

1-1955

Industrial Resources: Jefferson County - Louisville

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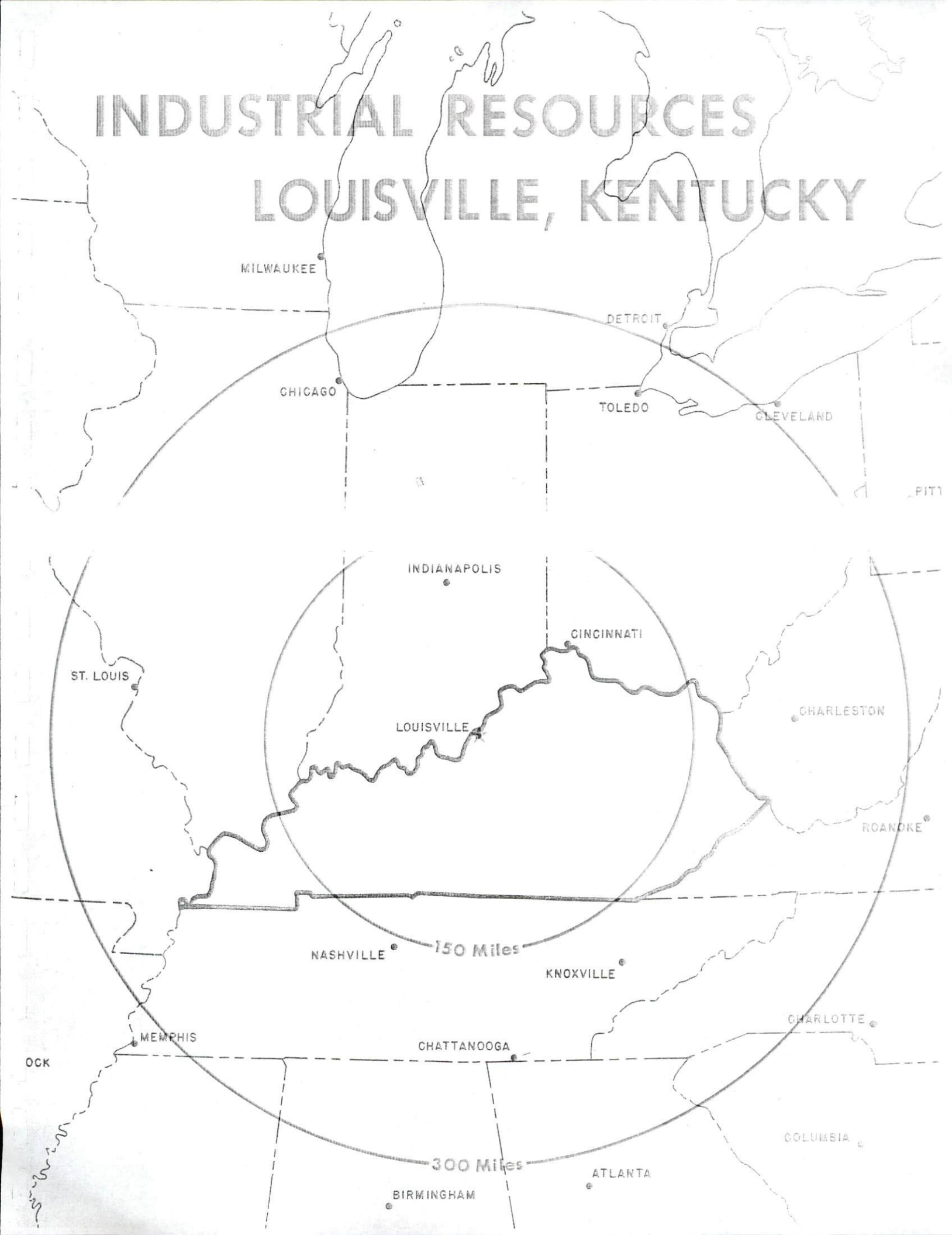
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

THE LOUISVILLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

and

THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD OF KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Kentucky

January, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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MARKETS

APPENDIX

SUMMARY DATA FOR LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Louisville - 369, 129; Jefferson County - 484, 615.
1954 estimates for Louisville - 403, 879; Jefferson County - 531, 642.

LOUISVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Jefferson and adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs - between 7, 000 and 7, 500.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Louisville and Nashville; Chesapeake and Ohio; Illinois Central; Southern; Baltimore and Ohio; Pennsylvania; New York Central; Monon Route; C. I. & L. ; Kentucky and Indiana Terminal.

Air: Bowman Field and Standiford Field; served by American, Eastern, Piedmont, and Trans-World Airlines.

Trucks: The city is served by approximately 100 truck and transfer lines and by nine inter-city bus lines.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Louisville

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	414	Memphis, Tenn.	385
Chicago, Ill.	300	New York, N. Y.	760
Cincinnati, Ohio	107	St. Louis, Mo.	269
Detroit, Mich.	360	Washington, D. C.	610

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Louisville Gas and Electric Company.

Natural Gas: Louisville Gas and Electric Company.

Water: Municipally owned Louisville Water Company. Source - Ohio River. Production capacity - 80 million gallons per day. Storage capacity - 30 million gallons.

Sewerage: Installed and maintained by the Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

Louisville is the largest and only first class city in Kentucky, having a 1950 population of 369,129. Located in Jefferson County in the north central section of the state, 107 miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, and 269 miles from St. Louis, Missouri, on main line rail and major highway routes between those two cities and to market centers in the north and south. Table 1 shows population trend figures for the city, county, and state.

Table 1. Population Growth in Louisville, Jefferson County, and Kentucky: 1900-1950

Year	Louisville		Jefferson County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	204,731	- -	232,549	- -	- -
1910	223,928	9.4	262,290	12.8	6.6
1920	234,891	4.9	286,369	9.2	5.5
1930	307,745	31.0	355,350	24.1	8.2
1940	319,077	3.7	385,392	8.5	8.8
1950	369,129	15.7	484,615	25.7	3.5
1954(est.)	403,879	9.4	531,642	9.7	- -

Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 484,615 inhabitants of Jefferson County in 1950, 199,537, or 41.2 per cent were in the labor force. Agriculture employed 2,680, while manufacturing employed 58,329. During the 1940-50 decade, agricultural employment declined from 3,514 to 2,680, or 23.7 per cent, and manufacturing employment increased from 35,444 to 58,329, or 64.6 per cent.

By 1954 it was officially estimated that there were 209,000 in the labor force of Jefferson County. Approximately 188,000 of these were employed in non-agricultural jobs including just over 80,000 in manufacturing jobs.

Available Labor Supply. The Kentucky Department of Economic Security office in Louisville and the Indiana Employment Security Division in nearby New Albany and Jeffersonville, have had between 7,000 and 7,500 active job seekers registered for the past several months. In addition, based on experience from World War II, some persons who are not at present considered a part of the labor supply picture will move into the available supply when conditions warrant. These include retired workers, housewives, and people from rural areas.

The Kentucky Department of Economic Security estimated the total potential labor supply of industrial workers in this area at 110,000 in May, 1953. This means that there was an estimated surplus of approximately 10,000 industrial workers in the area at that time.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net in-migration to Jefferson County between 1940 and 1950 was 49,248. For Kentucky net out-migration was 303,000 in the ten years up to 1950.

Wages. Averages of current industrial wages are shown in the following table.

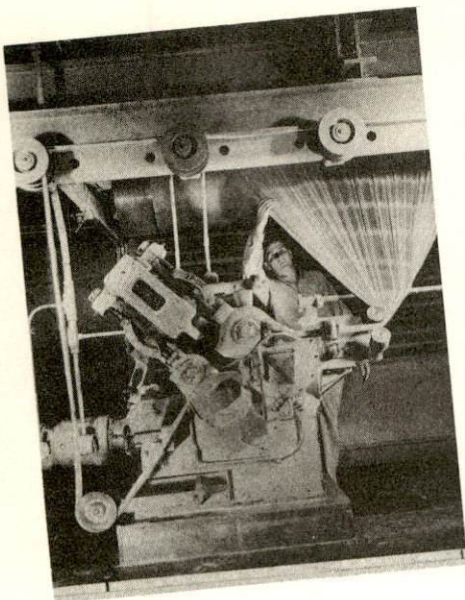
Table 2. Average Industrial Wages by Industry Group as of March, 1954.		
Industry	Average Hourly Earnings in Louisville (1)	Average Hourly Earnings for U. S. (2)
Food and kindred products	\$ 1.75	\$ 1.68
Tobacco manufactures	1.53	1.32
Textiles and apparel	1.22	1.37
Lumber products and furniture	1.34	1.58
Paper products, printing and publishing	2.13	2.03
Chemicals and petroleum products	2.01	2.06
Primary and fabricated metal products	1.95	2.01
Machinery, equipment & instruments	1.93	1.87
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.66	1.61
ALL INDUSTRY AVERAGE	1.79	1.79

Labor-Management Relations. The Louisville area historically has enjoyed a very low percentage of man hours lost due to work stoppages. During the past few years the Louisville Labor Management Committee has been a strong influence in preventing work stoppages.

Unionization. Prior to 1942, most union organization activity was by the American Federation of Labor. As a result organized labor in the Louisville area today is predominantly A. F. of L. Approximately 60 per cent of all manufacturing employees are unionized. The greater portion of unionization is found in the larger companies.

(1) Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

(2) Source: U. S. Department of Labor.



What's your line?

Louisville's industry is so diversified it makes little difference. Look at the wide variety of plants pictured here which find Louisville a pleasant and profitable place to do business.

Top row, left to right:

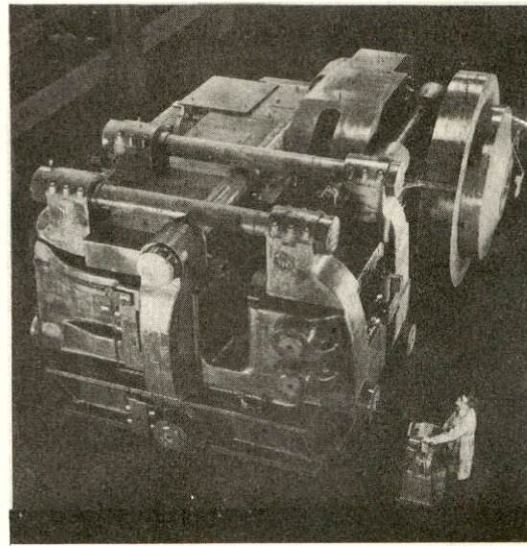
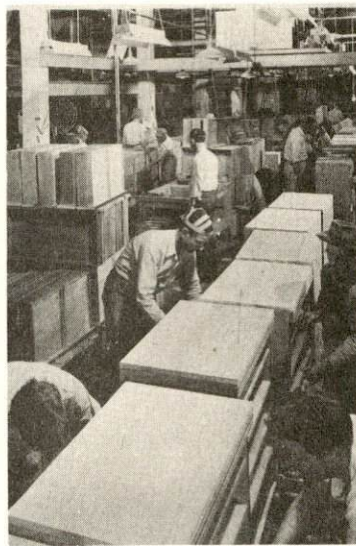
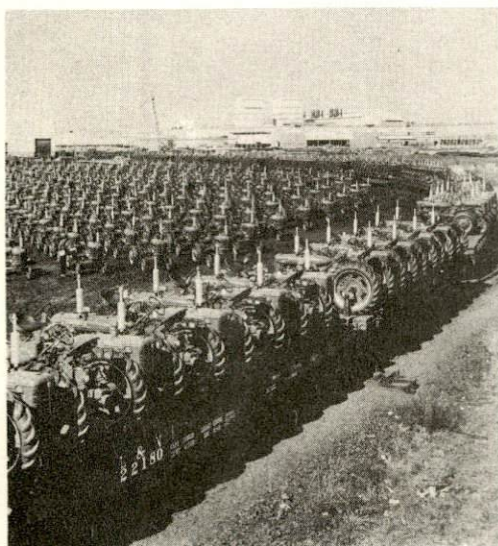
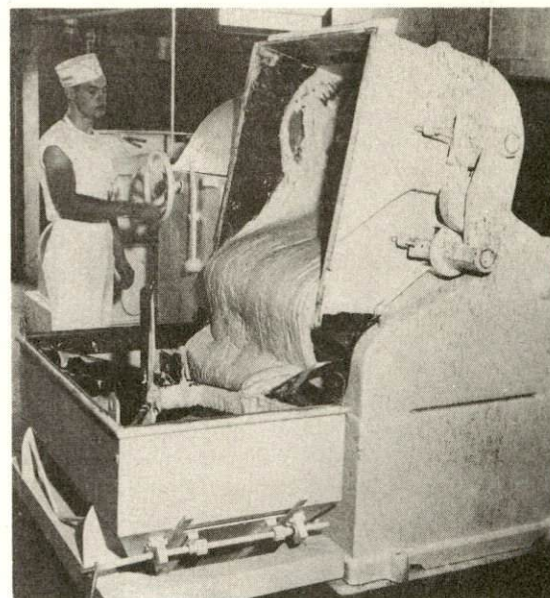
Synthetic rubber
Cigarettes
Home appliances

Center:

Cookies

Bottom row, left to right:

Farm tractors
Furniture
Heavy machinery



TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Louisville is served by eight major trunk line railroads, six of which have terminals in Louisville. These lines operate twenty-one passenger trains daily and reach, by direct lines, nearly every area east of the Mississippi River. In addition there is a terminal belt-line railroad which maintains terminal and switching facilities for its three proprietary lines. Adequate terminal and switching facilities speed the movement of freight in and through the city. The principal lines serving Louisville are: The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; Illinois Central System; Southern Railway Company; Baltimore and Ohio Railroads; Monon Route; C. I. & L. Railway Company; Pennsylvania Railroad Company; New York Central System; and Kentucky and Indiana Terminal Railroad Company.

Highways

Louisville is served by U. S. Routes 31-W, 31-E, 42, 60, 150 and 460. The transportation map on the following page shows railroads, major highways, and navigable waterways in the immediate vicinity of Louisville.

Highway distances to:

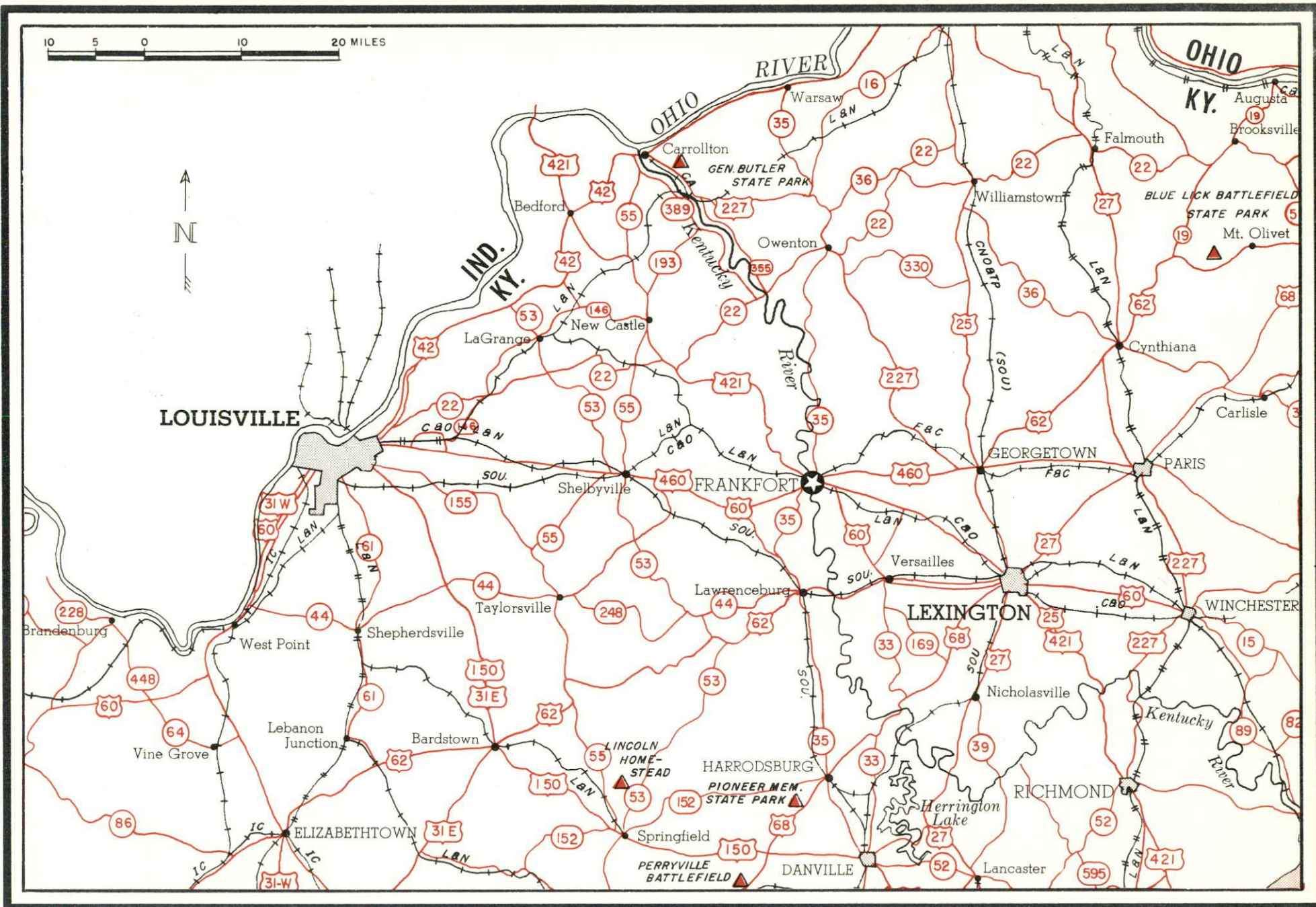
Atlanta, Ga.	414	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,194
Birmingham, Ala.	400	Memphis, Tenn.	385
Chicago, Ill.	300	New York, N. Y.	760
Cincinnati, Ohio	107	New Orleans, La.	740
Cleveland, Ohio	345	St. Louis, Mo.	269
Detroit, Mich.	360	Washington, D. C.	610

Truck Lines. Louisville is served by approximately 100 truck and transfer lines and by nine inter-city bus lines. The motor truck carriers reach, by direct and connecting lines, nearly every point in the United States.

Bus Lines. City and suburban bus lines operate motor coaches to all parts of the city and its environs.

Airways

Four airlines have regular through and local schedules serving Louisville. Two large, modern airports facilitate this service to passengers and air shipments. Each of these airports is within twenty minutes of the business section of the city. Airlines serving Louisville: American, Eastern, Trans-World, and Piedmont airlines. Airports: Bowman Field and Standiford Field.



Railroads, Navigable Waterways, Major Highways and
Recreation Areas of North Central Kentucky

RAILROADS

- +—+— Single track
- ++—+ Double track

HIGHWAYS

- [Red Shield]— Federal
- [Red Circle]— State

Waterways

The Port of Louisville, located on the Ohio River, serves the area adequately. A nine-foot stage is maintained on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from the Alleghenies to the Gulf and to a point well above St. Louis. Additional areas are accessible to water-borne traffic via four-foot and six-foot draughts.

Over 60 million tons of freight were moved on the Ohio River in 1954. Four common carriers and many contract carriers operate barge service. The Port of Louisville handled almost six million tons of freight in 1953.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Louisville is served by a first class post office. Postal receipts for 1953 totalled \$9,011,950.

Telephone and Telegraph

Louisville is served by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. Between 1952 and 1953 the number of telephone subscribers increased over 6,000, for a gain of nearly 5 per cent. Louisville subscribers, 127,949; Jefferson County, 136,564. Telegraph service is provided by Western Union offices.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electric power is supplied Louisville by the privately-owned Louisville Gas and Electric Company. This company owns and operates three steam-electric generating stations having an aggregate effective generating capacity of 445,000 kilowatts, together with a hydro-electric plant having a total installed capacity of approximately 80,000 kilowatts.

The company's electric system is directly connected with the transmission systems of four large non-affiliated electric systems and is a part of one of the country's largest regional power pools.

The company serves industrial power loads ranging up to over 50,000 kilowatts of demand. Sixty-cycle, three-phase service to small industrial loads is generally furnished at 240 or 480 volts. Service to very large industrial loads is generally furnished at 13,800 volts or higher, depending on customer preference.

Current price of electricity will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

Natural gas with a heat content of approximately 1,035 B. T. U. 's per cubic foot is supplied to the Louisville area for residential, commercial, and industrial consumption by the Louisville Gas and Electric Company. The company has long-term firm gas purchase contracts in the aggregate amount of 107 million cubic feet per day with three natural gas suppliers, made up of 22 million cubic feet per day transported by 180-mile pipeline from Eastern Kentucky, 25 million cubic feet per day purchased from Tennessee Gas Transmission Company through a 60-mile pipeline connection with that system, and 60 million cubic feet per day purchased from Texas Gas Transmission Corporation whose main pipeline from Texas to Ohio traverses Jefferson County. Gas service is available for large industrial or commercial space heating only on permission from the Louisville Gas and Electric Company.

Current gas rates will be supplied upon request.

Water

Water is supplied Louisville by the Louisville Water Company, a municipally-owned corporation. This company has a rated production capacity of 80 million gallons per day, with an expansion program designed to double this capacity under way. The source of supply is the Ohio River at a point three miles upstream from the City of Louisville. Water is pumped to the purification plant and from there it is repumped over 900 miles of transmission and distribution water mains up to 60-inch diameter. An elevated storage reservoir of 30 million gallons capacity serves as a reserve. Current rate schedules will be supplied upon request.

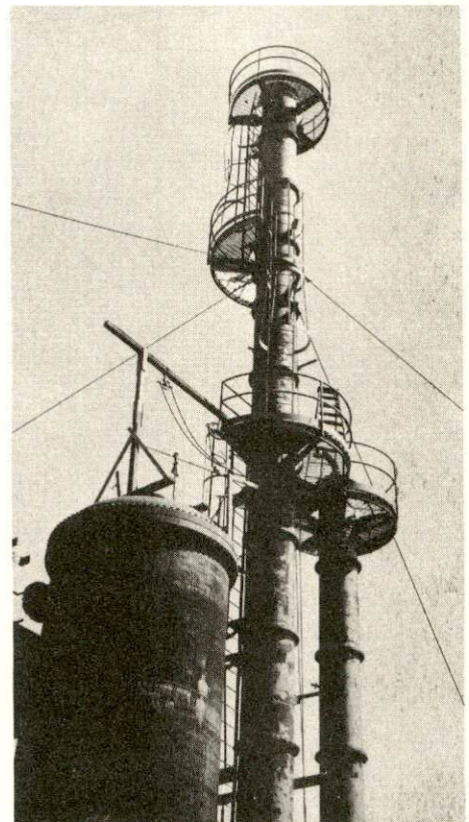
Fuel Oil

Louisville has oil refineries and distributors which supply fuel oil to the Louisville area from the Illinois, Kentucky, and Southern fields. For the last 25 years, Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6 fuel oil have been supplied on a round-the-clock basis from terminals and refineries located in and near

Look at the Industrial Land



The broad expanse of prime industrial land (above) is near enough to the central city to be well supplied with utilities. Since these parcels are served by limited access highways, rail, river, and air transportation, they make ideal sites for most types of industries, from assembly plants such as the new Ford Motor Co. plant under construction (below) to basic chemical plants such as the Stauffer Chemical Co. (right).



the city. Bunker C oil is shipped from Louisville to points along the Ohio River and is readily available to Louisville industry. The facilities of the Louisville suppliers of fuel oils are within a 10-mile radius of downtown Louisville and are delivered within a 30-mile radius either by tank car or transport truck.

Sewerage

Louisville's sewer facilities are installed and maintained by the Louisville and Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District. The sewer rental charge is approximately one-half the bi-monthly municipal water supply bill, less the 3 per cent State tax which applies to the cost of water only. Furthermore, the 50 per cent that is added to the water rates for service outside the city limits does not apply to the sewer rental charge. Property outside the city (not in the Metropolitan Sewer District) must pay connection fees, for apportionment of sewer construction costs, on obtaining service. The sewer rental charge is billed to the sewer user by the Louisville Water Company on the same bill for water usage.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Sections of Louisville are now well established as being particularly good manufacturing sites. By and large these sections lie to the south and west of the city. The land in these sections is level with just enough contour to provide adequate drainage, and little or no grading is required. The clay subsoil, underlaid with fine sand, shale, or limestone, has excellent loadbearing qualities, and foundations at normal depth are sufficient. Almost any spot in these areas has easy access to all utilities normally required by industry.

Other sections of the city and county have areas more limited in size but which can accommodate plants that do not require more than from five to ten acres.

The newest development in industrial sites is an industrial subdivision. The layout of the entire subdivision was planned in advance. Buildings are constructed to the specifications of the tenant and are then leased to him for medium to long-term periods. All facilities are available in the subdivision except river docks.

A number of local contractors have registered with the Louisville Chamber of Commerce as contacts for industrial firms who wish to build

and lease back elsewhere in the area. Several nationally-known firms have availed themselves of these services and now occupy modern plants provided on this basis.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

History

Robert Cavalier, Marquis de La Salle, is said to have been the first white man to see the present site of Louisville. In chronicles of his explorations almost a century and quarter before Louisville was founded, he related how he came to a great rapids in "la belle riviere", as he called the Ohio River. There his men refused to go farther and he turned back.

Although Captain Thomas C. Bullitt surveyed around Ohio Falls ten years before General George Rogers Clark came, it remained for General Clark to establish the first settlement. This was an incident of Clark's campaign for the winning of the Old Northwest, which included the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan. In 1778 he established his base at Corn Island, then just above the falls, but now submerged by a government dam. Leaving settlers with supplies on Corn Island, Clark and his men navigated the rapids in canoes and proceeded to the conquest of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes.

Returning to his Corn Island base after taking Vincennes, Clark found that the settlers in charge of his supply base had moved to the southern shore of the Ohio. There they had built a stockade known as Fort-on-Shore at a site where Twelfth Street now intersects the river. Immediately following his return a more pretentious stockade known as Fort Nelson was built at the foot of what is now Seventh Street. A monolith of the Colonial Dames marks the site.

Louisville was first known as the Beargrass Settlement. However, Clark named it in honor of Louis XVI of France in tribute to service rendered by the French during the War of Independence. In taking Vincennes, Clark had made effective allies of the French settlers there by informing them for the first time of their country's aid to the colonists in the American Revolution.

Taxes

Property tax rates per \$100 of assessed value: Louisville and Jefferson County.

Louisville:

<u>Tax Unit</u>	<u>Realty</u>	<u>Tangible Personalty</u>	<u>Intangible Personalty</u>
City*	\$ 3.50	\$ 3.50	\$ 0.00
County	0.50	0.50	0.00
State	0.05	0.50	0.25
Total	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.50	\$ 0.25

Jefferson County; outside city of Louisville:

<u>Tax Unit</u>	<u>Realty</u>	<u>Tangible Personalty</u>	<u>Intangible Personalty</u>
County	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.00
County Schools	2.00	2.00	0.00
State	0.05	0.50	0.25
Total	\$ 2.55	\$ 3.00	\$ 0.25

* Includes the city school tax rate of \$2.00

(See Appendix D for Kentucky Corporation Tax Information).

Ratio of Assessment: Louisville - 40%
Jefferson County - 40%

Total Assessment: Louisville - \$669, 110, 585
Jefferson County (including city of Louisville) -
\$1, 555, 195, 775

City Income (estimated): \$15, 307, 482

City Expenditures 1953: (estimated) \$14, 276, 482

City Bonded Indebtedness: \$48, 066, 259. 11
Voted but unissued: \$14, 000, 000. 00

County Income 1953-54 fiscal year (estimated): \$5, 280, 254. 81

County Expenditures 1952-54 fiscal year (budgeted expenditures): \$5, 280, 254. 81

County Bonded Indebtedness: None

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. Manufacturing establishments may be exempt from municipal taxation (and are so exempt by city ordinance in Louisville) for a period not exceeding five years as an inducement to their location. This exemption does not apply to city school district taxes in Louisville, county taxes, and state taxes.

Business Licenses. All firms operating within the city of Louisville must secure a business privilege license from the secretary and treasurer of the Louisville Sinking Fund, City Hall Annex. The fee for the license is \$10.00, except for specialized businesses.

Planning and Zoning. All construction in Louisville and Jefferson County is subject to zoning restrictions of the Louisville and Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission. Regulations existing in both the city and county are permissive and restrictive in nature. They allow industrial plants to be built only in those areas zoned for industry in varying grades: light, medium, and heavy. Commercial buildings are restricted to areas zoned for various commercial uses, while areas zoned for residential use are reserved exclusively for such uses.

The law is so written that anything of a lighter nature may be constructed in a heavier zone, but the opposite is not true. For example, residential units may be built in commercial or industrial zones, but industries may not be built in commercial or residential zones.

A permit from the City Building Inspector is necessary for construction in the city limits, while in the county it is necessary to obtain a permit from the Louisville and Jefferson County Health Department and the Louisville and Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission.

The building code in the city is modeled upon the National Board of Fire Underwriters' uniform code. In the county there are no building codes in effect at the present time other than health and zoning requirements. A code has been drafted, however, and is being considered for adoption.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Louisville Fire Department has consistently won annual awards for its work in fire protection. A continuing program of inspection of business property has assisted in achieving this recognition. This, when added to the personnel and equipment of the department, has served to reduce Louisville's fire loss figure and lower insurance rates.

Police Protection. The recent completion of Louisville's new police headquarters has done much to improve the efficiency of the Louisville Police Department. Its central location has increased the services rendered by each of its bureaus to the Louisville area. The existence of the Louisville Police Institute at the University of Louisville has provided a program of in-service training unobtainable in many other cities.

Traffic. Downtown Louisville streets form a regular grid pattern. Most of them were laid out before the days of heavy traffic and became too narrow as automobile density increased. Most of them can only accommodate four lanes of traffic and none more than six. As a result, present day efficiency had to be achieved through engineering and control. This action resulted in a carefully selected one-way street pattern, various no-stopping and no-parking regulations, a well-integrated system of traffic lights (including traffic actuated), and special pedestrian control devices.

Such engineering has set up for Louisville one of the smoothest functioning traffic control patterns of any city its size in the country, according to Yale University's prominent traffic engineer, Wilbur Smith. The report summarizing a recent study of Louisville traffic by Mr. Smith points out that it is one of the few cities in the United States in which rush hour downtown traffic moves as fast or faster than mid-day traffic on the same streets.

Garbage and Sanitation. Every effort is made to make and keep Louisville among the cleanest cities in the country. Garbage is collected daily in the mid-town area. Rigid enforcement of such ordinances as "good cans and tight lids" helps to lessen the sanitation problem. Moreover, the current improvement program includes the use of detachable hoppers at points where volume justifies.

Downtown streets are cleaned each night by special "white wing" crews. The cleaning program includes sweeping and flushing as conditions demand. Areas beyond the mid-town section are on a less frequent cleaning schedule.

The newly-created Department of Sanitation has general oversight of garbage collection, street cleaning, and related matters.

Food Sanitation. Food markets, restaurants, and others selling food are inspected regularly by the Louisville and Jefferson County Health Department. Qualified sanitarians visit and rate these establishments and provide them with a sanitation rating card which must be displayed in a prominent place. The rating system is modeled after one of the finest in the nation and it encompasses such items as plumbing, refrigeration, personnel, premises, etc.

Air Pollution. One of the latest efforts to keep Louisville clean has resulted in the creation of an Air Pollution Control District. The function of this authority is to prevent the discharge of smoke, fumes, and obnoxious odors into the atmosphere. Work done by this authority has already gone far in cleaning up mid-town Louisville and in making business operations there more attractive.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

The availability of housing in Louisville is a subject about which there is a considerable difference of opinion. Some reports indicate that housing is "tight" while others indicate just the reverse. It is the opinion of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce that the situation depends entirely upon what the prospective renter or purchaser is willing to pay.

Rental property is not as plentiful as property for sale and as a rule it takes longer to obtain satisfactory accommodations for rent. A recent count of houses and apartments advertised for rent in the morning paper showed an average of about 200 per day when repeat listings were excluded.

Dwelling units for sale are in greater supply and the situation seems to be easing each month as more and more new units are built. Prices of property for sale seem to be fairly well in line with prices throughout the country.

Health

Hospitals. There are 15 hospitals serving Louisville. Specialized service is available on a large scale in five different lines, including cancer, polio, and tuberculosis. The construction of a large medical center is now under way in Louisville. Private hospitals, clinics, and medical arts buildings will be clustered around Louisville's General Hospital, which will serve as a nucleus. The Veterans Administration now also operates a large new hospital on the outskirts of the city.

Education

Graded Schools. The Louisville public school system has sixty elementary schools (grade 1-6), ten junior high schools (grades 7-9), and six senior high schools (grades 10-12). The Jefferson County

school system has forty-one elementary schools (grades 1-8), and four high schools (grades 9-12). In addition there are four private day schools in the city, exclusive of nursery schools.

The Catholic parochial school system has fifty-six elementary schools (grades 1-8), three boys' high schools, seven high schools for girls, and one Negro high school for both boys and girls. There are six other parochial schools operated by various denominations offering specialized training.

The total number of schools for grades 1-12 for the city and county is 198, exclusive of nursery schools.

Colleges. There are ten colleges and universities in Louisville. They include colleges of engineering, medicine, law, liberal arts, dentistry, theology, social work, pharmacy, music, and business administration.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized regional schools which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Louisville is served by the Oakdale Vocational School and other Louisville vocational schools. The Oakdale School courses include: Electricity, machine shop, welding, drafting, refrigeration, air conditioning, and sheet metal. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as industrial needs require.

Libraries. The Louisville Free Public Library contains 500,000 volumes. Its audio-visual department has more than 800 movies, 500 film strips, two FM radio stations, TV rooms, a record library, and audio outlets to the ten full time and twelve part-time branch libraries in the city. Record albums, paintings, and prints may be taken out on library loan. The Kentucky Collection contains hundreds of works on early Kentucky and Louisville, newspaper microfilm files, and a prize collection of old photographs.

Churches. Jefferson County has 542 churches with a combined membership of approximately 285,000. Almost every faith and denomination in the United States is represented.

Tourist Accommodations

Five major hotels in Louisville have an aggregate of 2,150 rooms the largest of which has 600 rooms beginning at \$5.00 per day. There are eight smaller hotels with a total of 700 additional rooms.

The Louisville Chamber of Commerce regularly books conventions in Louisville with attendance from 100-3,000 delegates. Facilities are adequate.

Newspaper, Radio and Television

The Courier-Journal, daily; The Louisville Times, daily; The Louisville Defender, weekly; Jewish Post, weekly; Kentucky Irish American, weekly; four suburban weeklies.

WAVE (NBC), WLRP-FM, WFPL-FM, WGRC (MBS), WHAS (CBS), WKLO (ABC), WLOU, WKYW, and WINN (Independent).

WAVE-TV (ABC, NBC, DuMont), WHAS-TV (CBS), WKLO-TV (construction permit), WLOU-TV (construction permit).

Organizations

The Louisville area is serviced by several organizations which are active in the field of industrial development. In addition to those organizations supported by memberships, the railroads serving the city maintain industrial departments which offer much assistance to firms contemplating locating on their lines. Some of the organizations are the Louisville Chamber of Commerce, Louisville Industrial Foundation, Louisville Labor-Management Committee, Associated Industries of Kentucky, Kentucky Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, and Kentucky Tax Research Association.

Recreation

Residents of Louisville have a wide variety of types of entertainment that compare favorably with those found elsewhere in the country. First-run movie houses are concentrated in the primary or downtown shopping district, while numerous neighborhood and drive-in movies dot the residential and outlying areas.

Shows and entertainment of a special nature, such as ice shows, indoor circuses, sporting events, etc., are held in the Jefferson County Armory, while shows of a similar nature requiring outdoor space are usually held at the Kentucky State Fairgrounds. Each of these facilities is equipped to handle large performances.

The City of Louisville maintains an excellent park system which blends natural beauty with formal arrangement. Nearly 2,500 acres are devoted to parks and playgrounds with 75 miles of drives and parkways crossing and connecting them. The system consists of six major parks, fifteen smaller parks, and fifty playgrounds. Within this system almost every kind of park recreational facility is available.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

The chief crops of Jefferson County are corn, tobacco, alfalfa hay, lespedeza hay, wheat, soybeans, and clo-tim hay. Livestock and livestock products in 1950 had an estimated farm value of \$12,315,400. The 1950 census showed 2,673 farms in Jefferson County with the average size of farms 59.1 acres.

For Jefferson County, the 1948 Kentucky agricultural statistics list seven commercial meat slaughters, two frozen food locker plants slaughtering livestock, fourteen distilleries, three breweries, five flour and feed mills, seven tobacco manufacturers, and seven poultry hatcheries.

Forests

Jefferson County contains 52,000 acres of forested land, covering 22 per cent of the total land area. During 1947 there were 8 sawmills in the county which produced 4,076,000 board feet of lumber. The principal tree types are yellow poplar and red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth in Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) are used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

The mineral resources of Jefferson County are clays and shales, limestones, and sands and gravels. Natural gas and other minerals are available in non-commercial amounts.

Clays and Shales. Clays and shales are best suited for ordinary brick and tile manufacture. They have been used to a considerable extent for common brick manufacture. Some have also been used in the manufacture of portland cement.

Limestones. Local limestones are suitable for building, highway construction, agricultural lime, and possible chemical lime. Five quarries are now (1954) operated.

Sands and Gravels. Sands and gravels are obtained from along the Ohio River for construction purposes. Sands from the river at Louisville and vicinity have been used in the manufacture of plaster, mortar, cement, and concrete.

MARKETS

Local

Many Louisville industries find ready markets for their products in Louisville consumers, wholesale and retail establishments, and industries. This market consists of 593,900 consumers in the metropolitan area. Their buying habits and patterns conform closely to those habits and patterns of the nation. There is no generally recognized peculiarity of the Louisville consumers' market.

The Louisville market also has 20,000 business enterprises which vary in size from single proprietorships to large corporations employing thousands of workers. Included in this figure are 750 manufacturing plants whose value of manufactures in 1952 was \$1,419,576,000; 6,000 retail establishments which sold \$605,382,800 in 1952; and 860 wholesale establishments whose 1952 sales amounted to \$1,017,735,500.

The retail and wholesale establishments deal regularly in all classes of items listed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Outstanding lines manufactured and serviced by Louisville industry include chemicals, paints, varnishes, synthetic rubber, foods, beverages, distilled and malt liquors, lumber and timber products, furniture, machinery, motor vehicles, printing, lithographing, stone, clay, and glass products, textiles, tobacco, non-ferrous metals, and railroad repair shops.

Area

Louisville is an important city to other parts of the state as well as to Southern Indiana. Consumers, retailers, wholesalers, and farm producers of nineteen Kentucky counties and seven Southern Indiana counties make up the retail trading zone as defined by the Audit Bureau of Circulation. This zone includes about 1,000,000 consumers, 9,000 retail establishments, and 1,000 wholesale establishments. Retail sales for 1952 were over three-fourths of a billion dollars and wholesale sales were slightly below this figure.

State

The rich agricultural section which lies beyond the retail trading zone is dotted with small textile, metal, chemical, and tobacco industries. It looks to the Louisville market as its chief source of supply for many staple and specialty items. Louisville serves as a terminal market for a large part of its tobacco, livestock, and grain crop. This happy balance between industry and agriculture will continue to act as a cushion against severe economic depression.

Regional and National

The central location and excellent transportation facilities of Louisville make it an important part of the Midwestern and national markets. Its industries are regular purchasers of raw materials and semi-processed goods, while they supply such items as aluminum, plywood, whiskey, paint, and machinery to the national market.

Foreign Trade

Markets outside the continental United States have been cultivated by about 100 Louisville firms. These exporters have associated themselves with a somewhat smaller group of importers to form the Louisville Foreign Trade Club. Local freight forwarders facilitate shipments from the city to port cities, and Louisville itself is ranked among the first five cities in the United States in overseas air shipments.

APPENDIX

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Appendix A

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Jefferson County, March, 1954				
Industry	Jefferson County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	158,798	100.0	402,684	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	647	0.4	39,647	9.8
Contract Construction	10,916	6.9	33,418	8.3
Manufacturing:	72,767	45.8	149,032	37.0
Food and kindred products	13,238	8.3	24,944	6.2
Tobacco	8,005	5.0	9,781	2.4
Clothing, tex. & leather	2,455	1.5	23,716	5.9
Lumber & furniture	6,236	3.9	14,166	3.5
Printing, pub. & paper	5,528	3.5	8,302	2.1
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	7,089	4.5	12,539	3.1
Stone, clay and glass	1,398	0.9	4,810	1.2
Primary metals	1,213	0.8	6,991	1.7
Machinery, metal & equip.	26,612	16.8	40,417	10.0
Other	993	0.6	3,366	0.8
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	11,686	7.4	28,759	7.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	41,385	26.1	104,391	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Est.	8,348	5.2	15,487	3.8
Services	12,852	8.1	30,743	7.6
Other	197	0.1	1,207	0.3

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

Subject	Jefferson County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	233,037	251,578	1,474,987	1,469,819

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old and over	172,986	192,805	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	138,828	60,709	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	137,951	60,690	777,155	213,916
Employed	131,811	58,448	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	107,872	48,848	437,752	156,377
Government workers	10,406	6,646	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	13,410	2,570	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	123	384	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	6,140	2,242	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	6,048	2,145	28,082	7,281
New workers	92	97	415	307
Not in labor force	34,158	132,096	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	803	103,962	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	7,669	5,964	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	2,476	2,741	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	23,212	19,429	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	11,100	11,390	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	8,092	5,807	47,447	28,952
65 and over	4,018	2,232	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	131,811	58,448	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	10,687	6,499	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1,322	42	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	15,056	2,371	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	11,689	17,625	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	9,651	4,778	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	27,923	1,073	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	30,253	10,699	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	464	5,552	1,584	21,408
Service workers	9,888	8,286	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	68	11	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	929	39	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	12,531	796	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	1,350	677	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 LOUISVILLE, JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

Month	Temperature Norm. 1/ Degrees Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm. 1/ Inches	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/ 6:30 AM 6:30 PM (CST)	
January	33.4	4.00	77	69
February	36.0	3.55	76	65
March	44.1	4.39	74	60
April	54.8	3.88	71	56
May	65.1	3.72	73	56
June	73.5	3.82	75	59
July	77.6	3.70	77	57
August	76.1	3.42	80	60
September	69.0	2.78	81	60
October	57.5	2.65	80	59
November	45.0	3.61	77	63
December	36.3	3.74	78	69
Annual Norm.	55.7	43.26		

1/ Station Location: Louisville, Standiford Field Station, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Louisville, Kentucky. Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 63 years;
6:30 PM readings - 63 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: (79 years of record) - 119 days clear; 117 days partly cloudy; 129 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (57 year record) - Annual 58 per cent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 inch: (79 years of record) - 124 days.

Days with 1.0 or more Snow, Sleet, Hail: (66 years of record) - 4 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (69 years of record) - 42 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (59 years of record) - 10 days.

Prevailing Wind: West.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (51 years of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,403 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

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.

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.

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.

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.