

The Carlisle Mercury

117th year, No. 4 Carlisle, Kentucky 40311, Thursday, January 26 1984 30 Cents per copy

JAN
26
1984



Day Care 'Snow' children

Center supervisor is Mrs. Elaine Broderick who also supervises Head Start. The children played over: Brad Stone, Angie Livingston, Tonya Piasck, Charlotte Trussell, Ben Crump, Lisa Livingston, Tammy Garrett, Bradley Trussell, Stephanie Stammer, Jeremy Cheek, Michelle Smith, Dwayne Sharp, Ann Walker, Jennifer Buckler, Tawana Trussell, Anthony Lizer, and Susan Colldren.—Mercury photo.

New reservation system installed at state parks

Governor Martha Layne Collins and Parks Commissioner Frank Curri announced recently the opening of the new centralized reservation system for all 15 state resort parks in Kentucky. The new computerized system, centrally located in Frankfort, enables guests to dial one toll-free number, 1-800-262-PARK, to make reservations at any of the 15 resort parks throughout the state. The new computerized reservation system makes it possible to have instant access to information about accommodations available at any park for any date within a 12 month advance registration period. By dialing the toll-free number, guests can receive information on room types, rates and "See new reservation, page 11"



Governor Martha Layne Collins makes the first call on the new centralized reservation system for the state's resort parks. Parks Commissioner Frank Curri looks on as the Governor dials the toll-free number.—Photo submitted.

5 UK AG ECONOMISTS Offer their views for 1984 outlook

Most indicators suggest that the economy is continuing to improve after a year of growth. And agriculture is poised to benefit from this economic growth in the United States and worldwide during 1984, according to agricultural economists at the University of Kentucky.

Five economists in the UK College of Agriculture offer their views of the 1984 economic outlook for the U.S. economy: general agriculture; barley to wheat; corn, soybeans and other grains; cattle, hogs and pigs; sheep and lambs and the dairy situation.

The U.S. Economy

The current economic expansion does not appear to be in any danger of collapse," said Dr. Larry D. Jones, Extension specialist in market-decision making.

However, Jones says some "inevitable slowing" in real Gross National Product (GDP) — one measure of economic activity — will occur in 1984.

"A slowing in economic activity is actually desirable as slower growth lessens the likelihood of higher rates of inflation later in the decade and also

lessens the probability of interest rates increasing any appreciable amount," explains Jones.

He adds, "This assumes that no major shocks, such as a Middle East oil embargo, occur during the next 12 months.

Eastern war on major crop failure," Jones also reports unemployment, which still exceeds eight percent, is declining; inflation will likely average near five percent; industrial production, housing starts and auto sales are increasing; interest rates, while high by historical standards, are at least stable; and planning for future investments or business expansion.

General Agriculture

In 1984, a continued recovery in the U.S. and the rest of the world will stimulate demand for agricultural products without unduly increasing costs, according to Dr. W. Wilson Hourigan, Extension specialist in ag policy.

"Global commodity supplies still are large," said Hourigan, "but sharply lower 1983 U.S. production will bring supplies into much better balance with demand."

The economist says 1984 promises to

be a year of greater market returns for farmers. "We should see increased crop production and marketings and higher prices for both crop and livestock products," said Hourigan, adding that production expenses also may increase if 1984 crop acreage expands and input use and prices respond as expected.

On balance, Hourigan says 1984 net farm income could exceed the \$23.2 billion level expected for 1983 while net cash income could be higher.

Following rapid expansion in the 1970s, world trade has dropped in the 1980s, notes Hourigan. He says the volume of U.S. exports in 1984 will be hampered further by lightening U.S. commodity supplies and continued strength of the dollar.

Higher commodity prices should mean an increase in the value of U.S. exports from 1983's depressed level of \$24.1 billion to \$29 billion in 1984, according to the economist.

For consumers, Hourigan expects 1984 to be a year of continued adequate food and fiber supplies, but at moderately higher prices than in 1983. The 1983 food price increase of slightly over

two percent was the smallest increase in 20 years. "We should see increased food prices in this year as expected to average 71 percent above 1983 prices," says Hourigan.

Barley Tobacco

The basic quota for barley tobacco from the 1983 crop will result in an effective quota of about 72 million pounds, according to Dr. D. Milton Shufflett, vice chairman of the ag economics department.

He says if marketings in 1984 are as much as 70 million pounds, this would be 10 million pounds above use and would add to the current imbalance between supply and demand.

"Present supplies are sufficient to meet 1984 demand," Shufflett says. "If supplies of about 1.5 years use," Shufflett said.

Given the heavy supply of barley and the amount under loan, the economist expects price supports for the 1984 crop to be set at \$17.10, the same level as in 1983.

Shufflett also expects the large amount of barley under price support

would require increasing the "no net cost" assessment from the five cents per pound paid in the 1983 crop to seven cents, above wheat.

Corn

"Fundamentally, the overall outlook for improved prices, just as it had been while prices declined during the 1983 crop," said Dr. Steven K. Riggins, Extension marketing specialist.

Riggins says the most significant report for corn growers is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's "Stocks-In-Addition" report due to be released in late January.

"Hopefully, it will indicate that the first quarter livestock feed usage equaled or slightly exceeded expectations," said Riggins. "If not usage has not dropped off sharply, corn prices should make a good recovery," he predicts.

Mid-December projections placed corn carryover stocks at only 312 million bushels and "Five Stocks" at only 412 million bushels. Their lowest level since the 1975-76 marketing year, prices may improve very quickly for a short time.

"If report rates and feed usage don't weaken, future prices should improve," he said. However, Riggins notes that the basic could weaken each cent price in Kentucky may do well to increase by the roughly four cents per bushel per month of holding corn in farm stores.

Soybeans

The soybean price outlook also is promising during the first three and one-half months of the bean marketing year, both reports and domestic crushings were slightly greater than expectations, according to Riggins.

The carryover for next September was projected in December to be at the lowest level in several years. "However," notes the specialist, "both weekly export and crushing rates will have to remain strong throughout the winter for a recovery to occur."

Wheat

What prices continue to be being by large stocks and the prospects of a large harvest this coming summer, according to Riggins. His says the January stocks report indicates a record large wheat ending price, prices may improve very quickly for a short time.

"See U.K. Ag, page 1"

Incentive payments Milk diversion program would or could

Applications for the Milk Diversion Program are now being accepted at the local ASCS Office. Dairy farmers on contract to reduce their milk marketings from five to 30 percent of their contract level and receive a \$10 per hundredweight incentive payment from the government.

To be eligible, participants must: — be a milk producer in one of the 48 contiguous states;

— have been actively engaged in milk production on Nov. 28, 1983;

— have established a milk base at the local ASCS Office by Jan. 21, 1984;

— have provided a Milk Reduction Plan to the local ASCS Office and offered to enter into a contract by Jan. 21, 1984;

— Not have transferred, except under certain limited circumstances, to any person any dairy cows which would or could have been used for the production of milk after Nov. 4.

The milk base will be determined based on the producer's 1983 marketings of milk for commercial use or the average of such marketings for calendar years 1981 and 1982, whichever is selected for producer.

Anyone interested in the Milk Diversion Program should contact the local ASCS Office.

HEAP needs consume \$17 million in 4 days

The Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources received more than 100,000 applications from low-income households during the two phases of the 1984 Home Energy Assistance Program, or HEAP. It took just four days for the process to consume the \$17 million available for aid this fiscal year.

Human Resources Secretary Al Austin says final reports on the regular HEAP phase indicate 20,800 applications were received. Low-income households with elderly or disabled family members. Preliminary figures for the crisis phase of HEAP, with payments made to low-income households facing heating fuel or utility cutoffs because of high unpaid bills — show receipt of 8,600 applications for assistance on Monday and Tuesday of this week.

"In both the regular and the crisis phase of HEAP this year, the applications exhausted the available federal dollars in just a few days," said Austin. "We believe several factors led to the heavy turnout. First, people understand that even with \$17 million available, the need will exceed the supply. Those who participated in HEAP in past years understand that when the money is gone, we cannot accept additional applications. Also, Kentucky experienced a colder early winter this year, prompting higher heating bills. It was especially cold when we opened the crisis phase this week. Also, households that were in subsidized housing were included on the eligibility list for the first time, adding 2,422 new applicants."

Applications during the Jan. 16-17

Another way to avoid this type of situation in future years," Waddell said he is currently gathering information to develop an application process that would remain open and available to all eligible clients but would also spread out the period for the receipt of applications over several days.

"We will still be faced with the ultimate problem: once the money is gone, it's gone," he said. "We're going to take a look at what the federal government will allow and what other states have tried successfully. However, until there is a dramatic turnaround in the nation's economy, people are going to need this assistance. We will simply have to develop a new system before next winter to ensure our clients don't have to stand out in the cold to get the money they need to stay warm."

Most applicants should know within the next few weeks if they were determined to be eligible and will be receiving the two-party checks in the mail.

Applications for Home Energy Assistance Program 1983-84

County	Regular	Crisis	Total
Nicholas	154	161	315
Bath	284	455	739
Bourbon	122	170	292
Fleming	246	399	645
Robertson	37	91	128

Smithsonian will select 30 interns from high school classes of 1984; deadline Mar. 19

The Smithsonian Institution is offering five-week internships to 30 students who will graduate from high school in 1984. The interns will be assigned to various departments and offices in the institution, in areas including archeology, biology, public affairs, photography, history, art, carpentry and library science. Each intern will receive a living allowance of \$400 for the program. The first session runs from June 11 to July 13 and the second from July 18 to Aug. 17. Selected individuals will work in their assigned areas Tuesday through Friday. Mondays are reserved for special educational activities such as visits to Smithsonian museums and departments and in place of interest throughout the city of Washington. For applications and information, high school seniors should write or call Interns '84, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560; phone 302-37-3669.

Applications must be received by March 19.