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Industrial Resources: Union County - Uniontown

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Union

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES UNIONTOWN, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

UNIONTOWN, KENTUCKY

Prepared by
The Uniontown Boosters Club
and

The Agricultural and Industrial Development Board of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

June, 1955

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - UNIONTOWN, KENTUCKY

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SUMMARY DATA FOR UNIONTOWN, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Uniontown - 1,054; Union County - 14,893.
1954 estimate for Union County - 14,517.

UNIONTOWN LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Union and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 2,000 men and 2,500 women. Number of workers available from Union County - 500 men and 500 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Illinois Central Railroad operates a spur line between Uniontown and Morganfield.

Air: Dress Field, Evansville, Indiana (35 miles distant), is served by Eastern and Delta-Chicago and Southern Airlines.

Trucks: Ruark Truck Lines, Hayes Freight Lines, and Arnold Ligon Truck Line.

Bus Lines: The Dixie Division of Greyhound Corporation operates through Morganfield, 6 miles distant. Bus transportation to Morganfield is provided by the Union Bus Company.

Water: Uniontown is located on the navigable Ohio River. Dock facilities for coal loading and unloading are located nearby.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Uniontown

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	417	Memphis, Tenn.	255
Chicago, Ill.	324	New York, N. Y.	943
Cincinnati, Ohio	288	New Orleans, L. A.	665
Detroit, Mich.	540	St. Louis, Mo.	168
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,101	Washington, D. C.	790

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Kentucky Utilities Company.

Natural Gas: There is no natural gas system in Uniontown.

Water: Uniontown Water Works. Source of raw water - Ohio River. Storage facilities for 100,000 gallons.

Sewerage: Separate storm and sanitary sewers. Raw sewage is pumped into the Ohio River.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Uniontown was 1,054. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Uniontown, Union County and Kentucky.

Year	Uniontown		Union County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900			21,326		
1910	1,356		19,886	-6.7	6.6
1920	1,094	-19.3	18,040	-9.3	5.5
1930	1,235	12.9	17,053	-5.5	8.2
1940	1,327	7.4	17,411	2.1	8.8
1950	1,054	-20.6	14,893	-14.5	3.5
1954 (est.) 1/			14,517	-2.5	-0.03

Labor Force

Pattern of Employment. Of the 14,893 inhabitants of Union County in 1950, 5,004 or 35.7% were in the labor force. According to the 1950 Census, there were 1,472 farm jobs in Union County and 6,900 in the four-county labor supply area. Covered manufacturing employment in Union County increased from 74 in September, 1951, to 247 for September, 1954. The number of manufacturing jobs in the area is less than 4% of the area jobs as compared to the United States average of 10%. This is a strong indication that workers would be available for industrial employment.

Available Labor Supply. 2/ The Uniontown labor supply area is defined to include Union County and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Crittenden, Henderson and Webster. This is the area from which workers would be expected to be drawn in large numbers to jobs located at Uniontown, with many of the available supply willing to commute to jobs on a daily basis. Most of the area labor supply is located within 30 miles of Uniontown due to the fact that population centers of Henderson and Webster Counties are within this distance of the city.

The analysis of the current available supply of labor is complicated by the fact that Camp Breckinridge shut down in October, 1953, and released about 1,700 persons. It is not known how many of these workers were from this area or how many of them are in the area and would still be available

for manufacturing jobs. Due to this lack of knowledge, it is probable that the estimates of labor supply shown in this statement are at a very minimum.

It is estimated that at least 2,000 men and 2,500 women in the area would be currently available for factory employment, including 540 men and 200 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance during April. Union County could furnish at least 500 of the men and 500 of the women included in the total estimate.

All workers estimated as available in the area would not be immediately available for jobs at Uniontown or any other single point due to dislike of daily commuting. Consequently, it is estimated that 1,300 men and 1,300 women could be immediately recruited for jobs located at Uniontown.

The current supply of workers will be supplemented during the next ten years by about 6,300 boys and 6,100 girls who will become 18 years of age. It is likely that at least 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age and that these younger workers would be available for employment at any point in the area.

Migration. In assessing the potential supply of labor over the coming years the trend in migration is significant. Net out-migration from Union County between 1940 and 1953 was 5,282, while 14,076 persons from the entire area out-migrated. More recent migration estimates reveal that between 1950 and 1953 a total of 5,508 persons out-migrated from the area. Among this total were 1,580 from Union County. Kentucky had an out-migration of 303,000 in the 10 years up to 1950, and the recent increases in manufacturing in the state have not begun to reduce the outflow since that date.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial \$.75 per hour; laborer \$1.00 per hour; semi-skilled labor \$1.50 per hour; skilled \$1.90 and \$2.00 per hour.

Average weekly wages in manufacturing industries covered by unemployment insurance for the third quarter, 1954, were \$43.43 for Union County; \$70.00 for Kentucky.

In 1953 per capita income payments to individuals were \$933 for Union County, \$1,187 for Kentucky, and \$1,709 for the United States.

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

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Firms, Products and Employment

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

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Clark's Clay Products	Brick	8	0	8
Uniontown Coal Mining Co.*	Washing and sizing coal	250	0	250

*Affiliate of the Nashville Coal Company

Unionization

There are no unions represented in Uniontown.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

A spur line of the Illinois Central Railroad connects Uniontown with the Illinois Central line at Morganfield. There are no daily freight runs to Uniontown; however, carload pick-ups are made in Uniontown. Daily service could be provided.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Morganfield, Kentucky 3/					
To	Arrive	To	Arrive		
Atlanta, Ga.	49 hrs. later	Louisville, Ky.	16 hours later		
Birmingham, Ala.	28 " "	Los Angeles, Calif.	146 " "		
Chicago, Ill.	29 " "	Nashville, Tenn.	26 " "		
Cincinnati, Ohio	26 " "	New Orleans, La.	39 " "		
Cleveland, Ohio	44 " "	New York, N. Y.	67 " "		
Detroit, Mich.	55 " "	Pittsburgh, Pa.	59 " "		
Knoxville, Tenn.	34 " "	St. Louis, Mo.	21 " "		

Highways

Kentucky State Route 130 connects Uniontown with U. S. Route 60 at Morganfield, 6 miles distant. A ferry, which crosses the Ohio River at Uniontown, connects with Indiana State Route 69. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, recreation areas and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Common carrier truck service is provided by the Ruark Truck Line, Hayes Freight Lines and Arnold Ligon Truck Line.

Bus Lines. The Dixie Division of Greyhound Corporation operates through Morganfield, 6 miles distant. Bus transportation to Morganfield is provided by the Union Bus Company.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Uniontown, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	417	Lexington, Ky.	243
Birmingham, Ala.	380	Louisville, Ky.	177
Chicago, Ill.	324	Nashville, Tenn.	160
Cincinnati, Ohio	288	New York, N. Y.	943
Detroit, Mich.	540	Pittsburgh, Pa.	578
Knoxville, Tenn.	356	St. Louis, Mo.	168

Airways

Dress Field at Evansville, Indiana, 35 miles from Uniontown, is served by Eastern and Delta-Chicago and Southern Airlines. The Sturgis-Union County Airport, located 18 miles south of Uniontown at Sturgis, Kentucky, is a Class IV airport with three paved runways, each 5,000 feet x 150 feet. Facilities at the Sturgis airport include refueling and private plane service. The field is available for commercial use.

Water Transportation

Uniontown, located on the Ohio River, is able to take full advantage of the low transportation rate offered by river carrier. A nine-foot channel stage is maintained throughout the length of the Ohio River, thus affording barge transportation service for commodities to and from Uniontown. The Ohio-Mississippi River System, along with its many tributaries, serves to connect the Uniontown area directly with Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, St. Paul, Kansas City, Chicago, Nashville and points on the Intercoastal Canal extending from St. Marks, Florida to Corpus Christi, Texas.

A map on the following page shows the navigable waterways of Eastern United States.

Located at Uniontown are dock facilities for loading coal.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Electricity is supplied Uniontown by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 75 Kentucky counties. It has a generating capacity of 430,500 KW and has started construction of a new plant which will have an ultimate capacity of an additional 424,000 KW. The company is interconnected with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power, Kentucky Power, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and indirectly through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. Rates will be furnished by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

Natural Gas

There is at present no natural gas system in Uniontown.

Water

The Uniontown Water Works is municipally owned. Raw water is pumped from the Ohio River at the rate of 150 gallons per minute. Treated water is stored in a 100,000 gallon tank. Pressure is maintained from 60 p. s. i. to 65 p. s. i. and distribution is through 3 1/2" and 6" water mains.

Rates:	Minimum, 2,000 gallons	- \$2.06
	Next 1,000 gallons	- .69
	Next 2,000 gallons	- .75 per 1,000 gallons
	Next 5,000 gallons	- .60 per 1,000 gallons
	Next 10,000 gallons	- .50 per 1,000 gallons

FUEL

Fuel Oil

Fuel oil is available in Uniontown from local distributors. There are oil producing wells in Uniontown and surrounding areas. Current prices of all types and grades of fuel oil will be supplied by the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.



Coal

Coal is an important mineral resource of the area. Located near Uniontown are mines that produce large quantities of coal for local consumption; however, a larger portion of the coal mined is transported by water routes to industrial areas. Due to price fluctuation, no prices are quoted. Current delivered prices can be obtained from the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Uniontown has a third class post office. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily.

Telephone and Telegraph

The Uniontown Telephone Company provides service for 330 subscribers in Uniontown.

Telegraph service is provided by the Western Union Office at Morganfield.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

There are large tracts of land that can be acquired for industrial sites in and around Uniontown. For further information contact the Agricultural and Industrial Development Board or the Uniontown Boosters Club.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Uniontown is a fifth class city governed by a mayor, elected for a 4-year term, and 6 councilmen, elected for 2-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, a 5-year city tax exemption is offered to new industry.

City Services

Fire Protection. The Uniontown Fire Department employs a full time fire chief and an assistant fire chief. Volunteer firemen supplement the force. Equipment consists of a new pumper type fire truck. Water mains are 3 1/2" and 6" and water pressure is 60 and 65 lbs. Uniontown has an eighth class rating for fire insurance purposes.

Police Protection. The police force consists of two full time men. A private car is used for patrolling on a gas mileage basis.

Garbage and Sanitation. Garbage is collected in Uniontown by private contractors. Disposal is provided by a city dump.

Sewerage. Separate storm and sanitary sewers are maintained by the Uniontown Water Works. Raw sewage is pumped into the Ohio River. The only charge for sewerage service is a \$15.00 tap-on rate.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Uniontown and Union County for 1953-54.

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Uniontown and Union County, 1954

	Uniontown	Union County
County	\$.50	\$.50
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.20	1.50
Total	\$2.50	\$2.05

Ratio of Assessment.

Uniontown - 33%
Union County - 31%

Total Assessment, 1953 .

Uniontown - \$500,000
Union County - \$23,476,865

City Income, 1954.

\$24,006.76

City Expenditures, 1954.

\$24,271.25

City Bonded Indebtedness.

\$41,000 revenue bond for water works

County Income, fiscal year 1953-54. \$176,449.44

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1953-54. \$174,763.00

County Bonded Indebtedness. \$12,000 road bond, to be retired
in July, 1956.

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Houses are available for rent or sale in Uniontown. The rental range for two-bedroom houses is from \$50 to \$60 per month. The construction cost of a 2-bedroom frame house varies from \$5,500 to \$6,500; brick constructed houses range between \$8,000 and \$10,000.

Health

Hospitals. Our Lady of Mercy Hospital in Morganfield, 6 miles from Uniontown, has 38 beds. One doctor and two practical nurses reside in Uniontown.

Public Health Service. The Union County Health Department employs a part-time doctor, an administrator, a nurse, a sanitarian, and a clerk. Public health services include: Communicable disease, tuberculosis and venereal disease control, maternal and child health service, school health program, crippled children's program, general health activities, sanitation and laboratory services.

Education

The parochial schools in Uniontown are adequate to meet the present needs. Some plans have been made for expansion of the city schools.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Uniontown and Union County 4/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Union County Elementary (total)	1,603	51
Union County High (total)	536	30
St. Vincent Academy Elementary (pri.)	108	4
St. Vincent Academy High (private)	166	8
St. Ann's (parochial)	321	7
St. Peter (parochial)	90	3
Blessed Martin de Porres (parochial) grades 1-12	79	3
Uniontown Elementary (Ind.)	290	9
Uniontown High (Ind.)	107	5
St. Agnes (parochial) grades 1-12	216	9

Colleges. Nearby institutions of higher learning include: Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 35 miles; Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College, Owensboro, 59 miles; Western State College, Bowling Green, 137 miles; Paducah Junior College, Paducah, 75 miles; Murray State College, Murray, 90 miles; Nazareth College, Ursuline College, Bellarmine College and University of Louisville, Louisville, 177 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. Uniontown is served by the Madisonville Trade School in Madisonville. The enrollment as of November, 1954, was 286. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as business and industrial needs require.

Libraries

Public and parochial schools provide library facilities in Uniontown.

Churches

The following denominations are represented in Uniontown: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian.

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Uniontown Supplement, a weekly newspaper, is circulated in Uniontown and surrounding areas.

There are no radio stations in Uniontown. Henderson and Evansville, within 35 miles of Uniontown, have stations that provide good reception.

Excellent television reception is obtained from stations located in Henderson and Louisville, Kentucky; Evansville, Indiana; and Harrisburg, Illinois.

Clubs and Organizations

The various clubs and organizations include: The Uniontown Booster Club, Masons, Knights of Columbus, IOOF, VFW, Homemakers Club, Eastern Star, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and the Church Circles.

Recreation

Local facilities include a movie theatre, one baseball park, school playground and a gymnasium. The Ohio River offers swimming, boating and fishing.

Area facilities include: Pennyrile Forest State Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky Dam Village, Kentucky Lake State Park and Audubon State Park.

Banks

Farmers Bank of Uniontown - Deposits (June 30, 1953) - \$626,000
Total Assets (June 30, 1953) - \$701,000

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

<u>Retail Businesses</u>		<u>Service Establishments</u>	
Food-groceries	8	Beauty and barber shops	3
Clothing	1	Dry cleaners - laundry	2
Furniture	1	Filling stations	7
Drugs	1	Restaurants	6
Hardware	2		

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

In 1950, there were 908 farms in Union County covering 177,841 acres, an average of 195.9 acres per farm. Of these farms, 794 contain pasture acreage of 62,751 acres. The reported crop acreage in 1949 was 135,586 acres. Chief crops are corn, soybeans and hay.

Table 7. Agricultural Statistics for Union County, 1951 5/

Crops	Acres	Yield per Acre	Production	Farm Value (\$)
Corn (bu.)	42,600	43.5	1,853,000	3,244,000
Tobacco - all types (lbs.)	200	1,060	220,000	not available
Wheat (bu.)	5,670	17.0	96,400	211,000
Soybeans (bu.)	6,100	17.5	106,800	288,000
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	1,990	1.95	3,880	103,000
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	9,250	1.35	12,490	334,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	5,850	1.15	6,730	150,000
Livestock	Number on Farms, Jan.1, 1951		Farm Value (\$)	
All cattle and calves	21,700		3,016,000	
Milk cows	1,950		351,000	
Hogs and pigs	70,100		1,997,800	
Sheep and lambs	1,900		45,400	
Chickens	59,600		59,600	

Forests

Union County has 37,000 acres of forested land; this covers 17% of the total land area of the county. The tree types found in the area include: Oak, hickory and sweet gum. 6/

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

Union County. The principal resource of Union County is petroleum. In recent years, an average of over 2,000,000 barrels annually have been produced, and the county currently is the second largest oil producer in the state. Coal is also an important resource. 1953 coal production was as follows:

1,211,434	-- rail tonnage
32,501	-- truck tonnage
<hr/> 1,243,935	-- total

Most of the coal is produced from the No. 9 seam. It is characteristic of that of the Western Field, running high in b. t. u. value and low in ash and sulphur.

Minerals of secondary importance include residual and transported clays of unknown extent, which are of quality suitable for brick and tile manufacture. Sands and gravels, from along the Ohio River, and consolidated sandstones, which can be used for local building and construction purposes, are also obtainable. Some grades offer possibilities for foundry use and as cheap grades of glass sand.

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 7/

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

Uniontown, located on the Ohio River, is in the south-west portion of Kentucky. As noted in Table 4, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, Memphis, Nashville and St. Louis lie within 300 miles of Uniontown. The 1950 population of Kentucky and nine states lying wholly to the south was 28 million. Over 36 million people live in Kentucky and the seven states adjacent to it.

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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1/ Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Population Estimates for Kentucky Counties, June 30, 1954 (Lexington, Kentucky, December, 1954).
- 2/ Kentucky Department of Economic Security, Damon W. Harrison, Labor Supply Statement for Uniontown, Kentucky Area. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply: 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants. 2) Men who would shift from low-paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available. 3) The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.
- 3/ General Traffic Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky.
- 4/ Department of Education, Kentucky Public School Directory, 1954-55, December, 1954, Frankfort, Kentucky.
- 5/ U. S. Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1950-1951.
- 6/ Kentucky's Forest Resources and Industries, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, 1953.
- 7/ Minerals Yearbook, 1950 (Bureau of Mines, 1953).

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
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HISTORY

Union County, formed in 1811, was the 55th county established in Kentucky. The land area comprising Union County was taken entirely from the western part of Henderson County. The Ohio River separates Union County from the states of Indiana and Illinois.

Uniontown, on the Ohio River, derived its name from the union of two small villages. It was incorporated as a town in 1840.

Appendix B

 Covered Employment by Major Industry Division, Union County, Kentucky
 June, 1954

Industry	Union County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	1,744	100.0	405,276	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	756	43.3	38,457	9.5
Contract Construction	113	6.5	37,316	8.2
Manufacturing	249	14.3	145,590	35.9
Food and kindred products	20	1.1	25,312	6.2
Tobacco			9,195	2.3
Clothing, Textiles & leather	96	5.5	22,184	5.5
Lumber & furniture	2	0.1	14,175	3.5
Printing, Pub. & Paper	8	.5	8,228	2.0
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	1	0.0	11,914	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	9	.5	4,590	1.1
Primary metals			6,429	1.6
Machinery, metal & equip.	113	6.5	40,299	9.9
Other			3,264	0.8
Transportation, Communi- cation & Utilities	79	4.5	29,325	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	442	25.3	105,891	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	36	2.0	15,566	3.8
Services	69	4.0	31,808	7.8
Other			1,323	0.3

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

Subject	Union County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

Total Population	7,436	7,457	1,474,987	1,469,819
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EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Persons 14 years old & over	5,191	5,358	1,039,654	1,048,459
Labor force	4,015	989	799,094	214,162
Civilian labor force	4,011	987	777,155	213,916
Employed	3,796	897	748,658	206,328
Private wage & salary	2,137	662	437,752	156,377
Government workers	257	113	45,354	28,787
Self-employed	1,341	90	235,407	15,104
Unpaid family workers	61	32	30,145	6,060
Unemployed	215	90	28,497	7,588
Experienced workers	215	88	28,082	7,281
New workers		2	415	307
Not in labor force	1,176	4,369	240,560	834,297
Keeping house	14	3,543	5,495	665,564
Unable to work	429	240	70,583	38,564
Inmates of institutions	10	18	14,764	7,223
Other and not reported	723	568	149,718	122,946
14 to 19 years old	457	458	84,410	85,890
20 to 64 years old	157	91	47,447	28,952
65 and over	109	19	17,861	8,104

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All Employed	3,796	897	748,658	206,328
Professional & technical	123	123	34,405	25,410
Farmers & farm managers	889	8	169,728	2,264
Managers, officials & Props.	310	55	57,432	9,706
Clerical & kindred workers	89	165	33,228	47,520
Sales workers	162	108	35,141	20,534
Craftsmen and foremen	539	9	107,292	3,096
Operatives & kindred workers	697	91	152,280	37,609
Private household workers	7	169	1,584	21,408
Service workers	111	118	30,522	28,000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	57	9	29,165	3,260
Farm laborers, other	502	7	38,358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	195	2	49,848	1,843
Occupation not reported	115	23	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 UNIONTOWN, UNION 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	36.3	3.94	82	72	
February	36.4	2.94	80	68	
March	47.5	5.51	78	62	
April	57.5	4.06	74	57	
May	67.3	3.95	75	58	
June	76.7	3.72	77	59	
July	81.5	3.21	78	57	
August	78.5	3.08	81	61	
September	71.7	2.99	83	63	
October	60.4	2.86	82	62	
November	47.5	3.47	79	65	
December	37.3	3.81	82	72	
Annual Norm	58.1	43.54 inches			

1/ Station Location: Henderson, Henderson County, Kentucky.

2/ Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 54 years 6:30 PM readings - 41 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (54 years of record) - 112 days clear, 131 days partly cloudy, 122 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (40 years of record) - Annual - 62 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (55 years of record) - 115 days.

Days with 1.0 or more Snow, Sleet, Hail: (54 years of record) - 5 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (55 years of record) - 50 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (55 years of record) - 12 days.

Prevailing Wind: (55 years of record) - South.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (50 years of record) - Approximate long-term means 4,546 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 associa- tion 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 else- where 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 reversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

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