


Spring 1982

## UA68/13/4 Bowling Green, Vol. 2, No. 2

Kelly Thompson Chapter, Public Relations Student Society of America

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### Recommended Citation

Kelly Thompson Chapter, Public Relations Student Society of America, "UA68/13/4 Bowling Green, Vol. 2, No. 2" (1982). *Student Organizations*. Paper 271.

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# ***Bowling Green***

*Founded on Tradition; Moved by Contemporary Thought*

*Spring/Summer 1982*

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# WKYU-FM

The Public Radio Service of Western Kentucky University

**FMC** Cable Crane and Excavator Division  
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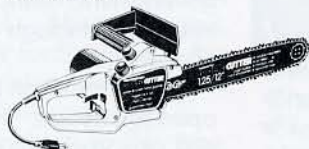
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BOWLING GREEN, KY 42101

# Bowling Green

Vol. 2, No. 2

Spring/Summer 1982

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## Cover

**Each year the Kappa Alphas celebrate Olde South Week in which they commemorate the days of the Civil War. In front of Hobson House stands Alan Bays and Teri Hughes. Hobson House was built in 1857 by Col. Atwood Gaines Hobson.**

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### Bowling Green Staff

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Bowling Green magazine is produced by a senior seminar class with the Kelly Thompson Chapter of the Public Relations Student Society of America and students in the Department of Journalism. Address inquiries and information to Bowling Green magazine, Academic Complex 321, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY



## Community Services

## Cable TV



Those wanting to borrow Cable TV equipment must first learn their use by attending annual workshops offered by communication professionals. The sessions teach proper operation and maintenance of the equipment.

(Photo by Brad Nixon)

The scene is a typical one — the family is gathered in the den, it's early evening, and everyone is beginning to get restless. Finally someone suggests, "What's on TV?"

Little Johnny who normally shares his attention with the dog, toy cars, and a sack of Fritos, looks up: "That's our neighbor."

"He's making a presentation to the city commission."

The number of opportunities for informing and being informed about the community is increasing. While it is unlikely that city commission meetings will replace first-run, uncut movies, the potential is good for informing area citizenry about local government, education, and other interests through access channel allocations.

Channel 2 on the cable system is open to anyone. "People who have a skill or something they would like to share with the community are urged

## Greenview Hospital

presents

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call

# 782-1700



This TEL-MED number provides free, up-to-date, factual information on medical advances and tips on staying healthy. Pick up your TEL-MED brochure at various Bowling Green locations, or write Public Relations Dept., Greenview Hospital, P. O. Box 370, Bowling Green, KY 42101. The brochure will give you the information to ask for when you call Greenview Hospital's TEL-MED.



# offers public many opportunities

to use this channel," said Sheryl Morris, assistant program director for Storer. The only control on program content, as stated in the franchise agreement, eliminates material that is obscene or inflammatory or designed to promote a lottery or sale of a commercial product.

Programs shown on Channel 2 include a series dealing with crafts, manpower services, a show on tobacco, a program on canoeing with the Southern Kentucky Paddlers Association, and a video presentation of the Wendy's 10-K Classic.

The other access channels also serve the community's growing needs. Channel 3 is the government access channel. Mike Morgan, program director for Storer, said that the city schedules this channel according to "official capacities."

"This channel, up to this time, has not developed as quickly as we had anticipated," said Morris. However, Bill Booth, public relations officer for the city of Bowling Green, coordinates the televising of the city commission meetings and meetings of the zoning commission and other governmental controlled agencies.

Channel 3 also runs a municipal bulletin board during available air time. This is used for listing public service announcements, job offers and recreational programs.

According to City Manager, Charles Coates, "There is a whole realm of possibilities for this channel."

Channels 4 and 5 are educational channels. "Channel 4 has been turned over to Western Kentucky University" Morgan said. "The programming is strictly up to them."

So far, Channel 4 has been used mainly as an informative channel directed toward Western. The channel uses the bulletin board approach for announcements of upcoming events on campus. According to Dr. Charles Anderson, director of WKU television center, Western has used this channel to show regents meetings, including

the meeting where they decided to move to the Sun Belt Conference, art programs, lectures, music shows, dance and interview programs. They also air a newscast Monday through Saturday at 11:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. The newscasts are 30-minute programs. "In time, we plan to work with the different academic programs at Western to produce educational programs for the community," said Anderson.

Storer has designated Channel 5 for the use by public, private and special schools in the city and county. "We hope that the schools will use this channel for coverage of student activities, instructional programs and

## **What's available**

### **STORER CABLE**

Channels 2-6, 16

Contact Mike Morgan, 782-0903

Mon.-Fri. 2-10 p.m.

### **WBKO-TV**

Channel 13

Contact Jean Prather 781-1313

Community calendar 8:25 a.m.

Mon.-Fri.

AM Kentucky 8 a.m. Mon.-Fri. 2-min. interview

Community Speaks 5-5:30 p.m.

2nd and 4th Sundays

### **WBGN**

Afternoon Line

Contact Jay Preston 842-1638

Mon.-Fri. 1 p.m.

Current topics/interviews

### **WKCT-AM**

Public Affairs Forum

Contact Dave Anthony 781-2121

Sun. 12:35 and 6:35, 25-min. shows

Mon.-Fri. 5, 3-min. shows

### **WLBK-AM**

Opinion Line

Contact Mike Green 843-3212

Mon.-Fri. 5:05-5:35 p.m.

Current Topic/Call In

### **WLBK-FM**

Rebroadcast of WLBK-AM show

Tues.-Sat. 4 a.m.

### **WKYU-FM**

Western Kentucky Forum

Contact Sam Litzenger 748-5489

12:30-1 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.

sports coverage," Morris said.

There is also a religious access channel. Channel 16 has been designated for this. It shares programming time with other religious networks, including the PTL Satellite Network. Local religious access programs, when cablecast on channel 16, preempt the network programs which would normally be carried at those times.

In order to use the public access equipment and channel, the person or group must fill out an application explaining what they plan to do. Studio and channel time will be designated at a first come, first serve, non-discriminatory basis.

If you don't know how to use the television equipment, periodically, Storer conducts workshops on use and care of the equipment and television production techniques. Mike Morgan, Storer program director and assistant Sheryl Morris, teach the workshops.

There is a sequence of five, three-hour workshops given. However, "the workshops on basic operation of field recording equipment, and the workshop on operation of studio television equipment must be successfully completed before access production equipment can be used," said Morris. Each workshop session is approximately 3 hours.

Although it is hard to tell what impact these public access facilities will have on the community, one thing is clear. Bowling Green and Warren County have the opportunity to become better informed and closer to the community.

Storer is now providing the public, without charge, a complete studio with cameras, which contain videotape recorders, video effects generator-switchers, audio mixers, monitoring and lighting equipment, in addition to a complete mobile production van capable of originating live programs.

*John Lease, Tom Wasburn,*



## Greenview

# Hospital provides phone health service

"Is there a safe cigarette?"... "Am I pregnant?"... "Diabetes".... "Bad breath".... All of these subjects have one thing in common — they are subjects on tape in the Greenview Hospital's new Tel-Med information center.

According to Alan Palmer, director of public relations for Greenview, Tel-Med is "a health education, health information service" that has been added to the hospital's program to benefit the community. Tel-Med is a California-based, non-profit organization that makes tapes on various medical problems that people frequently ask about.

Using the Tel-Med system is simple. All one has to do is call a telephone number set up by the hospital, request the number or subject of the tape you wish to hear and sit back and listen to the information.

Each tape is between three and seven minutes long and contains information such as symptoms of the disease and, in some cases, ways to treat yourself.

The Tel-Med system is made available to hospitals nationwide. Greenview chose the system because, according to Palmer, "We saw the need for an information system for the community, something the community didn't have to pay for, and we thought that we could provide it".

The Tel-Med system has been added to the hospital in conjunction with the celebration of Greenview's 10th anniversary. "We've been here 10 years in this community and we've tried to make the public aware that we are an important part of the Bowling Green area, and, we think, Tel-Med will help cement that relationship,"

said Palmer.

Greenview will start with about 200 of the more than 1,000 available tapes. Some of the general categories that will be available are — alcohol, birth control, cancer, drugs, eye care, men, heart disease, pregnancy, women, and smoking.

Greenview will add to the supply of tapes each month. The tapes will also be updated as new information about each subject develops. Written transcripts of the tapes will be made available to groups upon request.

Palmer said the Tel-Med system will be a permanent part of the Greenview Hospital's services. "Hospitals are known for treating people after they get sick. We want to try to keep them healthy while they are already well."

*John Lease*

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## Medical Center introduces 'Lifeline'

Living alone can be a wonderful thing. It can give you a much needed and wanted feeling of independence. Living alone can also bring on a feeling of worry, of helplessness. These feelings are probably felt the most by older people. These people are perfectly capable of caring for themselves, but sometimes they need a little help.

Some of these self-supporting older men and women have begun to use a service called "Lifeline" to give them a better sense of security.

According to John Burt, director of public relations for the Medical Center, Lifeline is a "mechanical system connected to the home telephone which acts as an individual emergency response system."

The Lifeline system deals with many problems faced by the aged who live alone. It can be used in medical emergencies or in case of possible burglaries or fire.

Using the Lifeline system is quite easy. The user carries a small, wireless help button in his pocket or clipped to his belt or clothing. This button looks something like a garage door opener. Whenever the wearer needs help, anytime of the day or night, he just pushes the button to contact the hospital's emergency response center.

Pushing the button activates the user's home unit which automatically dials the hospital's number. The Lifeline home unit can work even if the phone is off-the-hook and during times of power failures.

When the hospital emergency response center receives the call, it will immediately try to reach the user by telephone to see what the problem is. If the hospital cannot reach the user it will call a responder. A responder is a person the user has selected in advance — a friend, neighbor, or relative — who will be willing to help.

Upon arriving at the user's

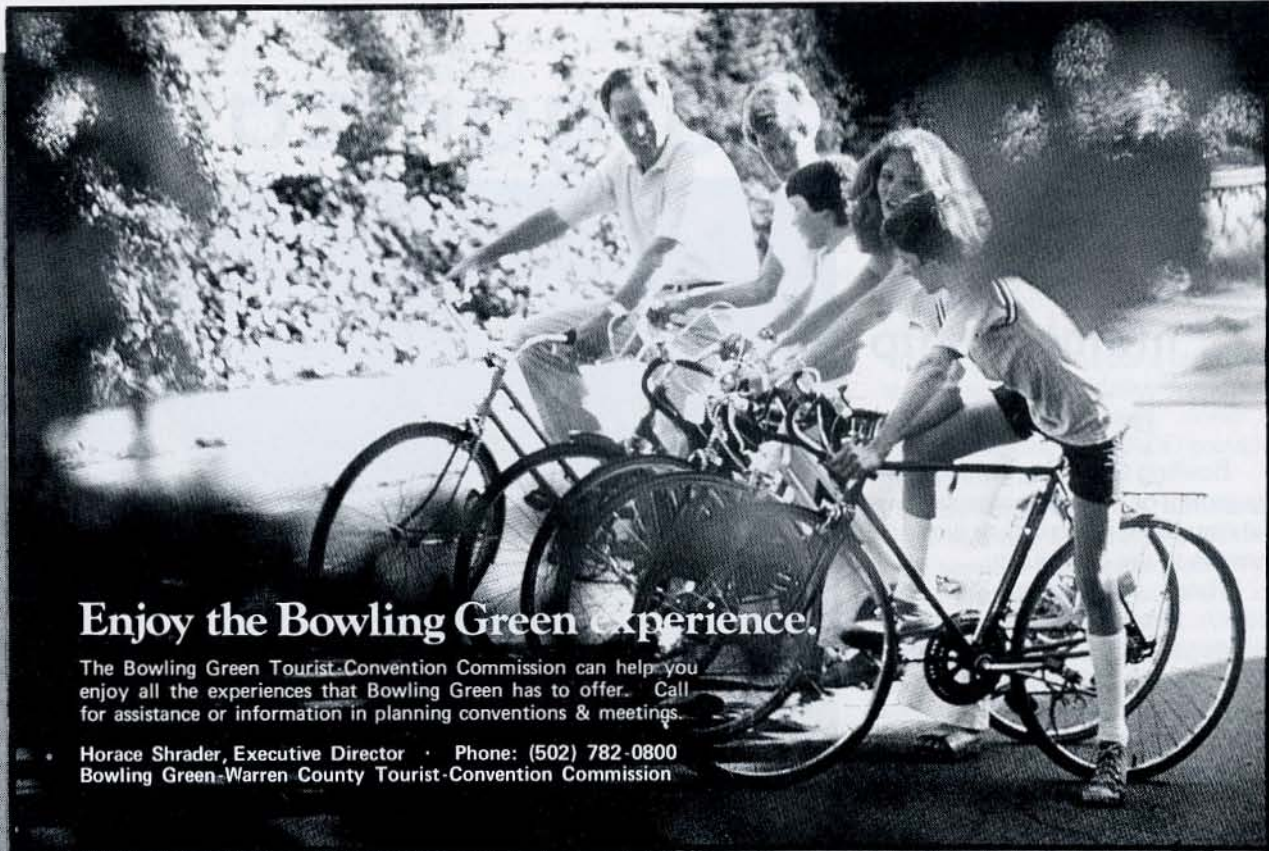
home, the responder signals the hospital by resetting the Lifeline unit. The hospital will then call the responder to see what kind of help is needed. If medical help is needed, the responder will either take the user to the hospital or an ambulance can be sent to the home. If the situation arises that the user cannot be reached and no responder can be reached, the hospital will automatically send an ambulance.

The Lifeline system is available to anyone in the Bowling Green area at a cost of \$12.50 a month. The hospital also makes monthly checks on the equipment to make sure it is in working order. The hospital presently has the capacity for 25 Lifeline units.

For more information about the Lifeline system call The Medical Center, 781-2150, and ask to speak to someone about the system.

*John Lease*





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Bowling Green-Warren County Tourist-Convention Commission



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# Fraternal organizations

## Their loyalty extends beyond membership

By Julia Goetz

Bowling Green has an outstanding group of fraternal organizations that contribute much of their time and energies to the community.

These organizations are chartered through their national affiliations on the premise of brotherhood, and while their first loyalty lies with their members, each one has several service programs on national, state and local levels.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was established in Bowling Green in 1895. Their charter is number 320 out of 1,700 nationally, making it one of the oldest lodges in the nation.

Locally, there are about 425 Elks, who now meet at their new, modern lodge on Main Street. Three years ago, the old lodge burned, and the Elks rebuilt it in keeping with the renovation of downtown Bowling Green.

The lodge opened last November when the Grand Exalted Ruler of the national organization came to Bowling Green for the first time.

At the local level, the Elks give food to needy families during the holidays.

"We receive the names through the city welfare department," said Dr. Kent Campbell, exalted ruler of the Elks.

The Elks also sponsor athletic teams and give donations to sports leagues. Many Elks visit patients in the hospitals, bringing them books, magazines and newspapers.

This year the Bowling Green Elks raised about \$1,200 for Cerebral Palsy, which is the state charity for Elks. Part of their contribution was used to buy a wheelchair.



*Bill Miller, president of the Bowling Green Fraternal Order of Eagles, presents \$2000 to John Hogan, chairman of the state Jimmy Durante Children's Fund.*

At the national level, Elks are involved with veterans' hospitals.

"The Elks are a patriotic group, and we feel strongly about taking care of war veterans," Campbell said.

Campbell also said that Flag Day, a national holiday, was

established through the enthusiasm of the Elks. Harry Truman, who signed the holiday into law, was an Elk.

Another fraternal organization, the Loyal Order of Moose, has been in Bowling Green since about 1936. The lodge has 450 members, according to Rex Smith, Moose lodge manager.

One of the local services the Moose provide is blood pressure checks. They open a room at their College Street lodge and one of their members administers the check to members and the public.

The Moose sponsor athletic

teams, donate baskets of food at Christmas and maintain a park on Richardsville Road.

"The park has several playgrounds and a pavillion. It is open to certain community groups at scheduled times," Smith said.

Nationally, the Moose support a home for children, called Moose Hart.

"The home, which is located in Illinois, is for children without families," Smith explained. "It is open to all children, not just the children of Moose."

The Moose also support Moose Haven, a home for the elderly in Florida. Both of these homes are maintained through donations from state and local lodges across the country.

The new fraternal organization in town is the Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie 3954. They have only been in Bowling Green since September,



1980. Eagle President Bill Miller said they have about 1,000 members already, and they are still growing.

The organization has made substantial donations to the Bowling Green Boys' Club and to the Barren River Mental Health-Mental Retardation Association, to name only a few.

The Eagles also donated \$1,000 in 1981 to the Kentucky Boys and Girls Ranch in Gilbertsville.

The Eagles raise the money for these donations in a variety of ways. For instance, they hold dances and parties for their members, and they have fund-raising activities in the community. At the Christmas parade last year, they sold food and drinks to the watchers to raise money for their charities.

The national organization of Eagles also supports many charities, such as the Jimmy Durante Crippled Children's Fund and a cancer fund founded by the Eagles. In 1979, they held their first telethon for the Hughen School for Children at Point Arthur, Texas. Bowling Green's Eagles were not established in time to participate in that telethon, but they did provide funds to the Bob Hope High School at the Hughen School in 1980.

The Eagles also have established a Memorial Foundation Fund to provide for the families of Eagles killed in military, law enforcement and fire-fighting services.

The Masonic Lodge has a local membership of 700. It was chartered in 1949, and its main purpose is to care for its members and its families. They maintain a home in Louisville for the widows and orphans of Masons. The Old Masons Home in Shelbyville provides living quarters for older Masons and their wives.

"You must be a Mason before you become a Shriner," James Boucher, a Bowling Green Shriner, explained.

"There are about 200 Shriners in Bowling Green. Since there isn't a Shrine temple here, most members associate with the temples in Louisville and Madisonville. Seventy-five of our local Shriners are members of the Shrine Club."

The Shriners' main goal is

maintaining programs for crippled children. The national organization operates 18 crippled children's hospitals, in addition to its three burn hospitals.

The local chapter is also concerned with crippled children. During the Christmas holidays, the local Shriners give a party for the crippled in the area.

Another organization, the Knights of Columbus, is a men's Catholic organization. There are 125 members locally, and the chapter is about 75 years old.

In addition to their church activities, the Knights work with social concerns, such as the Pro-Life campaign, which is an anti-abortion group. They are also involved in the St. Vincent DePaul Society, which provides low-cost clothing and household goods to needy families.

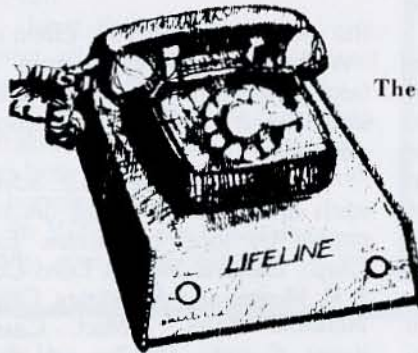
Mental retardation is their main philanthropy. To support the Knights of Columbus Mental Retardation Foundation of Kentucky, Knights sponsor an annual Tootsie Roll drive on the first weekend of October.

"We go to shopping centers and give out Tootsie Rolls in exchange for donations," Knight Ray Grudzielanek said. "We have raised considerable amounts of money this way. The amount increases each year."

The Knights of Columbus got a matching fund grant from the government and presented the Barren River Area Development District (BRADD) with a small bus for local social service programs. The bus is used mainly to transport the elderly, the retarded and others to doctors, stores and other local places. BRADD provides a driver for the bus.

Bowling Green is fortunate to have so many fraternal organizations. The services these organizations provide on the national, state and local levels are immeasurable. Although they are chartered to provide for their members, they all find time to support and maintain needed community programs. Without the actions of these organizations, many programs and services in Bowling Green-Warren County might not exist.

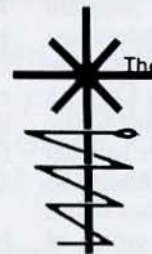
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## JA offers business experience

Junior Achievement (JA) is back in Bowling Green and they mean business.

Twelve teams of high school students meet weekly to "learn by doing" the business of running a corporation. The companies are scaled-down versions which must incorporate, pay taxes, wages, salaries, commissions and creatively market their product. From the beginning of the JA program to the end, achievers (high school participants) learn the importance of correct records, sales skills, leadership qualities and stock dividends.

The response to the recent drive for JA students was well above the openings available. Barry Blakeman, executive director of Junior Achievement in Bowling Green-Warren County, said only 300 of the 1,000 applicants taken from sophomores to seniors in the three high schools were invited to join the program. The other students were placed on a waiting list, which will be used to fill openings as they occur.

Joe Watkins, principal at Warren East High School, said an "extraordinary number of students wanted to become involved with JA." Watkins said the high sign-up rate was "probably due to the area business people who visited classrooms and told students the skills and benefits received through JA."

Support for the JA program began with area business leaders participating as Board of Director's members. Dave Adams of Eaton Corp., a board officer said, "The Board serves as a door-opening function to local businesses and draws the interest to the program. The 14-member board is made up of a diverse group of business people who contribute to a well-rounded program."

Ward Elliott of Western Realty, JA board president, said he was definitely pleased with the response to



*Junior Achievers are taught the importance of correct records, sales skills, leadership qualities and stock dividends. (Photo by John Gaines)*

the recent call to join JA. Elliott said, "While this year's program was largely experimental, we can already see a need to expand the program next year."

Teams of three adult advisers each are supplied for all JA companies by local businesses. Eaton Corp., General Motors, Lord Corp., J. R. Meany and Associates, Citizens National Bank, K-Mart, Castner-Knott, Country Peddler and South Central Bell provide advisers who meet once a week with the students at the JA Business Center at 817 College St. Only three advisers of the 36 have prior JA experience.

Because of the new role adviser Belinda Saltzman of Country Peddler said she felt, "a little apprehensive the first night in how I would relate to the achievers." She was soon at ease with the teenagers and "really amazed with the entire company. They are

very intelligent young people, enthusiastic and serious." Saltzman noted, "officer elections proved leadership skills surfacing and an attitude of good competition."

To supplement the adviser guidance, 10 Western Kentucky University students, who gained JA experience while in high school, are acting as associate advisers. The college students graduated from other JA programs.

Sales are in full swing and companies are selling personalized wooden and canvas director's chairs, auto trouble lights, butcher block clocks, silk screen tee shirts and soft drink can lamps. The future looks bright as Christy Chamberlain, an achiever, stated, "we expect a profitable learning experience and company."

*Laura Niemann*



# Western affects local economy

All major industries have impact on the community, but few are able to identify this impact in terms of costs and benefits. However, an associate professor of economics at Western Kentucky University has been able to analyze the impact (WKU) has on Bowling Green.

Dr. J. Michael Morgan lists economic costs into three broad categories: (1) The added costs incurred by the public school systems as a result of educating the children of university related personnel. (2) The cost of services provided by the Bowling Green-Warren County governments, and (3) The community's lost property tax revenue as result of WKU's tax exempt status.

The economic benefits includes (1) The expenditures made by the university community which consists of the university, staff and students, (2) The income generated by these expenditures, (3) The employment generated either directly or indirectly by the university, and (4) The revenue generated from the occupational tax and other benefits, such as WKU's impact on the local banking system's credit base.

The data used in these comparisons were drawn from a highly documented research project which attempted to estimate the benefits received and costs incurred during 1977-1978 directly and indirectly attributed to WKU's location. Although these estimates should now be considered too low, the underlying linkages between spending, income generation, employment, loanable funds availability, tax revenue generation and the university's activity are essentially the same.

In the cost category, the total city and county school expenditures for educating university-related children (children of faculty, staff and married students) were estimated to be \$1,792,956. However, federal and

state funds serve to alleviate some of the pressures on the local school systems.

An estimated \$5,896,892 was necessary to provide municipal services to the WKU community primarily in the form of police and fire protection, road construction and maintenance and local government.

Two approaches could be used in estimating the foregone property tax revenue due to WKU's tax exempt status. One approach considers the total market value (as of fall 1976) of all university property estimated at \$83,568,781. This figure results in a \$702,260 revenue loss when applying appropriate Bowling Green-Warren Co. taxes.

The other approach—and probably a more realistic one—is based on the assumption that only the value of land and not buildings should be used. Using this assumption and a total land value of \$4,303,964, the value of foregone property taxes is \$30,426.

Using the last approach and adding all categories, a total cost figure of \$7,720,274 is achieved.

In order to offset the more than \$7 million in cost, the university provides both direct and indirect economic benefits.

In 1977-78, the university community spent \$45,598,799 in the

local area for operating materials, faculty and staff households, and students. Of this amount, \$11,551,134 became "first-round" income (income after local merchants pay non-local suppliers) and remained in the local area to be spent and re-spent.

Through the different spending rounds, an estimated additional \$3,673,260 of indirect income was generated. This brought the total amount of income created for the area to \$15,224,394.

A comparison of costs and benefits, at this point, shows for each dollar spent, \$1.32 of new income is created and remains in the Bowling Green-Warren Co. area.

But WKU also adds to the number of jobs in the area. The

*continued*

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*Western impact continued*

number of jobs directly attributable to WKU is 1,551, and the number indirectly attributable is 4,342. This accounted for 19.1 percent of total jobs in Warren County in 1977.

The occupational tax levied by Bowling Green on the university payroll resulted in an estimated \$315,388 going to the city treasury.

The local banking system credit base is also effected by the university community. By holding checking and savings accounts in local banks, the university, its employees and its students have an estimated \$11,863,636 impact on the local banking community.

It is clear that WKU is intricately linked with the local community, and the university's well-being has a direct influence on Bowling Green. Although no attempt was made to estimate the qualitative changes that occur in the area, the university does have an impact on the social qualities of the local communities.

One of the most obvious conclusions is the benefits received by the area from the university are far in excess of the costs to the community as indicated by the 1977-78 report which showed benefits exceeding costs by \$7,504,120.

*Editor's Note: Information in this article was taken from an article prepared by Dr. J. Michael Morgan, associate professor in the WKU economics department. Dr. Morgan received the College Faculty Excellence Award from the College of Business Administration in 1981.*



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## IRAs: sound advice for

While the outlook on the U.S. economy remains uncertain, millions of Americans are investing in saving programs designed to keep their money safe from the erosive effect of inflation. One of the more popular programs is the IRA (Individual Retirement Account), a tax-deferred savings-and-investment plan used primarily for retirement.

More than 3 million Americans have started IRAs since they were introduced in 1975. In January 1982, new federal legislation made IRAs more attractive by allowing more money to be invested annually and by offering better tax breaks.

Several local institutions offer IRAs, and Bowling Green magazine talked to four firms to find out what they offer.

Two of the most popular programs at Fidelity Federal Savings, a division of Portland Federal Savings and Loan of Louisville, are the 18-month certificates with variable or fixed interest rates. The variable interest rate fluctuates weekly throughout the life of the certificate.

The fixed interest rate means the certificate holder is guaranteed a fixed interest rate for the life of the certificate. At this writing, the fixed rate is 14.75 percent.

The fixed rate is a safe bet due to its stability. However, the variable rate offers an opportunity for higher or lower returns depending on the weekly interest rate.

According to Mark Eastin III, vice president of Fidelity Federal, "We offer various IRA programs so that the customer may choose. We always work to make sure we reinvest a customer's money in the best available program."

Citizens National Bank and Bowling Green Bank and Trust also offer 18-month certificate programs with fixed or variable interest rates.

Citizens' fixed rate plan currently pays a 14.80 percent interest rate. The variable rate program presently earns 14.458 percent, which is based on one-half of one percentage point

above the published interest rate on a six-month money market certificate.

Citizens guarantees both IRA programs a minimum interest rate of 9.5 percent.

Bowling Green Bank and Trust's fixed interest program, currently at 14.208 percent, is based on one-fourth of one percent above its six-month money market certificate interest rate. The variable interest plan changes interest rates at the beginning of each calendar quarter. This variable rate is also currently 14.208 percent.

American National Bank & Trust offers only one IRA plan. According to Henry Pepper, senior vice president, "Our interest rate is set at one-half of one percent above the 26-week treasury bill rate. The present annual yield is 15.826 percent compounded daily, payable monthly. We

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# those retirement years

offer only one plan because we feel we have the best program for our customers."

Although bank and institutional employees strongly favor IRAs, what do independent financial and economic experts say about the feasibility and safety of IRAs?

Dr. Arthur Gudikunts, associate professor of finance at Western Kentucky University, strongly recommends IRAs. He says, "retirement and pension plans may be in serious jeopardy if the economy doesn't improve. No one can guarantee that major corporations and unions will be able to support their retired employees 25 years from now. Another problem is the future of Social Security is uncertain. Social Security was not intended to be a retirement plan, but merely supplemental income to go along with savings."

"Some potential problems of IRAs are people must understand that IRAs are not savings plans for house payments or for education expenses. There are severe penalties for early withdrawals" (withdrawing before 59½ years of age).

The main attraction with the IRA is the tax break. A married couple filing a joint tax return with a taxable income of \$40,000 could deduct

\$4,000, deposit that money into their IRAs, and show a taxable income of \$36,000.

A single person can invest from \$1,500 to \$2,000 annually. Married people can invest up to \$4,000 (\$2,000 in each IRA), if each earns at least \$2,000 annually. If one spouse works, \$2,250 can be divided between two IRAs, as long as not more than \$2,000 is deposited in any one account. Remember, however, money invested and interest earned are tax deferred, not tax free.

An investor 59½ years old may withdraw any amount. This withdrawal is then considered taxable income. If money is withdrawn before this time, the investor is charged a 10 percent penalty tax, plus penalty for early withdrawal of the investment.

The biggest question that remains unanswered concerning IRAs is: Can IRAs win the race with inflation? A family can earn more than \$1 million over 35 years by investing \$2,000 annually at 12 percent interest. Retiring as a millionaire sounds great, but what effect inflation will have on the spending power of that income in the year 2017 no one knows.

Chuck Beckman

## No frills groceries give alternative

People are always looking for new ways to save money, especially during these times of high prices. Consumers are often motivated to work a little in order to cut costs.

Bowling Green has two new grocery stores that offer lower prices by having their customers do some of the work. The grocery stores are Save-A-Lot and Bowling Green Thrift Grocery (BGTG). At these two stores the customers are required to box or bag their own groceries, and to carry them out to their vehicles. By doing this the grocery stores cut down on operating costs by not having to hire extra employees for this service.

Customers at these stores will not be greeted with automatic doors, or checked-out by revolving check-out lanes and computer scanners. The design of these two stores is simple. At one of the stores all the items, except the frozen foods and dairy products, are kept in the boxes they were shipped in. The boxes are opened for easy access. Both stores post prices above the item, but only one store individually prices items. Both managers agree the main objective of these stores is not to attract customers with fancy design, but to attract customers with low prices.

Patty Heard



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# Kentucky burley:

## Its gold leaf shines on us all

By Kenneth Payne

From the earliest colonial days the tobacco industry has been of vital economic importance not only to the Bowling Green-Warren County area, but the entire nation. It would be difficult for most Americans to fully grasp how large and omnipotent the tobacco industry is. Moreover, to attempt to write an all-inclusive article about tobacco in this limited space would be much like trying to compute the entire federal budget on a pocket calculator.

Despite years of health warnings, disputes over the government's tobacco price-support program and a decline of the traditional labor force, industry growth remains and cigarettes are still among the world's most vital and profitable consumer products. In fact, tobacco is in line with aerospace and electrical equipment in terms of return for investment and is considered by top economist in the top three or four of the most profitable businesses in the U.S.

While tobacco products are marketed, distributed and consumed all over the world, the actual production of tobacco is somewhat limited to

approximately eight southeastern states. Of those states, Kentucky and North Carolina are the leaders in tobacco acreage. North Carolina is considered the leader in the production of bright, flue cured tobacco. Burley tobacco is the king of Kentucky's fields. Together, these two states account for about 60 percent of all the tobacco acreage in the nation.

Kelcy Drisco, agricultural extension agent for Warren County, indicated that burley tobacco originated on a southern Ohio farm in 1864. From that beginning, burley has become the leading cash crop in Kentucky and the fifth ranked field crop in value nationally.

Kentucky farmers grew over 500 million pounds of burley tobacco during the 1981-82 growing season, an increase from 450 million pounds two years ago. That poundage represents two-thirds of all the burley tobacco grown in the U.S.

Approximately 90 percent of the burley goes into pipe and chewing tobacco products. Drisco said that burley gives tobacco products their taste and aroma.

"Without burley, cigarettes

would be very dry," Drisco said. "The burley combined with other 'filler' tobaccos like the flue-cured type is what makes the cigarette."

All things being considered, however, the economics of the tobacco industry are the big story. In 1979 Americans paid \$21.3 billion over the counter for tobacco products, which contributed \$57.6 billion toward the Gross National Product. Today, these figures, because of inflation, can be expected to be 15 to 20 percent higher.

In Kentucky the story is not much different. Tobacco sales at warehouses across the state brought more than \$971 million to Kentucky's tobacco farmers for their 1981 crop. This compares to \$752 million paid to farmers in 1980.

The economic effect of the growing, harvesting and market-selling of burley tobacco in the Bowling Green-Warren County area may be somewhat of a surprise to those who don't deal with tobacco daily. In 1981 there were almost 16 million pounds of burley sold at an average of \$1.80 a pound. This is up from last



year in both poundage and price.

Some basic arithmetic will quickly reveal how much the economic impact is to this area in hard cash. Burley tobacco sales put \$28.8 million in the hands of the Bowling Green farmers.

But don't get your hoe and plants out yet. According to figures provided by Drisco, the farmer, on the average, makes about \$4,000 an acre on burley tobacco; however, his costs, which include fertilizer, chemicals, fuel for machinery and hired labor, will amount to about \$3,500 an acre. This gives the farmer a net return on his investment of \$500 an acre. These figures clearly indicate why programs like guaranteed price supports for tobacco sales are essential to the tobacco farmer.

There are other companies in Bowling Green that do much more than buying and selling tobacco. Two of these companies are Dibrell-Kentucky, Inc., and the Scott Tobacco Co. Both utilize the burley grown in Bowling Green and the surrounding areas.

Dan Howell, president of Scott Tobacco Co., says his company has been in Bowling Green since the turn of the century. In fact, they are the oldest manufacturer of consumer products in Bowling Green today.

The company uses a dark, air-cured burley in its production of twist chewing tobacco. The chewing tobacco is distributed under 19 different brand names and is sold across the United States.

"During WW II, Army pilots were issued a 'plug' of our chewing tobacco, Howell said, "If they were shot down over enemy ground, they could use the tobacco to barter with the natives in order to secure their escape."

While Howell's company distributes across the country, Dibrell-Kentucky Inc., does not limit its operation to the 50 states.

Paul E. Porter, vice president of Dibrell-Kentucky, said his company does not actually produce a finished consumer product. Dibrell buys tobacco on the market for some of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the world. After buying the tobacco, the company refines, blends, and

packages it to manufacturer specification.

Dibrell only provides this service for manufacturers in the United States, but exports tobacco to countries world-wide, including Japan and Germany.

Watching tobacco farmers in the fields today is, in many ways, the same as it would have been centuries ago. Most of the labor is still performed by hand. Moreover, tobacco farmers today have a difficult time attracting the labor force required to grow the crop. Because tobacco is a one-season crop, farmers have trouble offering competitive wages to attract a work force that seeks year-round employment. There are, however, advances being made in technology and crop research projects underway to help ease the burden on the tobacco farmer.

On the market today are several types of machinery that may become widely accepted in the future. These machines range from ones that merely cut the tobacco in the field to self-propelled machines that do everything but hang the tobacco in the barn. There are only a handful of these machines in the Bowling Green area at this time. However, according to Drisco, as overhead costs rise in the future, such machines may become the lifesaver for the area tobacco farmer.

Also on the horizon are several types of experimental burley tobacco that will drastically increase the poundage that can be grown on each acre of planted tobacco. In the past, such research has advanced poundage from an average of 1,000-1,200 pounds per acre in 1949 to 2,200-2,300 pounds per acre today.

"If it wasn't for my tobacco, I

*Kentucky burley farmers grew approximately two-thirds of the poundage produced in the United States during the 1981-82 growing season. Joe London, a Woodburn farmer, shows concern as he checks a wilted plant for disease.*



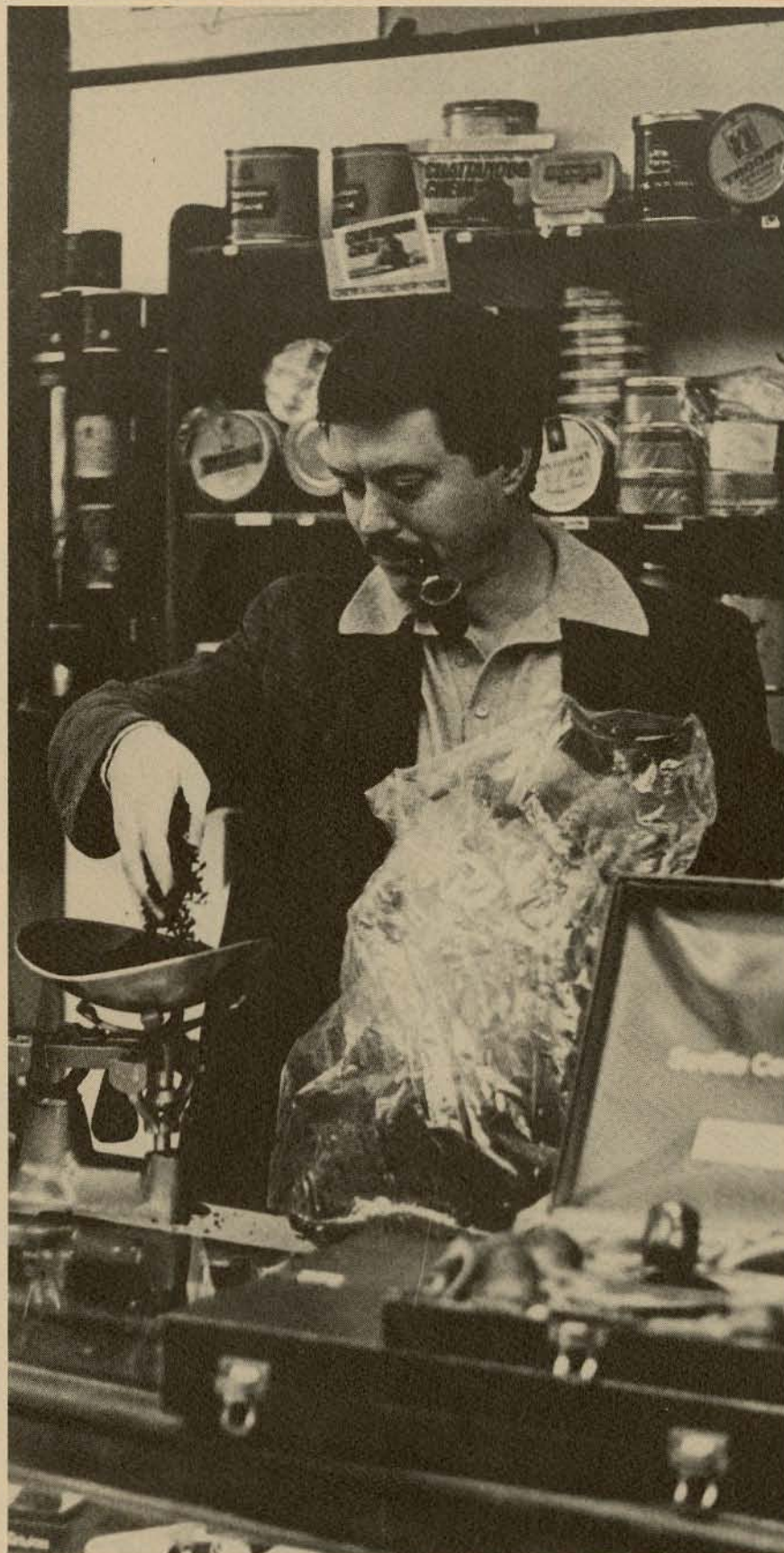


probably wouldn't have made it this year." This is a line that truly sums up the importance of burley tobacco in this area. While many other cash crops across the nation have steadily been declining in wholesale price, tobacco prices have made steady increases and are projected to keep rising in the future.

As long as there is a multi-billion dollar cigarette industry to buy the tobacco, Bowling Green-Warren County farmers can count on their crop being of top priority in the consumer market.

Kentucky burley's gold leaf does shine on us all.

*(Right) Mike Wheeley, B.G. Pipe and Tobacco, blends pipe tobacco for a customer. (Below) Bowling Green farmer Joe Meng inspects his burley plants for blue mold.*





# Civil War struggles found Bowling Green --

By Ellen Humphries

**Gone with the Wind** could have been written about Bowling Green," said Nancy Baird, a librarian at the Kentucky Library and Museum.

She was speaking of Bowling Green during the Civil War, when almost every family was split. A strong Unionist family would inevitably have one or two members fight for the Confederacy, she said.



(above) A view of the city from the north shows the repair work done on the damaged bridge crossing the Barren River. In the distance flies the occupying army's flag on Reservoir Hill.



(left) Fort Webb is one of the hills fortified during Southern occupation. Kappa Alpha fraternity members Chris Copas and Matt Costello dress up during Olde South Week and explore the old fort. Photo by John Gaines



# Caught in the Middle

"This was an area of peculiarities," she said, adding that many people were "pro-slavery, pro-Union and anti-Lincoln at the same time."

According to Dr. Lowell Harrison, Western Kentucky University faculty historian, both sides considered Kentucky and Bowling Green important acquisitions and respected their neutrality for some time.

"If an alien had come to the United States, he would have thought there were three countries: the United States, the Confederacy, and Kentucky," Harrison said.

Baird said Bowling Green, which was the capital of the Kentucky Confederacy from 1861 to mid-February 1862, was the main transportation center in Kentucky going north to south or east to west.

The Confederacy came to town on Sept. 18, 1861. One Bowling Green native, Elizabeth Gaines, recounted the day in her diary, saying "Everything was quiet and peaceful, but later on came the war."

Harrison said Bowling Green was important to both sides for three reasons.

It was the largest city on the L & N Railroad between Louisville and Nashville, and supply trains could be stopped effectively.

Also, its position on the Barren River made it possible for the occupying army to control river trade.

Perhaps the most important feature of the area, one that added attractiveness to a commander was the hills.

There were four strategic hills: Vinegar Hill, now the site of Cherry Hall on Western's campus; College Hill, now known as Reservoir Hill; Baker Hill, across Barren River on Louisville Road; and Fort Webb, near the Bowling Green Country Club.

Baird said all the trees on and around the hills were cut so soldiers could see each hill from the others. And without trees, they could see the river and railroad clearly for miles.

The Confederate army did not stay long after fortifying the area. Commander Albert Sidney Johnston gave the order to retreat in February, 1862.

Mary Van Meter, a Bowling Green citizen, wrote her feelings about the retreat in her diary:

*"Today the most of our heaviest guns are gone and our troops under marching orders. To the soldier, this is a disappointment. . . To the citizen whose sympathies are with the South and whose presence here can no longer be safe, it is heartrending."*

It was on Feb. 20 that the Union forces shelled the city. Van Meter described how the Union attacked as the townspeople prepared to leave.

*"Soon the cry of the enemy is upon us, resounded upon every side. Too true they were near us drawn up in line of battle upon a hill which commanded our town and throwing their shells into a town of women and children without a moment's warning."*

The Confederate army retreated immediately, Van Meter said, pausing only to burn bridges, the railroad depot, and any house containing military supplies.

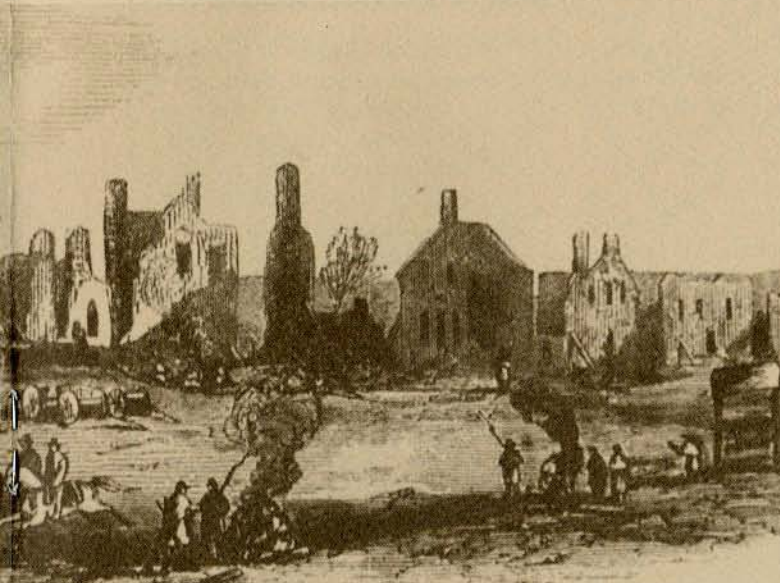
After the Confederates retreated from Bowling Green in mid-February, Harrison said Union armies immediately took over the city. The Confederate army had done such a thorough job of fortifying the area that they could not even try to regain the city while the Union occupied it.

The Union army, which numbered 20,000 to 25,000 men, took any food or supplies they wanted from the townspeople. Water and wood shortages resulted, Baird said.

She said there was much bitterness in Kentuckians, because, although Kentucky remained in the Union, they were treated like Rebels by the Unionists.

After the war, Baird said that the only way many Kentucky politicians were elected to federal offices was by waving the "bloody flag of the Confederacy."

And Harrison added, "Many historians say tongue in cheek that Kentucky succeeded after the war."

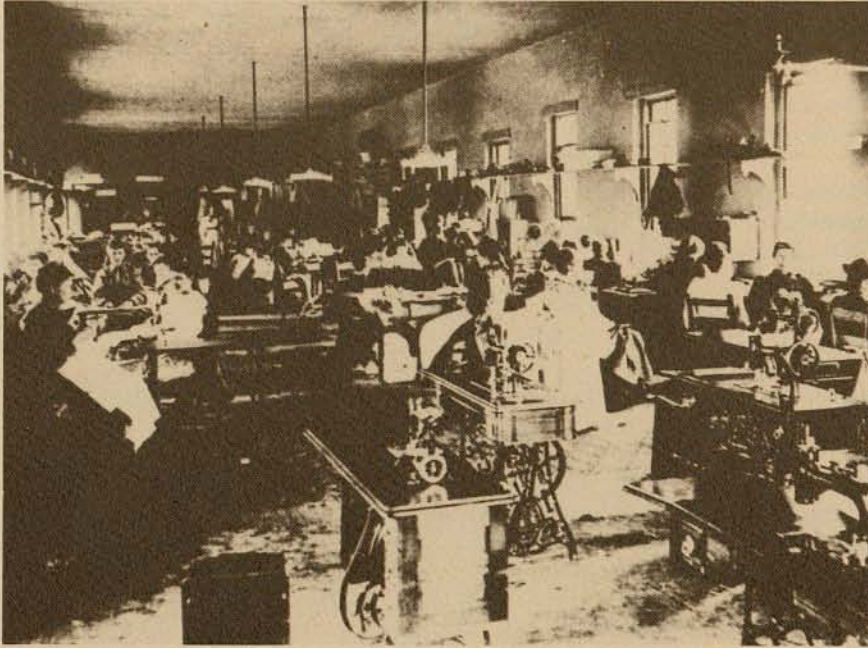


(above) Bowling Green's public square suffered extensive damage from a fire set before the Confederate retreat in February, 1862. Warehouses full of supplies were destroyed rather than left for the Union army.

*Editors Note: Materials in this article are taken from the diaries of Elizabeth Gaines and Mary Van Meter. These can be found in the Kentucky Library Manuscript Division.*



# Reminiscing



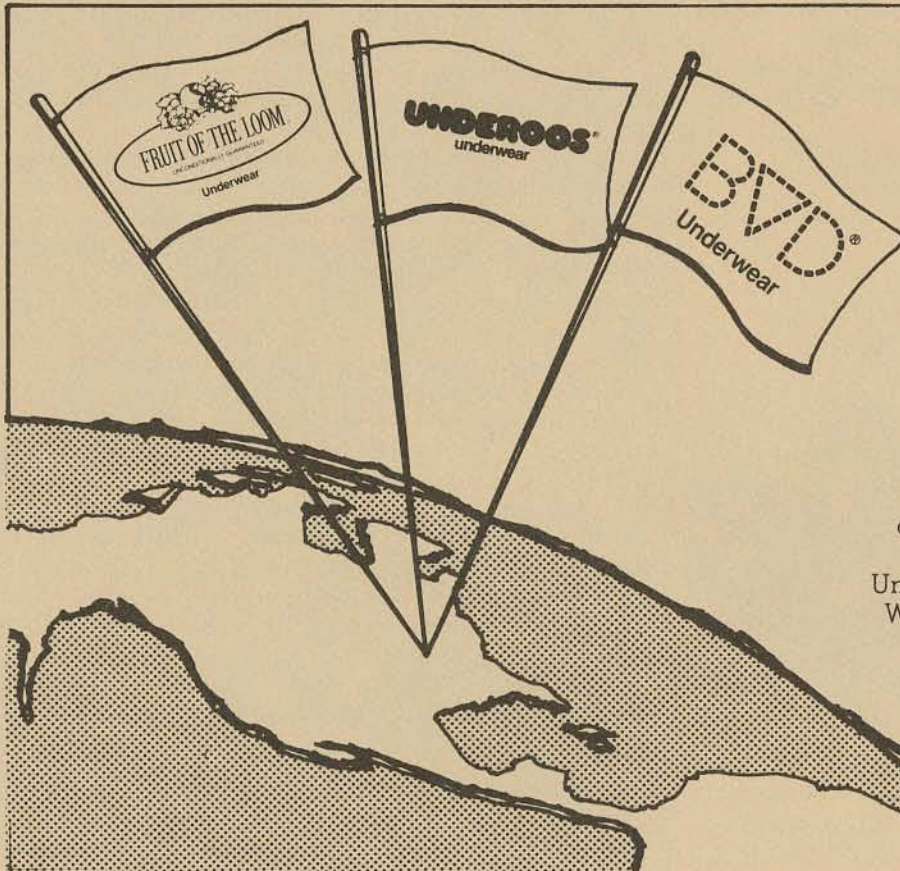
Workers inside dress shop in early 1900's. The shop was located on State Street. (Photo from Ky. Library)

## Taylor sets early fashion trends

The thought of fashions and the latest styles immediately makes people think of New York, Paris, or London but around the turn of the century Bowling Green was one of the fashion capitol of the world.

The end of the 1800's was a time of rapid change for Bowling Green and America. The country was changing from an agrarian society to a more urban setting. The era of women making their own clothes for the entire family was changing due to the introduction of catalog sales. Sears and Roebuck was a pioneer in this field.

Women were moving into the job market slowly and were also attending institutions of higher learning. In the Bowling Green area, the Potter College for Young Ladies was home for 500 women from all over America.



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By 1900, the occupation of dress maker was employing over one-third of all female Kentuckians. One of the most famous Kentucky dressmakers, Carrie Burnam, was born in 1855 in Bowling Green.

Carrie Burnam was eventually one of the most popular dress makers in the world. Burnam attended Cedar Bluff College in Woodburn, Kentucky.

While in college, Carrie was known to her classmates for her taste in fashion. This early hobby of giving advice on dressmaking soon turned into a small business in her home.

On Dec. 9, 1879, Carrie Burnam married Aaron H. Taylor. They had two children but this didn't stop Carrie Taylor from pursuing her profession. The business soon outgrew her home and was moved to a room above the drugstore in city square.

People were shocked at a woman operating a business outside of the home but Mrs. Taylor soon regained her critic's respect with her dressmaking expertise.

Mrs. Taylor was known for her affection to her employees and to her customers. A customer came to Taylor from another city and the job required her to wait for several days to get her order. Carrie put up the lady in her home and even took the work home with her so that her customer would not be delayed anymore than necessary.

By 1890, the business had outgrown its location and Mrs. Taylor bought a building at the corner of Main Street near the square.

On a European buying trip in 1912, Mrs. Taylor was unexpectedly delayed in Ireland. She missed her return trip to the United States on the maiden voyage of the Titanic. The ship sank off the coast of Canada after striking an iceberg.

The business prospered further and was moved to State Street. At its peak, The Taylor Dressmaking Company employed 300 women who worked 6 days a week, 10 hours a day. The climax of Mrs. Taylor's career came with the outbreak of World War I. The company received a contract from the government to make shirts and trousers for the

European front.

It is said that during the war, Mrs. Taylor's health declined due to the heavy work load. She died in 1917 leaving a business valued at over \$250,000. Her husband took over the business and after his death in 1920, the business folded.

David Payne

*Editor's Note: Information for this article was gathered from the thesis of Janice Walker Center, "A Kentucky Dressmaker, Mrs. Carrie Burnam Taylor: An Examination of Her Role in Fashion at the Turn of the Century."*

## One of BG's oldest businesses continues

One of the oldest businesses in Bowling Green is operated by the fourth and fifth generations of Bosse Gerard. Gerard established the Gerard Undertaking Co., now known as Gerard-Bradley Funeral Home, in 1843.

Henry W. Bradley Jr., president and great grandson, said Gerard's ancestors received special permission from the King of France to come to America. Gerard was 12 years old when he came to the United States.

Later, the 26-year-old Frenchman left his Cincinnati home and made his way to New Orleans. However, a side-trip up the Barren River in a pack boat brought him to Bowling Green, and he decided to stay.

A cabinet maker, he established a coffin-making and mortuary business in 1843 at the site now occupied by Blanton and Chandler Music Company on College Street. Gerard was the only undertaker in this section of Kentucky at the time.

During the Civil War, Gerard furnished coffins for more than 2,000 soldiers and buried as many as 30 a day.

Gerard's son, Eugene A., took over the business when Gerard died in 1899. Eugene's two daughters, Pauline and Camilla, assisted him.

When Eugene died in 1929, Miss Camilla Gerard, Mrs. Pauline Gerard Bradley and her husband, Henry W. Bradley Sr., took over the business.

Miss Gerard and Mrs. Bradley were the first ladies in the area to have a mortician's licenses.

After their father's death, Bradley said he came for a few months to help the girls get started. But Bradley worked there until his retirement a few years ago.

Bradley's son, Henry W. Bradley Jr., and his son, Robert M. Bradley, now operate the 139-year-old-business.

Judy Belcher

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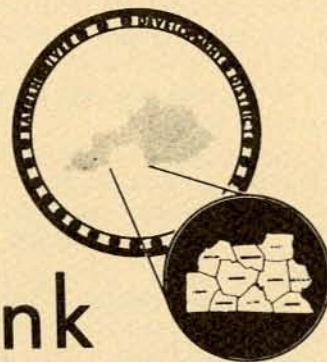
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## BRADD provides the link



The Barren River Area Development District (BRADD) is a valuable resource, assisting the 10-county area it serves in a variety of ways. One of more than 500 multicounty districts across the nation, BRADD has provided ready counsel and funding for area projects through the federal government.

In Bowling Green and Warren County, for example, BRADD helped secure a loan for Continental Poly, allowing it to locate in Bowling Green, helped fund a water line to the Kroger plant, and helped acquire two grants of \$1 million each for the Bowling Green State Vocational Technical School construction.

Joe D. Hunt, regional director of vocational education, said working with the BRADD board was critical in "helping us obtain our loan from the Economic Development Administration. Without their assistance, the loan could not have been obtained."

BRADD was organized 14 years ago to establish an economic development plan for the area. The Economic Development Administration required area planning as a requisite to federal financial assistance. So Bowling Green and Warren County leaders sought the support of surrounding counties, completed an economic development plan, and became eligible for federal grants and loans. This was the beginning of the 10-county BRADD area, including Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Hart, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Simpson and Warren counties.

It takes a regional approach in helping local governments work together on problems too difficult to be tackled alone. That may involve a multicounty plan for water and sewer

growth in rural areas, job-creating projects, the criminal justice communications system, or a support program for the elderly. Cooperation on the problems means the area is improved, efficiency is increased.

The former criminal justice communications system, for example, provided little coordination among officers of the law. BRADD helped establish a new radio communication system, allowing the police departments, sheriffs, state police and federal authorities to communicate and work together.

---

*"There is a cooperative feeling that what benefits one county benefits all."*

---

BRADD provides help in other areas as well, including the management of government and financial affairs. BRADD has studied the transportation system in the region, assisting local government officials in developing a better one. Consideration has been given to both commercial air travel and public transit needs.

BRADD has provided technical assistance for municipal budgeting needs, studying the possible computer capabilities for city and county accounting systems. It also publishes a summary of important bills going through the state legislature, letting local governments know how a specific bill will affect them.

Another significant but less visible contribution of BRADD, says Executive Director Jack Eversole, is

the forum they provide for the counties.

"BRADD affords a communication link between the leaders of Bowling Green and Warren County and their counterparts from neighboring counties," he said. Through this communication link, cooperation among local officials has increased; their willingness to trust and help each other is evident.

"The district has been a primary factor in helping people in neighboring communities see that progress in Bowling Green and Warren County benefits them," he said. "We have shown that growth for any of us is growth for all."

Harold H. Huffman, executive vice president and manager of the Bowling Green-Warren County Chamber of Commerce, considers BRADD to be a great help to the 10-county area it serves. "I have found BRADD helpful in many areas due to their wide-ranging knowledge," he said. "They are a good sounding board for counties to test their planning against."

BRADD has provided that sounding board not only for testing plans, but for opening communication among counties.

Although the communication link may seem like a side effect, Eversole said it has been vital in the development of the district. "The opportunity to work with people in other counties fosters a kinship of purpose in the area," he said. "I consider it to be of prime importance. It helps to develop goals and objectives with a consensus as to purpose."

*Tom Denk*





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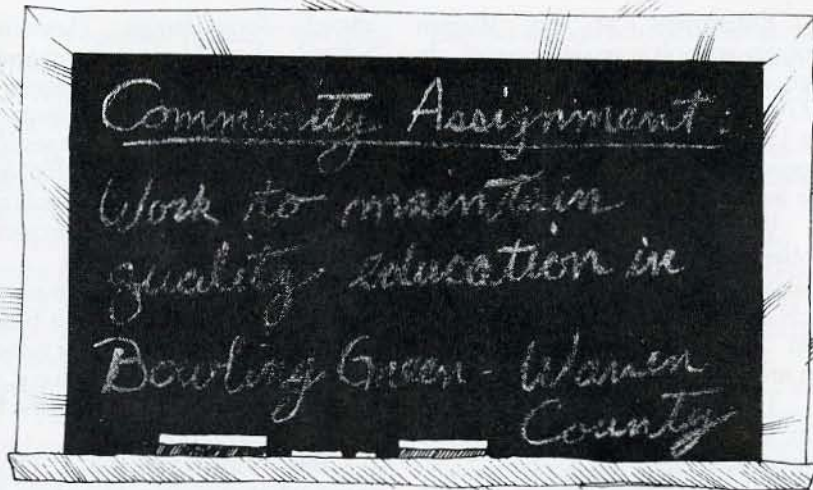
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By Vicki Berling

The line of cars began well before Warren Elementary and continued well past the Loop Drive school. Inside, the gymnasium was packed, and parents stood along the walls and doorways.

As the children, dressed in Western garb from cowboy hats to pointed-toed boots, streamed into the gym, each parent strained to see his little cowboy or cowgirl among the group. The pianist played "Home on the Range," and the Western Jamboree commenced.

This type of scene is not unique to Warren Elementary School. In fact, this type of scene is common in Bowling Green and Warren County because parents here are involved in all aspects of their children's education.

The ways parents get involved vary in each school, and there are many schools in the area that need these parents. Bowling Green maintains eight schools: six elementary, one junior high and one senior high. In Warren County, there are 11 elementary schools and two high schools, Warren Central and Warren East. The community is involved in each one of these schools. Representative activities in these school systems will be discussed in this article.

Teachers and administrators must be involved, too, because the quality of education hinges to a large degree on their qualifications and

their interest in students. School staffs in both the county and the city systems are working hard to achieve high educational standards and then to maintain those standards.

Both systems have earned comprehensive ratings, which are the highest ratings given to Kentucky schools by the state Department of Education. Bowling Green High School is the only school in Kentucky that has five comprehensive ratings. Those ratings are based on criteria such as student to teacher ratios, levels of certification among administrators, school facilities and expenditures for certain materials.

Each school system is also accredited by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, an independent accrediting agency.

And both systems boast of their staffs' credentials. Of a staff of 413 in the Warren County schools, 80 percent have their master's degree. Five have doctoral degrees, a rarity among elementary and secondary educators. In the Bowling Green schools, 48.6 percent of the staff of 237 are Rank I, which means they have completed 36 hours of college work over a master's degree. 39.1 percent have received the master's degree.

The expertise of the staffs coupled with the involvement of the parents provide momentum for the systems. Because of some basic differences between the two systems, however, the community plays a slightly different role in each system.



Enrollment at the Warren County schools is growing rapidly. In fact, enrollment went from 6,200 in 1970 to 8,729 in 1981. The estimate for 1985 is 10,200. Warren County's biggest concern is finding room for the increased student enrollment.

Warren County Superintendent Robert Gover said this growth is unique. "Across the state most districts are declining in enrollment," he said. "But Warren County is a booming area."

The state budget cuts in education have affected Warren County drastically.

"It's a very bad time to see our budget cut. We're doing fine now, but we're worried about housing the new students we expect in the next few years," Gover said.

Warren County has been able to renovate and add on to its schools primarily through the state's minimum foundation program, capital outlay funds and local utilities tax. In 1980, for instance, Warren Central High School completed a huge, modern library that Principal David Crowe calls "the most impressive high school library in the state."

However, the state funds have been cut. Because Warren County wants to continue to update its school facilities, Gover, his administrators and parents across the county have voiced budget concerns to local legislators.

"I communicate with our legislators on a regular basis," Gover said.

He and a small group of administrators from other state schools met with Gov. John Y. Brown at his Cave Hill home to stress their concerns.

"He's easy to talk to, and it was a productive meeting," Gover said. "At least he knows more about elementary and secondary education than he did before we met."

Parents also played active roles in budget concerns. Dr. Stephen House, the registrar at Western Kentucky University, is one of the many parents who wrote and telephoned their legislators. House's three sons

*Warren Central's modern library was completed in 1980.*

*(Photo by Brad Nixon)*

attend Jones-Jagger Elementary School, where House is president of the Parent-Teacher Organization.

House said many parents attended Saturday-morning sessions with Representatives Jody Richards and Billy Ray Smith. The parents told the men what they want to protect in the school system.

"The things that concern me the most," House said, "are the basics. You won't find any frills in our system. If our budgets continue to be cut, we may have to give up some of the basics."

But House and the PTO are doing what they can to reduce the impact of less money.

"We raised \$1,000 on a fall festival, another \$3,000 or \$4,000 on a Christmas fund-raiser, and about \$600 on a Chili supper," he explained.

While House realizes this money is not much compared with the total school budget, it has helped provide supplies at Jones-Jagger.

"The money from the Chili Supper, for instance, went just to buy ditto paper," he said. "Once we raise the money, we talk with teachers and the principal to decide where to use it."

House is optimistic about education in Kentucky over the long run.

"We may see a few tough years," he admitted, "but education is a benefit to society, and I believe the state will adopt that type of attitude toward it."

At the high school level, fundraising efforts come mainly through the Band Boosters and the Athletic Boosters. But the parents are involved in the system in other ways as well.

At Warren Central High School, Principal David Crowe and parents meet when children are habitually tardy or absent.

"We have raised our daily attendance to an average of 94 percent," Crowe said.

The Warren County system has recently developed curriculum guides for its high school students and their parents to consider. Students may choose from three diploma options: a comprehensive program, which takes 22 credits to graduate; an enrichment program with 21 credits; and a general diploma, which requires 18 credits.

The program went into effect with this year's freshman class. 40





percent of the class opted to pursue the comprehensive diploma.

"This indicates that the program may serve as an incentive to the students," Crowe said. "They're setting goals for themselves at a young age, and we hope they will achieve those goals."

Superintendent Gover sums up all these efforts when he explained, "We've made some tremendous progress in the past few years, and we are not going to let it fall backward again."

The Bowling Green city schools are equally as proud of their system, and they are working to upgrade that system.

Bowling Green's student enrollment is dropping and now stands at about 3,600 students. As the population has grown in the area, the city division has remained unchanged, and thus the school district has lost enrollment. Therefore, Bowling Green is less concerned about housing its students because it has ample room.

Furthermore, the city system has a contingency fund to fall back on. J. Robert Wood, treasurer of the city schools, explained that the contingency fund can absorb the loss of state funds for a few years at least.

"Of course," he said, "that gives us less cash balance each year."

While parents and administrators are very concerned about the impact of budget cuts, the Bowling Green system has been busy with organizational changes.

In the present system, kindergarten through the seventh grade are taught in the elementary schools. The junior high has eighth and ninth graders, and the senior high has grades ten through twelve.

However, next year, the seventh grade will be shifted to the junior high, and the ninth-graders will attend Bowling Green High School.

To help facilitate these changes, the Board of Education formed a Citizens' Advisory Committee, which is headed by Dr. Roger Pankratz, the assistant dean for instruction of Western's College of Education.

Pankratz said the committee decided to survey parents about the system in general.

"We did a random sample of 400 parents, and we got 265 responses," he said.

The survey asked parents to rate the overall system, to list its strengths and weaknesses and to suggest improvements. It also asked the

parents of high school students about the length of the school day and the types of diploma they wanted their children to have.

Pankratz said the responses indicated that parents are generally very pleased with the schools. The elementary schools received an average rating of 7.5 on a 10-point scale. The junior high was rated 8.0 on the average, and the parents gave the high school a rating of 6.8.

Pankratz said parents listed teachers as the strength of the system.

"There is no doubt that Bowling Green has good teachers," he said. "However, parents want 100 percent good teachers, so in some cases, specific teachers were listed as the weakness, too."

Pankratz said one major strength in the junior high school is the discipline. Principal Sarah Laws has worked hard on a philosophy of discipline, and she is proud of the results.

"A few years ago, Western received a Teachers Corp grant to identify areas for improvement in school system," she explained.

"We worked with them on two specific areas: discipline and the school climate, and reading problems."

She said the students are learning to feel positive about their actions and about school in general.

Laws's new goal is to increase community relations.

"We want parents to know what is going on here because an informed community can be more involved," she said.

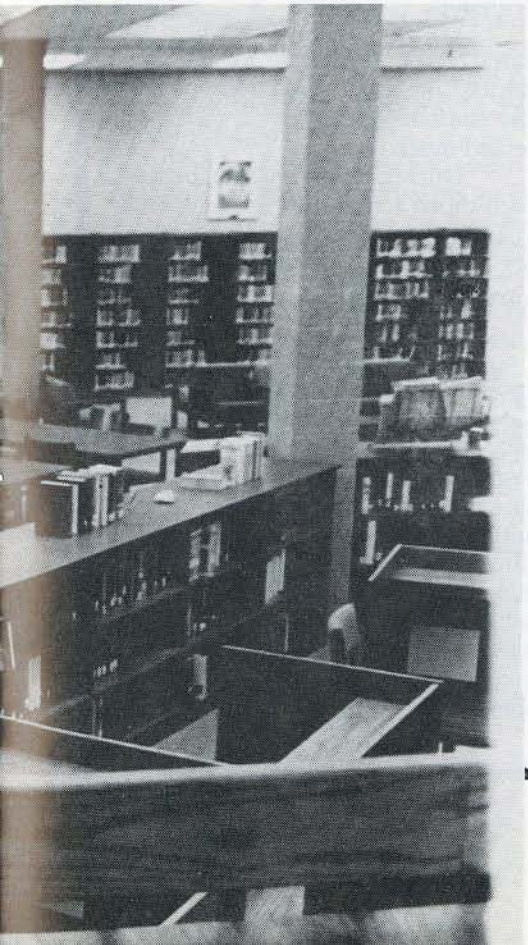
She has relied on the homeroom parents for this project. Each homeroom has a parent who volunteers to help.

"My staff and I meet with those parents once a month to talk about our school."

Laws also makes "sunshine calls" to parents when their children do something good.

"Most parents automatically think their children have done some-

*Mrs. Rita Potter teaches Kindergarten students at North Warren Elementary School their alphabet.*







*The Junior Women's Club and the Arts Alliance worked with Warren County's School Food Service Department on a "Nutrition with love" carnival for the community.*

thing wrong," she said. "We want to show them their children do good things, too."

Communication plays an important role in the elementary schools, too. At Dishman-McGinnis Elementary School on Old Morgantown Road, for instance, a monthly newsletter is the major link between the school staff and the parents.

Principal Jesse Kimbrough said the newsletter contains important dates and general news about the school and the students. It goes to all parents of Dishman students.

Kimbrough said parents take active roles in the school. The PTO supports a first-aid room so that children have a place to go when they feel ill. A different parent volunteers each day to man the room.

Parents have also sponsored fund-raising events to provide extra class supplies.

In Arnold Petrus's seventh grade class, parents know what their students are expected to do each and every week.

Petrus has devised a system of charting the work that he expects each student to complete daily. These Work-Effort charts are given out at the beginning of each week.

Petrus feels this allows students to work at their own level.

"If they finish one day's work, they can move on to the next day's," he said. "Then those that are advanced can work on whatever they'd like when they complete their charts."

Each student must receive above 70 percent on an assignment before Petrus will initial his chart.

"If they don't get done at school, they can work on it at home," he said. "At the beginning of the school year, I usually have parents sign the chart each week so they know what we are doing. Towards the end of the year, I don't do that because I want the children to assume responsibility for their work. They usually work well this way.

"I really like working with seventh graders. They are very neat people," he added.

In a couple of years, those seventh grade students will be ready for Bowling Green Senior High. The high school offers diverse and individualized programs like the Occupational Training Center. Students at Bowling Green can learn auto mechanics, welding and other crafts right on the school campus.

The special education program is another highly specialized program, with four teachers working with approximately 49 children.

Doug Hovious teaches special vocational education. Thus special education students are able to take welding, wood working and auto mechanics like the other students.

"They stay in my class for a whole year before we mainstream them into the other programs," Hovious said.

He, the other special education teachers and Principal Denval Barriger meet with the parents of special education students each spring to design the classes their children will take in the following year.

"Last year, over 50 percent of the parents participated in this, and the participation increases each year," Hovious said.

Next year, enrollment at the high school will climb from about 800 to approximately 1500 as the freshmen class comes to the school. But Barriger said the facilities will not be crowded.

"We will be able to provide the same basic programs to our students," he said. "And I don't believe the student-teacher ratios will be affected much.

"Our students are competitive with those across the nation. We are very proud of Bowling Green High School, and we plan to maintain a quality system," he said.

As more people continue to move to the Bowling Green-Warren County area, education will play a vital role in the community. Each system will continue to examine the services it provides and how those services can be improved. Parents can be assured that their children's education standards are competitive with those across the nation. And parents and administrators within the two systems are determined to preserve those standards.



# Arts

## Broadway brought to town

She brings a little Broadway to Bowling Green each year with her junior high productions.

Jean Stark, a brown-haired, shining-eyed, mother of two is truly a dedicated music teacher. If a student sings the wrong note or says the wrong line, she is always there to help them through it without embarrassing them.

Ms. Stark teaches at the Bowling Green Junior and Senior High Schools and has been directing musicals for the past 12 years.

When she began in the Bowling Green school system at McNeill Elementary school, music was under the supervision of Otto Mattae. Mattae was the one who suggested she do an operetta with grades 5-8. After considering the audience and the performers, she decided on "Babes in Toyland," by Victor Hurbert. She said, "with such a classic I didn't feel I could go wrong."

After moving to the junior high level, she was again requested to do an operetta. Ms. Stark said, "I was apprehensive at first, but after some coaxing from the students who had seen 'Babes in Toyland' I decided to do the musical 'The Red Mill,' " by Victor Hurbert.

She orders the music and scenographics, rewrites certain parts to fit the stage and performers, decides on costumes, and most importantly, she decides on the casting of parts.

Since "The Red Mill," Ms. Stark has done "The Boyfriend," "Annie Get Your Gun," "Guys and Dolls," "No, No Nanette," "Bye, Bye Birdie," "Pajama Game," "Lil' Abner," "Music Man," and "Oklahoma." This year's musical, "Hello Dolly," was presented for the first time at the Capital Arts Theatre on Fountain Square.

When parts are given out, Ms. Stark invites the students and their parents to see a movie version of the musical they will present. She says that the students "can see a



Ms. Jean Stark

professional picture of what they will be doing" and begin to understand just what character they will be trying to portray on stage.

During the actual performance, Ms. Stark can be found backstage, script in hand, pacing, smiling and singing with the songs. She is always ready to supply a word or phrase if the need should arise, but she said that "in 10 junior high musicals, I have never had to prompt anyone during a performance."

Ms. Stark snickers, "there are always humorous little things that happen on opening night. Dancers have kicked their shoes off into the audience and hats have fallen off in the middle of a romantic love scene. During 'Annie Get your Gun', the lights went out in the middle of the first act due to an electrical storm."

Ms. Stark said the work is very rewarding. "You learn a lot about yourself and your students. I learn something new about myself every year."

When the Bowling Green Junior High auditorium burned last year, it was Ms. Stark and the past musical performers who felt the loss. Next year the freshmen will be transferred to the high school. Nevertheless, Ms. Stark still plans to continue the tradition.

Kimberly Niva

## Local artists inspired by Guild

An artist can work in isolation, but he will not have the inspiration and instruction that other artists can give him.

This is one of the reasons why a group of local artists and craftsmen founded the Southern Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen in 1972.

The Guild's headquarters are in the Capital Arts Building. It is responsible for at least two major shows a year — the pre-Christmas show at Greenwood Mall and the annual Fountain Square show.

"I grew up thinking of Kentucky as a folklore state," said Ms. Mary Kathrine Taylor, president of the Guild.

When she moved to Bowling Green, she found that the only arts and crafts association available was the Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen whose activities are held mostly in eastern Kentucky.

According to Ms. Taylor, there are more members of the Guild interested in traditional arts and crafts such as macrame, crocheting, needlework, chair caning, tatting, painting, basketmaking, woodworking, and pottery, but encourage more modern arts such as photography.

Ms. Donald LeSieur, a member of the Guild, values the increased quality of her needlework since she joined the Guild.

Ms. LeSieur likes displaying her work at the shows. "I don't make much (money) for the time I put into my work, but I've got a big ego and like to hear that my work is nice."

The Guild has both open and juried arts and crafts shows. Open shows are open to any artist or craftsman who wants to display wares. To enter a juried show, the artist or craftsman must submit five samples to a panel who decides whether or not the quality is acceptable.

Ms. LeSieur said, "It's nice to be around others who are as interested in art as I am."

Dwayne Vick





Essie has a constant stock of doll supplies on hand for her repairs.  
(Photo by Laura Simms)

## Dolls receive first aid in hospital

Bowling Green has a Medical Center, Greenview Hospital, various animal hospitals, and believe it or not, the only doll hospital in Kentucky.

"Doll hospitals are few and far between," says 56-year-old Essie Phelps. Essie has been taking care of dolls for 11 years. In February 1973, she received a diploma in doll technology from the Life Time Career School in Sacramento, California, after completing her correspondence course in six weeks.

Essie has approximately 6,000 dolls to care for: china dolls, cloth dolls, bisque dolls, barbie dolls, applehead dolls, and many others. She has a doll that delivers a baby, a doll that was named the "world's ugliest doll," and a number of character dolls such as Shirley Temple, Scarlet O'Hara, Henry the 8th, and his six wives.

Essie works about 6 hours a day in the hospital. She said, "I'd spend 24 hours a day if I could, because I just love it!"

Most of her "patients" are brought from surrounding counties but dolls are sent from throughout the United States. She works on any type doll, from Madam Alexander's most precious dolls to the beat-up-old-rag-doll that was left in the rain.

She fixes broken limbs, "black eyes," and chipped teeth. Sometimes, she has to complete

major surgery with a total reconstruction of the head. Essie also washes and sets hair for her "patients."

The composition dolls are Essie's favorites. They are composed from a variety of sawdusts and glues and poured into molds. "They are the most challenging. It's fascinating to see them restored to their natural beauty," she said. When she gets a composition doll, it is usually in disastrous shape, paint chipped, plaster cracked, limbs broken; it's hardly recognized as a doll.

The materials she uses for restoration come mainly from other dolls she finds at yard sales and ones people give her. Materials such as wigs, eyes, teeth, and shoes, she orders from doll supply houses; but arms, legs, and clothing come from other dolls. She sews and likes to dress the dolls in their original costumes.

Besides running the hospital, Essie makes dolls. She has more than 700 molds and has won a number of awards for her work. She particularly likes the "bylo baby doll," which is a chubby infant doll with a ceramic head and a soft cloth body. She paints the doll with soft china paints, giving it a unique antique look.

Essie's latest task is preparing a doll museum which she hopes to complete this fall.

Laura Layne Simms

## The Guitar man in Bowling Green

Dr. Frank Pittman is a craftsman. His finished craft is both a beauty to see and a beauty to hear. Pittman is one of a small number of people in the country who practice the craft of guitar making.

"It's just a hobby," says Pittman, who as a child enjoyed making model wooden airplanes. "My grandfather was a woodworker," said Pittman, "but I didn't become seriously interested in woodworking until I started school at Western." He took woodworking classes and spent summers making and repairing furniture.

After graduating and serving in the army, Pittman returned to Western to teach woodworking. In 1976 he took a sabbatical leave and spent six weeks studying guitar-making under Hascal Haile.

Haile, Tompkinsville, considered one of the best guitar makers in the country, developed his own style of hand-made guitars.

Haile now makes guitars for many famous musicians, such as Chet Atkins and Roy Clark. Haile taught Pittman to make his style of classical or steel string acoustic guitars.

Pittman teaches the Hascal Haile method, and he teaches it at Western in a class called Acoustic Guitar Construction 495.

The basic steps in making a guitar include preparing the wood, molding the pieces, and finishing the wood.

The wood for the sides is boiled so that it will bend to the shape of the mold. The top and bottom pieces are cut, the inlay is applied and the neck is shaped. Every measurement must be exact to one thousandth of an inch. The pieces are then held together with a special glue.

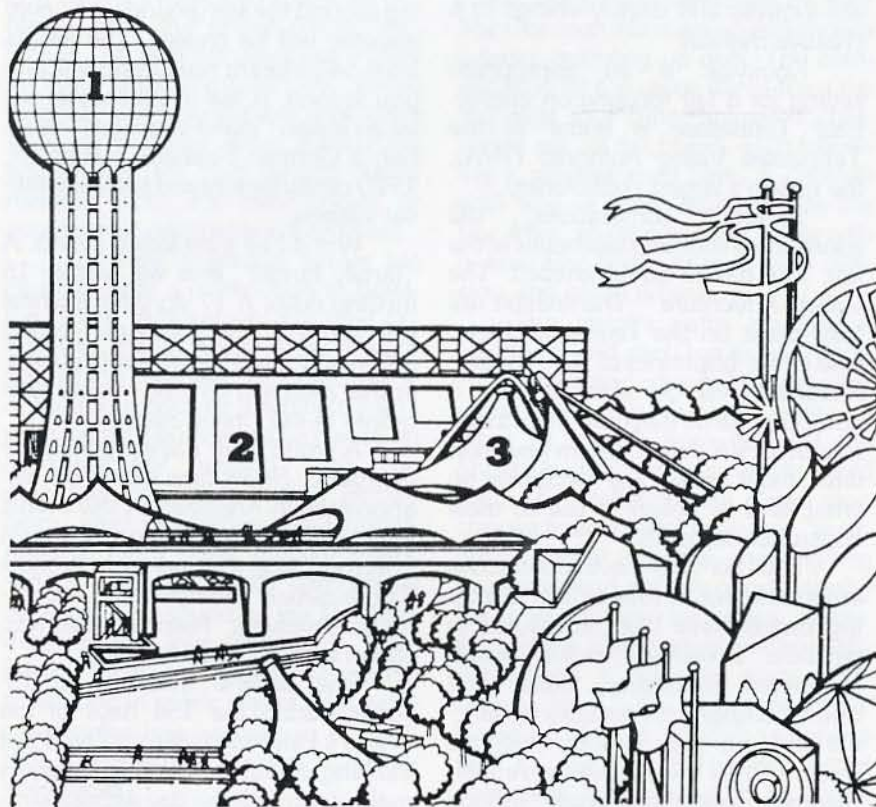
Pittman teaches this method to about 12 students a semester. At the end of the semester each student has a guitar worth more than \$800.

Pittman has been teaching at Western 21 years and makes guitars as a hobby. He hopes to retire some day and make guitars full time.

Jeff Shirley



## World's Fair attracting area visitors



An artist's conception of the Worlds Fair grounds showing the prominent sun sphere (1) the U.S. Pavilion (2) and the Tennessee Amphitheatre (3)

What are your interests? Entertainment? The arts? Education? Sports? Whichever, it is available almost next door at the World's Fair in Knoxville through Oct. 31.

There is dramatic architecture, Broadway plays and musicals, ballet, opera, and 369 marching bands, international energy symposiums, a women's 10K road race, and a round-robin world's baseball championship. Then when all this stimulates the appetite, you can feast on the offerings of restaurants representing 54 nations.

A world's fair is a unique combination of marvels and thrills, steeped in the rich heritage of yesterday while offering a glimpse of tomorrow. This is the first internationally sanctioned World's Fair in the southeastern United States. It is the first in the United States in eight years.

There will likely be few in Bowling Green-Warren Co. who are not embraced in some way by the activities in our neighboring state. Many from Bowling Green and Warren Co. plan to join as many as 15 million who are expected to attend the fair. But don't expect the dazzle of brilliant dis-

*continued*

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### *World's Fair continued*

plays from the many nations in downtown Knoxville to be matched by sparkling and abundant overnight accommodations.

The opportunity to see a world's fair at a reasonable cost may never be more practicable for area residents. But some planning now may contribute to a carefree visit to the World's Fair, just next door.

Additional information on fair accommodations can be obtained by calling Knoxville, (615) 971-1000. Further fair information can be obtained by writing 1982 World's Fair, Box 1982, Knoxville, TN 37901; or by calling (810) 583-0582.

The cost of fair tickets for one-day general admission is \$9.95 (\$9.25 for adults over 55). One-day admission for children 4-11 years old is \$8.25, and there is a special two-day admission price of \$15.95 for everyone. Children under four are admitted free. Information on group rates and season passes is available at (615) 971-1600.

The architecture of the fair promises to be "dramatic and exciting." A 266-foot-high Sunsphere radiates a glow visible for miles around Knoxville. The glass globe is manufactured with 24-karat gold dust. The interior of the Sunsphere has two restaurants and three observation decks.

Another architectural showpiece will be the \$20.8 million United States Pavilion. The six-story structure has a solar roof that powers the building's air conditioning and hot water system.

These buildings and other structures of the fair have been designed to

correlate with the fair's energy theme. Energy is vital to every country. The 1982 World's Fair will focus on ways to help solve the energy crisis.

Three International Energy Symposiums have been cosponsored by the World's Fair and the U.S. Department of Energy. These exhibits will express and display energy in a creative manner.

Knoxville is an appropriate setting for a fair focusing on energy. East Tennessee is home of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), the nation's largest public utility.

Several corporations will sponsor exhibits and celebrities at the fair. TVA has an exhibit entitled "The Valley Adventure." This exhibit will take place on the Tennessee River, one of the boundaries of the 72 acres. Fairgoers will be able to play a computer game that casts them in the role of a TVA power system operator, who must make key decisions on what kind of power to use to meet consumer demands.

The fair will have continuous entertainment. A total of 369 marching bands have been scheduled to perform. Broadway shows, world-renowned orchestras, ballet and opera companies, international dancers and our own country-bluegrass music will fill the Tennessee Amphitheatre. Performing artists include Chet Atkins, Tim Weisberg, Ava Barber, Kingston Trio, the Four Freshmen and Bob Hope.

A highlight of every World's Fair is the introduction of new products. In 1867, Paris introduced aluminum and natural gas heat and the telephone was displayed in

Philadelphia in 1876. The 1982 contribution is a new milk product that can be stored anywhere without refrigeration. It is processed at ultra-high temperatures. Another product being introduced is 60-minute color film processing.

With all the walking and browsing around the fair grounds, a hungry appetite will be created. The aroma from 54 different restaurants will lure you to food. A few of the choices will be an Italian "make-your-own" pasta bar, a German Festhaus, a restored, 1920 candy factory and a folklife festival kitchen.

World Fair's are family events. A "family funfair" area will feature 15 thrilling rides. A 17 story ferris wheel will soar 162 feet above the ground and next to that will be a roller coaster that zooms at 69 mph—never seen before in the United States.

A world's fair has something for everyone. Sport fans won't be disappointed in Knoxville. A few events they can view are the Avon Women's 10K road race, a round-robin World's Fair baseball championship tournament involving Mexico, Australia, Japan and the United States.

The endless treasures to discover during the 184 days of the World's Fair may make you tired just thinking about it. To help fairgoers make it through the day without such physical strain, several modes of transportation will be available, including 70-foot-high aerial gondola skyride, a chairlift, a tramway and riverboats.

*Pat Van Hook*

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# Computerized game machines are latest entertainment rage

All things must change. T-Models evolve into turbo-Porsches. Log cabins evolve into split-level duplexes. And the simple pinball machines - so popular years ago - have evolved into computerized games that test one's conceptual and reflex skills while many times putting the player into his own fantasy world running from Pac-Man ghosts or avoiding an asteroid bombardment.

The new electronic games are causing quite a commotion in Bowling Green. Amusement machine distributors have never known such flourishing business. To obtain some of the more popular machines, it isn't unusual for a business to be placed on a distributor waiting list. The machines can be found in literally every kind of business from restaurants to night clubs, grocery stores, service stations, and commercial arcades. The sound of the Pac-Man evading his four pursuers - Inky, Blinky, Pinky, and Clyde - is common to anyone in public places. This particular game has become so popular that it has almost become a household word.

The video screen of the Pac-Man machine is a simple maze, pathed with small blue dots. Four larger dots sit in the corners of the board. The Pac-Man himself, an animated creature that can only be described as a large yellow dot with an overactive mouth, is controlled by a hand-held

lever.

To score points against the machine, the player maneuvers his Pac-Man through the maze on any chosen course, gobbling up dots. The complication of the game stems from the fact that four other animated characters are on the board, each following a programmed path. A collision with any of these four will sink the Pac-Man, starting another frame with a new Pac-Man. After a third collision, the game is over.

The ghost's paths are predetermined, and each has its own particular speed and course. To master the game, one must become aware of what to expect from each of the ghosts in order to successfully avoid them. In retaliation, the player may choose to eat one of the larger "energizer" dots at any time, enabling him to pursue and eat any ghosts nearby for a short time for bonus points. Should the player score well enough, other point bonuses are made available to him. If the player clears the board of all dots, another set begins with a new board. The player continues until each of his three allotted Pac-Men is consumed by ghosts.

Teenagers aren't the only ones enjoying the games.

"I have men with families come in here to play the games," said Jerry Edwards, owner of Jerry's Bass Pro Shop and Arcade on the Russellville



*Donkey Kong machine at Fun and Games arcade*

Road.

Patrons range from children to grandparents and the games are by no means "kid stuff."

But, how can anyone these days afford to pump quarters into a machine for a few minutes pleasure?

"People don't think anything about spending a quarter," one arcade owner reasoned. "What's a quarter, really?"

Of 10 game players asked at one location, the average weekly figure for game machine expenditures was \$8.

These figures soon mount up for businesses handling game machines. One local businessman, who asked not to be identified, said that his machines were given to him on a commission basis from the distributor. He and the distributor split the quarters half and half. Recently, two of his machines, Pac-Man and Space Invaders, earned approximately \$150 gross in one week, a figure lower than normal. A commercial arcade, many with 30 different machines, could easily take in \$2,300 a week, based on those figures.

Much of how many quarters are taken stems from the fact that one can spend mounting dollars attempting to master any particular machine.

"I've spent at least \$200 in the Pac-Man machine," a 19-year-old Bowling Green player said.

*continued*



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Three Bowling Green locations.

### Game Machines continued

For Pac-Man, the top score possible is 1 million points. This young man, who considers himself better than average at the machine, boasted a top score of 156,000.

A first-time player on the machine would probably do well to score 1,000 points, playing two or three minutes before the last of his three Pac-Men were devoured.

Myron Kreil, 14, Greensburg, caught playing the machine at a local arcade, said that he had reached the 1 million point mark on the machine twice. He said beating the machine would take approximately four hours.

Apparently, a great deal of satisfaction comes to those who enjoy matching wits with these computerized challengers. Two patrons at Video Village, an arcade in Fairview Plaza, said that the machines were a constructive way to relieve frustrations. The two men, in their mid-40's asked not to be quoted, "Our wives would divorce us."

A younger player, 15, responded that his satisfaction came from scoring high on the machines, a feat that made him feel accomplished among his peers.

The arcades in Bowling Green are clean, orderly, and well maintained. All the arcades visited in Bowling Green had signs posted forbidding foul language or drinking on the premises. Some don't allow smoking or eating in the game area. All of the businessmen interviewed referred to their arcades as places of family entertainment with a "family" reputation to maintain.

To many, playing the games has become an obsession, requiring hours of time. At a January game machine tournament, Alfred Walker, a Western student, scored 2½ million on the Asteroid machine. The feat cost him 8-hours time, standing erect without any breaks whatsoever.

After the tournament, Walker said, "I just get into it too much, man," as he excused himself.

Walker's score was later beaten by the next-in-line to play the machine, a young man from Franklin who played until 5 a.m.

Timothy B. Ritter

# Album

A recent local release provides a comprehensive look at Bowling Green's musical talent. A showcase of Southern Kentucky talent, the record, "WBGN Goodies '81," attempts to bring together, for the first time, eleven of the area's most promising groups, many of which are playing Bowling Green's nightclub circuit.

Bill Lloyd of Sgt. Arms said the album is filled with music played by good friends, many of whom play in more than one group. Lloyd said that most of the performers supplement their income from other jobs by performing. "Everyone likes to get together, have a good time — play good music," Lloyd explained.

Some songs from the recording are rock numbers, other contemporary pop, and others are country-rock. One selection sounds incredibly

## Local lay

A local lay minister, former religion student and writer of christian music, just released his first album.

Titled, "First Light", the album provides a diversity of musical styles ranging from up-tempo to soft ballads — that appeal to groups of all ages.

Michael Card wrote most of the songs, except for a couple which were collaborations with Nashville producers John Thompson and Randy Scruggs, son of Earl Scruggs and guitarist for the Earl Scruggs Review.

Card said he has been surrounded by many talented acquaintances. As a child, he recalls special attention given to him by Earl Scruggs who taught him to play the banjo. While testing the sound system in Randy Scruggs' new Nashville studio, Card made a few demo tapes of songs he had written. The demos came to the attention of producer John Thompson.

"Like a ton of bricks falling on my head, I was asked to do an album. I was completely shocked," Card



# features area performers

like music one would expect to hear from an easy-listening Joni Mitchell album. Another reminds the listener of the soft-rock style of Al Stewart. Still another song is played in the same spirit of a country-rock number as performed by Rosanne Cash. The comparisons to commercially successful acts are unlimited, and the recording quality of the album itself is comparable to today's album release.

The performers are pleased with the final product. Tony Lindsey, lead singer of Hi-Fi, a band influenced by the music of Elvis Presley, the Beatles, and David Bowie, said that the album lets people know who the groups are and gives Bowling Green a chance to hear local talent.

Acts and selections featured on the album include Sgt. Arms, performing "Baby Never Gives An Inch" and "Little White Rooms";

Yo'Mama, performing "Down On The River"; Transcent, performing "Seasons"; The Flexables, performing "I'm Falling (Somebody Catch Me)" and "Neanderthal Phone Call"; Billy Smith, performing "The Boiling Point"; Reggie Jagers & Ricochet, performing "Old Friend"; Beverly Smith, performing "Loving You Again"; The Arther Gregory Band, performing "Off the Beam"; Stephen Biggers, performing "Lillie,"; Hi-fi, performing "Don't want to Live with You" and "Rebound"; and Rox, performing "Ruth."

The concept was first proposed by David Dorris of Zack Enterprises, Inc., a Bowling Green promotion Company. WBGN radio cosponsored the effort by holding a contest so that local artists and groups could submit original materials.

Each contestant was limited to

no more than five studio-recorded songs. Out of approximately 40 tapes submitted, 14 songs were chosen by Nashville studio technicians, who judged each tape for technical quality.

Promising and entertaining musical acts aren't in short supply for a city the size of Bowling Green. From studio recording acts to bar bands and neighborhood teenagers playing in basements, Bowling Green musicians are generating materials catering to the diverse musical preferences of area listeners. The "WBGN Goodies '81" offers the listener a taste of various local styles.

*Tim Ritter*

# minister releases Christian album

said.

Card has been exposed to music all his life. His musical talents stem from the fact that he was raised in a musical family. His father plays the trombone, his mother plays the violin, his sister plays the organ and his brother plays the banjo. But Card explained that "the songs on my album are a result of work with the church."

Card has taught Bible studies on Sunday evenings at the Cecelia Memorial Presbyterian Church on College Street. It was there that he also began writing music. Something was missing in the church," said Card. "I felt that music could bring some life to it."

With the help of good friend Chuck Beckman, "I tried to offer original contemporary christian music every Sunday. Many of the songs that I wrote were taken from the sermons of Dr. William Lane, interim pastor at the church and professor of philosophy and religion at Western Kentucky University. When Dr. Lane

announced plans to leave on sabbatical, Card felt committed to fill in as minister whenever he could.

Card and Beckman organized annual Christmas programs, Easter programs, and a spring musical program. At this time, he began to take his music more seriously. After graduating with a degree in religion and philosophy in 1980, Card with Beckman toured southern and central Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee performing the Apostles Songs.

This was the main thrust in beginning Card's career in contemporary christian music. "Make no mistake between contemporary christian and gospel music," said Card. Contemporary christian music is up-beat music and gospel music is usually slower traditional christian music sung by a quartet or trio with harmony.

"Most of the songs on my album are a result of my work with the church," said Card. For this reason,

he has committed 10 percent of his earnings from his first album to the church. "Hopefully, this money will go towards hiring a full-time minister," Card said.

Even though Card is involved in his own music and with the church, he still finds time to write for other artists and help with background vocals for other groups.

Card has written songs for some of the top contemporary christian singers in the country, such as Amy Grant and Bill Gaither. Also, he has had some songs published in "Crystal Clear," a song book for church choirs. He also sings background vocals for artists like Earl Scruggs and Tom T. Hall.

"I find what I'm doing very satisfying. In my music, I try to show that christian life is not an unreachable goal and that Jesus is beautiful and believable to the world," said Card.

*Scott Blann*



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## Local lounges show diversity

The roar of the crowd grew louder and louder as the curtain rose. Out on the stage walked a tall, masculine figure and with every step another article of clothing dropped.

This was a recent scene at Run Way Five. Fast Freddy and the Playboys provided Bowling Green unprecedented entertainment—a male strip show.

The response was as varied as was the age range and demeanor of the all-female audience, which filled the nightclub to witness Bowling Green's first male strip show.

Whether you like or approve of strip shows is not the point. The point is that there may be more options at Bowling Green night spots than you think. Local clubs are specializing and offering special incentives, admittedly to get people to sample their fare.

Run Way Five owner Richard Pierson said he tries to get a big name in town once a month. Recent groups have included the Rangers, which some compare to the Oakridge Boys, and Terry Gibbs. A house band, the Reflections, play on nights when there is not a big name performer. Big names are generally scheduled for weekends, but special prices and special nights draw an economy-oriented and college crowd during the week.

Rock-n-roll buffs will like the Brass A on East 10th Street. The club caters mostly to those who enjoy rock-oriented entertainment, a liberal dress code, and a relaxed atmosphere.

Entering the Brass A, one is cast into an atmosphere you would expect to see on the set of Gunsmoke. The walls are neatly decorated with mementos. The seats are high pine stools. Toward the rear of the building is a simulated front porch, complete with a protruding tin roof and shelter tables, for those seeking privacy.

Entertainment offered at the A is typically "top 40" rock with

occasional injections of country. A continuing feature each month is a Mr. and Ms. Brass A swim suit contest. Assistant manager Bill Champion said, "Our job is to entertain. I think we do that 110 percent."

The Point After at the corner of Second and Chestnut streets offers recorded and sometimes live jazz music. Dancing, backgammon and conversation set the mood for the music of such artists as Al Jarreau, Stanley Clark, George Benson, and George Duke. Daybreak, a Louisville jazz band, has performed at the club on weekends.

*Debbie Lane, Tim Ritter, Ursula Wade*

## Runners Club organized

When was the last time that you drove across town without seeing a runner? It has probably been a while.

Running, either for leisure or for exercise, has become an increasingly popular sport in Bowling Green and now runners are organizing Bowling Green Runner's Club.

The runners club, a subsidiary of the Lover's Lane Racquetball Club will be coordinated by Dave Mason, co-owner of Wendy's and Rafferty's and coordinator of the Wendy's 10-K Classic and Dennis Smith, manager of the Lover's Lane Racquetball Club.

Smith said, there will be a special membership which will include the use of the sauna, whirlpool, and locker-room facilities at the Racquetball Club.

"The reasons for the runners club are simple," said Mason. It gives runners the opportunity to meet other runners monthly.

Scheduled speakers include Dr. Ron Hathaway, a podiatrist, and Tony Staying, an Olympian.

The runners' club will offer many things: bi-monthly newsletter, including a buyers guide, a runners guide, and list of races; and a group discount on runners gear at local sports shops.

The runners' club plans to mark and maintain as many area running courses as possible. *Debbie Lane*



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