

The chant of the tobacco auctioneer returned to northeastern Kentucky Monday morning for the first time in nearly 10 years.

When Auctioneer Matt Dykes started the first basket at the new Morehead Warehouse at 60 cents it marked the initial sale of light burley leaf in these parts since shortly after the turn of the century when there was an auction floor at Grayson.

Incidentally, the first basket went at 75 cents, more than it was actually worth. But, the buyer paid that price because it marked, according to Dykes, "a new era for the mountain tobacco grower."

About 2,000 people gathered at the Morehead Warehouse for the first sale. Many had never heard an auctioneer, except perhaps on the Lucky Strike radio and television programs.

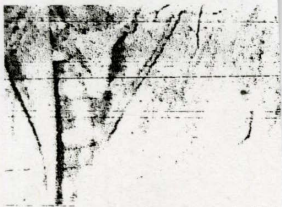
The crowd around Dykes was 30 deep when he sold the first basket.

Two young ladies, in the front row, remarked to the auctioneer: "We can't tell a thing you say."

They were amazed that the basket was sold in 10 or 15 seconds.

Many of the crowd thought tobacco was sold like furniture at an auction.

Dykes' chant Monday may be (Continued On Page 8)



## Bill Rice floor manager

Mad's new tobacco warehouse set at the opening of season by absence of U.S. - was apparently overp this week with brisk a heavier-than-expected of leaf from some 10 Kentucky counties.

~~the~~ Manager John Foster Floor Manager Bill Rice sales at Morehead Tues- 63,766 pounds for \$103, - average of \$63.49.

's average was \$63.61. ry of Agriculture Ezra son reversed an earlier and assigned graders to

# Chant Of Tobacco Auctioneer Returns To Northeastern Kentucky After 50 Years



Matt Dykes  
... opened the sale

# Morehead Tobacco Warehouse Guarantees Support Prices As High As Federal Government

A group of about 50 Morehead businessmen and Rowan County farmers were told Monday that the Morehead Tobacco Warehouse, Inc., will guarantee price supports at the same level as the federal government.

The Morehead house has been denied government graders, but Monday's announcement insured farmers of equal, or better treatment, than at any other auction warehouse.

Monday's gathering was an impromptu get-together, arranged by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mark Dykes, General Manager of the Warehouse, made these observations in a speech before

the group:

1. The Morehead Warehouse will have ample buyers;

2. Prices paid at Morehead will be equal to any market in the state;

3. The Morehead Warehouse will have a sale every day, if necessary, and has been assured of sizeable quantities of leaf;

4. All tobacco will be graded by an experienced inspector and the Morehead Warehouse will guarantee prices equivalent to federal support prices;

5. Little growers will be given the same consideration as the big growers. In other words the 4 of an acre producer will have his leaf unloaded in the same rotation as a 10 acre grower;

6. Growers will receive their checks at Morehead quicker than most places because a sale can be held every day; and

7. Any farmer not satisfied with the price he receives at Morehead can reclaim his tobacco and sell it on another market without any charges being made at Morehead.

President A. T. Sanders and other owners of the 130,000 floor foot Morehead house were present. Sanders said he intended to sell his crop of 450,000 pounds at Morehead.

The Burley Auction Warehouse association meets Nov. 4 and

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Tobacco

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A group of about 50 Morehead producers and Rowan County farmers were told Monday that the tobacco market will continue to be at the same level as the federal government.

The tobacco house has been closed government stores but Monday's announcement is a forecast of equal or better treatment than it may receive.

Shedding tobacco was the main reason for the tobacco industry's announcement. The tobacco industry, under the leadership of a group of

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# Benson's Aide Almost Missed 1st Tobacco Sale At Morehead

A foul up in transportation arrangements almost kept the personal assistant and "trouble-shooter" for Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson from serving, first-hand, Monday's opening of the Morehead Tobacco Warehouse.

A conductor on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad held up a crack George Washington passenger train for 15 minutes after hearing the plea of a delegation of Morehead businessmen telegraphically that happened

to postpone and to reschedule the day's trip from Morehead to Lexington, Friday and Saturday morning. There were to Secretary Benson and Senator John McClellan Cooper, urging a hasty state decision to rent graders for the new warehouse.

Benson decided Saturday morning to dispatch one of his special aides, Miles Horst, to defend to see what was really going on.

But Horst could not be located in Washington all day Saturday.

He was finally contacted about

11 o'clock Saturday night and advised to entrain on the C&O passenger which left Washington about 8 o'clock Sunday evening. The Department of Agriculture had made his pullman reservations and furnished him with a resume (folded) on the Morehead situation where a bitter local and policy battle has developed over inspectors.

Horst boarded the train . . . hurried his ticket to the conductor . . . and was told he would reach his destination at 7:12 a.m. The USDA Agent told him the porter to awaken him at 6:30.

A delegation, headed by businessmen Robert Bishop and C. Z. Binger, met the George Washington when it arrived in Morehead at 5:30 a.m.

But, Mr. Horst did not get off.

The seriousness of the situation was conveyed to Conductor Frank Huffman. Horst's presence at Morehead on the opening day of the warehouse, which was overflowing with 1,250,000 pounds of seed corn, small mountain tobacco was vital in that it would help direct policy to Benson on the advisability of changing the decision on graders.

Conductor Huffman held the train while Mr.

It was discovered that the Department of Agriculture had purchased his ticket for Lexington, instead of Morehead. The train arrives 1½ hours earlier at Morehead.

Horst, who grew up on a small Pennsylvania farm which raised tobacco, admitted he was amazed at the warehouse crowd and the volume of tobacco. He spent all day in Morehead, including a luncheon meeting at the Doran Student House with growers, county agents and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce.

Horst and Benson are expected to confer in Washington today about the Morehead situation. Mr. Horst made no tangible commitment for publication, but did say: "I couldn't have believed it until I saw what happened at Morehead." He talked with scores of farmers, many of them openly critical and disgruntled over USDA's refusal of government graders.

Mr. Horst was, for 12 years, Communications Officer of Agriculture in Pennsylvania. He is generally sent by Benson on anywhere trouble develops, such as in the corn belt, fruit producing regions, etc. Horst took notes on everything he observed.

# Benison's Aide Almost Missed 1st Tobacco Sale At Morehead

RCN  
SEM 28  
1957  
tobacco





DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION,  
TOBACCO WAS NOT A GOOD CASH  
CROP AND BACK BREAKING WORK BUT  
WITH NO PRICE SUPPORT - SMOKE  
SOMETIME WOULD NOT PAY THE  
HAUL BILL. 600

**From The Collection Of:**  
**Dr. Jack D. Ellis**  
**552 W. Sun St.**  
**Morehead, KY 40351**  
**606-784-7473**

Photo: Marion Post  
Post  
Wolcott







THE MOREHEAD TOBACCO WAREHOUSE  
WAS A TREMENDOUS HELP FOR RUINED  
FARMERS IN THE 1950'S SUCH AS  
HARVE McBRAYER OF ELLIOTTVILLE.  
HE HAD A 1.5 ACRE TOBACCO BASE  
HE GREW 2100 POUNDS TO  
THE ACRE BY USING  
RYE AND VETCH AS  
COVER CROPS EACH  
YEAR.

**From The Collection Of:**

**Dr. Jack D. Ellis**

**552 W. Sun St.**

**Morehead, KY 40351**

**606-784-7473**

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**552 W. Sun St.**

**Morehead, KY 40351**

**606-784-7473**



KY BURLEY TOBACCO  
ONCE KY'S PRINCIPAL  
CASH CROP - NOW  
DISAPPEARING FROM  
THE LOCAL LANDSCAPE

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Morehead, KY 40351  
606-784-7473





Dr. Jack D. Ellis  
552 W. Sun St.  
Morehead, KY 40351  
606-784-7473

A woman and her grandchild on their porch. Up Frozen Creek, September 1940. MARION POST WOLCOTT.





burley tobacco, Kentucky's principal cash crop, grows on a small farm  
between Jackson and Campton. September 1940. MARION POST WOLCOTT.





50%

Keith Mays (R)  
ADRIAN RAZOR COUNTY AGENT  
Fairness Greenhouse  
60's

15 ems, crop

From The Collection Of:  
Dr. Jack D. Ellis  
552 W. Sun St.  
Morehead, KY 40351  
606-784-7473



# Congressional Delegation Favors Acreage-Poundage Program

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the storm warnings on the horizon and asked the 84th Congress to pass Public Law 21, which provided for a redetermination of the 1955 quota. This was accomplished, and the Secretary of Agriculture proclaimed a 25 percent acreage cut for the 1955 Burley crop. In the referendum that followed, 96 percent of the Burley growers voting approved this reduction in acreage controls and they have continued to enjoy the accruing benefits of price support.

"Once again the storm warnings are

acre yields in recent years. During the five years 1956-1960, Burley yields averaged 1620 pounds per acre. However, since 1960, yields have increased sharply, reaching an all-time high now expected to exceed 2300 pounds per acre in 1966.

"The record yield per acre produced in 1966 was attained even though growing and curing conditions on many Burley farms were unfavorable. Burley farm acreage allotments were reduced 15 percent for 1966 in an effort to re-

bills have been introduced in the Congress to abolish price supports on tobacco. Some Members of Congress, under the guise of protecting the nation's health, have offered amendments to abolish the program. This year, a bill was introduced on the second day of this session of Congress to terminate the price support program for tobacco. Thus far, even though it becomes more difficult each year, we have been able to defeat these efforts.

"We who are charged with the re-

highest per acre yields regardless of costs. Acreage allotments can be larger, as the poundage quota would provide protection against excessive marketings. This would prevent further acreage cuts because of increased yields per acre.

"An important part of the acreage-poundage program is its insurance feature. If a grower does not market his full poundage quota, or loses his crop to drought, flood, or other causes, the poundage lost will be added to the quota he can grow and market."

FEB 23  
1967

From The Collection Of:  
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552 W. Sun St.  
Morehead, KY 40351

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552 W. Sun St.  
Morehead, KY 40351  
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# Burley Average In Kentucky Hits Peak Tuesday Of \$66.53

Burley tobacco prices in Kentucky hit a record high average for the second straight day Tuesday with a mark of \$66.53 per hundred pounds.

The figure was 12 cents a hundred above the previous record for single day sales set Monday at \$65.41.

The State Department of Agriculture reported 18,718,979 pounds sold for \$12,265,679. The total was incomplete, however, with one market not reported and another auction center incomplete.

The upsurge in prices continued a trend which has seen higher prices every day since sales began Nov. 25. The market opened with a \$61.23 average per hundredweight and has moved upward daily.

Five Kentucky markets reported sales averaging better than \$66 per hundred. Top market for the second consecutive day was Cynthiana with \$66.72. It also reported Monday's high average. Other high markets were Danville with a \$66.59 average; Shelbyville, \$66.56; Carrollton, \$66.52; and Horse Cave, \$66 per hundred.

The world's largest tobacco market at Lexington reported an average of \$65.65 with 3,107,592.

(Continued on last page, this section)

## Morehead Warehouse Over Hump

Major Buyers Move In: Monday's Average \$63.61, Tues. \$63.49



Bill Rice  
floor manager

Morehead's new tobacco warehouse beset at the opening of the season by absence of U.S. graders was apparently over the hump this week with brisk sales and a heavier than expected influx of leaf from some 10 Eastern Kentucky counties.

Warehouse Manager John Foster and Floor Manager Bill Rice reported sales at Morehead Tuesday of 163,766 pounds for \$103,997.35, an average of \$63.49.

Monday's average was \$63.61.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson reversed an earlier decision and assigned graders to Morehead Friday. Since that happened the major cigarette companies have moved into the Morehead market, including P. Lorillard, R. J. Reynolds, Brown and Williamson, etc.

Morehead attained the high average although there was considerable wet and green leaf on the floor.

Better baskets went at \$66 and \$67, some as high as \$69.



RCR Dec 5, 1957 TOBACCO - WNOFHOUSE

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# Burley Averages For Open Day Sales In State Hits \$61.33

## Most Markets Up Slightly Over Last Year

Opening-day burley tobacco sales in Kentucky Monday rose to averages above the 1956 opening, as 28 of the state's 30 markets reported an over-all average of \$61.33 per hundredweight.

The Department of Agriculture said the markets moved 14,876,080 pounds of burley which brought growers \$9,123,654.

The amount of tobacco sold was slightly under last year's opening day movement of 14,985,785 pounds but the price it brought was up \$111,099. Monday's average was \$1.26 higher.

The world's biggest market, Lexington, reported an average four cents under opening in 1956. It moved 2,287,500 pounds which brought growers \$1,397,861 for an average of \$61.11 per hundredweight.

Most markets reported higher averages. Top price jump from the 1956 opening was at Glasgow, reporting an average of \$63.11, up \$4.61 from last year. The market moved 791,224 pounds of burley for \$499,389.32.

Covington's average was up \$3.28 and Bowling Green \$3.27.

Shelbyville sold 1,082,482 pounds, 200,000 more than last year, for \$679,198, and a \$62.74 average up \$1.74 from 1956. Hopkinsville's average price was \$62.95, and Owensboro, with a \$62.25 per hundredweight reported, also was higher than usual. Maysville held about steady, up 2 cents for \$60.54.

Morehead, the state's newest market, had not completed its report for opening sales. No sales were held at Mayfield and Henderson.

Incomplete reports from Carrollton showed an average of \$62.22.

The 1957 burley crop is supported at a rate of \$51.70, an average of 3.6 cents per pound higher than in 1956 when burley's season-long sales average reached a record of \$63.61 per hundred.

Sales of burley tobacco Monday on Kentucky markets, reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were:

Market	Pounds	Money	Avg.
Bloomfield	286,624	\$ 168,940	\$58.94
B. Green	299,740	186,363	62.18
Carrollton	494,812	307,862	62.22
Covington	245,464	147,734	60.19
Cynthiana	446,430	273,927	61.36
Danville	553,976	340,487	61.46
Franklin	303,226	184,179	60.74
Glasgow	791,224	499,389	63.11
Greensburg	398,184	244,922	61.51
Hartsville	429,682	256,743	59.75
Henderson	No Sale		
Hopkinsville	307,520	193,570	62.95
House Cave	753,526	432,067	61.54
Lebanon	509,226	317,677	62.38
Lexington	2,287,500	1,397,861	61.11
London	414,388	257,378	62.11
Louisville	606,500	357,693	58.97
Mayfield	No Sale		
Maysville	1,130,256	684,242	60.54
Morehead			
Mt. Sterling	428,932	262,050	61.09
Owensboro	649,562	404,336	62.25
Paducah	314,956	194,122	61.63
Paris	143,956	86,458	60.06
Richmond	362,882	222,568	61.34
Russellville	296,764	176,821	59.58
Shelbyville	1,082,482	679,198	62.74
Springfield	418,666	256,260	61.18
Somerset	433,746	265,195	61.14
Winchester	456,152	275,885	60.48
Total	14,876,080	\$9,123,654	\$61.33

\*-incomplete.

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# Ground Broken For Tobacco Warehouse In Rowan County

## Government Asked To Supply Graders

Morehead is on the verge of becoming the site of a tobacco auction warehouse.

Ground is being broken for the installation, but a development this week over U. S. graders is causing the financing group some headaches. The Department of Agriculture advised Monday that graders might not be available for new warehouse centers.

Land has been purchased by Morehead Tobacco Warehouse Company, which has been incorporated with the Secretary of State. The acreage for the warehouse was purchased from General Refractories about one mile east of Morehead.

Ground was broken this week for the 400 feet by 400 feet building. It lies where General Refractories formerly loaded clay from a tippie to Chesapeake and Ohio freight cars, opposite the Dairy Queen on U. S. 60.

A. T. Saunders, Lancaster, is President of the company. Other incorporators are: Matt Dykes, General Manager, Winchester; Jonah Cox, Vice-President, Richmond; James Saunders, Lancaster; Bill C. Rice, Richmond; and John F. Foster, Lexington.

Saunders said the warehouse is the first of two, or more, to be built at Morehead, depending on the volume of burley receipts during the December-January selling season.

The Morehead Chamber of Commerce has been working with the group for several weeks. The Chamber made arrangements for purchase of the land from General Refractories.

A delegation from the Chamber will go to Washington to urge the government to supply graders for Morehead. No tobacco can be sold unless government graded.

Saunders said this week that he was having some trouble with the Department of Agriculture, but expressed hope this will be ironed out.

He pointed out that growers in Rowan, Elliott, Carter, and other areas will be 38 miles closer to market at Morehead than by hauling their crop to existing markets.

The lighter mountain tobacco is generally bringing a better price than that grown in the Bluegrass because of its less nicotine content and the cancer scare.

Saunders' company is making an initial investment of something over \$100,000 in the Morehead warehouse.

Saunders is owner of Dixie Stock Farm at Lancaster, one of Kentucky's largest breeders of registered black angus beef cattle.

## Field Auditor Gets Transfer

Charles Lee, field auditor in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, has been transferred to Madisonville as supervisor of county audits for western Kentucky.

Lee received his B. S. degree from Eastern Kentucky State College in 1948 with a major in commerce. In 1949, he received the MBA degree from the University of California at Los Angeles with emphasis on accounting.



RCN

Jan 20, 1957

## Supply Graders Asked To Tobacco

Morehead is on the verge of becoming the site of a tobacco auction warehouse. Ground is being broken for the installation but a development this week over U. S. graders is causing the financing group some hesitation. The Department of Agriculture advised Monday that graders might not be available for new warehouse contacts. Land has been purchased by Morehead Tobacco Warehouse Company which has been incorporated with the Secretary of State. The acreage for the warehouse was purchased from Government. Retention about one mile east of Morehead.

Ground was broken this week for the 400 foot by 400 foot building. It has where General Retention is located. There is a right to Chesapeake and this building east opposite the Morehead on U. S. 52.

A. T. Spaworth, President of the company, Other directors are: Earl Dyke, General Manager, Winchester, James C. Lee, President, Richmond, James C. Lee, Secretary, Richmond, and John F. Foster, Lexington.

Spaworth said the warehouse is the first of two or more to be built at Morehead depending on the volume of parties required during the December-January selling season.

The Morehead Chamber of Commerce has been working with the group for several weeks. The Chamber made arrangements for payment of the land from General Retention.

A delegation from the Chamber will go to Washington to urge the government to supply graders for Morehead. No tobacco can be sold unless government graders are used.

Spaworth said this week that he was having some trouble with the Department of Agriculture but expressed hope this will be cleared up.

He pointed out that growers in Roanoke, Elliott, Carter, and other areas will be 30 miles closer to market at Morehead than by hauling their crop to existing markets.

The highest minimum tobacco price is generally between a dollar and one dollar and a half. Reduced because of its low quality and the current state. Spaworth company is making an initial investment of \$200,000 in the Morehead warehouse.

Spaworth is owner of Dixie Book Farm at Lexington, one of Kentucky's largest producers of registered pure Angus beef cattle.

Field Editor  
Date Transfer

Charles Lee Holt, editor in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, has been transferred to Washington as representative of county auditor for western Kentucky. He has been in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts since 1955. He received a Bachelor's degree from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1950. He has been in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts since 1955.

# Perkins Says Government, By Law, Must Furnish Graders For Tobacco Warehouse At M'head

Seventh District Congressman Carl D. Perkins said today that it was his opinion the U. S. Department of Agriculture cannot legally refuse to send graders for Morehead's new tobacco auction warehouse.

The bitter controversy between the Morehead Warehouse Association and the Agriculture Department is attracting statewide attention because it carries deep implications and future policy.

The Morehead group, including the Chamber of Commerce, openly claim that Maysville and Central Kentucky warehouse owners are trying to sabotage the Morehead warehouse and are "dealing under the table" at Washington.

Final decision of the U. S. Department of Agriculture could change the entire picture of tobacco sales in Kentucky. The light burley warehouses are centered in Central Kentucky, and it is known that those communities claim that if Morehead successfully opens a warehouse, then many other towns in the state will want one.

The 7th district, which Perkins represents, has no warehouses.

Meanwhile, the Morehead Warehouse Association is continuing construction of its 400 foot by 400 foot building about two miles east of Morehead.

The Morehead warehouse would bring a market 35 to 43 miles



**Congressman Carl Perkins**  
... quotes statutes

closer to the farmers in Rowan, Carter, Elliott and other Eastern Kentucky counties.

In a letter to the Morehead Chamber of Commerce Congressman Perkins wrote:

"I have before me the U. S. Code, 1952 edition, title 7 Section 511D and 511E. I feel are applicable to the situation at Morehead. After carefully reading the code . . . I am of the opinion

that the Department of Agriculture cannot legally refuse to make available inspectors or graders, even though it may have

to be done on a fee basis for the first year. The fee basis would apply in the event the Department refused to make them available on their own initiative.

" . . . I stand ready and willing to help present the facts to the Department on any occasion, because I know the advantages to be derived from a tobacco warehouse in our area. This will mean a lot to Morehead and bring about savings to our farmers at the same time.

"The (Agriculture) Department seems to be taking an arbitrary attitude . . ."

Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton have advised they will see that Morehead gets fair treatment. However, the senators represent the entire state, including Central Kentucky that is opposing the Morehead market.

Perkins' position is enviable for Morehead in that there are no warehouses in his district and his allegiance is to the counties he represents instead of the opposing interests of Maysville, Lexington and other parts of the state.

The Morehead warehouse was proceeding smoothly until last month when the Agriculture Department advised they would be unable to furnish graders. No tobacco can be sold unless government graded which would mean a death blow to the Morehead warehouse before it could open its doors.

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Friday. Since that the major cigarette s have moved into the market, including P. R. J. Reynolds, Brown amson, etc. ad attained the high av- hough there was con- wet and green leaf on

baskets went at \$66 and as high as \$69

## The Round

December hundreds Christmas problems subscription to the

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THEY GAMBLED AND WON

# Benson Reverses Ruling; Assigns Graders To M'head

Morehead won the long, and sometimes bitter battle, for graders at its new tobacco warehouse, as Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson overruled two Undersecretaries in a surprising Thanksgiving Eve decision at Washington.

In a broad sense, it was a community and area victory as feeling was running high over USDA's refusal of inspectors.

Three graders were on the Morehead floor Friday and the average price per hundred pounds of leaf jumped from about \$58 to around \$63.

Tobacco sales at Morehead have been fairly heavy all week and the average is between \$63 and \$64, about the same as the rest of the state.

Morehead Warehouse owners say they will have a sale every day if necessary; farmers can get their checks a few minutes after their leaf is sold; and tobacco will be unloaded a few minutes after it reaches the warehouse.

Chronologically, here are the developments, from the outset, at Morehead:

1. The Morehead Chamber of Commerce last year contacted General Refractories Company, Pittsburgh, for a factory site about a mile east of Morehead, formerly used as a clay loading tippie on the C&O Railroad. The Chamber hoped to attract an industry, probably a dog food processing plant;

2. In March of this year seven men became interested in constructing a tobacco market at Morehead. They include: A. T. Sanders and James Sanders, Lancaster; James Cox and Bill Rice, Richmond; Matt Dykes, Winchester, and John Foster, Lexington. These are the six who formed the company and invested about \$150,000 in the 130,000 floor feet warehouse, one of Kentucky's largest.

3. The Chamber negotiated with General Refractories and the site was purchased in May for the tobacco warehouse.

4. Construction of the warehouse started on June 3.

5. The warehouse owners were notified in June by Steve Wrather, Marketing Division of the Department of Agriculture,

that the government would not furnish graders. This started the long battle between USDA and the warehouse which brought a near-uprising among farmers and business men.

6. Delegates went to Washington and hundreds of letters, telegrams and long distance calls were transmitted in an effort to persuade USDA to change its decision.

7. The Department of Agriculture announced it would issue a clear-cut decision in September. This was delayed.

8. There followed meetings between USDA and Senators Cooper and Morton and Congressman Carl Perkins. In the meantime the issue built up in interest throughout Kentucky and was a 'hot potato' to Secretary Benson because it involved far-reaching marketing policy.

9. The Morehead interest claimed they were subjected to under-the-table treatment by the big burley interests in Kentucky and possibly North Carolina. They also claimed existing warehouses had pipe-lines of control

(Continued on last page, this section)

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# Controversy Over Graders For Morehead Tobacco Market Becomes Heated



John Sherman Cooper  
... hears Morehead plea

## Want Equal Treatment As Other Towns

A Rowan County group of businessmen—including the Chamber of Commerce—attempting to locate a tobacco auction warehouse at Morehead were a little past the 'being peeved' stage today and there were open accusations that large burley interests at Maysville and Central Kentucky were trying to block the enterprise with 'under the table' maneuvering at Washington.

Ground has been broken for the 400 foot by 400 foot warehouse about two miles east of Morehead where the loading tipple of General Refractories was formerly located.

But, the owners have been struggling for the past month with the U. S. Department of Agriculture over sending graders during the December-January selling season. No tobacco can be sold unless government graded.

Pleas have gone to Senators John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton to break the bottleneck. They have advised local groups that "we will see that Morehead is treated like all other towns in the state."

Morton made this statement: "I cannot take a position that would either promote or obstruct the establishment of a tobacco market in Kentucky. However, I will make every effort to see that your market is afforded the same consideration as other markets in the state. The overall problem is being discussed with the Department of Agriculture and I hope to have an answer in a few days."

Cooper's statement was substantially the same.

Chronologically, here are the developments concerning the house at Morehead:

Several weeks ago the Chamber of Commerce entered negotiations with six men, experienced in the burley auction business, to build one or more selling floors in Rowan County. The negotiations were with: A. T. Saunders, Lancaster; Matt Dykes, Winchester; Jonah Cox, Richmond; James Saunders, Lancaster; Bill C. Rice, Richmond; and John F. Foster, Lexington.

A survey was made of the field, particularly of production in Rowan, Carter, Elliott, Morgan and other Eastern Kentucky counties.

A company was formed, capitalized and incorporated as the Morehead Tobacco Warehouse Company.

The site, ample for future expansion, was purchased from General Refractories and arrangements were made through Kentucky Utilities for removal of high tension lines which crossed the land.

Three weeks ago the newly formed company started clearing and leveling the land. They announced the first warehouse, bigger than most in Kentucky, would have its first sale in December and another warehouse would be built next year at Morehead if the market justified it.

Then came the hitch, resulting in deep-seated sectional controversy.

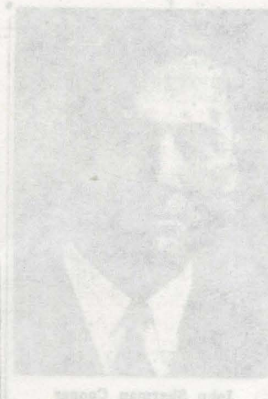
A. T. Saunders, who has since been named President of the company and is the biggest stockholder, said the U. S. Department of Agriculture notified him they would be unable to furnish graders at Morehead.

The company has contended throughout that the federal gov-

For Morehead Tobacco  
Market  
RCW  
July 4, 1957

# Want Equal Treatment As Other Towns

Tobacco



John Sherman Cooper  
has introduced this

A House Committee report of  
businessmen—Including the  
Chamber of Commerce—attest-  
ing to the fact that tobacco  
businessmen in Kentucky are  
being treated differently from  
other businessmen in the state.  
The report says that tobacco  
businessmen are being treated  
differently from other busi-  
nessmen in the state.

Cooper has been broken for  
the 500 ton in 1956 and was  
about 200 tons in 1957. In  
Kentucky, where the leading in-  
dustry is tobacco, the tobacco  
businessmen are being treated  
differently from other busi-  
nessmen in the state. The  
report says that tobacco busi-  
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**MOREHEAD SPEAKER** — Mrs. J. Paul Richardson, Administrative Assistant in State Parks, will be the speaker Monday [Mar. 6] of the Morehead Business and Professional Women's Club. A film on Kentucky parks will also be shown. The meeting is at the Eagles Nest, starting at 6:30.

## the Time for brush Inspection

UPI — Can toothbrushes pass

which half of you're in families are toothbrushes, conducted in the American

red that turn worn out, and covered deposits.

now there is brush inspection Mar. 27, as concerned condition of the

## Get aks

If (UPI) teachers are than girls and grading.

Sears and David H. their red-evaluated children showed re likely to hen criticism normal tone

girls believed veiled more girls," they

evidence — indicated grades than event on er level by

ucators said for the dis- it boys was

brush. A bad brush negatively affects its ability to perform.

The purpose of brushing: aid in the prevention of dental caries and periodontal disease. This is done by the careful removal of food debris, microorganisms, dental plaque, uncalcified calculus and other irritants.

The toothbrushes were judged satisfactory or unsatisfactory according to their ability to perform the ascribed functions. Generally, a toothbrush should be replaced every four months.

Dangers of unsatisfactory brushes were listed as follows:

— Worn-out brushes. The bristles are so worn and deformed that the brushes could not possibly fulfill the purpose for which they were intended.

— Brushes dangerous to gums. In these cases bristles are splayed to such a degree that they would have a tendency to irritate or injure gum tissue.

— Brushes caked with dentifrice. These impair the bristles so that the brushes would tend to function more as a unit rather than individually.

Others were brushes with unsanitary deposits or with broken heads. The latter have broken plastic parts and can cause injury to the mouth.

which was conducted by mail ballot for the first time.

Last year two Kentucky congressmen came out for the proposal. This year all but one signed a statement urging a favorable vote on acreage-poundage, and the one who didn't sign, Rep. Carl Perkins, announced that he is in favor of the plan.

The Tennessee Farm Bureau last year reportedly ran a hard-hitting campaign against the program. Although it is still opposed, observers there say it has not been as active against it as it was last year. The Tennessee Farm Bureau is virtually the only major farm or tobacco organization in either state opposing the plan.

Opponents of the program argue that acreage-poundage controls are not necessary and that, given a little time, the burley supply situation will work itself out. They also charge that figures used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are inaccurate.

Proponents point to the constantly increasing yields to say no solution is possible as long as they continue to climb. They point out that allotments in 1966 were trimmed 15 per cent to reduce the crop size to around 500 million pounds. Instead, according to present marketing figures, it likely will hit 595 million pounds, completely wiping out the hoped-for effects of the cut.

The issue has split the usually solid front of burley tobacco farmers. In the past they have voted for continuation of the price-support, acreage control program every three years by majorities of 98 and 99 per cent. In the past congressional delegations of all burley-producing states have presented a solid front to obtain legislation on the program.

Tennessee's congressmen for the most part have been silent so far on the current issue, but not so Kentucky's. Sen. John Sherman Cooper said in Washington last week that yields increasing from an average of 1,640 pounds an acre in 1960 to more than 2,300 pounds last year, "make it evident that acreage controls alone no longer provide the production control which is essential to the tobacco price support program. As acreage controls can no longer meet the situation, we are in danger of losing our tobacco price support program unless acreage poundage is adopted."

Advertisements in weekly newspapers last week warned burley growers that unless an effective way is found to curb production, Congress is likely to throw out the entire program, including price supports. The advertisement, sponsored by county referendum committees, organized by the Farm Bureau, banks and credit institutions, urge a favorable vote in the referendum.

About the only organized opposition to acreage-poundage in Kentucky is a group called the Burley Belt Tobacco Committee, headed by Herbert Turner, Lexington, and former Congressman Beverly M. Vincent, Brownsville. It, too,

out handbills that state that an acreage-poundage plan is not necessary.

Their advertisements dispute the Agriculture Department's supply figures and one urged:

"Farmers, stand your ground. Don't let them scare you. It seems we hear rumblings in the background which they will try to make it appear that, if you are not a good boy and vote for poundage, the big bad wolf will get you. Congress will not vote against our price support program, they are getting too much revenue from the tobacco industry."

If farmers approve the acreage-poundage program, they will receive an average of 10.8 percent increase in acreage allotments over their 1966 allotment. However, control will shift to pounds rather than acres. Each farmer's marketing quota is figured by averaging his farm's three highest yields per acre during the five-year period 1960-1964.

Should that yield exceed 120 per cent of his community's average, it will be averaged with the national acreage yield goal of 2,200 pounds to bring it down. Should his average be below 80 per cent of the community average, it will be brought up to that amount. All farmers have received from their county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices their acreage and marketing quotas under the proposed plan. If the plan fails to carry by the two-thirds majority, farmers will have the same acreage allotments as they had last year.

In an effort to gain support from minimum acreage growers, the proposed acreage-poundage plan actually gives those below the half-acre level a new higher allotment from which they cannot be cut.

Another feature of the plan allows a farmer to carry over until the following year any part of his quota he doesn't sell in a given year. If a farmer has a crop failure under the present program, he cannot increase his planting the next year to make it up.

The plan also allows farmers the first year to market 20 per cent more than their quota without penalty, and 10 per cent thereafter. The overmarketing, however, will be deducted from the following year's quota.

Eligibility to vote in the referendum is rather loosely determined "as anyone having a financial interest in a burley crop." County ASCS committees make the final decisions. Ballots were mailed to all known burley allotment holders last Friday, but others can be gotten from ASCS offices.

The vote will be counted March 8 by county ASCS committees and farmers are invited to witness the counting, officials say. Votes must be postmarked by March 3 to be counted.

Other states where burley is grown besides Kentucky and Tennessee are Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and West Virginia.

# ACREAGE - POUNDAGE

## Ask Yourself These Questions







# ce Force

egin April 3, at the State Police Training Academy in Frankfort. Bassett stated, "We are not lowering any of the requirements for becoming State Trooper, but are only making it easier for young men desirous of becoming State Policemen to take the test."

- The State Police list these qualifications for trooper applicants:
- ✓ Residency in the State of Kentucky.
  - ✓ Minimum age 21 to maximum age 31.
  - ✓ Minimum height of 5 ft. 9 1/2 in. and minimum weight of 150 pounds.
  - ✓ Graduation from high school or possession of an equivalent education.
  - ✓ Report of separation from Armed Forces, if any.
- Applicants must also pass physical, physical agility and character examinations and have a valid Kentucky Operator's License.
- Successful applicants will be employed immediately and after graduation from cadet school will be placed at the various posts across the State.



**FOREHEAD SPEAKER** Mrs. Paul Richardson, Administrative Assistant in State Parks, will be the speaker Monday [Mar. 6] of the Forehead Business and Professional Women's Club. A film on Kentucky Parks will also be shown. The meeting is at the Eagles Nest, starting at 6:30.

## the Time for Brush Inspection

Can brush. A bad brush negatively affects its ability to perform. The purpose of brushing: aid in the prevention of dental caries and periodontal disease. This is done by the careful removal of food debris, microorganisms, dental plaque, uncalified calculus and other tr-

government officials say. Tennesseans appear to oppose the new program because most of the 91,423 allotments in the state are small--many under the half-acre minimum--and the new program means cutting back the amount of leaf they would be allowed to sell in many cases. Kentucky, on the other hand, has 140,202 allotments, the most of any state, and because allotments are generally larger, has had to bear the brunt of the acreage cuts over the years.

From these figures, it would appear that Kentucky has all the advantages in the referendum, but, according to a 1965 amendment to the 1938 law which authorizes the new plan, farmers must approve it by a two-thirds majority of those voting.

It missed that needed majority last March when 57 per cent of the growers in the 12 states approved it. Kentuckians favored the plan by 73.4 per cent of the 167,323 voting, but Tennessee voters gave it only a 13.6 per cent approval among 71,173 voting.

Kentuckians say there are several differences this year that might alter the outcome.

Last year, the Kentucky Farm Bureau limited itself to explaining the program to farmers and urging them to vote. This year it is organizing its county farm bureaus and working with them to get favorable votes.

Last year the balloting was conducted at polling places, but this year it is being done by mail. Agricultural Department officials believe this should swell the vote as well as reduce the cost of the referendum. They are encouraged by the big vote in the dark-fired tobacco referendum results announced last week, which was conducted by mail ballot for the first time.

Last year two Kentucky congressmen came out for the proposal. This year all but one signed a statement urging a favorable vote on acreage-poundage, and the one who didn't sign, Rep. Carl Perkins, announced that he is in favor of the plan.

The Tennessee Farm Bureau last year reportedly ran a hard-hitting campaign against the program. Although it is still opposed, observers there say it has not been as active against it as it was last year. The Tennessee Farm Bureau is virtually the only major farm or tobacco organization in either state opposing the plan.

Opponents of the program argue that acreage-poundage controls are not necessary and that, given a little time, the burley supply situation will work itself out. They also charge that figures used by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are inaccurate.

Proponents point to the constantly increasing yields to say no solution is possible as long as they continue to climb. They point out that allotments in 1966 were trimmed 15 per cent to reduce the crop size to around 500 million pounds. Instead, according to present marketing figures, it likely will hit 595 million pounds, completely wiping out the hoped-for effects of the cut.

The issue has split the usually solid front of burley tobacco farmers. In the past they have voted for continuation of the price-support, acreage control program every three years by majorities of 98 and 99 per cent. In the past congressional delegations of all burley-producing states have presented a solid front to obtain legislation on the program.

Tennessee's congressmen for the most part have been silent so far on the cur-

## to Arrest if they Use 1966 Licenses

Tuesday was the deadline in Kentucky for purchase of 1967 automobile and truck licenses, but county clerks reported "not all owners had procured the new tags."

A State Police road block or check is imminent if precedent is followed. Violators are not only required to purchase the new license plates, but are subject to a fine.

## Community Colleges Lose OEC Assistance

The U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity has announced the discontinuance of a transportation and work-study program at the University of Kentucky-Community College, Prestonsburg.

Involving about 60 students from seven Eastern Kentucky counties, the UK students rode in county school buses and commercial buses to the Prestonsburg campus where they attended classes and worked 15 hours a week.

Leaving home at 5 a.m. each school day and returning that night, none of the students traveled less than 100 miles a day.

The OEC provided money for transportation, books and supplies, besides enabling the students to earn their tuition by working after classes. School officials at Prestonsburg said they were especially discouraged at this time "because the program was working so smoothly this year."

is running advertisements and putting out handbills that state that an acreage poundage plan is not necessary.

Their advertisements dispute the Agriculture Department's supply figures and one urged:

"Farmers, stand your ground. Don't let them scare you. It seems we hear rumblings in the background which they will try to make it appear that, if you are not a good boy and vote for poundage, the big bad wolf will get you. Congress will not vote against our price support program, they are getting too much revenue from the tobacco industry."

If farmers approve the acreage-poundage program, they will receive an average of 10.8 percent increase in acreage allotments over their 1966 allotment. However, control will shift to pounds rather than acres. Each farmer's marketing quota is figured by averaging his farm's three highest yields per acre during the five-year period 1960-1964.

Should that yield exceed 120 per cent of his community's average, it will be averaged with the national acreage yield goal of 2,200 pounds to bring it down. Should his average be below 80 per cent of the community average, it will be brought up to that amount. All farmers have received from their county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service offices their acreage and marketing quotas under the proposed plan. If the plan fails to carry by the two-thirds majority, farmers will have the same acreage allotments as they had last year.

In an effort to gain support from minimum acreage growers, the proposed acreage-poundage plan actually gives those below the half-acre level a new higher allotment from which they cannot be cut.

Another feature of the plan allows a farmer to carry over until the following



Use 1966 license

The new law...  
The new law...  
The new law...

### Community Colleges Loss OEC Assistance

The U. S. Office of Economic...  
The U. S. Office of Economic...  
The U. S. Office of Economic...

3-2-67

The U. S. Office of Economic...  
The U. S. Office of Economic...  
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The U. S. Office of Economic...

From The Collection Of:  
Dr. Jack D. Ellis  
552 W. Sun St.  
Morehead, KY 40351  
606-784-7473



to the United States from a year as a prisoner of war coal miner in Japan, he spent three weeks in the Philippines.

Following nine months of hospitalization after liberation at the end of WWII, Dr. Tant returned to high school teaching to test the decision to stay in the field of education he made while a prisoner of the Japanese. At the end of a year he applied for admission to George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, and started work on the M.A. degree in school administration in the fall of 1947. He completed work for the doctor's degree, including most of his dissertation in the audiovisual field, in the summer of 1951. He had the Ph.D. degree conferred upon him in 1952, the year he joined the Morehead faculty.

The schedule of activities by the approximately 150 American veterans who will make the "Pilgrimage to the Philippines" in April, includes a visit to Corregidor, re-enactment of the surrender of Bataan, a ceremonial one-mile march along the actual Death March route, a reception at President Marcos' presidential palace, ceremonies at the newly completed memorial to the Filipino-American dead, and visits to former prison camp sites.

President Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines is a survivor of the Bataan Death March.

Dr. Tant stated the purposes of the trip, "This is a 'sentimental journey' for most of us. It took about 25 years for most of us to recover enough to want to go back to the scenes of battle and the horrors that followed. The stand we and our gallant Filipino comrades-in-arms made on Bataan and Corregidor kept Australia from being taken. We are going at our own expense, hoping in some small way to be ambassadors of goodwill in an effort to help rekindle the closeness that once existed to a much higher degree between our two countries. Peace is very important to those of us who knew war and its results intimately for so long a time."

Wives, children and close friends will accompany many of the "Battling Bastards of Bataan" on their trip. The entire group will fill three jet airliners and total close to 400. Mrs. Tant, Mrs. Edith Crosley, Miss Betty Lane, and Dr. and Mrs. Everett D. Blair, all of Morehead, are accompanying Dr. Tant on his "sentimental journey."

44.8 percent; in West Virginia, 2,087 for and 1,441 against, 59.2 per cent.

The vote count means farmers will be allowed to raise the same number of acres this year as they raised last year. Had they voted in the plan, they would have received a 10.8 per cent increase in allotments.

The acreage-poundage proposal would have limited the number of pounds of tobacco each grower could sell from his allotted acres instead of the present plan, in effect since 1940, which limits only the number of acres they can cultivate.

The negative vote could mean the price-support, acreage-control program may be in danger. Farmers must vote every three years on whether to continue limiting the number of acres grown in return for price supports on their crops.

That vote will be held early next year.

A University of Kentucky tobacco specialist said last week that many of the larger acreage allotment owners of Central Kentucky have indicated if the acreage-poundage proposal failed this year, they would try to throw out the whole program next year. Under the law, the acreage-poundage plan cannot be offered next year.

The negative vote also could mean that farmers will have to take another cut in allotments on their 1968 tobacco crops, if the program is retained. The 1966 allotment for burley was trimmed 15 per cent, but production, because of record yields per acre, exceeded the previous year's crop total. Under a 1938 law setting up the acreage allotment program, no more than a 2.8 year's supply is allowed, and Agriculture Department officials say the present supply is in excess of 3.3 years.

The acreage-poundage issue basically was one between Tennessee growers, many of whom have small allotments, and Kentucky, where allotments are larger. The Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, through its county farm bureaus, openly opposed the acreage-poundage plan. The Kentucky Farm Bureau this year worked for a favorable vote.

There were comments from others noting the fact that minimum-acreage growers who cannot take cuts are in the majority—57 per cent to 43 per cent.

Mail balloting, adopted this year in the hope of increasing grower participation, apparently succeeded in doing so, but failed to affect the outcome. Last year's vote, cast in community polling places, was about 280,000 compared with over 300,000 votes this year.

# Salaries For Kentucky Teachers Are Up \$576

Kentucky public school teachers will receive an average pay increase of \$576 in 1967-68, which will bring the statewide average salary up to \$5,768 a year.

The increase, approved by the state board of education, brings teachers' salaries within 73% of the national

teachers.

Education Department officials attributed the relatively wide range of average salaries to lack of supplemental money at the local level. But they noted that the Minimum Foundation program guarantees a minimum salary.

Teachers' pay was the largest single



# Teachers' Up \$220 Salaries For Kentucky

79-01-3

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# Balloting Underway On Leaf Referendum

## Record Vote Expected On Poundage Plan

Balloting is underway this week [by mail] on the acreage-poundage plan for burley tobacco, the economic lifeblood of most rural Kentucky.

The voting started Monday and runs through Friday.

The vote could well be a battle between Kentucky and Tennessee Growers as it was last year.

A record vote is expected throughout the eight-state burley belt. Kentucky is, by far, the largest producer.

More specifically, it is a battle between the 84,000 member Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation and the 62,000 member Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation.

And it is something of a battle between small producers of a half-acre or less who, under the present program, cannot have their acreage reduced further, and

owners of larger allotments, who, over the years, have seen their total crop sizes dwindle gradually as acreage cuts were ordered to reduce over-all supplies.

Involved in the issue are more than 500,000 landowners, tenant farmers, and their families in 12 states, and a crop that annually brings in more than \$400 million.

The issue is whether growers will accept a program that limits the number of pounds of leaf they can sell each year from their allotted acres, or whether they wish to continue operating under the present program that allows them to sell all they can produce on their allotted acres.

Since 1940, burley farmers have operated under a program authorized by the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 which guarantees them specified minimum prices for their tobacco in return for limiting the number of acres grown.

In the past few years, tobacco yields per acre have increased as farmers utilized greater amounts of fertilizer and higher yielding varieties and spaced plants closer together. As a consequence, it has been harder to control production by the acreage limiting factor alone.

Continued On Next Page

## If Referendum Fails, After 1967 - What?

If Burley growers do not approve, the acreage-poundage-quota program in the referendum now being conducted under existing authority the allotment program will continue through 1967, Freeman Hockensmith, State ASC Chairman, explained today.

After 1967, Hockensmith said, the future of the program is hard to determine at this time. With our experience under the acreage plan it is hard to determine how stocks will be affected when the 1967 crop is harvested. The tobacco leadership is concerned with the future of the program. Under the present acreage plan yields and stocks of Burley will continue to rise.

Voting [mail ballots] started Monday and continues through Friday.

The acreage allotment for 1967 under the acreage allotment program will be 259,152 acres, approximately the same as the 1966 allotted acres. Acreage allotments in 1966 were reduced 15 percent below the 1965 level. There is no legal authority for restoring the

reduction made in the 196 acreage allotments.

If acreage-poundage is approved by 2/3 of Burley growers the National acreage allotment under the acreage-poundage program will be 277,272 acres. Farmers have been mailed official Notices giving the farm allotment for 1967 under the acreage plan and the acreage allotment and pounds quota under the acreage-poundage program. Acreage allotments for 1967 under the 1965 Agricultural Act are larger under the acreage-poundage program as the poundage quotas would provide protection against excessive marketings. This would prevent further acreage cuts because of increased yields per acre.

Gross sales from the 1966 crop have far exceeded the estimated 1966 production of a yield of 2,284 pounds per acre. Gross sales through February 22 amounted to 16,695,613 pounds as compared to the final gross sales from the 1965 crop of 607,011,185 pounds.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Natural Stabilization and Conservation Service

BURLEY TOBACCO ACREAGE-POUNDAGE QUOTAS

YES



# On Leaf Referendum

owners of larger allotments, who over the years have been able to increase their acreage gradually as acreage cuts were ordered to reduce over-all supplies. Involved in the issue are more than 500,000 landowners, tenant farmers, and their families in 15 states, and a crop that annually brings in more than \$400 million.

The issue is whether growers will accept a program that limits the number of pounds of leaf they can sell each year from their allotted acres, or whether they wish to continue operating under the present program that allows them to sell all they can produce on their allotted acres.

Since 1940, butty farmers have operated under a program authorized by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 which guarantees them specified minimum acreage for their tobacco in return for limiting the number of acres grown. In a few low years, tobacco yields per acre have increased as farmers utilized greater amounts of fertilizers and higher yielding varieties and spaced plants closer together. As a consequence it has been harder to control production by the acreage limiting factor alone.

## Record Vote Expected On Poundage Plan

Balloting is underway this week (by mail) on the acreage-poundage plan for butty tobacco, the economic lifeline of most rural Kentucky.

The voting started Monday and runs through Friday.

The vote could well be a party between Kentucky and Tennessee growers as it was last year.

A record vote is expected, but the eight-state butty belt, which includes Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, is a battle between the 34,000 member Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation and the 62,000 member Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation. And it is something of a battle between small producers of a half-acre or less who, under the present program, cannot have their acreage reduced further, and

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606-784-7473

reduction made in the 1950 acreage allotments.

If acreage-poundage is approved by 75% of butty growers, the national acreage allotment under the acreage-poundage program will be 77,725,000 pounds. Growers who do not approve the plan will have the acreage allotment increased to 80,000,000 pounds. The plan also provides for a 10% increase in the acreage allotment for growers who have not been able to reduce their acreage to the 1950 level. The plan also provides for a 10% increase in the acreage allotment for growers who have not been able to reduce their acreage to the 1950 level.

Growers who have not been able to reduce their acreage to the 1950 level will have the acreage allotment increased to 80,000,000 pounds. The plan also provides for a 10% increase in the acreage allotment for growers who have not been able to reduce their acreage to the 1950 level.

If butty growers do not approve the acreage-poundage plan, the program in the referendum now being conducted under existing acreage allotment program will continue through 1957. Producers in Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania will have the acreage allotment increased to 80,000,000 pounds. The plan also provides for a 10% increase in the acreage allotment for growers who have not been able to reduce their acreage to the 1950 level.

The acreage allotment for 1957 under the existing allotment program will be 77,725,000 pounds. Growers who do not approve the plan will have the acreage allotment increased to 80,000,000 pounds. The plan also provides for a 10% increase in the acreage allotment for growers who have not been able to reduce their acreage to the 1950 level.



was borne from the church following

small producers of a half-acre or less it has been harder to contr  
who, under the present program, cannot by the acreage limiting  
have their acreage reduced further, and

Continued

# State Police Honor Departed Comrade

"This would be a good day to rob a bank in Kentucky," observed a Main Street pedestrian Thursday afternoon, spotting 100, or more members of the State Police in Morehead.

They were at Morehead to pay last respects to a comrade, Detective Sergeant Murvel C. Caudill, 48, who died of a heart attack. Caudill had almost 20 years service with the Kentucky State Police, dating back to 1947 when the organization was known as the Kentucky Highway Patrol.

"This wouldn't be any safer time to commit a crime than any other," explained a policy official in Morehead for the funeral.

He explained that other State Police men worked additional hours, filling in for their 'fellow members' who attended the funeral.

The spokesman also pointed out that the more than 100 officers and troopers at the funeral came in about 20 state police cars . . . five to the vehicle. He said the reason for this is that the 'gap' could be filled by state police

normally off-duty, but if each came in a separate car there would be a shortage of state police 'flashing light' vehicles.

Caudill was one of the best liked men to ever serve with the Kentucky State Police. This was recited, along with his 20 years of faithful service, by the State Police chaplain at the funeral service in the Morehead Christian Church.

The concentration of State Police at Morehead was one of the heaviest on record, exceeded perhaps only by the inauguration every four years of a Governor at Frankfort, or the Kentucky Derby.

## Heart Fund Campaign At Morehead Successful

Moreheadians gave \$427.32 Sunday to the Heart Fund.

This was subscribed in a house-to-house visitation by volunteer Jayettes.

This brought the total contributed to \$519.32.

# If Referendum Fails After 1967 - What

If Burley growers do not approve, the acreage-poundage quota program in the referendum now being conducted under existing authority the allotment program will continue through 1967, Freeman Hockensmith, State ASC Chairman, explained today.

After 1967, Hockensmith said, the future of the program is hard to determine at this time. With our experience under the acreage plan it is hard to determine how stocks will be affected when the 1967 crop is harvested. The tobacco leadership is concerned with the future of the program. Under the present acreage plan yields and stocks of Burley will continue to rise. Voting [mail ballots] started Monday and continues through Friday.

The acreage allotment for 1967 under the acreage allotment program will be 250,152 acres, approximately the same as the 1966 allotted acres. Acreage allotments in 1966 were reduced 15 percent below the 1965 level. There is no legal authority for restoring the

reduction made in the allotments.

If acreage-poundage is 2/3 of Burley growers acreage allotment under poundage program will be 2 Farmers have been making Notices giving the farm 1967 under the acreage acreage allotment and poundage the acreage-poundage program allotments for 1967 in Agricultural Act are large acreage-poundage program age quotas would provide against excessive market would prevent further acreage cause of increased yield

Gross sales from the 1966 far exceeded the estimation of a yield of 2,28 acre. Gross sales through 22 amounted to 16,695,61 compared to the final gross the 1965 crop of 607,011

FORM MQ-5 (1967)  
BURLEY  
(12-29-66)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

## BALLOT FOR BURLEY TOBACCO ACREAGE-POUNDAGE QUOTAS

YES

ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF ACREAGE-POUNDAGE QUOTAS  
FOR BURLEY TOBACCO FOR THE THREE MARKETING YEARS  
BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1967?

NO

### THE BALLOT

This is a facsimile of the official ballot being voted [by mail] this week by tobacco growers in this county, and throughout the eight-state burley belt. Farm organizations term this "the most important tobacco vote" of all time. Growers, tenants etc. must have their ballot postmarked by tomorrow [Friday, Mar. 3] in order that it be counted. The

ASC office provides two envelopes [inner one unmarked to make secret] along with the ballot. Voters must sign the outside [mail envelope, date it, and the signature must be witnessed in order for ballot to be counted.



2-87

3-2-87



Second row from  
gall, Jerry Black,  
Athy Bliss, Marsha  
nes. Third row from  
Bill Asper, and Judy

# Acreage-Poundage Control Is Defeated

# Tant To Serve As Consultant In Phillippines

Dr. Norman Tant, Director of Instructional Media at Morehead State University, has been invited to serve as consultant to the Department of Education of the Republic of the Philippines in the area of educational television and radio. Dr. Tant, a survivor of the Bataan Death March and three and a half years as a prisoner of war of the Japanese, will be in the Philippines April 3-17, participating in the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the Fall of Bataan and the infamous "death march" which followed.

Secretary Carlos P. Romulo wrote Dr. Fant when he learned that he would be in the Philippines, "We welcome this opportunity to have you with us even for a limited time because we are sure that with your experience in instructional media, especially in educational TV, you will be of help to the Bureau of Public Schools which is presently undertaking some educational broadcasts projects, both in radio and television."

Dr. Tant first went to the Philippines as a soldier with the 409th Signal Company, Aviation, Nichols Field near Manila in July 1941. He had at that time a bachelor's degree and one year of high school teaching experience. He visited in schools in his free time before the war began December 7. En route back to the United States from a year as a prisoner of war coal miner in Japan, he spent three weeks in the Philippines.

Following nine months of hospitalization after liberation at the end of WWII, Dr. Fant returned to high school teaching to test the decision to stay in the field of education he made while a prisoner of the Japanese. At the end of a year he applied for admission to George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, and started work on the M.A. degree in school administration in the fall of 1947. He completed work for the doctor's degree, including most of his dissertation in the audiovisual field, in the summer of 1951. He had the Ph.D. degree conferred upon him in 1952, the year he joined the Morehead faculty.

The schedule of activities by the approximately 150 American veterans who will make the "Pilgrimage to the Philippines" in April, includes a visit to

# Rowan Growers Favor Plan Ten To One

For the second time in two years, burley tobacco farmers have rejected the acreage-poundage plan.

With a total of 1,305 votes cast in Rowan County this year 1,198 favored the poundage plan, while 107 did not.

Rowan growers cast a total of 739 votes last year with 634 for and 105 against.

Rowan County can cast about 2,200 ballots in a referendum of this kind.

Kentucky, as expected gave the proposal overwhelming support-one of

only two states to do so. The unofficial vote in Kentucky showed farmers approved the plan 130,560 to 44,339 or 74.6 per cent. That topped the percentage approval a year ago. The number of votes cast also was higher. Last year 73.3 per cent of 166,684 Kentuckians approved the Plan.

As was the case last year, Tennessee voters sent the issue to defeat. Of the total vote 16.3 per cent favored the plan; 13.5 percent approved it there a year ago.

Ohio was the only state other than Kentucky to give the issue the required two-thirds approval. It carried there by 70.4 per cent out of 11,552 votes cast.

The vote in Indiana was 55.3 per cent in favor, with nearly 8,000 votes being cast. In North Carolina 15,239 voted "yes" and 8,591 "no" for a 63.9 per cent favorable vote. The tally in Virginia was 5,006 for and 6,167 against 44.8 percent; in West Virginia, 2,087 for and 1,441 against, 59.2 per cent.

The vote count means farmers will be allowed to raise the same number of acres this year as they raised last year. Had they voted in the plan, they would have received a 10.8 per cent increase in allotments.

The acreage-poundage proposal would have limited the number of pounds of tobacco each grower could sell from his allotted acres instead of the present plan, in effect since 1940, which limits only the number of acres they can cultivate.

The negative vote could mean the price-support, acreage-control program may be in danger. Farmers must vote every three years on whether to continue limiting the number of acres grown in return for price supports on their crops. That vote will be held early next year.

A University of Kentucky tobacco specialist said last week that many of the larger acreage allotment owners of Central Kentucky have indicated if the







## Early History

■ Opening day sales at The Morehead Company in 1957 attracted more than 2,000 people.

THE MOREHEAD NEWS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2006

# History



Dr. Jack Ellis is a retired Morehead State University library director and a retired minister.

## Morehead Memories:

## People & Places

# Tobacco: From smoke to smoke free

By JACK ELLIS  
Special to The Morehead News

*"...As with the buyer, so with the seller..." (Isaiah 24:2)*

Tobacco has been grown commercially in this country ever since the colonists landed at Jamestown, Va. in 1607 and began shipping tobacco back to England.

As the early pioneers pushed westward into Kentucky, they brought their tobacco seeds with them. But today, the vast fields of tobacco are almost gone in Kentucky and the nation. Also the golden burley tobacco grown on hillside family farms throughout eastern Kentucky has almost become a thing of the past. But there was a time when tobacco was king of the economy in Kentucky.

It allowed the large Bluegrass landowners to accumulate millions of dollars and provided the small family farmer with spending money. Both are now adjusting to the new smoke free society. But in the long run everyone will be healthier, happier and more prosperous in a smoke free environment.

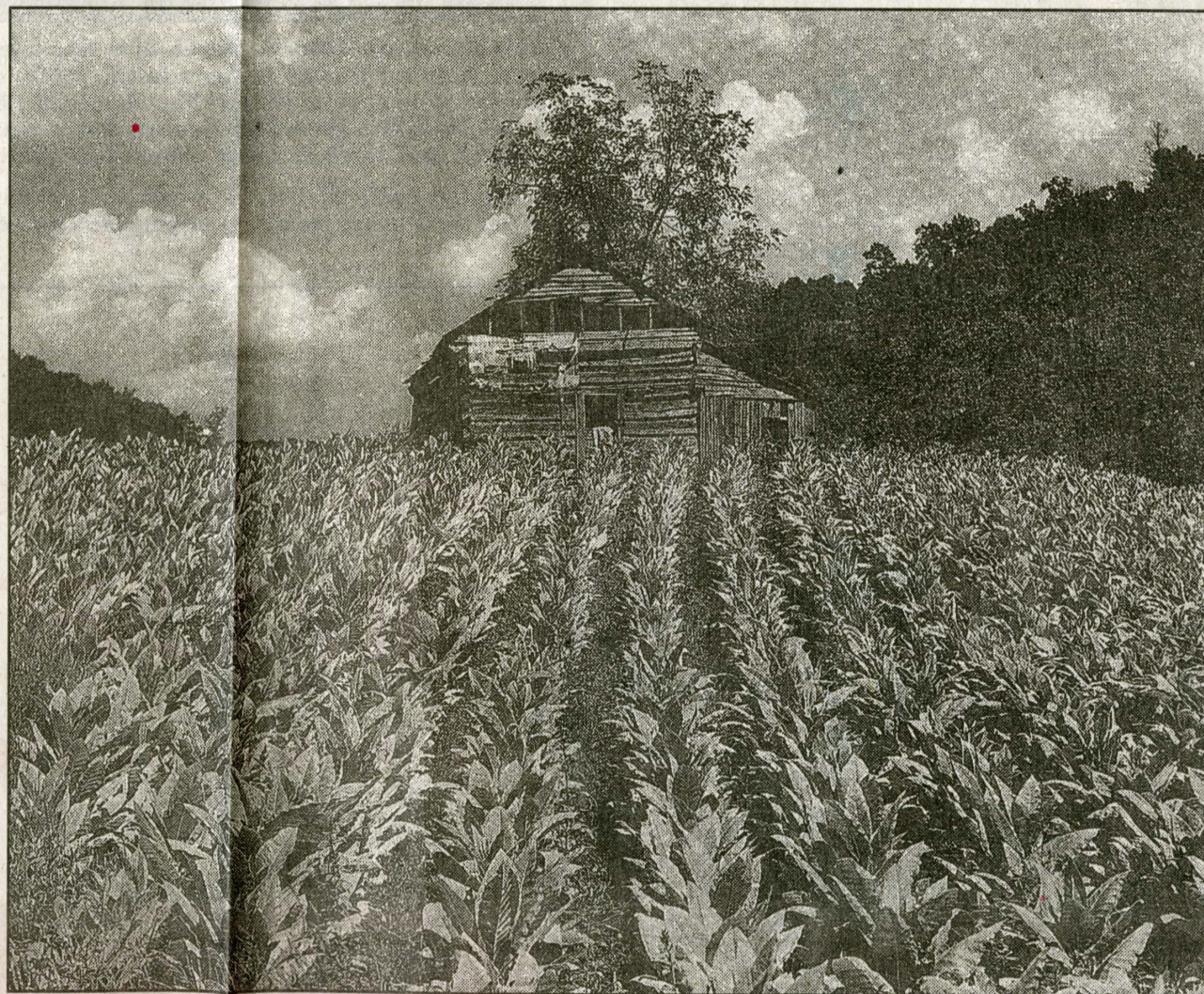
This article is certainly not advocating tobacco use of any kind but is an attempt to point out that Morehead was once prominent as the tobacco marketing center of

eastern Kentucky, and that golden burley was once a major part of the local economy.

### A convenient tobacco market brought opposition

During the summer of 1956, there was great excitement among the tobacco farmers of eastern Kentucky because of the anticipated tobacco warehouse to be built in this region. The rumor was that Morehead was on the verge of becoming the site of a new tobacco warehouse. But the rumor was a long way from becoming a reality. The powerful burley interests in Maysville and central Kentucky were trying to block the enterprise with their under the table maneuvering in Washington, D.C.

Before government price supports were established, tobacco farmers had to deliver their tobacco to either Maysville, Lexington, or Huntington, W.Va. Before those price supports were placed on tobacco in the 1930s, farmers sometimes would not receive enough to pay their haul bill. Even after price supports, this writer's father would truck his tobacco to Maysville, and wait in line for hours before his tobacco would be unloaded and weighed. Many times they would have to stay overnight. Therefore, the idea of a



See SMOKE, Page D-2

Kentucky burley tobacco, once Kentucky's principal cash crop, is now disappearing from the local landscape.

# FAST LANE DISCOUNT TOBACCO



# SMOKE

From Page D-1

local tobacco warehouse was exciting not only to tobacco farmers but also to the local economy, and the Rowan County Chamber of Commerce began a concentrated effort to get a tobacco warehouse in Morehead.

## Cooperation between business and Chamber of Commerce

In early 1957, the Chamber of Commerce entered into negotiation with six men from Kentucky experienced in the burley auction business to build one or more selling floors in Rowan County. Those six men were: A.T. Saunders, Lancaster; Matt Dykes, Winchester; Jonah Cox, Richmond; James Saunders, Lancaster; Bill C. Rice, Richmond; and John F. Foster, Lexington. A survey was made of tobacco production throughout eastern Kentucky and a company was formed, incorporated, and capitalized as The Morehead Tobacco Warehouse Company. A.T. Saunders was named president. The company made an initial capital investment of \$100,000.

With the help of the local Chamber of Commerce, a site was soon selected on U.S. 60 east of Morehead. The land was purchased from General Refractories Company and arrangements were made with Kentucky Utilities Company to move several high tension wires. In June 1957, the newly formed company started construction on their first tobacco warehouse, and promised another would be constructed if the market justified it. The company promised their first sale would be in December, but received some sobering news that threatened to stop the project entirely and resulted in much deep-seated sectional controversy.

## Political muscle brings graders and auctioneers

Rowan County quickly flexed its political muscles and sent a delegation to Washington and contacted U.S. Senator John Sherman Cooper and Thruston Morton, as well as U.S. Representative Carl Perkins and Joe Bates. The Morehead delegation successfully pointed out that the Maysville and Central Kentucky warehouse owners were trying to sabotage the new Morehead Company and that a warehouse was urgently needed in eastern Kentucky. Also eastern Kentucky tobacco was greatly in demand because of its low nicotine content.

On Monday morning of December 1957, the melodious chant of colorful tobacco auctioneer Matt Dykes (also one of the owners of the Morehead Company) sold the first basket of tobacco at the Morehead Company at a price of \$75 per hundred, which was much higher than the average price that year. Actually the Morehead tobacco prices were much more than the average that year and far above the government support price. The opening day sales attracted more than 2,000 people, who attended the auction. Most had never heard a tobacco auctioneer except on the old Phillip Morris radio commercial ending with "Sold American."

## Tobacco sold quickly at a good price

The crowd around auctioneer Matt Dykes was 30 deep when the first basket sold, and two young ladies in the front row remarked, "We can't understand one word you said." The crowd was amazed that each basket sold in about 10 seconds, since the only auction they had ever attended was furniture or real estate. Those who have attended a tobacco auction at those warehouses know the auctioneer and buyers walk by the previously graded to-



**The Morehead Tobacco Warehouse was a tremendous help for Rowan farmers in the 1950s, such as Harve McBrayer of Elliottville. He had a 1.5-acre tobacco base. He grew 2100 pounds to the acre by using rye and vetch as cover crops each year.**

Morehead Radio WMOR about three mornings a

week during tobacco season urging local growers to sell

their "baccar" in Morehead. (He really did know the correct pronunciation but was just being colorful.) Mr. Dykes also emphasized that Morehead's warehouses would have: (1) ample buyers; (2) prices equal to any other market average; (3) experienced graders and inspectors; (4) small crops given equal attention as large crops (no more of a .5-acre crop having to wait for a 5-acre crop to unload); (5) growers would receive their checks usually on the day they sold and (6) any farmer not happy with his sale could reclaim his tobacco and take it to another sale. Morehead's first day sales averaged far above the statewide average of \$61.33 per hundred pounds. Most were usually higher than the state average because of the low nicotine

content. President A.T. Saunders announced that the new warehouse had 136,000 square feet and he said he intended to sell his crop at Morehead. Saunders had a poundage allotment of 450,000 pounds each year.

In 1906 the sound of the tobacco auctioneer in eastern Kentucky was silenced with the closing of a small tobacco warehouse in Grayson. Also in 2006, one hundred years later, the chant of the tobacco auctioneer has been silenced again...this time presumably permanently.

Read more about early Rowan businesses in Jack D. Ellis' *Morehead Memories: True Stories from Eastern Kentucky and Kentucky Memories: Reflections of Rowan County*.

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stockholder, was notified that the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington would be unable to furnish tobacco graders for Morehead. No tobacco could be sold under the price support program without government graders. But

haps that's because it always was cold in those warehouses with no heat.)

### **Farmers urged to sell "baccar" in Morehead**

Auctioneer, owner and general manager Matt Dykes was featured on old



Photo by Marion Post Wolcott

**During the Great Depression, tobacco was not a good cash crop, and backbreaking work, but with no price support. Sales sometimes would not pay the haul bill.**

## **ROWAN COUNTY SESQUICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION 2006**

**This year Rowan County is 150 years old.**

**Read about early Rowan County and  
Morehead, "The City of the Hills" in one of  
Jack D. Ellis' Books**

*Kentucky Memories: Reflections of Rowan County.*

450 pp; 200 photos; c. 2005. \$35.00 + \$4.00 S&H

*Morehead Memories: True Stories From Eastern Kentucky.*

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\$35.00 + \$4.00 S&H

*Patriots and Heroes: Eastern Ky. Soldiers of WWII.*

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