Opinion

'Thanks—but no thanks!'

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina has some good advise to offer voters in this year of the Presidential as well as local elections. "As you listen to the propositions and promises of those seeking office, proclaiming the things 'they' are going to do for the people, just remember who is going to be required to pay the bill."

The admonition of the good Senator could not be more appropriate, and it applies with equal force to Republicans, Democrats, Independents, or in-betweens. The "government"—and government, whether State, Local, or National—has absolutely no funds of its own. There is only one source of the money spent by government, and that is your pocket—one way or another.

There are those politicians who say: "But we won't tax the little fellow. We'll increase the taxes on Business, and that's where we will get the money so the government can do nice things for you."

That's an interesting proposition, but there is a slight catch. Everything you buy and consume—except for the very small amount of things you may raise, produce, or build yourself—is supplied by business, whether it is the small, local businessman or the large corporation. And when that business determines the price tag to put on its products, the factors include the cost of raw materials, cost of machinery, cost of labor and other overhead, and—you guessed it—the cost of taxes. So when the tax on business goes up, you pay those taxes in the form of increased costs for everything you buy.

One of the real nifty gimmicks of the humanitarian, big-hearted, benevolent (with your money) politician is: "The U.S. Government will pay one-half and local government will pay the other half." Which only means that the Federal Government extracts half of the money from your pocket (plus increased cost of overhead) and the local tax collector takes the other half from your pocket—plus the increased management cost of local government. You pay both halves.

The smartest possible thing that the American voter can say to the Promising Politician this year is: "Thanks, but no thanks. We are already paying for too many 'favors' from the government.

Letters from our readers

To The Carlisle Mercury:

The Nicholas County Fiscal Court, recognizing the importance of maintaining a modern and properly equipped hospital in our Community to meet our citizens' medical needs, and realizing that deficiencies in our present hospital will result in its eventual closing because of current government regulations and standards, and a thorough feasibility study indicating that construction of a new hospital as an addition to the nursing home would be more economical than renovating the present hospital, does hereby indicate its full support and endorsement of the proposal to construct and equip a new hospital.

Passed in regular session by unanimous vote of County Judge Mildred Clark, and Magistrates Bobby G. Price, Paul Tincher, Glenn Hardin, Eugene H. Booth and Joe Sapp, this 1st day of September, 1976.

s/ Mildred Clark, Judge
Nicholas County Court

To the Carlisle Mercury:

Following a Public Forum regarding the health needs of our County, at the request of our fellow citizens on March 2, 1975, we, the Board members of the Johnson-Mathers Home, Inc., conducted intensive investigations regarding the Nicholas County Hospital.

After consulting with many experts, it is our firm conviction that in order to keep a hospital in Nicholas County, a new one must be constructed. Two reasons made this decision clear: 1. because of new governmental regulations which our present hospital does not meet; and 2. because to renovate to meet these standards would cost $200,000 more than building a new hospital.

Please realize that we, the Board members, are volunteer Nicholas countians working for you on behalf of the betterment of our community. Also that we are taxpayers just as you are. We are all faced with the same hospital problem—we are all in this thing together.

Therefore, based on all the facts we have learned during the last 18 months, we unanimously feel that the only right decision for us as voters is to vote YES for a new hospital on November 2. We wholeheartedly recommend that you do so too.

(Signed) Rev. Herman B. Kamlage, Chairman
Edgar A. Darrell, Vice chairman
Charles M. Cox, Secretary
John R. Anderson
S.R. Barlow
Mrs. William Lovell Hollar
Wendell R. Kingsolver, M.D.
Ralph E. Shearer
Mrs. Joe Smart
Sue S. Woodall
James T. Vaughn

To The Carlisle Mercury:

Just reading your story about your hospital and the story concerning Dr. Brooks' hospital—The Courier goofed—Dr. Brooks' hospital is in Hopkinsville (not Madisonville) and has served the Negro people here for many years. In the recent years many Negroes have gone on to Jennie Stuart Hospital, and Dr. Brooks will be admitted to Jennie Stuart on what I understand will be full staffer. He has done a great deal for the area, but his present buildings leave much to be desired.

Dr. Brooks is a great person and has and will continue to fill a vital need in this area.

Hope all of you are well and happy.

Mrs. Ben E. Boone III, publisher
The Todd County Standard
Elkton, Ky.

Sept. 6, 1976 was truly a holiday even though I'll probably be paying the fiddler all-day Tuesday for not laboring on Labor Day.

We did Friday much of the work that is usually shunted to Monday. I did get the mail on Saturday, Sunday and Monday and take same to the office and except for developing the football pictures that Kay Conley and Audra Mann had taken Friday night at Bellevue, I stayed away from The Mercury office. One might say that I work at not working.

Sunday afternoon I toted my meager supply of golf clubs around the first six holes, racking up my usual average of strokes, all well above par. Found myself still making the same error of addressing the ball like I was trying out for baseball—another sport in which I do not excell.

Saturday evening was spent with old friends and new acquaintances as was Sunday night.

The school picture on page seven (Sept. 2 issue) caused considerable comment and someone, probably Custer Blair named everyone in the group, but not having pencil and paper their handles have evaporated. My sister Barbara had given me the picture postcard the previous week and since she didn't remember how she happened to have it (it was taken some 37 years ago) I had asked for it, since I knew a Mercury reader somewhere would know.

As a visitor at the office had commented the other day—old pictures and old school pictures are more fun than crossword puzzles.

I must do some more digging around in picture boxes stored upstairs at the office before time and chemicals obliterate their images.

And speaking of time some of the pictures appearing in this issue are of the photomechanical transfer variety simply because they are quicker to make and easier too.

Time seems to run through everything we do in this business. I suppose it is much the same with other businesses. We hastily develop film, fix, give it a short wash and make the print. Then make either a halftone negative or positive in order to break up the continuous tone image into a dot formation that simulates the picture, all this, just to get it in the newspaper, the pages of which are also negatives done in haste.

An article in the Sunday Courier-Journal and Times described the "Vanishing trade" and how electronic machine set type was to the letterpress craftsman something to be abhorred. But when I remember the drudgery of 15 years ago, I smile all the way to the bank.

And remembering 10 to 15 years ago when a trade publication (which is flourishing) switched from letterpress to offset and one of their biggest advertisers of letterpress equipment cancelled-out, but that particular company today is head-over-heels into electronic composition equipment, having just this month announced a machine capable of generating a full newspaper page—both text and graphics—at speeds of up to a page a minute. No price was given, so it must sell for a pretty penny.

Time which is money sure does figure in this business!

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Carlisle and Nicholas County

Mercury Evapors

by Warren R. Fisher

20 and 40 years ago

Thursday, September 13, 1956

The Carlisle Musketeers defeated Paris 13 to 7 in Friday night's football game. The Muskies captured their victory during the last four minutes of play. Asbury McGuffy was Carlisle's leading scorer, scoring the two touchdowns and the extra point. The leading scorers for Paris Greyhounds were Pennington and Kenny.

The County school enrollment was reported to be much higher this year than last. The expected enrollment is 975 with 952 enrolled on the schools' opening day.

The Carlisle school system has reported an enrollment of 362. Ninety-two of these students reported for the grades 9-12.

Senator Earle Clements and Congressman John C. Watts campaigned at a luncheon meeting of Democrats held Thursday at Rock Haven. During the luncheon both expressed confidence of victory for re-election in November. Their opponents in the election are Thurston Morton and Wallace Jones.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Allen T. Bromagen of Sharpsburg, a son, Jackie Lee, on Sept. 6.—To Mr. and Mrs. Norval Eugene Garrett of Moorefield, a son, Norval Allen.

DIED—Malcolm Abnee, 65, Monday. —Miss Annie Huntin, 68, Wednesday. —Carol Ann Walters, 6 months, last Wednesday.

In the 20 Years Ago column (Aug. 19 issue) of The Mercury, it was incorrectly stated that a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Harris, Aug. 13. The name is Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Davis.

Thursday, September 10, 1936

Prizes totaling $150 were distributed among eight boys who were adjudged winners in the home improvement contest sponsored by the Future Farmers organization. The prizes were awarded as follows: Glenn Clay, $50, Henry Clay Caswell, $35, Orville Atkinson, $25, Walter Hollar, $15, Lloyd Waugh, $10, William D. Judge, $7.50, Paul Vice, $5, and Jack Rankin $2.50.

While Mr. and Mrs. John Shrout were absent from their home on the Cane Run Road Saturday afternoon, the home was broken into, ransacked and several articles taken.

Showers throughout the county this week have produced water for home use and for livestock.

While a considerable portion of the tobacco remains in the field, the greater portion has been cut and put into barns.

Federal projects to be completed in Nicholas county total $110,016.09.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards, a daughter, on Sept. 8.—To Mr. and Mrs. C.B. Yates of Crescent Springs, a daughter, on Sept. 1.

DIED—Mrs. Effie Crump Dwelley, 47, at her home in Felicity, Ohio, Tuesday.—William Frank Conway, at his home near Millersburg, Sunday morning.—Mrs. Gertrude Ritchie Riley at the hospital in Cynthiana, Sunday morning.

Agree or Not

by S.C. Van Curon

FRANKFORT—Kentucky's 182 school districts for primary and secondary education will receive $367,845,573 in state funds for this school year, Fred Johnson, assistant superintendent for administration and finance in the State Department of Education, reported.

The 1976 legislature added large sums to primary and secondary education with a large part of it going for an increase in teacher salaries, but increases also were included for capital outlay and current operating expenses.

The biennieum budget includes and increase of about $2,000 over the two-year period for salaries, about $1,200 the first year and $800 the second year per classroom unit.

It should be noted that this doesn't mean each teacher will get this increase across the board. The actual allotment is $1,073 the first year per teacher, but this doesn't mean every certified teacher will get this amount because regular increments and years of experience figure in the formula setting teacher pay.

Certain jobs in the educational system are not counted as classroom units, such as supervisors, art teachers, band directors, etc. Staffing these positions reduces the amount per teacher in the system.

For the 1977-78 school year, the increase will be about $705 per classroom unit.

Johnson said allocations for current expenses and capital outlay per classroom unit take inflation into consideration.

The allocation for current expenses for the 1976-77 school year per classroom unit is $2,189 and for capital outlay (repairs and construction) is $1,650 per unit. These figures jump to $2,364 for current expenses and $1,700 for capital outlay in 1977-78.

There is one allocation parents are going to cheer this year, Johnson believes. That is $4,400,000 allocated per child in average daily attendance to eliminate instructional fees the parents have had to pay in past years. This is the fee school districts have charged under several fancy names, such as "supplies", laboratory fees or additional materials. Most of these will be eliminated except for materials that the students benefit from directly, such as materials in home economics where the child takes home a garment made in class or in shop for materials to make something that the student takes home.

If a school district does try to make such a charge, the parent should report it to the State Department of Education in Frankfort.

Another area where Gov. Julian Carroll tried to ease the burden of parents for educating their children is textbooks in high school grades. The state now supposedly furnishes textbooks for all children through the eighth grade.

The sum of $4,236,651 is being supplied high schools throughout the state this year to furnish textbooks for all social study classes. Parents will have to buy books for all other subjects.

State plans call for phasing in purchase of textbooks for students in high school over a four-year period. An allocation is provided for the 1977-78 school year for the state to purchase textbooks in another area. Textbooks are gradually phased out, generally on a four-year plan to cover all of the books needed in class. So, it will be the fall of 1979 when parents are relieved of purchasing all textbooks for their high school children.

No parent should read this with the expectation that the state is going to furnish everything for his child through high school within the next few years. Parents or boosters clubs are still going to have to pony up for such things as band uniforms, cheerleaders uniforms and auxiliary items that are not absolutely required in the classroom program.

Would You Believe...

The practice of exchanging wives is still practiced among the Eskimos.

Two more new teachers introduced

Mrs. Victoria W. McConnell is a native of Independence. She received her AB degree from Morehead State University in speech and drama with an English minor and her MA in Theatre Arts from the University of Kentucky.

She has taught previously for two years on a Phase-Elective Curriculum at Simon Kenton High School.

At Nicholas County High School she will be teaching English, Speech, Theatre Arts, and Communication Media.

She resides with her husband in Lexington.

John L. Miller teaches 6th grade at the Nicholas County Elementary School.

He attended Letcher County Schools in Whitesburg and graduated from Lees Junior College in 1962. He spent two years as a member of the Job Corp where he surveyed in Morocco in the Sahara Desert.

Miller then traveled throughout the United States, North Africa, Europe and East Asia after which he attended Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond for a semester in 1965, after which he traveled and worked for six months in the Northwest part of the United States.

He settled, in 1966, in Hayward, Calif. where he worked as a warehouseman, salesman and a group counselor at Juvenile Hall in San Leandro. He spent that summer as a naturalist in Yosemite National Park in California.

Miller graduated in March of 1969 from California State University in Hayward and then completed a years graduate work in anthropology.

He and his wife Maureen and their two sons, ages 6 and 8, live on the White Oak Road in Owingsville.

He lists his hobbies as swimming, guitar, woodcarving and pottery.

CPSC announces lead paint hearing

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission has announced it will conduct a public hearing Sept. 13-14 on the dangers of lead in paint.

In the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, Congress told the Commission to establish a level of safety of lead in paint.

Presently Federal regulations limit the level of lead in paint to 0.5 per cent. Under the Lead-Based Paint Act, Congress gave the Commission six months to determine where the level should be between 0.06 percent and 0.5 percent.

The Commission has joined the proceeding under the Lead-Based Paint Act with a new proceeding under the Consumer Product Safety Act to take similar action for all lead based paints under the Commission's jurisdiction.

The Commission has invited the public to submit information, views and comments on lead limits for paint in writing or at an oral hearing.

The hearings will be held in the auditorium of the General Services Administration building in Washington, Sept. 13-14. They will be chaired by Commission Chairman S. John Byington and attended by all Commissioners.

Presently lead in paint is regulated under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act and the Lead-Based Paint Act. The Hazardous Substances Act applies to paint packaged or intended for household use or for toys or articles intended for children. The Lead-Based paint Act applies to paint purchased with federal funds.

The percentage of lead content is calculated in terms of weight of the lead metal in the total content of the paint, or the equivalent measure of lead in the dried film of applied paint, or both.

Persons who wish to make a presentation at the hearing should contact the Office of the Secretary 202-634-7700, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207, at least 10 days before the proceeding.

FHA to pass out family medical records

The Nicholas County Chapter of Future Homemakers of America will be passing out family medical records on Saturday, Sept. 11 for the National Foundation of the March of Dimes.

Now sucker control chemical registered

LEXINGTON—A new sucker control chemical—FST-7—for use on burley and dark tobaccos, has been registered in Kentucky, according to W.O. Atkinson of the agronomy department of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture.

The chemical is a mixture of fatty alcohol and maleic hydrazide and is manufactured by Fairmount Chemicals, Atkinson said.

"It has the properties of both a contact and systemic chemical and is applied as a semi-course spray over the top of plants in the same way that a contact chemical is used," he said, adding that one applicationis all that is necessary, using nine quarts per acre in 40 to 50 gallons of water on plants topped at early to mid-flower blooming stage.

Atkinson said FST-7 has been used in tests at the University of Kentucky on both burley and dark tobacco in 1974 and 1975. "Excellent sucker control was obtained both years and the plants were not damaged," he said. He emphasized that growers using the chemical should follow the guidelines on the label.

His suggestion for growers who use FST-7 this year is to treat only a portion of their tobacco crops with the new chemical and to make comparisons with the sucker control treatment they normally use.

Every Day is Bright and Sunny with a Thrifty Want Ad to Make You Mondy!

Eligibility rules listed for Sire Stakes

FRANKFORT—Rules, conditions and eligibility requirements for the Sire Stakes Program, sponsored by the Standardbred Development Fund (SDF), have been set by the Kentucky Harness Racing Commission.

According to SDF Executive Director J.M. Alverson, the 32 new races, eight races each at the four state harness racing tracks, will be one-mile dashes with separate colt and filly divisions.

In order to be eligible for the races, which will be for two and three-year-olds, both trotting and pacing, the foals must have been sired by a stallion standing in Kentucky for the full season during which the dam was bred.

In addition, the stallion must be properly registered with the state Harness Racing Commission.

Rosenthal elected KU director

Warren W. Rosenthal, chairman and president of Jerrico Incorporated, Lexington, has been elected to the Board of Directors of Kentucky Utilities Company, succeeding Arthur A. Tuttle, who resigned due to declining health.

A native of Paducah, Rosenthal has been associated with Jerrico since 1948 and became its president in 1963. Under his management, the firm has expanded rapidly, now operating 78 Jerry's full-service family restaurants, more than 645 Long John Silvers Seafood Shoppes, plus specialty operations in more than 36 states.

His leadership in Jerrico's expansion frequently has been recognized by the nation's food service industry. In 1978, he received the IMFA Gold Plate Award from the National Restaurant Association (NRA) for his standard-setting leadership and many accomplishments as a food service operator, as well as for his civic and community contributions.

Rosenthal was a founder, past president, and member of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Restaurant Association and has served as president and director of the International Franchise Association. He was named by his peers as the Multi-Unit Food Service Operator for 1971. He participated in the formation of the Foodservice Alliance for the Conservation of Energy in 1973 to aid his industry's contribution to combating the energy crisis, and presently serves as a member of NRA's Energy Committee and Governmental Affairs Committee.

He was named to Hospitality Magazine's Hall of Fame in 1967 and is a charter member of NRA's honorary Silver Spoon Society.

Rosenthal is active in community affairs, having served as president and director of Junior Achievement of the Blue Grass and as first vice president of the Executive Board Blue Grass Council, Boy Scouts of America.

He is a member of the Board of Curators of Transylvania University and a director of First Security National Bank and Trust Company and St. Joseph Hospital in Lexington. He is an adviser to the Governor's Economic Development Commission and a former member of the Kentucky Historical Events Celebration Commission, the Governor's Executive Committee for Kentucky Beautification and has served on the boards of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce and Kentucky Travel Council.

Rosenthal is a veteran of World War II and a graduate of the University of Kentucky.

Arthur A. Tuttle was one of KU's original five employees when the company opened for business in December, 1912.

He has served on the board continuously since 1952 and was previously a director from 1914 to 1948. He retired from KU in 1964 as corporate secretary, and had been the company's principal financial officer for more than 30 years since its incorporation in 1912.

Tuttle began his utility career in Somerset, his hometown, with United Water, Light and Traction Company in 1912, the year it was acquired by KU. On Dec. 5, the same year, he was named auditor when KU opened general offices in Lexington on Cheapside and Main Streets.

He served as treasurer from 1914 to 1957 and was secretary from 1914 until 1930 and from 1948 until his retirement.

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Russ Metz

Electricity is made up of three forces: positive, negative and finkative

The only thing more evident than the salt petre in the mashed potatoes at West Point these days has to be the truth serum in the pablum. What else would make a cadet write on the bottom of a test paper: "This is not my work."

And get himself ana a fourth of the junior class booted out for cheating. In this Great Citadel of Snitches, finking is the fourth commandment in the code of honor which goes something like: Thou shalt not lie, cheat, steal or tolerate those who do.

So far, 176 cadets of the U.S. Military Academy have been charged with violating the academy's inflexible code in the worst scandal to hit the Point.

But this time the cadets, instead of tucking their tails under their backsides and slinking back to mamma in disgrace, have had the backbone to fight back. They have hired lawyers and have taken their case to congress, the War Department and the courts. It appears they might get reinstated next year if they reapply to the academy.

A total of 823 cadets took the take-home exam in Electrical Engineering 304, a required course at West Point. It is suspected that more than half the class "cheated" on it.

"These kids had been collaborating in that course and on their home-study exercises for years," a former West Point instructor said. "It amounted to only 5 percent of their total grade. Then they were told not to collaborate with classmates on this one." It was such an out-of-line request that more than half the class peeked at each others papers back at the barracks.

The exercise, which the cadets had two weeks to complete, was in two parts and the second was explicitly called a "team project" requiring cadets to work together.

"What West Point is refusing to admit," says the former instructor, "is that collaboration is symptomatic of a kind of cheating that is understandably widespread. And secondly, they're refusing to come to terms with it by treating this incident as an aberration." That means this one snitch spooked the whole academy and officials at the Point are overreacting to a fact that has been going on there for years.

If it all sounds pretty ridiculous, that's because it is. Why doesn't the cadet have the same rights as any other college student, the right to go out and buy his term papers from professionals?

The fact that he lives in a Mother Goose atmosphere of juvenile rules, such as no lie, no cheat, no steal, no peekie, no wife, no horse, no mustache, no get sick, makes it a miracle our career officers aren't all flaky idiots.

A neighbor boy of ours was going to go to West Point. He worked and lived and breathed it. Earned a National Honor Student rank, jogged off 35 pounds of lard and finally saw his dream come true. A month or so at the Point and he became sick with the Hudson River flu and was laid up for three or four weeks.

No problem. The Point has a way of taking care of its own. They booted him right out because he had the audacity to get puny and wouldn't have been able to catch up with his class. He wasn't bitter over it, but he lost some faith in even the Tooth Fairy.

"They treated me well at the Point," he said. "They have developed a skill in giving you the boot without leaving footprints on your tail," he said. "They can make an expulsion sound like a promotion."

I once had hopes of getting a West Point appointment. But my congressman sent his regrets along with some governmental pamphlets how to grow crab grass and tan coon hides. My congressman felt that all future army officers to be competent and true-blue ought to come from his party. No matter, with my mustache, I couldn't have made it anyway.

West Point has its purpose. It keeps several thousand boys out of pool rooms and puts them on pension after 20 years. In time of war, they seem to evaporate into the Pentagon or safely behind the front lines. And in the 90 days it takes to train civilian-type officers, there isn't time to worry about petty rules and chicken snitches are taken behind the barracks and treated for running mouth.

On particularly hard tests, it was commonplace for the instructor to leave the room, telling us he "would be gone for 30 minutes because he knew he could trust us as future officers and gentlemen." We never cheated like thy do at West Point. If we didn't know the answers, we asked the smartest boy in class to give us a half-hour course on the subject, concentrating on answering more than questions.

A fellow wearing a wife, a mustache and his buddy's socks with a war to win is going to wear his morals where they fit him best.

But in spite of itself, West Point has turned out some sharp brass. One of my favorites was Gen. Mark Clark. At one gathering of some newly-joined officers, the brilliant general was asked, "What, sir, was the best advice you've ever had?!"

The General thought back through his four years at West Point, his many years of military service and came up with, "The best advice I ever had was to marry the girl I did."

"And who, sir, gave you that advice?" they asked.

"She did," snapped the General.

Onward, upward