This will be a matter of considerable study by my sub-committee on marketing, production, and stabilization of prices.

All in all, the next few months promise to be active ones as far as tobacco is concerned.

Medicaid to undergo quality control

by Jan Manns

The Kentucky Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid) will undergo quality control this summer and fall.

The quality control effort, conducted by the Bureau for Social Insurance, Department for Human Resources (DHR), is aimed at finding and reducing eligibility errors and related program cost, said Commissioner Gail S. Huecker of the Bureau for Social Insurance.

Total expenditure for Medicaid in Kentucky is $120 million a year. The federal government pays about 70 per cent of the cost and the state pays the rest, she said.

The quality control program will cover about 65,000 of the total 340,000 persons eligible for Medicaid. The remaining 275,000 will not be subject to review because of their participation in money payment programs such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Supplemental Security Income, which are covered under other quality control programs.

Approximately one-third of the total Medicaid expenditures go to individuals who are in-patients at hospitals across the state. Nursing homes, prescription cost and doctors visits are the next largest costs in the Medicaid program.

The number of Medicaid claims for a given month vary, according to Commissioner Huecker. In May, the latest data available, 600,000 Medicaid claims were filed through the Bureau for Social Insurance, compared to 625,000 in April.

Most of these claims are for prescriptions, doctor visits, dentist visits and in-patient and out-patience hospital care.

Quality control will affect about 20 per cent of the claims filed for Medicaid payments, said Commissioner Huecker.

Bureau for Social Insurance staff will soon be in the process of reviewing a sample of paid claims. Final reports required by the Federal Government are due in the last of January, 1976.

Teachers not eligible for unemployment insurance

"There has been some confusion regarding the availability of unemployment insurance payments to teachers in secondary and elementary schools," said Commissioner Gail S. Huecker of the Bureau for Social Insurance, Department for Human Resources (DHR).

According to federal law, teachers with continuing contracts are not eligible for unemployment benefits.

However, said Commissioner Huecker, the following persons are eligible unless they have continuing contracts or are part of the school faculty:

—Teachers' aides, helpers or assistants;
—Substitute teachers;
—Secretaries or receptionists;
—Physical plant (janitorial) or maintenance workers;
—Food preparation or food service (cafeteria) workers;
—Bus drivers.

Individuals who served as full-time, permanent teachers, librarians, guidance counselors or principal administrators must prove that they will not be employed for the next school term or school year in order to qualify for unemployment insurance benefits.

FINISHES CAMPUS WORKSHOP—Mrs. Adron Doran, left, founder and director of the Personal Development Institute at Morehead State University, congratulates Mrs. Patricia D. Letton of Morehead upon completion of the PDI Teaching Training Workshop. Mrs. Letton, who will teach this year at Millersburg, is the wife of Dick Letton, formerly of Carlisle. PDI has received international recognition for its innovative approach to personal development. Mrs. Doran is the wife of the MSU president.

TRUCKLOAD SALE TRUCKLOAD SALE TRUCKLOAD SALE
LERMANS
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CARAVAN SALE THRU JULY 28
BANKAMERICARD master charge
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LAYAWAY NOW!!!
VALUE wise COAT BUYS
Save The Easy Way LAYAWAY NOW!
Get the jump on Winter & Save. Select warm Coats now. Our unsurpassed advance group includes
Meltons, Bronco Suede, Seal Pile, Shetlands and many others
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