

11-1954

Industrial Resources: Christian County - Hopkinsville

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

DES MOINES

MILWAUKEE

DETROIT

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

CLEVELAND

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

ST. LOUIS

LOUISVILLE

★ HOPKINSVILLE

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

MEMPHIS

CHATTANOOGA

LITTLE ROCK

150 Miles

BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA

300 Miles

JACKSON

C

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
IN
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce
and
The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky

Frankfort, Kentucky

November, 1954

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

FOREWORD

This report sets forth industrial location data which manufacturers will find useful in considering expansion possibilities at Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

Hopkinsville, the county seat of Christian County, is located in the southwestern section of the state, within 75 to 450 miles from such leading industrial and distribution centers as Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis. The Hopkinsville economy is based primarily on agriculture and to only a lesser extent on manufacturing.

The statistical and factual data summarized on the following two pages and set forth in detail in the body of this report cover basic industrial location factors -- population and labor supply, transportation, fuel and power, production materials, water, markets, existing industry, industrial sites, community facilities and services.

The report shows that an estimated 11,600 persons are available for industrial jobs in the Hopkinsville labor supply area. By reason of the absence of heavy labor requirements from existing industry, the average wage for manufacturing jobs is below both the Kentucky and national averages. The availability of TVA power and the Little River as a source for water means that Hopkinsville can support industrial expansion of the type having large water and power requirements, as well as expansion of the light industry type. A wide range of mineral and other production material is available in the area for processing.

The Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky are in a position to supplement the information carried in this report and otherwise to assist manufacturers interested in Hopkinsville. The Board maintains a staff of engineers and other specialists in a position to supply: Topographic maps and aerial photographs of sites; quantitative and qualitative analyses of water supplies; minerals surveys and analyses; power, fuel and freight rates; industrial and consumer market data; tax and other governmental information.

SUMMARY DATA FOR HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Hopkinsville - 12, 526; Christian County - 42, 359.

HOPKINSVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Christian, Trigg, Caldwell, Hopkins, Muhlenberg and Todd Counties. Number of workers potentially available for industrial jobs in supply area - 6, 600 males; 5, 000 females. Number of workers potentially available from Christian County - 1, 300 males, 1, 000 females.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT, FOURTH QUARTER, 1953: Christian County - \$47.08 all industries; \$48.00 manufacturing. Kentucky - \$68.43 all industries; \$72.66 manufacturing.

EXISTING INDUSTRIES:

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
International Shoe Co.	Shoes	137	337	474
Hopkinsville Clothing Mfg. Co.	Men's & boy's garments	20	185	205
Todd Mfg. Co.	Men's work shirts	25	210	235
Elk Brand Shirt & Overall Co.	Overalls & dungarees	15	153	168

SITES: Hopkinsville has a number of available and suitable industrial sites. For example:

- Site #1: 75 acres, slightly rolling, road, rail, water, power and sewerage.
- Site #2: 20 acres, level, road, rail, water and power.
- Site #3: 25 acres, level, road, rail, water and power.

RAILWAY SERVICE: Louisville & Nashville, Illinois Central and Tennessee Central.

TRUCK LINES: Hayes Freight Lines, Arnold Ligon Truck Line, Meeks Motor Freight, Southeastern Motor Truck Line, Marvin Hayes Truck Line.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Hopkinsville

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	327	Nashville, Tenn.	72
Cincinnati, Ohio	297	Pittsburgh, Pa.	587
Louisville, Ky.	186	St. Louis, Mo.	256

BUS LINES: Western Kentucky Stages, Southeastern Greyhound, Hales Bus Company, Hopkinsville-Bowling Green Bus Company, Fuqua Bus Lines.

AIRPORT: Outlaw Airport, 15 miles from Hopkinsville, served by Ozark Airlines; Barkley Field at Paducah, 60 miles distant, served by the Chicago and Southern, and Ozark Airlines. The Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport, 63 miles distant, served by Eastern Airlines. The Nashville Municipal Airport, 70 miles distant, served by American and Eastern Airlines.

POSTAL FACILITIES: Class Post Office - 1st; Mail dispatched - 10 times daily; Mail received - 10 times daily. 1953 postal receipts - \$168,736.82.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company. Subscribers - 6,200.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE: Western Union.

ELECTRICITY: Hopkinsville Electric Plant Board serves Hopkinsville and the Pennyryle RECC serves the county. Both purchase power from TVA. Transmission lines - 2 -- 66 KV; amount used in 1953 - 45,037,222 KWH; power available - unlimited industrial supply from TVA Dam at nearby Gilbertsville. Rates: If the customers demand for the month is 50 KW or more, demand charge: first 100 KW of demand - \$.85 per KW. Excess over 100 KW of demand at \$1.00 per KW. Energy Charge: First 14,000 KWH at 7.5 mills per KWH; next 26,000 KWH at 5 mills per KWH; next 60,000 KWH at 4 mills per KWH; next 400,000 KWH at 3 mills per KWH; additional energy - 2.75 mills per KWH.

WATER: Municipally owned waterworks system. Source of water: Two artificial lakes, two stone quarries and the Little River; storage - 1,400,000 gallons; pumping capacity - 2,000,000 gal. per day. Rates: \$1.50 monthly minimum; graduated scale from \$.50 per 100 cu. ft. to \$16 2/3 per 100 cu. ft.

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company. A 6" Texas Gas Transmission Company line is inside the city limits.

COAL: Source: West Kentucky Coal Company, Madisonville, Kentucky. Price of 7" x 3" washed No. 11 - \$4.00 per ton f.o.b. plus \$2.24 per ton freight; 1 1/2" x 28" washed No. 12 - \$2.25 per ton f.o.b. plus \$2.24 per ton freight.

FUEL OIL: Transport truck and rail from Paducah. No. 2 - 14.7¢ per gallon, tank wagon price; No. 2 - 11.6¢ per gallon, transport delivered price.

SEWERAGE: Sewage disposal plant with capacity of 500,000 gallons. Rates are from 50 to 60 percent of the water bill.

PROPERTY TAX RATES: Per \$100, 1953; Hopkinsville - \$3.74; Christian County - \$2.24. Ratio of assessment to market value - 31% for both city and county.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Housing: Supply fair. Rental of two-bedroom house - \$50 to \$60 per month. Construction cost of two-bedroom house - \$8,000 to \$12,000.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Hopkinsville was 12,526. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Hopkinsville, Christian County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Hopkinsville, Christian County and Kentucky: 1900-1950.

Year	Hopkinsville		Christian County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	5,833	- - -	37,962	- - -	- - -
1910	7,280	24.8	38,845	2.3	6.6
1920	9,419	29.4	35,883	- 7.6	5.5
1930	9,696	2.9	34,283	- 4.5	8.2
1940	10,746	9.8	36,129	5.4	8.8
1950	12,526	16.6	42,359	17.2	8.5
1953 (est.) ^{1/}	- - -	- - -	42,381	0.1	- 1.1

Labor Force

Agriculture and Manufacturing. Of the 42,378 inhabitants of Christian County in 1950, 12,818 or 30.2% were in the labor force. Agriculture employed 3,866, while manufacturing employed 1,296. Between 1940 and 1950 agricultural employment declined from 4,631 to 3,866. In the same period, employment in manufacturing increased from 1,080 to 1,296.

Potential Labor Supply. ^{2/} The Hopkinsville labor supply area is defined to include Christian and the following adjoining Kentucky counties:

- Source: ^{1/} Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, April 1, 1953 (Lexington, October, 1953).
- ^{2/} Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Hopkinsville, Kentucky Area (Frankfort, May, 1954). Factors upon which estimates are based: 1) population; 2) number of persons of labor force age; 3) labor force participation rates; 4) economic structure of area; 5) per capita income; 6) current manufacturing employment and past trends; 7) observations of availability of labor supply in areas where new facilities have been located; and 8) estimates of current unemployment.

Trigg, Caldwell, Hopkins, Muhlenberg and Todd. This is the area from which workers would be most heavily drawn if jobs should increase substantially at Hopkinsville. Population of this area was estimated at 136,899 in 1953, down by 16,090 from the 1940 Census of population.

The current potential labor supply in the area is estimated to be 6,600 men and 5,000 women. This total estimated labor supply would not be available for jobs located at Hopkinsville because of distances involved. An estimated 1,300 men and 1,000 women would be available for jobs in Hopkinsville.

The current labor supply will be steadily augmented by the aging of the younger population. During the next ten years 14,000 boys and 14,000 girls will become 18 years of age. It is believed that at least 21 percent, or 3,000 boys, and 21 percent, or 3,000 girls, will want jobs. Because of the greater mobility of young workers most of these could probably be attracted to any single point in the area by good jobs.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Christian County had an estimated 1953 population of 42,381 as compared to 36,129 in 1940. Net in-migration between 1940 and 1950 was 4,160. During the 10 year span between 1940 and 1950 there was an estimated net out-migration of 18,588 persons from the labor supply area. This indicates that a sizeable number of workers were unable to find employment in the area. During the same period there have been large out-migrations from other counties and from Kentucky, to the northern industrial centers. 1/

For Kentucky, net out-migration was 303,000 between 1940 and 1950; recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: clerical and secretarial - \$.75 and \$1.00 per hour; laborer - \$.75 and \$1.12 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.00 per hour; electrician - \$1.57 per hour; machine tenders - \$1.24 and \$1.42 per hour; store clerk - \$.75 per hour.

Average weekly wages in covered manufacturing employment for the fourth quarter 1953 were \$48.00 for Christian County, and \$72.66 for Kentucky. Average weekly wages in all industries for the same period, Christian County - \$47.08 and Kentucky - \$68.43. 1/

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Hopkinsville are described locally as excellent.

Source: 1/ Ibid, page 5, footnote 2.

Existing Firms, Products and Employment. The following list of firms indicate something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Hopkinsville. Soon to be added to this list is: Thomas Industries, a new firm that produces light fixtures. Future employment is estimated to be 200 persons.

Table 2. Existing Firms, Products and Employment

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Baus Mfg. Co.	Work gloves	3	25	28
Beverages, Inc.	Soft drink bottling	19	1	20
Blue Lake Block Co.	Concrete blocks & lintels	11	0	11
The Borden Food Products Co.	Evaporated milk, cheese	14	3	17
Christian Quarries, Inc.	Agricultural lime	30	0	30
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Bottled Coca-Cola	18	2	20
Concrete Products Corp.	Concrete blocks, brick tile	2	0	2
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	Fertilizer	15	0	15
Dalton Bros. Brick Co.	Brick			
Elk Brand Shirt & Overall Co.	Shirts & overalls	15	153	168
Ellis Ice Co.	Ice	5	0	5
General Mills, Inc.	Flour	50	2	52
Hopkinsville Clothing Mfg. Co.	Clothing	20	185	205
Hopkinsville Milling Co.	Flour and feed	73	2	75
Hopkinsville Monument Co.	Monuments	2	0	2
Hopkinsville Stone Co.	Stone and limestone	31	2	33
International Shoe Co.	Shoes	137	337	474
The Kentucky New Era	Newspaper & printing	29	4	33
King Kole Bottling Co.	Double Cola	20	2	22
Lambart Bros. Stone Co.	Crushed stone			
R. C. Owen Co.	Hardwood lumber & flooring	120	3	123
Parrish-Kirkpatrick Concrete Supply Co.	Ready-mixed concrete	7	0	7
Pennyroyal Packing Co.	Meat products	19	2	21
Standard Feed Milling Co.	Feed	22	2	24
Sweet Feeds	Feed	4	0	4
Todd Mfg. Co.	Men's work shirts	25	210	235
J. F. Wilson	Lumber			

MATERIALS

Agricultural Products

The following table carries pertinent agricultural statistics of Christian County for 1950 and 1951:

Table 3. Agricultural Statistics of Christian County,
1950 and 1951. ^{1/}

1940 Census Land Area 726 Square Miles; 1950 Census Number of Farms - 2,598; Average size of farm - 142.2 acres.

Crops	1950 Production	Farm Value
Corn (bu.)	1,928,000	\$3,278,000
Tobacco (All types) (lbs.)	7,080,875	2,394,000
Wheat (bu.)	262,500	546,000
Soybeans (bu.)	4,200	10,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	15,450	377,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	4,860	111,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	15,990	291,000

Livestock	Number on Farms, 1951	Farm Value
All Cattle and Calves	33,400	\$4,175,000
Milk Cows	9,050	1,493,000
Hogs and Pigs	36,600	1,006,500
Sheep and Lambs	9,100	216,000
Chickens	127,000	139,700

Livestock Products	Production During 1950	Farm Value
Eggs (doz.)	1,023,000	342,700
Milk (lbs.)	34,850,000	1,289,000
Wool (lbs.)	48,800	26,800

Forests

Christian County is an important producer of timber. The forested area of the county covers 135,000 acres. Adjacent counties are also moderately forested, the predominant types of timber being: oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum and red cedar. According to the American Forest Products Industries, Inc. there were 11 sawmills which produced 5,165,000 board feet of lumber in Christian County during 1947.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer, and bolts produced are used in manufacture in the state.

Source: ^{1/} U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950.

Mineral Resources

Christian County. The mineral resources of Christian County consist of limestones, clays, and coal. Sand deposits, which might be used for construction purposes, are found. Small amounts of petroleum and natural gas have been secured, and rock asphalt, in small noncommercial amounts, are reportedly present. Local gravel deposits, which have been utilized on a small scale for rural road construction, are also reported.

Limestones: The huge high calcium limestone zone of western Kentucky traverses Christian County. Local limestones have recently (1953) been analyzed by the Kentucky Geological Survey in connection with a Statewide limestone investigation which is being carried on in cooperation with the A&ID Board. The analyses of stones thus far sampled do not indicate the presence of extensive ledges of high calcium content. However, a ledge, near Hopkinsville, nineteen feet in thickness, has been proven to average 95% calcium carbonate. It is possible that ledges similar to this, or even of greater thickness and of higher calcium carbonate content, are present. Most of the stone now being quarried is used for road construction purposes. Large reserves are suitable for agricultural lime.

Clays: Several local deposits are suitable for the manufacture of ordinary brick and tile. Excellent brick is manufactured at Hopkinsville. Through the cooperative minerals investigation program, which is being carried on by the A&ID Board and the Kentucky Geological Survey, several local deposits have recently (1951-53) been analyzed, and the results have been published.

Coal: Coal occurs throughout a considerable portion of northern Christian County where the Pennsylvanian System outcrops. Several seams are present. Recent production, according to the State Department of Mines and Minerals, has been almost wholly limited to the No. 6 Seam. Recent statistics on the county's coal production are as follows: 1949 - 70,900 tons; 1950 - 31,353 tons; and 1951 - 3,433 tons, of which 1,275 tons were stripped. All production listed has been from truck mines.

Christian County coal is of the same basic character as that of the Western Kentucky Coal Field as a whole. It has low ash and sulphur content and high B. t. u. value. Selected analyses of the No. 6 Seam are given below:

Seam No.	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	B. t. u.	Ash
						Dry Basis	Softening Temp. °F.
6	9.6	37.0	47.2	6.2	2.6	14,800	1,930
6	10.3	35.1	50.0	4.6	2.3	14,700	2,030
6	10.1	36.6	50.2	3.1	1.6	14,680	2,160

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked eighth in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas, and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 4, significant amounts of lead, zinc, and native asphalt were mined.

Table 4: Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950. 1/

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousands of barrels	10,381
Natural gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (exc. limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719

FUEL AND POWER

Coal and Coke

Coal is received in Hopkinsville from the surrounding Western Kentucky coal fields by rail or truck. The price of coals at the mines is as follows: 7"x3" Washed No. 11 - \$4.00 per ton; 1 1/2" x 1/4" Washed No. 11 - \$3.40 per ton; 1 1/2" x 28" Washed No. 11 - \$3.05 per ton; 1 1/2" x 28" Washed No. 12 - \$2.25 per ton; 1 1/4" x 0 Unwashed No. 9 - \$2.25 per ton. 2/

Coke is available from Ashland, Kentucky and Birmingham, Alabama. Ashland prices range from \$17 to \$24 per ton depending on the grade desired. 2/

Gas

Hopkinsville is served by the Western Kentucky Gas Company which is supplied by the Texas Gas Transmission Company. Pressure varies from 100 to 400 lbs. specific gravity is .60. Rates are: First 1000 cu. ft. - \$1.25; next 1000 cu. ft. - \$.75; next 1000 cu. ft. - \$.75; next 97,000 cu. ft. - \$.50; over 100,000 cu. ft. - \$.35. Minimum charge per month - \$.75. 2/

Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available at Hopkinsville and is received by truck and rail from Paducah and Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 2/

Source: 1/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1952).

2/ Current prices of coal, coke, gas and fuel oil will be supplied by the A&ID Board on request.

Power

Electricity is supplied by the Pennyrite Rural Electric Cooperative. A line of 66 thousand volts from TVA serves the community.

Ample power is presently available and additional quantities can be secured by contract. A total of 45,037,022 KWH were used during 1953.

The TVA Kentucky Dam at Gilbertsville, 35 miles distant, is the source of the power. Supplies adequate for major industrial uses are available.

Electric rates are as follows: If the customer's demand for the month is less than 50 KW - Demand Charge: first 10 KW - no demand charge. Excess over 10 KW of demand per month, at \$0.85 per KW. Energy charge - first 200 KWH per month - 2.5¢ per KWH; next 350 KWH per month - 1.5¢ per KWH; next 950 KWH per month - 1.0¢ per KWH; next 12,500 KWH per month - \$0.75 per KWH; additional energy - 0.5¢.

Demand charge for more than 50 KW - first 100 KW of demand per month - \$0.85 per KW; excess over 100 KW of demand per month - \$1.00 per KW. Energy charge - first 14,000 KWH - 7.5 mills per KWH; next 26,000 KWH - 5 mills per KWH; next 60,000 KWH - 4 mills per KWH; next 400,000 KWH - 3 mills per KWH; additional energy - 2.75 mills per KWH.

The rate for the final block of the energy charge is adjusted upward or downward on a formula geared to changes in costs of coal purchased by TVA for its steam generating plants.

WATER

The Hopkinsville Sewerage and Water Works is municipally-owned and takes its raw water from the Little River, two artificial lakes and two stone quarries. A proposed bond issue of \$600,000 is to be used for extensive improvements.

Storage facilities include: One 150,000 gallon standpipe, one 300,000 gallon elevated tank, and one 700,000 clear well storage. In addition, a contract has been let for the construction of an additional 300,000 gallon storage area.

Pumping capacity is 2,000,000 gals. per day; average use 1,125,000 gals. per day; maximum use 2,200,000 gals. per day. Water is distributed through mains up to 12' in diameter at 80 p.s.i. Table 5 shows water rates for Hopkinsville.

The Little River has a drainage area of 46.2 square miles. A chemical analysis of February 12, 1951, when the mean discharge was 1,880 second feet, showed the following in parts per million: Nitrate 4.5; bicarbonate 115; iron .11; ph 7.3; and color 3. 1/

Table 5. Water Rates for Hopkinsville, Kentucky

First 30 cu. ft.	\$1.50 minimum charge per month
Next 300 cu. ft.	.50 per 100 cu. ft.
Next 300 cu. ft.	.40 per 100 cu. ft.
Next 900 cu. ft.	.30 per 100 cu. ft.
Next 1,200 cu. ft.	.25 per 100 cu. ft.
Next 1,500 cu. ft.	.20 per 100 cu. ft.
Over 1,500 cu. ft.	.16 2/3 per 100 cu. ft.

SITES 1/

Hopkinsville has a number of available and suitable industrial sites varying from 20 to 75 acres. Several of these have road, rail, water and power. For example:

Site #1: 75 acres, slightly rolling, Illinois Central RR, water, power, sewerage.

Site #2: 20 acres, level, U. S. Highway 68; Illinois Central RR; water and power.

Site #3: 25 acres, level, U. S. Highway 41; Louisville & Nashville RR; water and power.

TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSFER FACILITIES

Railroads

Hopkinsville is served by the Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central and the Tennessee Central. The L&N operates between Evansville, Indiana and Nashville, Tennessee. Local freight service includes four in and four out daily; passenger service includes five in and five out daily. The I. C. and the T. C. have a joint office in Hopkinsville; these two lines average two local freights per day. No passenger service is provided. A connecting line, operated by the L&N, makes it possible to shift cars to any line of the three railroads.

Switching service is available with tracks for approximately 300 cars in all three storage yards. A railway express and package car service is also available.

Source: 1/ More information may be obtained from the Kentucky A&ID Board and Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce.

Outbound loads include tobacco, grain, lumber, brick, rock and clay products. Inbound loads include grain and general merchandise.

Table 6. Approximate Carload Transit Time From Hopkinsville, Kentucky

To	Hours	To	Hours
Atlanta, Ga.	43	Nashville, Tenn.	3
Chicago, Ill.	40	New Orleans, La.	60
Cleveland, Ohio	42	New York, N. Y.	70
Detroit, Mich.	63	Pittsburgh, Pa.	50
Knoxville, Tenn.	36	E. St. Louis, Ill.	18
Louisville, Ky.	12	Washington, D. C.	78
Mobile, Ala.	50		

Motor Carriers

Hopkinsville is served by U. S. Highways #68 and #41, and also Kentucky Highways #107, #109, #272 and #695. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroad, major highways, and navigable waterways in the immediate area of Hopkinsville.

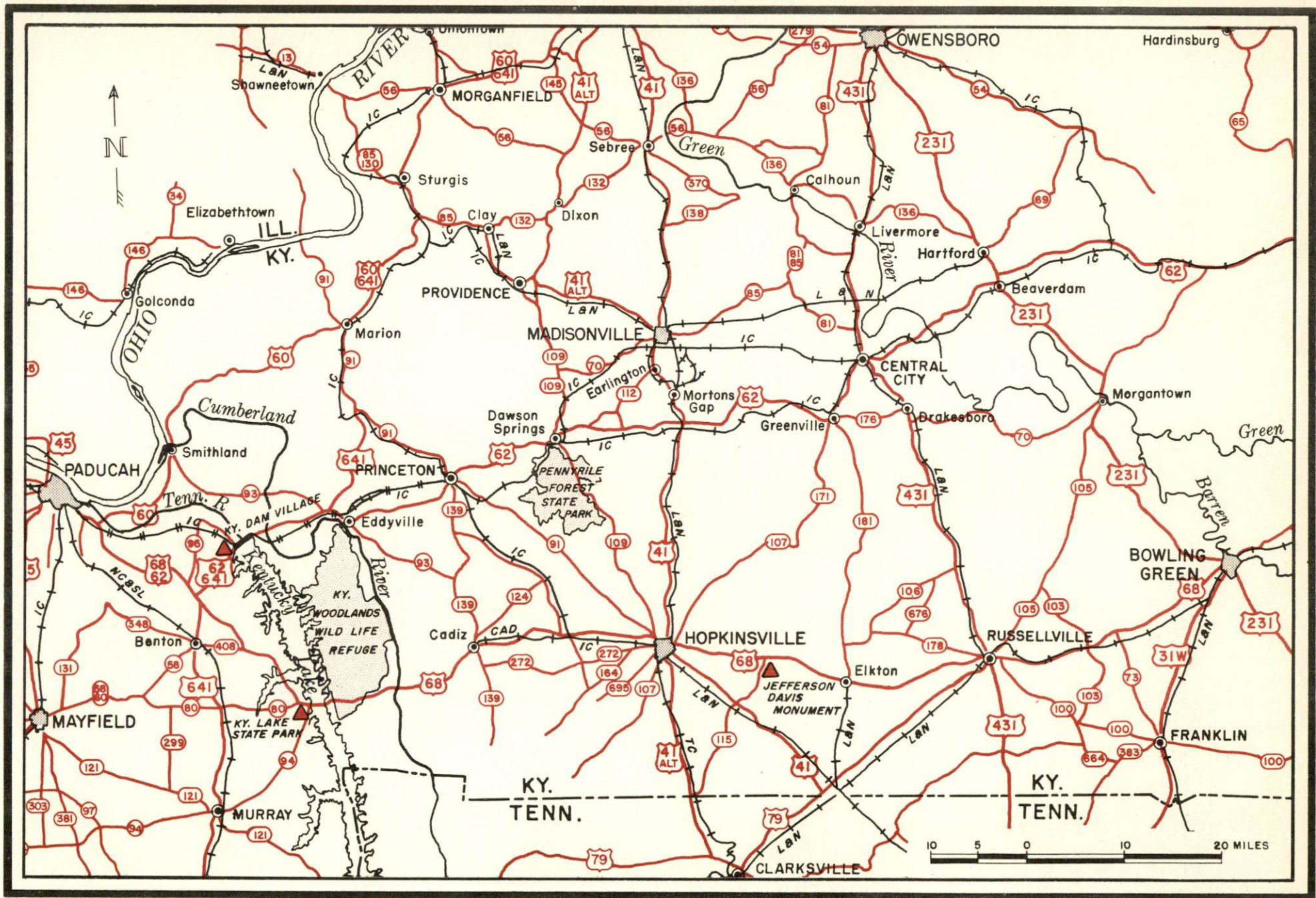
Table 7. Highway Distances from Hopkinsville, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	327	Knoxville, Tenn.	270
Birmingham, Ala.	292	Lexington, Ky.	280
Chicago, Ill.	375	Louisville, Ky.	186
Cincinnati, Ohio	297	Nashville, Tenn.	72
Detroit, Mich.	553	New York, N. Y.	952
Evansville, Ind.	84	Pittsburgh, Pa.	587
Indianapolis, Ind.	256	St. Louis, Mo.	256

Bus Lines. Hopkinsville is served by the Western Kentucky Stages, which operate between Hopkinsville, Murray, Clarksville, and Paducah. The Southeastern Greyhound Lines, The Hales Bus Company, and the Hopkinsville-Bowling Green Bus Company and The Fuqua Bus Lines.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by the Hayes Freight Lines and Arnold Ligon Truck Line. Meeks Motor Freight, Southeastern Motor Truck Line and Marvin Hayes Truck Lines.

Airways. The nearest commercial airports are: Outlaw Airport, 15 miles from Hopkinsville, served by Ozark Airlines; Barkley Field at Paducah, 60 miles, served by Delta C&S; Bowling Green-Warren County Municipal Airport at Bowling Green, 63 miles, which is served by Eastern Airlines; and the Nashville Municipal Airport at Nashville, 72 miles, served by American and Eastern Airlines. There is also a field for private planes at Kentucky Lake, 39 miles from Hopkinsville.



RAILROADS
 —+— Single track
 —+— Double track

Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and Recreation Areas of Western Kentucky

HIGHWAYS
 —○— Federal
 —○— State

Inland Waterways

Hopkinsville is located 30 miles from the navigable Cumberland River. The Cumberland empties into the Ohio near Paducah, thus providing access by water to points as far north as Minneapolis, east to Pittsburgh and south to New Orleans and the Intra-Coastal Waterway.

Some of the barge lines operating on the Ohio-Mississippi River system include: The American Barge Line Company, Central Barge Company, Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company, and the Ohio Barge Line, Inc.

These four companies alone have a combined total of 679 vessels in service. The Inland Waterways Map on the following page shows the position of Hopkinsville with respect to the Ohio-Mississippi River System.

The present (1954) session of Congress approved authorization for construction of a \$163,000,000 navigation, power, flood control project for the lower Cumberland River, under jurisdiction of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. The project will consist of a high dam, lock and power plant near Grand Rivers, Kentucky, about 30 miles from Hopkinsville, and a canal connecting the reservoir with the existing reservoir on the Tennessee River, created by TVA's Kentucky Dam, near Paducah.

The proposed power plant will have a rated capacity of 130,000 KW and an estimated annual output of 600,000,000 KWH. The lock and dam will replace 5 obsolete locks and dams, will be 110 feet wide by 800 feet long, and will provide a 9 foot navigation channel, permitting use of large, modern barges from such points as Nashville, Tennessee to points along the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers. The reservoir will provide a lake with one of the longest shorelines in the southeastern United States, and open up new opportunities for tourist and recreational development.

Mail Service

Hopkinsville has a first class Post Office with forty-two employees and 1953 postal receipts of \$168,736.82. Mail is received ten times daily and dispatched ten times daily.

MARKETS

The following major industrial and distribution centers are within a 300-mile radius of Hopkinsville: Indianapolis, Evansville, Knoxville, Louisville, Nashville and St. Louis. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 38 million. Over 36 million people lived in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.



INLAND WATERWAYS
of the
EASTERN UNITED STATES
NAVIGABLE BY COMMERCIAL CRAFT
SHOWING DISTANCES FROM
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

CHANNEL DEPTH
— 9 Feet & Over
- - - Under 9 Feet
... Proposed

SOURCE OF DATA:
Tennessee Valley Authority
U.S. Corps of Engineers

Miles
0 50 100 150 200

Compiled By
AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT BOARD
OF KENTUCKY
Frankfort-1951

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Christian County adjoins the Tennessee line. The county was formed in 1796 and named in honor of Colonel William Christian.

Hopkinsville is the county seat of Christian County. It is a third class city governed by a mayor and twelve councilmen. The mayor is elected for four years and the councilmen for two years.

Fire Protection

Hopkinsville has a full-time fire department with eighteen full-time men and 16 volunteers. The department is equipped with an American LaFrance 1000 gallon pumper; one Seagraves 750 gallon pumper, and one Dodge 500 gallon pumper; one GMC ladder truck and one Chevrolet emergency truck completely equipped with modern life saving equipment. Hopkinsville has a 6th class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection

The police force has twenty-two men equipped with three radio equipped patrol cars and one motorcycle.

Garbage

Garbage is collected by the city municipal garbage service. A collection is provided daily in the business district and three times a week in the residential section. The method of disposal is a sanitary fill.

Streets

There are 90 miles of paved streets, Streets are cleaned daily. Maintenance is performed by a city street department with a crew of 18 men. Equipment consists of six trucks, and a street sweeper.

Taxes

Table 8 shows the property tax rates applying in Hopkinsville and Christian County:

Table 8. Property Tax Rates per \$100 Assessed Value; Hopkinsville and Christian County, 1953.

	Hopkinsville	Christian County
County	\$.59	\$.59
State	.05	.05
City	1.00	
School	2.00	1.50
Other	.10	.10
Total	\$ 3.74	\$ 2.24

The ratio of assessment to market value is 31% for Hopkinsville and Christian County. This means that the effective tax on property in Hopkinsville is not \$3.74 per \$100, but is \$1.17 per \$100 or 11.7 mills. Outside of Hopkinsville, the effective rate is \$.69 per \$100 or 6.9 mills.

Total city income for the year 1953 was \$261,340.92 while expenditures were \$285,009.86. City bonded indebtedness is \$126,000. Total county income for the year 1953 was \$182,353 while expenditures were \$162,353. There is no county bonded indebtedness.

Laws and Regulations

There is a city business license fee for merchandising establishments. The rates are graduated according to gross sales.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Housing

In Hopkinsville, two-bedroom houses rent for \$50 to \$60 per month and cost \$8,000 to \$12,000 to construct. Local opinion is that a small amount of adequate housing could be provided immediately and new construction could be provided within 90 days.

Contractors available are: Building - 3; electrical - 8; excavating - 2; general - 2; heating - 4; sheet metal - 3.

Recreation

The new Kentucky Lake State Park is 41 miles from Hopkinsville. With a 1,400 acre park, four miles of shoreline, a boat basin, bathing beach and the new modern Kenlake Hotel, the area is a complete vacation park with many recreation facilities and modern accommodations. Other nearby recreation areas include: Mammoth Cave National Park, the Pennyrile State Park and State Forest, Kentucky Dam Village and the Jefferson Davis Birthplace.

Fishing is a favorite sport of this area and offers many good lakes, rivers and ponds. The largest bodies of water include: Kentucky Lake, Cumberland River and the Little River. Many tourist courts, cabins and overnight accommodations are available as well as boats, motors, tackle and bait.

Education

Table 9. Christian County School Capacity, Enrollment and Number of Teachers. Grades 1-12.

School System	City Enrollment	Number of Teachers
County High	516	29
County Elementary	2,993	92
City High	1,643	52
City Elementary (C)	862	38
Parochial	115	3

Library facilities are available at the Hopkinsville Public Library with 12,584 volumes. A traveling bookmobile will soon begin operations in Christian County. Carrying from 700 to 1,500 volumes this library equipped panel truck will visit out of the way communities, providing library facilities for rural areas and isolated farm families.

Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Bethel College at Hopkinsville; Murray State College, Murray, 56 miles; Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 79 miles; Bowling Green Business College, Bowling Green, 63 miles; the University of Kentucky and Transylvania College at Lexington, 227 miles; the University of Louisville, 186 miles; and Vanderbilt University at Nashville, 72 miles.

Health

There are 28 physicians, 12 dentists, 6 chiropractors and 15 registered nurses in Hopkinsville. Hospital service is provided by the Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital which is equipped with the latest in medical equipment and has a 97 bed capacity.

The Christian County Health Department carries out a program of sanitation, inspection and preventative medicine.

Churches

The following denominations have churches in Hopkinsville: Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Church of Christ, Catholic, Episcopal, Holiness, Presbyterian, and Universalist.

Newspapers, Radio, Television

Hopkinsville's newspaper is the Kentucky New Era, a daily, with an average circulation of 8,000. Louisville and Paducah papers are delivered daily.

Hopkinsville's radio broadcasting stations are: WHOP-AM and FM, Network affiliation is with CBS and WKOA, a 1000-watt, AM station. Television reception from WSM, Nashville, Louisville, and Memphis is good.

Telephone and Telegraph

Telephone service is provided by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Hopkinsville office has 6,200 subscribers. Telegraph service is provided by the Western Union.

Hotels

Overnight accommodations are provided by the Finley Hotel, Main Hotel, New Central Hotel, Stamms Hotel Court, Ches Motel Lodge, Little River Motel, Y&G Motel, Green Acres Motor Court, B-Line Motel, Green Tourist Courts, Hollyhock Tourist Court, Hopkinsville Tourist Court, Kings Court, Rock City Tourist Court, Rock Hill Tourist Court, Scotts Motor Court, Shady Oaks Motel and Restaurant, Wadlington Tourist Court, Partners Trailer Court, Woodland Trailer Court.

Clubs

Clubs and civic organizations include: Kiwanis Club, Rotary Club, Civitan Club, Chamber of Commerce, Jr. Chamber of Commerce, Eagles, VFW, Masonic, I00F, Shrine, Moose, Elks, WOW, BPW, American Legion, Lions Club, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, DAR, Christian County Homemakers, Eastern Star, Rebeccah's, Junior Auxiliary, Cotillion Club, Girl and Boy Scouts, 4-H Club, Teen Town, Sub Deb, Christian County Farm Bureau, Artificial Breeders Association, Soil Improvement Association, 31 Fescue Association, Grade A Milk Producers Association, Country Club, Hopkinsville Hunting and Fishing Club.

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. in the lowland and southern areas. The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the South. Seasonal heating degree days average about 4,500 for the state.

Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52 percent of the year, and increases to 60 percent or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

APPENDIX

Employment by Industry Division	Appendix A
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix B
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Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
City Bond Issues for Industrial Building	Appendix E
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Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Christian County,
March, 1954

Industry	Christian County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	4,343	100.0	402,684	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	42	1.0	39,647	9.8
Contract Construction	166	3.8	33,418	8.3
Manufacturing:	1,153	26.5	149,032	37.0
Food and kindred products	282	6.5	24,944	6.2
Tobacco	1	0.0	9,781	2.4
Clothing, tex. & leather	639	14.7	23,716	5.9
Lumber & furniture	159	3.7	14,166	3.5
Printing, pub. & paper	39	0.9	8,302	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	15	0.3	12,539	3.1
Stone, clay and glass	18	0.4	4,810	1.2
Primary metals	0	0.0	6,991	1.7
Machinery, metal & equip.	0	0.0	40,417	10.0
Other	0	0.0	3,366	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	447	10.3	28,759	7.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,870	43.1	104,391	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	189	4.4	15,487	3.8
Services	468	10.8	30,743	7.6
Other	8	0.2	1,207	0.3

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Christian County and Kentucky: 1950

Subject	Christian County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	22,526	19,833	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	17,556	15,100	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	13,680	3,349	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	9,479	3,339	777,155	213,916
Employed	9,061	3,226	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	4,774	2,360	437,752	156,377
Government workers	724	594	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	3,322	195	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	241	77	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	418	113	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	413	107	28,082	7,281
New workers	5	6	415	307
Not in labor force	3,876	11,751	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	67	8,748	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	951	618	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	1,217	999	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,641	1,386	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	871	1,043	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	504	267	47,447	28,952
65 and over	266	76	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	9,061	3,226	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	299	390	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,352	24	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	725	149	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	271	565	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	487	289	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	1,043	26	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	1,214	488	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	52	587	1,584	21,408
Service workers	561	578	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	235	29	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	1,163	18	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	586	44	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	73	39	9,675	4,890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952), Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm. <u>1/</u>	Total Prec. Norm. <u>1/</u>	Average Relative Humidity Readings <u>2/</u>	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	37.5	4.20	84	72
February	39.3	3.66	80	65
March	49.1	5.00	77	59
April	57.3	4.44	75	54
May	67.0	4.07	78	57
June	75.4	4.29	79	60
July	79.1	3.85	81	61
August	78.1	3.37	84	63
September	72.3	3.06	85	61
October	60.5	2.84	84	57
November	48.3	3.81	81	62
December	38.8	4.36	82	69
Annual Norm.	58.6	46.95		

1/ Station Location - Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky. Averaged Norm over 30 year period.

2/ Station Location - Nashville, Tennessee. Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years;
6:30 PM readings - 64 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (81 years of record) - 110 days clear; 104 days partly cloudy; 151 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 year record) - Annual 59 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 inch: (81 years of record) - 121 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (8 years of record) - 36 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (79 years of record) - 52 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (61 years of record) - 10 days.

Prevailing Wind: (8 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 3,738 degree days.

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax of 4 1/2% applies to the entire net income allocable to this state. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction. State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year. Payment of one-third of the tax may be deferred until the 15th day

of the seventh month and an additional one-third until the 15th day of the 11th month following the close of the tax year without interest.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporate income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies, etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of its operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

Tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Assessments are required to be at fair cash value. Classification is provided. Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. The state-wide assessment level on real estate is not more than 40%, on tangible personalty considerably less than 40% generally, and on intangible personalty approximately full value.

Both foreign and domestic corporations, other than franchise companies, must pay general property taxes on tangible property situated within this state and on intangible property which has acquired a situs in Kentucky at the following rates per \$100 value: real property, 5¢; agricultural products, 25¢; other tangible personalty, 50¢; bank deposits, 10¢; brokers accounts receivable, 10¢; and other intangible property, 25¢. Manufacturing machinery, all intangibles except bank shares, and livestock are exempt from local taxation. Agricultural products in storage may be taxed by counties at the rate of 15¢ per \$100. Real estate and all other tangible personalty are subject to full local levies.

County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average about 65¢; school rates average \$1.45 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks -- Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations -- A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the present date, in the chronological order. All articles and amendments must be accounted for in the certification of the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required. Filing fee \$5.00.
3. Annual verification report of statement of corporation and annual statement of existence is required to be filed on or before July 1st, of each year. Filing fee for each is \$1.00.
4. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are plainly legible and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be photostated.

For further information write to:

Charles K. O'Connell
Secretary of State
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs, which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the A&ID Board "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through the Board.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year, 1952, 2,542 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$34,400,000. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Industrial Relations has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.