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Industrial Resources: Calloway County - Murray

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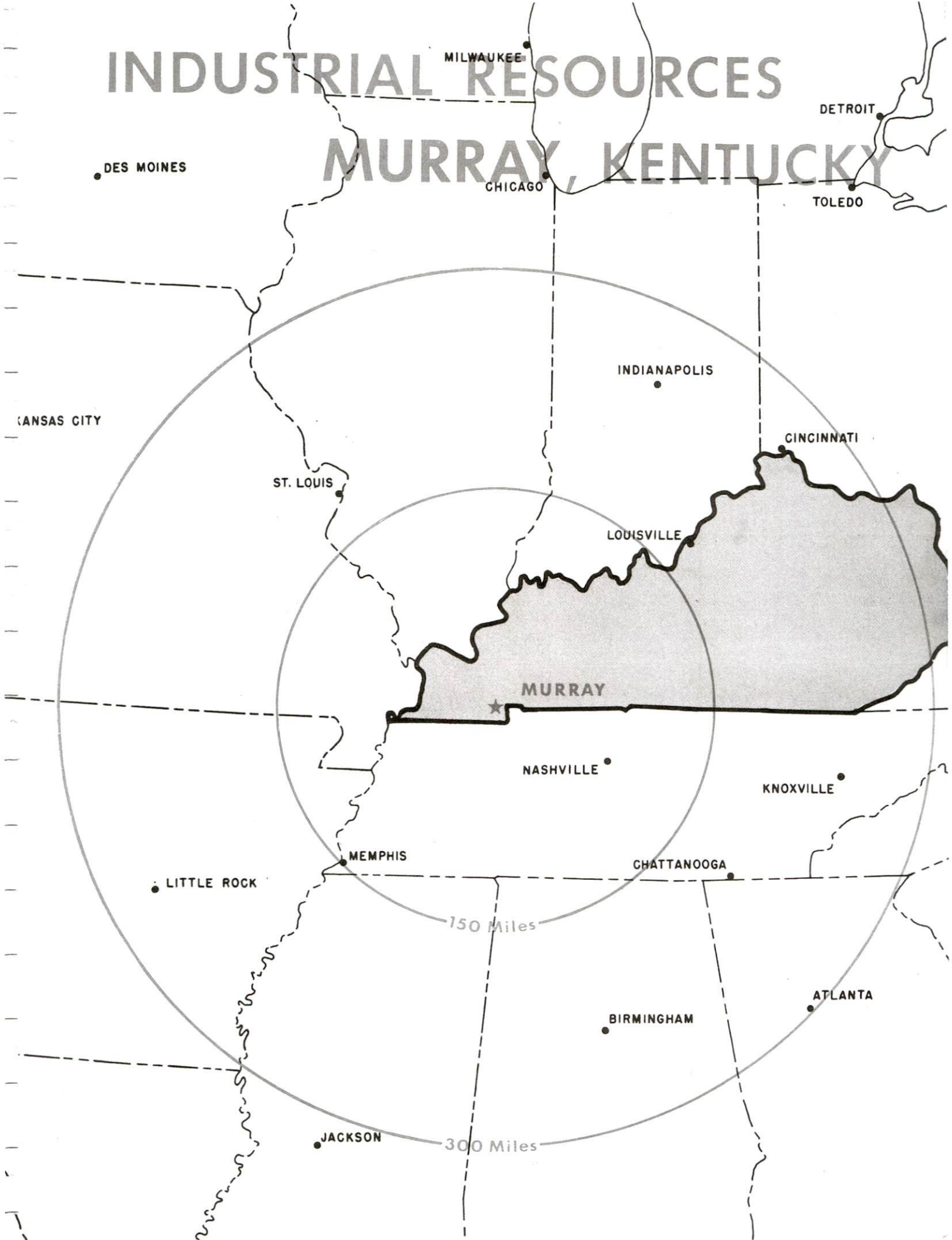
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MURRAY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

MURRAY, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
Murray Chamber of Commerce
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

December, 1955

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SUMMARY DATA FOR MURRAY, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Murray - 6,035; Calloway County - 20,147.
1955 (est.) Calloway County - 16,545.

MURRAY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Calloway and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,700 men and 1,800 women. Number of workers available from Calloway County - 2,000 men and 700 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The N. C. & St. L. Railroad serves Murray.

Air: The nearest airport is Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky, 43 miles distant. It is served by Delta-Chicago & Southern and Ozark Airlines.

Trucks: Truck lines serving Murray are Southeastern Motor Truck Lines, Inc., Wehby System, Mohawk Motor Lines, Harper Truck Lines.

Water: Nearest ports are located at Paducah, Kentucky and Cairo, Illinois with truck service from both ports.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Murray

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	365	Memphis, Tenn.	157
Chicago, Ill.	470	New York, N. Y.	1,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	357	New Orleans, La.	408
Detroit, Mich.	611	St. Louis, Mo.	212
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,003	Washington, D. C.	847

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Murray Electric Plant Board purchases power from TVA. Calloway County is served by West Kentucky R. E. C. C.

Natural Gas: There is no gas distribution system at the present time.

Water: Water is distributed by the Municipal Water Works of Murray. The source of supply is from three deep wells. Pumping capacity is 750 gallons per minute. The average daily use is 700,000 gallons per day. Six hours pumping is required to meet the present needs.

Sewerage: Murray is served by separate storm and sanitary sewers. The daily flow is 300,000 gallons per day. The disposal plant was built in 1948 at the cost of \$250,000.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

In 1950 population of Murray was 6,035. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Murray, Calloway County and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Murray, Calloway County and Kentucky
1900-1950

Year	Murray		Calloway County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,822		17,633		
1910	2,089	12.8	19,867	11.2	6.6
1920	2,415	13.5	20,802	6.5	5.5
1930	2,891	16.5	17,662	-17.7	8.2
1940	3,773	23.4	19,041	7.2	8.8
1950	6,035	37.5	20,147	5.5	-1.1
1955 (est.) <u>1/</u>			16,545	-17.9	-0.03

Labor Force

Definition and Population Trend. The Murray, Kentucky, labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include Calloway and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Graves, Marshall, and Trigg. It is also likely that workers could be attracted to jobs at Murray from Henry County, Tennessee, but this county has been excluded from the statement due to the lack of adequate economic data.

The population centers of Graves and Marshall Counties are about 20 miles from Murray, which makes commuting feasible from most points in these counties. Consequently, large numbers of workers could be expected to be attracted. Trigg County population center is 38 miles away and a much smaller proportion of workers from that county could be expected to be interested in Murray employment.

The population of the area as defined was estimated at 77,471 in 1953 by the Department of Rural Sociology of the University of Kentucky, which was a decline of about 2,700 from 1940 but about 3,000 above 1950. Calloway County population was about 600 greater than in 1940 but about 500 less than in 1950.

Between 1940 and 1953 there was a net outmigration of 12,400 persons from this area, with 1,872 of these from Calloway County. This heavy outward movement has been tradition since the twenties and has resulted from the lack of local jobs to absorb the growth of the labor force.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. Agriculture has about 9,800 jobs according to the 1950 Census of Agriculture and furnishes more employment than any other industry in the area. Calloway County had 2,400 employed on farms in that year. Farming is of the general type and varies from poor to very good depending on the part of the area which is under consideration.

Manufacturing employment totaled 5,548 in March, 1955, with more than half of these jobs located in Graves County where the apparel industry is very important. Calloway County had 1,044 manufacturing jobs in that month with most opportunities in the apparel and metal working industries. A large chemical installation is located in Marshall County about 30 to 40 miles from Murray, with employment of about 1,000 workers.

Area per capita income ranged from \$672 to \$1,275 in these counties in 1953, with Calloway County in between at \$878. As a comparative measure the Kentucky per capita income figure was \$1,187 in that year while the United States average was \$1,709.

The average weekly wage in jobs covered by unemployment insurance was \$49.76 in Calloway County during the first quarter of 1955, while the average in the manufacturing portion of covered employment was \$56.27. The statewide average weekly covered wage was \$64.72 for the same quarter while manufacturing industries averaged \$71.06. Normally the United States average is about \$10 higher than Kentucky.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply: 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants which is a minimum figure; 2) men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available; 3) the future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next 10 years.

It is estimated that in the four Kentucky counties there are 3,700 men and 1,800 women who could be immediately recruited for industrial employment. This includes about 700 men and 270 women who are claimants for unemployment insurance. It is also likely that if large industrial facilities were placed in Murray many of the persons who have previously outmigrated to northern industrial centers, primarily Detroit, would return home to work.

Due to commuting problems, the entire area labor supply would not be available for jobs located at Murray or any other single point in the area. It is estimated that a minimum of 2,000 men and 700 women could be immediately recruited for employment in that city.

The current labor supply will be increased during the next ten years by 6,600 boys and 6,350 girls who will become 18 years of age in the area counties. This includes 1,620 boys and 1,590 girls from Calloway County. It can reasonably be assumed that a minimum of 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want employment upon reaching working age. This supply of young workers will probably be available for jobs located at any point in the area due to their greater job mobility. 2/

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$.75 to \$1.25 per hour; laborer - \$.75 to \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour; skilled - \$1.75 to \$2.00.

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

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Murray.

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Murray Mfg. Co.	Tappan gas ranges	421	6	427
Murray Hosiery Mills	Knit socks, hose, and T-shirts	15	95	110
Ryan Milk Co.	Dairy products	29	5	34
Gee Gee Popcorn Co.	Package popcorn	2	4	6
Ellis Popcorn	Bulk processing	10	1	11
Calloway Mfg. Co.	Cotton work clothes	23	200	223
Winslow Engineering Co.	Oil filter elements	11	22	33
Shoemakers Popcorn Co.	Package popcorn	19	3	22

Unionization

Unions represented in the area include: International Union United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (U. A. W. of CIO); United Auto Workers (CIO); and United Packing House Workers of America (CIO).

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad serves Murray with local and through freight service. Sidings at Murray accommodate 75 cars. There is an average of 160 cars inbound and 100 cars outbound per month. No passenger service is provided.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Murray, Kentucky 3/

To	Arrive	To	Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	2nd day PM	Louisville, Ky.	3rd day AM
Birmingham, Ala.	3rd day AM	Los Angeles, Cal.	7th day AM
Chicago, Ill.	3rd day PM	Nashville, Tenn.	2nd day PM
Cincinnati, Ohio	3rd day PM	New York, N. Y.	5th day AM
Cleveland, Ohio	4th day AM	New Orleans, La.	3rd day PM
Detroit, Mich.	4th day PM	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4th day AM
Knoxville, Tenn.	3rd day PM	St. Louis, Mo.	2nd day PM

Highways

Murray is served by U. S. Highway 641 and by Kentucky Routes 94 and 121. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, major waterways, and recreation areas in Kentucky.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Murray

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	365	Lexington, Ky.	298
Birmingham, Ala.	322	Louisville, Ky.	234
Chicago, Ill.	470	Nashville, Tenn.	109
Cincinnati, Ohio	357	New York, N. Y.	1000
Detroit, Mich.	611	Pittsburgh, Pa.	619
Knoxville, Tenn.	288	St. Louis, Mo.	212

Truck Lines. Truck lines serving Murray are Southeastern Motor Truck Lines, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee; Wehby System Mohawk Motor Lines, Nashville, Tennessee; Harper Truck Lines, Benton, Kentucky. Daily service is provided by all lines.

Bus Lines. Murray is served by the Western Kentucky Stages. It operates between Mayfield and Murray; Paducah and Murray. It makes connection at Mayfield and Paducah with Greyhound Lines.

Airways

The nearest airport is Barkley Field, Paducah, Kentucky. It is 43 miles northwest of Murray. The airport is served by Delta-Chicago & Southern and Ozark Airlines. There are a total of 9 daily flights.

Water Transportation

Nearest ports are located at Paducah, Kentucky and Cairo, Illinois. There is truck service from both ports.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is furnished by the Murray Electric Plant Board. It obtains its source from TVA. There are 66,000 volt transmission lines, broken down to 2400/4160 volts for the city. Three new substations have been added to facilitate a more even distribution. Calloway County is served by the West Kentucky Gas Company. The following table gives the current rates for electricity in Murray.

First	75 kwh per month at 2.5 cents per kwh
Next	100 kwh " " " 1.5 " " "
Next	225 kwh " " " 1.0 " " "
Next	750 kwh " " " 0.4 " " "
Excess over	150 kwh " " " 0.75 " " "

Minimum monthly bill - \$.75 per meter.

Natural Gas

There is no gas distribution system at the present time.

Water

Water is distributed by the Municipal Water Works of Murray. The source of supply is from three deep wells. Pumping capacity is 750 gpm and storage facilities are a 75,000 gallon elevated tank, 1,250,000 gallon standpipe, and 60,000 gallon clear well. Average daily use is 700,000 gallons per day. Six hours pumping is needed to meet the average use. Pressure is maintained at 55 psi. Distribution mains vary from 12" to 6". Improvements worth \$300,000 have just been made to the water system. Current prices will be furnished by the Municipal Water Works of Murray or the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are ample supplies of fuel oil in the area to meet the needs of industrial and commercial users. Delivery prices of fuel oil vary periodically and since many types and grades exist, no estimates are given in this report. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Coal

Murray receives most of its supply of coal from the Western Kentucky Coal Fields. In 1953, the Western Kentucky Coal Fields produced a total of 21,203,627 tons of coal. Current prices will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Murray has a first class post office with 25 employees, one delivery daily in the city, 6 rural routes, and 1 star route. Mail is received and dispatched by truck 5 times daily. The total postal receipts for 1954 were \$76,820.00 (stamp sales only).

Telephone and Telegraph

Murray is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with 42 employees. There are 3,414 subscribers.

Western Union Telegraph Company maintains an office in Murray.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Murray, a 4th class city, has a mayor, elected for a 4 year term, and 5 councilmen, elected for 2 year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided for by state law, Murray allows a 5 year property tax exemption to new industry which cannot be extended.

Business Licenses. Business and professional licenses are required in Murray. Fees range from \$5.00 to \$20.00.

City Services

Fire Protection. The fire department consists of 1 chief, 1 assistant chief, 2 captains, 8 full-time men, and 15 volunteers. Equipment includes a 1951 750 gpm central pumper; 1927 600 gpm Seagreaves; 1946 500 gpm Ford; 2000' of 1 1/2" hose. Murray has a 6th class fire insurance rating.

Police Protection. The police department consists of a chief and 10 patrolmen. Equipment consists of one squad car with a two-way radio. The Kentucky State Police Headquarters are at Mayfield, 22 miles distant.

Garbage and Sanitation. A garbage crew of 5 men with 1 truck collect garbage daily in the business area. The residential area is served by private collection. There is a city dump for garbage disposal.

Sewerage. The disposal plant which was built in 1948 at a cost of \$250,000 has a high rate filtering system. Daily flow is 300,000 gallons per day. Sanitary sewers are from 6" to 12". Storm sewers are separate from the sanitary sewers. Sewerage rates for industry are subject to negotiation.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Murray and Calloway County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value: Murray and Calloway County, 1954

	<u>Murray</u>	<u>Calloway County</u>
County	\$.70	\$.70
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	<u>1.75</u>	<u>1.75</u>
Total	<u>\$3.25</u>	<u>\$2.50</u>

Ratio of Assessment. Murray - 20-25%
Calloway County - 31%

Total Assessment. Murray - \$6,939,000
Calloway County - \$18,113,832

<u>City Income.</u>	\$98,584
<u>City Expenditures.</u>	97,743
<u>City Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	None
<u>County Income, fiscal year 1954.</u>	\$185,686.37
<u>County Expenditures, fiscal year 1954.</u>	\$196,363.94
<u>County Bonded Indebtedness.</u>	\$75,000

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

There are housing units available for rent and for sale in Murray. The rental range of 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom houses is from \$40 to \$60 per month. The construction cost of 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom houses is from \$7,000 to \$12,000.

Health

Hospitals. Hospital service is provided by the Murray Hospital with 69 beds. It is equipped with the latest medical equipment. There are 13 physicians and 10 dentists in Murray.

Public Health Service. Work was completed on a new health center in 1952. The Calloway County Health Department is located in Murray. It offers communicable disease control, venereal disease control, tuberculosis control program, maternity, infant, and pre-school, school health and sanitation services, adult examinations and health education.

Education

Graded Schools. Murray completed work on a new grade school from the first to the sixth grades in 1954. A new building has just been added by the high school to take care of the seventh and eighth grades. The teacher-pupil ratio is 1 teacher for 30 pupils.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Student-Teacher Ratio in Murray and Calloway County 4/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Calloway County Elementary (total)	1,531	42
Calloway County High (total)	515	28
Murray Elementary (total)	667	18
Murray High (total)	530	21

Colleges. Institutions of higher learning in the area include: Murray State College, Murray; Paducah Jr. College, Paducah, 44 miles; Bethel Women's College, Hopkinsville, 55 miles; Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 128 miles; Brescia Jr. College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 133 miles; Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, 196 miles.

Vocational Education. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes 13 specialized regional schools, which are partly integrated with secondary education. These special area schools prepare Kentuckians for a variety of trade and industrial occupations. Murray is served by the Tilghman Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School located at Paducah, Kentucky. Courses offered at the schools include: Auto mechanics, auto body mechanics, beauty culture, chef cooking, electricity, machine shop, shoe repair, tailoring and woodwork.

Libraries

The people of Murray have access to the Murray State College Library.

Churches

There are 13 churches with a total membership of 4,000. Murray is represented by the following denominations: Baptist, Methodist, Disciples of Christ, Christian, Pentecostal, Church of Christ, Catholic, and Presbyterian.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

Newspapers in Murray are the Ledger & Times, a daily with a circulation of 2,650, and the Murray Democrat (Sun., Tues., Thur.) with a circulation of 2,950.

Murray is served by radio station WNBS, AM, 250 watts, 1340 kilocycles, located at Murray. Television reception is good from WLAC, WSIX, and WSM, Nashville, Tennessee.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic. Kentucky Lake Assn., Lions Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Junior Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Sportsmen's Club, Young Business Men's Club.

Fraternal. American Legion, Masonic, VFW, Woodmen of the World, DAU.

Women's. Business and Professional Women's Club, Homemakers, Women's Club.

Youth. 4-H Club, Future Farmers of America, Future Homemakers of America, Boy and Girl Scouts.

Recreation

The city park, consisting of 18 acres, has a baseball diamond, picnic shelters, fireplace, and children's equipment. There is an indoor swimming pool at Murray College which is available to residents 2 nights a week. There are 6 tennis courts at the college, 4 in the city park and 2 at the hospital. The North-South Cage Classic is held annually.

The area facilities include: Kentucky Dam Village State Park located 30 miles from Murray, Kentucky. The park area is located on Kentucky Lake at Kentucky Dam. The dam, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is the greatest of the TVA projects. It impounds the waters of the Tennessee River to form 184 mile long Kentucky Lake with 2,300 miles of shoreline. The unrestricted waters of the lake abound with fish. Operated under park supervision are the following facilities: Two boat docks; a large sand beach, developed for swimming, with shallow wading areas for children; a modern bath house; lodge rooms and house-keeping cottages; air-conditioned park dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop, and commissary; 18-hole golf course, badminton, tennis and croquet courts; and the Village Playhouse for summer theatrical productions. In addition, there are numerous picnicking areas throughout the park. Grills, tables and benches are easily accessible by automobile.

South of Kentucky Dam Village, on U.S. Route 68, is Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. These parks offer boat docks, dining rooms, beach, swimming, bathhouses, cottages, picnic areas and fishing. At Kentucky Lake State Park is the beautiful Kenlake Hotel. At Kentucky Dam Village there is a fully accredited airport and flying service within the park area. The park airport has a 3,000 foot paved runway and a 3,500 foot graded runway.

Banks

Bank of Murray, with total deposits of \$8,863,060.99 and total resources of \$9,525,241.67 (Dec. 31, 1954). Peoples Bank with total deposits of \$3,954,361.60 and total resources of \$4,155,699.56.

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses:</u>		<u>Service Establishments:</u>	
Auto Dealers	8	Bakeries	2
Clothing	11	Barber Shops	6
Drugs	4	Frozen Food Locker	1
Farm Supplies & Hardware	8	Laundry & Cleaning	7
Furniture	5	Service Stations	20
Groceries	16		
Jewelry	3		
Variety	3		

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

Calloway County covers a land area of 407 square miles. Of this area, 209,102 acres are in farms. The 1950 Census gives the number of farms as 2,746 with the average size of 76.1 acres. Chief crops are corn, tobacco, alfalfa hay, lespedeza hay, and wheat. The following table shows the agricultural statistics for Calloway County for 1950.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Calloway County for 1950 5/

Crops	Acres	Production	Farm Value (dollars)
Corn (bu.)	31,600	1,059,000	1,811,000
Tobacco (all types) (lbs.)	4,995	4,078,250	1,101,000
Wheat (bu.)	3,500	43,800	89,800
Soybeans (bu.)	90	1,400	3,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	1,850	4,440	111,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	1,070	1,440	32,500
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	9,990	14,490	278,000
	Number on Farms		Farm Value
Livestock	Jan. 1, 1951		(dollars)
All cattle and calves	12,000		1,440,000
Milk cows	6,150		984,000
Hogs and pigs	10,900		294,300
Sheep and lambs	630		15,600
Chickens	117,000		128,700
	Production During		Farm Value
Livestock Products	1950		(dollars)
Eggs (doz.)	1,149,000		373,400
Milk (lbs.)	25,928,000		972,000
Wool (lbs.)	3,600		1,900

Forests

Calloway County has 75,000 acres of forested land. This covers 30 percent of the land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: Sweet gum, yellow poplar, hickory, and oak.

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 of 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) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

The mineral resources of Calloway County are clays, sands, and gravels.

Clays. These consist of ball and sagger clays, lower grade stoneware clays, and ordinary brick clays.

Sands and Gravels. Sands and gravels occur in quantity and quality suitable for roadway and other construction purposes.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th 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 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950 6/

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

MARKETS

The following major industrial and distribution centers are within a 300 mile radius of Murray: Indianapolis, Evansville, Knoxville, Louisville, Nashville, and St. Louis.

In 1954 retail sales in Calloway County were estimated at \$14,227,000. Effective buying income was estimated at \$963 per person and \$3,234 per family. 7/

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.

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APPENDIX

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HISTORY

Murray was incorporated as a town in 1844, and is the county seat of Calloway County, Kentucky. The town was named for John L. Murray, an early member of Congress, and the county for Col. Richard Calloway. Murray is in the region of Kentucky known as the Jackson Purchase, since it was with the aid of General Andrew Jackson that Governor Isaac Shelby negotiated the purchase of the area from the Chickasaw Indians in 1818. A thriving village in 1900, Murray's population has grown rapidly in the past fifty years.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Calloway County, Kentucky				
Industry	Calloway County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,739	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	0	0	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	63	3.6	37,316	9.2
Manufacturing	867	49.9	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	45	2.6	25,312	6.2
Tobacco	0	0	9,195	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	331	19.0	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	25	1.4	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. and paper	20	1.2	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	32	1.8	4,590	1.1
Primary metals	0	0	6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	414	23.8	40,299	9.9
Other	0	0	3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	98	5.6	29,355	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	503	28.9	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	34	2.0	15,891	3.8
Services	171	9.8	3,808	7.8
Other	3	.2	1,323	0.3

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

Subject	Calloway County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	10,048	10,099	1,474,987	1,469,819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	7,636	7,784	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	5,597	1,334	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	5,589	1,334	777,155	213,916
Employed	5,522	1,306	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,161	844	437,752	156,377
Government workers	416	288	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	2,813	155	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	132	19	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	67	28	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	66	1	28,082	7,281
New workers	1	2	415	307
Not in labor force	2,039	6,450	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	35	5,215	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	431	234	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	2	2	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	1,571	999	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	713	660	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	686	274	47,447	28,952
65 and over	172	65	17,861	8,104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	5,522	1,306	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	257	196	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	2,153	13	169,728	2,264
Mgrs., officials & props.	375	53	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	169	260	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	313	151	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	659	12	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	789	257	152,280	37,609
Private household wkrs.	4	124	1,584	21,408
Service workers	195	192	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	126	8	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	156	3	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	314	24	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	42	13	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 CALLOWAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/	Total Prec. Norm 1/	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/	
	Degrees Fahrenheit	Inches	6:30 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	37.8	5.22	84	72
February	40.9	3.99	80	65
March	48.7	5.55	77	59
April	58.2	4.41	75	54
May	67.3	4.16	78	57
June	75.3	4.03	79	60
July	79.3	3.26	81	61
August	78.0	3.32	84	63
September	71.9	3.38	85	61
October	62.5	3.00	84	57
November	47.7	3.31	81	62
December	39.7	3.79	82	69
Annual Norm.	58.8	47.42 inches		

1/ Station Location: Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Nashville, Tennessee.

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 64 years; 6:30 PM readings - 64 years.

Days Cloudy or Clear: 119 days clear, 121 days partly cloudy, 125 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (55 years of 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 their 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. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$ No	\$ No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full (1)	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.25	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified (2)	.50	Full	Full	Full

(1) County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; 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.

(2) Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

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 reconversion 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.

Appendix G

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 current date, in chronological order. 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 a process agent and place of business in Kentucky required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. 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 rephotostated.

For further information write to

Thelma L. Stovall,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of 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 1954, 2,222 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$41,347,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which will be spent on a new turnpike between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. 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.