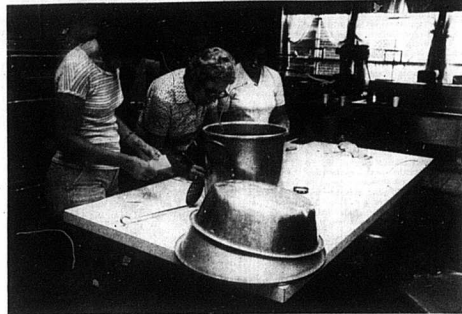


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Vote-counters

Counting votes among the pots and pans at the recent Southern States annual meeting were, from left, Mrs. James Simons, Mrs. Edgar Allen Darroll and Mrs. Marvin Doyle. The ladies were counting votes for committee members.—Mercury photo.

Falmouth Dam committee rejects Engineers' bid

The Subcommittee on the Falmouth Lake Project has recommended the state not participate in cost of recreational facilities for the proposed project.

Representatives from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have said the project would be put on inactive status unless Kentucky agrees to share cost of recreational facilities. A Corps report states the project would be economical, by feasible only if recreation is included.

The Subcommittee recommendation was sent to the full Appropriations and Revenue (A & R) Committee, which also met today. Gov. Julian Carroll had asked the committee for guidance and recommendations on the project.

The subcommittee recommended the state not participate because of "the uncertainty of the final relationship between cost and benefit of the recreational facilities."

Subcommittee members voting for this recommendation were Rep. Waddy May (D-Woodford), Rep. Adrian Arnold (D-Mount Sterling) and Sen. Woodrow Stanger (D-West Liberty).

The subcommittee chairman, Rep. Art Schmidt (R-Cold Spring), disagreed with the majority view and sent

a minority report to A & R. Schmidt advised the committee to send a statement of principle to the governor instead of a "yes or no" answer.

Schmidt said he feels Gov. Carroll asked for a guideline or principle on which to base present and future decisions on whether the governor should bind future general assemblies to appropriate money to fulfill a contract.

Rep. Schmidt's minority report states a contractual obligation should be entered into only when new state tax revenues, which would not otherwise have been received, exceed the annual debt service and project operation costs.

Schmidt said he thought the subcommittee had decided during the July 31 meeting to send this recommended principle to the committee without a vote to approve or disapprove it. However, other subcommittee members disagreed that this decision was made.

Before the vote brief statements were made by Rep. Murphy with Kenyon Rivers Coalition, who opposes the Falmouth Lake Project, and Falmouth Art Schmidt (R-Cold Spring), who favors the project. Both were among witnesses

testifying during the meeting earlier this month.

Murphy said the project is not economically justified and the negative impact on residents would be "very severe." He said project feasibility was not calculated with today's inflated interest rates and expected visitation to the lake was exaggerated.

In addition, Murphy said economic gains through flood control would be less than farmland loss. Gains through water supply is not an issue because there are no plans for water supply storage, said Murphy.

Mayer Goldberg said the project would increase economic growth and economic gains to the area through prevention of flood damage and would provide a carcinogen-free water supply. He said if the project is not completed "it will set Kentucky back 75 years" in regards to tourism.

The Corps project was first authorized by Congress under the federal Flood Control Act in 1938 and reauthorized in 1958. The reservoir would be located on the Licking River in Pendleton County nine miles south of Falmouth and continue about 110 miles upstream to Farmers in Rowan County. Kentucky's share of the project would be \$7 million to be paid within 50 years.

School's gas contract 20 cents more than '78

In 1977 the Nicholas County Board of Education contracted for gasoline at the rate of 48 cents per gallon.

In 1978 the board contracted for gas at a price of 50 1/4 cents per gallon. But escalating prices forced that mark up to 66 cents by the year's end and just last Monday the board contracted for gas for the coming year — at 73 1/4 cents per gallon, more than 20 cents a gallon over last year's price, and with no assurance that the price will rise no further during the year.

"There is no way to budget for increases like that," Supt. Don Elder

said, "and all we really have now is a contract for gas at that starting price."

That example shows how some prices have escalated in the past few years. Elder said one item used by the schools has risen in price from \$160 per item in May of this year to a current price of \$225 — or more than 66 percent in three months.

Not all the financial news that came from last Monday's called board meeting was gloomy, however. It was announced that the elementary school roof should be fixed shortly after school begins (See Story). Elder estimated the price of repair at around \$50,000, a far

cry from the almost \$125,000 it was originally thought to cost.

In other business the board accepted the resignations of Judy Letcher and Tara Bowen and hired Jim Simons, industrial arts; Brenda Lawrence, educationally handicapped at the elementary school; Mary Davis, elementary reading and Bonnie Casdill, fourth grade.

Also hired were the following substitute teachers: Donald Elder, Everett Flora, Calvin Munday, Betty Conrad, Ben Pumphrey, Bill Anderson, W. J. Flora, Elaine Hardwick, Billy Ray Hunter and Marvin Doyle.

Elementary school roof to be repaired this fall

The Nicholas County Elementary school roof will be repaired shortly after school begins this fall and an extensive architect's investigation has shown the building to be structurally

sound, according to Supt. Don Elder.

Elder said the architects spent several weeks this summer checking the building and ran soil tests, transit tests for levels and tests for settlement.

In addition, a company called Kincom made an infrared scan of the building one night to determine which sections are in need of repair.

The areas include places where insulation has become wet. These areas

will be vented and the insulation either dried or replaced and a new sealer coat applied to the building's roof.

Cost of the job is expected to total around \$50,000. The school board had originally thought it would entail at least \$125,000.

As for the cracking had settlement that is noticeable in the building, Elder

News briefly

BGI announces raise

Blue Grass Industries, Inc. has announced a 9 percent pay increase for all personnel effective July 30, according to Don Haney, president.

There are 12 Central Kentucky locations for the company's plants which include two operations in Carlisle and one each in Mt. Sterling, Paris, Cynthiana, and Maysville. Haney stated the new wage scale is for personnel

in all locations.

In making this announcement, Haney said the pay hike will mean an average of 30 to 40 cents more on the hour for each worker.

He also pointed out that this increase was based both on the nation's inflationary rate as well as the excellent on-the-job performance of the personnel.

Fluoride program set

The fluoride moustrine program is a free service that has been provided to local elementary school children over the past three years. This service can reduce cavities 30 to 40 percent, and is available to all elementary school children. During the 1978-79 school year, 97 percent of Nicholas County

elementary school children rinsed with the fluoride solution for one minute each week during the school year. If you are interested in learning more about the fluoride moustrine program, contact your principal or local health department.

Bishop Hughes Shrine guest

The Most Reverend William A. Hughes will be the guest of the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe Thursday, August 14. Bishop Hughes was installed as the eighth Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Covington on May 4. He succeeded Bishop Richard H. Ackerman who retired.

Bishop Hughes will celebrate the Holy Day Mass of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary into Heaven with

*Please turn to page 4

Confessions of a first-time blood donor

By Jeff Kerr

It was my blood and I didn't want to part with it. Most of it I'd had since I was a kid. Some of it was probably bad (is there anybody with no bad blood?) and some of it may have been better than usual (it has been known to boil at times but most of it was good, red-blooded, American blood and I didn't want to give it up).

Actually I was more afraid of the process itself than the actual drawing of the blood. I figured (correctly, for once) that once it started flowing it wouldn't be too bad. But it was the preliminaries that had me on edge.

These fears dissipated (they didn't entirely go away) when I saw many of my fellow citizens lying prone and leaking blood into a plastic bag. Surely, I thought, it can't be too bad or all these folks wouldn't be here. So, armed with only the best intentions, I signed my name.

The Nicholas County Blood Program had one of its best drawings ever Monday, July 23, when 85 units (pint) were donated. The goal for that drawing was 75 units and the response shown and the total drawn illustrates the success of the blood program in Nicholas County.

The local program is administered by the Nicholas County Ministerial Association and overseen by Rev. Herman Kamlage and Rev. Mark Prevo. In addition, each time there is a drawing, more than two score volunteers fill out forms, make phone calls and supply refreshments to the donors.

The blood is drawn by the Central Kentucky Blood Center and used in Kentucky hospitals, mostly in this area. Often the blood drawn on one day in Carlisle will be used in delicate, open-heart surgery in Lexington the next day. But that doesn't mean it's lost forever because the local program is always credited for whatever blood is used.

In addition to supplying blood for medical needs throughout this half of Kentucky the program also insures that every Nicholas County has free blood when needed, whether they have donated or not.

This is made possible through the donations made each

time the bloodmobile visits. The county sets a quota and, if it is filled, every county resident is eligible for free blood. If the county quota isn't filled, then only members of the individual donor's immediate family are eligible for the free blood.

That, plus the ribbing I get whenever I enter the drawing site to take a picture, prompted me to offer my life's blood, or just a pint of it, during last drawing.

The procedure is painless enough until one of the members of the CKCB staff needs to draw off a little blood to check the iron content.

First, the staff member fills out a questionnaire designed to determine eligibility to donate. Then, with a quick jab, a finger is poked and enough blood drawn to determine if the iron content is normal. (Mine was, so I'll save on Geritol for a while.)

If everything is normal, then the blood pressure is taken. After the preliminaries the donors are asked to sit and sip some juice before the actual drawing is made.

Up until this point I was as brave as any little boy getting the doctor's office. For the first time. But sitting there drinking orange juice and watching blood drain from my arms into plastic bags set me thinking. What if, that little plastic bag? And what if I faint and aren't able to squeeze the little bar that gets the blood pumping and moving down the tube. Will they pound on my chest like on television?

After six cups of juice I couldn't hold off any longer, for a couple of reasons. Finally I found an open bench and hit a horizontal position.

"This might hurt a bit," the lady said as she got the machinery ready.

"What might?" I replied but by that time my red and white corpuscles were sliding over each other down the tube and into the bag. I do remember a faint prick on my arm but that was all. Like the interviewer said, "If you've ever had a

blood test for a marriage license this won't bother you."

One thing did. While my precious fluid was draining from my arm the lady on the bench next to me looked over and said, "Look how fast his blood's going. You ought to get two pints out of him today."

(Sorry, lady, one to a customer.)

When it was over I had to sit on the edge of the bench for five minutes to make sure my blood loss didn't weaken me. I was then told to have some more juice (again?) and wait ten minutes before leaving. I was also told not to do any strenuous work or operate heavy machinery for a few hours. Since the heaviest machinery I operate is a typewriter and I experience strenuous labor about once a year that wasn't too difficult. Then, about 30 minutes after I signed the first form it was over.

My report? It didn't hurt, except for the first jab to test the blood and I've stubbed my big toe dozens of times to hurt worse. Since you can't really see your blood going unless you stretch your neck and look that's no hassle. And the doctor told me my family is protected should they ever need blood was a comforting thought. After a while I almost didn't miss my blood.

There were 94 others who donated that day. Many who couldn't donate worked as volunteers. It was a first-hand look at a community program, the success of which is evident in many other surrounding communities.

And it's not like it's lost forever. According to the forms, the blood volume returns to normal in a few hours. It takes longer to regenerate the white blood cells, which is why people can donate only once every eight weeks.

So if you're one of those who have often thought about giving blood but are a little bit scared to, don't be. The procedure is painless, the time spent relatively short and the benefits—well, the benefits are immeasurable to any one who ever needs blood and your pint can make the difference.

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