

3-2003

UA11/1 Echo, March

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[echo Home](#)

[Commentary](#)

[KY Library/
University
Libraries](#)

[People &
Positions](#)

[Professional
Activities](#)

[Archive](#)

[Editorial Staff](#)

***“We Are Not Aliens”:
Women’s Hours at
Western***

by Lynn Niedermeier

In October 1975, Western became the last state university in Kentucky to abolish unequal policies for men and women living in residence halls. Lynn Niedermeier explores some of the rules that applied only to women residents before 1975 and the struggle to overturn them. [more...](#)



echo is a publication for the Western Kentucky University community, produced by the office of University Relations.

E-mail items or comments for echo to the editor or call 745-7024.



How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?

Dr. Linda Lumsden’s latest book tells of the life and times of Inez Milholland, who would become known as America’s only martyr for suffrage. [more...](#)

A Sound Break

After 17 years of teaching, Dr. Marshall Scott needed a break. The results were a sabbatical, three concerts, and a CD. [more...](#)

2000 Census Reveals Interesting Trends

Even a cursory glance at some of the key statistics from the 2000 Census reveals some very interesting trends - as well as a few surprises - in the American way of life. [more...](#)

Commentary

A Delicate Balance

WKU has been successful in balancing the importance of academic excellence with the impact of athletic excellence.

Kentucky Library and Museum/University Libraries

A calendar of March events for the Kentucky Library and Museum/University Libraries.

Women's Studies Program

A calendar of March events for the Women's Studies Program.

People & Positions

Listing of recent retirees, hirings and promotions.

Professional Activities

Recent accomplishments, honors, published works and presentations of WKU faculty and staff members.

"We Are Not Aliens": Women's Hours at Western

by Lynn Niedermeier

- [echo Home](#)
- [Commentary](#)
- [KY Library/ University Libraries](#)
- [People & Positions](#)
- [Professional Activities](#)
- [Archive](#)
- [Editorial Staff](#)

"It is plain that the independence which young men may, in college life, enjoy without injury, would be pernicious to young girls."

The above assumption was expressed in an 1864 editorial explaining the supervised housing policy at newly opened Vassar College. A century later, the same sentiment was being expressed to explain the housing policy for women attending Western Kentucky University. In the fall of 1966, as always, young women entering its residence halls found their independence bound by a curfew. Monday through Thursday, freshmen women had a 10 p.m. curfew (10:30 p.m. for upperclass women). Fridays and Saturdays, women had a 1 a.m. curfew, and a 10:30 p.m. curfew on Sundays. Less strict curfews for men, on the other hand, had been abolished altogether that summer.



Amid the growing controversy over residence hall hours in fall 1970, the *College Heights Herald* greeted returning women students with this cartoon.

Observing curfew was only the first of a young woman's duties. Unless going home, she could not leave Bowling Green without the permission of her parents and the hall director. Any time she left her hall after 7 p.m. she was required to sign out, giving her specific destination, and to sign in upon her return. Infringement of the rules drew a penalty known as a "campus," which confined her to her hall, floor or room for a prescribed number of evenings.



A 1963 residence hall brochure suggested that shorts and jeans were not considered proper apparel for women students.

The hall regulations also advised the female student on matters of appearance and conduct. She should wear "skirts, blouses, sweaters, sox or nylons, and flats" to class and be mindful, wherever she was, of the effect on her character of smoking, "unladylike language" and "public displays of affection."

Earlier generations of Western women did not find these edicts patently oppressive. A smaller campus and the personal supervision not just of housemothers but of faculty and administrators replicated the family

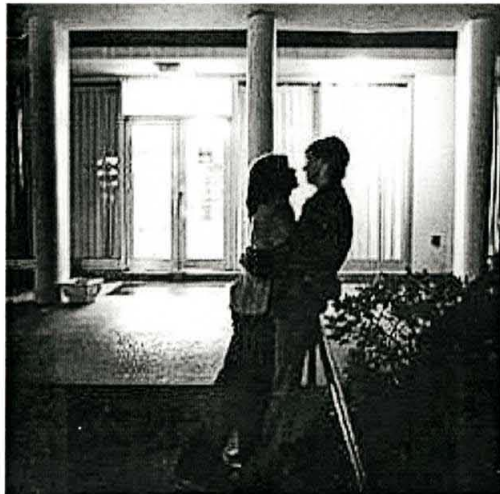
hierarchy they were likely to find at home. The accepted view that women were society's guardians of morality further justified rules intended to protect them from the more dangerous or corrupting aspects of male-populated colleges.

For women students, the advantages and disadvantages of a curfew were mainly practical. "We rather welcomed the excuse to leave a party with the excuse that we had to be in," remembered a 1954 graduate, but once in their rooms students were not permitted to prepare food and the curfew did not allow time to get a snack after a dance or other campus event. This problem had, in fact, led to an extension of the weekday curfew in 1966 from 9:30 to 10 p.m.



In the late 1930s, Potter Hall's social director supervised a 10:30 p.m. curfew for women students (9:30 p.m. for freshmen).

Only a few years later, however, amid talk of civil rights, Vietnam and "women's liberation," campus debate shifted from practical considerations to the rights of students reaching for new levels of autonomy and maturity. "The college student is not a child," insisted a Gilbert Hall junior, dismissing the century-old doctrine of *in loco parentis*—that in the matter of students' welfare, a university stood in the place of a parent.



"We had to be inside the door at 10:30," recalled a graduate, but she also recalled the "l-o-n-g goodnights" exchanged just before curfew took effect.

The rationale behind protecting female students with a curfew also received critical scrutiny. "Are you suggesting that 'perverts and robbers' are going to wait until after hours to attack women?" a senior asked the *Herald's* editors. Rather than guaranteeing safety, curfews used the threat of violence to enforce codes of feminine conduct that marked women as subordinate. "We are not aliens on a man's campus," the senior concluded. "WE SHOULD HAVE ALL RIGHTS, PERIOD."

Not unexpectedly, Western's administration was reluctant to take the *Herald's* advice and become "a pacesetter" in the matter of abolishing restrictions. As a result, women attempting to chip away at the residence hall curfew and sign-out policies encountered frustration and red tape. Beginning in fall 1969, for example, a woman who had her parents' permission could remain away from her hall overnight. Unfortunately, if she changed her mind she could not then return without being penalized for violating the curfew.

Women also met with condescension from administrators and fellow students. In fall 1970, Dean of Student Affairs Charles Keown considered a petition by 275 residents of Rodes-Harlin Hall to abolish the "obsolete and insane rules." Refusing to operate under an "ultimatum," he informed the women that they "didn't understand the situation," which was "much more complex than you think." Even

the *Herald*, generally supportive of the cause, preached that with freedom came the obligation to be a "responsible young woman" and favored retaining the curfew for "freshman girls."

Pressure from women's residence hall groups, the Associated Students and the *Herald*, however, soon bore fruit. In fall 1971 some women's halls were designated "no hours dorms" where students (except, of course, the hapless freshman girl) could, with parental consent and a \$15 fee to pay extra night staff, exempt themselves from the curfew. The need to distinguish between fee-paying and non-fee-paying students, freshman and upperclass women, and "hours" and "no hours" halls multiplied administrative headaches, but ultimately the federal government brought an end to the confusion. In summer 1975, regulations issued under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 mandated equal treatment of women and men in the residence halls of publicly supported institutions.



"We will protect you - like it or not!" was the caption for this 1970 *Herald* cartoon needing the administration for its position on residence hall hours.

In October 1975, Western became the last state university in Kentucky to abolish its remaining restrictions.

Now comfortable with the new regime, Dean Keown anticipated a smooth transition since the majority of women students were already observing their own hours. Thirty freshman women surveyed by the *Herald* were also pleased but, curiously, were almost unanimous in asking "Why didn't they do this sooner?" The answer: "they" had inherited more than a century of traditional attitudes toward gender and equality, which, in the 1960s and 1970s, required nothing less than a social and legislative revolution to disturb.

Lynn Niedermeier is an archival assistant at the Kentucky Library and Museum.

Photos courtesy of University Archives.

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu

How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?

by Kimberly Shain Parsley

- [echo Home](#)

- [Commentary](#)

- [KY Library/ University Libraries](#)

- [People & Positions](#)

- [Professional Activities](#)

- [Archive](#)

- [Editorial Staff](#)

As we celebrate Women’s History Month, it is important to reflect on the women who wrote that history. Names like Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Gloria Steinem might leap readily to mind, but what about Inez Milholland? Certainly Milholland’s name will be familiar to those who study or teach history or women’s studies, but why is she important to the rest of us?

“Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?” After speaking these words to a standing room only crowd in Los Angeles, Milholland collapsed on stage. Upon her death a few months later on Nov. 25, 1916, she would become known as America’s only martyr for suffrage and her words, “How long must women wait for liberty,” would appear on signs across the U.S. and become the battle cry of the suffrage movement.



Inez Milholland, circa 1910
 Photo courtesy Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ62-110994]

“For a long time, women’s history got erased,” said Dr. Linda Lumsden, associate professor in the School of Journalism and Broadcasting. “I think people should know the lengths to which a number of women went to get something as basic as the vote.”



Dr. Linda Lumsden, associate professor, School of Journalism & Broadcasting

Lumsden, who has published several articles on the suffrage movement, has just finished her second book, *The Life and Times of Suffragist Inez Milholland*, which will be published in the fall by Indiana University Press.

As a graduate student at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Lumsden’s dissertation topic was how suffragists used the First Amendment right of assembly to win the vote. “I kept coming across the name Inez Milholland,” Lumsden said. “It seemed like every time there was a parade, it would say ‘the most beautiful suffragist, Inez Milholland was at the head of it on her

white horse.”

Lumsden’s dissertation became a book called, *Rampant Women: Suffragists and the Right of Assembly*. After its publication, she began conducting research solely on Milholland. Lumsden said that the breakthrough for her Milholland research to become a book came when she learned that Milholland had a family connection to and is buried in the Adirondacks in upstate New York, which is where Lumsden lived for many years while raising her children.

Lumsden spent an entire summer at the Ticonderoga, New York Historical Society reviewing Milholland’s papers and 20 years of diaries kept by her father, John Milholland, who is one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. She said that thanks to a grant from the University, she was able also to visit Northern Ireland to study the Milholland family.



Though born into a life of privilege, Milholland was a staunch fighter for the underdog in all causes.

Photo courtesy Meadowmount School of Music

Lumsden also researched Milholland’s life as a radical activist living in Greenwich Village and her time as a war correspondent in Italy during World War I, a job that Lumsden said did not yield many published articles because of Milholland’s “lack of journalistic experience coupled with the intensely pacifist opinions that permeated her writing.”

Though born into privilege, Milholland was a fierce fighter for oppressed groups. In addition to being a suffragist, she was a socialist and a labor lawyer.



Milholland, fourth from the right, and her sister, Vida Milholland, second from the right, take part in an anti-war protest in New York City, circa 1914.

Photo courtesy Swarthmore College Peace Collection

“Every radical cause of the time, she was involved in,” Lumsden said.

Lumsden said that Milholland was considered a “new woman.” She said that being a new woman in 1910 meant breaking from the constraints of the Victorian era, doing meaningful work and taking care of oneself. “Basically they were very independent. They were going to do what they wanted to do, which sounds great, but it was a hard trick to pull off.”

As a student at Vassar College, Milholland became outraged by a policy that banned speakers on women’s suffrage from appearing on campus. In response, she organized her own women’s suffrage rally in a cemetery adjacent to the campus. After that, the majority of Vassar students became supporters of women’s suffrage.

“She was really just awesome,” Lumsden said. “She was gorgeous, very assertive, brave, courageous, fighting the David vs. Goliath fight.”

Her ultimate David and Goliath battle came the day before Woodrow Wilson's inauguration day, March 3, 1913, when she - draped in robes, riding atop a white horse - led thousands of her fellow suffragists in a march on Washington in an effort to win the support of the newly elected President. The crowd in attendance hurled insults (and worse) at the women. The blow they suffered from President Wilson however, was worse. He ignored their request. Three years later, Inez Milholland would address her famous words to President Wilson in front of a crowd in Los Angeles, one of many stops she made while on a speaking tour of Western states to encourage women, who were able to vote in the West, not to support President Wilson.



Milholland was a beautiful woman in addition to being strong and outspoken. "During her time, the idea was that gender traits had to be polar opposites," Lumsden said. "The idea that there was a beautiful, but intelligent woman blew people's minds."

Photo courtesy Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ62-77359]



Suffragette Parade Mon 2d 1913 652

"It was really important for 'New Women' to do work - even if they were rich, to take care of themselves, and to be self-supportive. The work had to be meaningful," Lumsden said.

Photo courtesy Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division [LC-USZ62-35138]

Lumsden said that the public perception of Milholland was that she was invincible. Her sudden death sent shockwaves through the nation. "If you read all the things that were published about her, she really was perceived as a superwoman," Lumsden said. "She's always described as a goddess. People really idealized her."

After her death, a memorial service was held in the U.S. Capitol's Statuary Hall, making her the first woman and the first non-governmental official to be given that honor.

Look for more information on Dr. Lumsden's book, *The Life and Times of Suffragist Inez Milholland*, in future issues of *echo*.

Below is an excerpt from the book.

While Inez Milholland's family quietly mourned the intimate loss of a daughter, sister, and wife, suffrage leaders displayed their grief much more publicly. Alva Belmont ordered the flag flown at half-mast at the New York Congressional Union [CU] office, where tearful members huddled inside. For feminists, the significance of Milholland's death transcended a mere presidential election. Perhaps not even the war in Europe so shattered these idealistic, life-quaffing New Women. Prior to her death, they believed they could change the world; afterward, they were not so sure. "I am still too dazed and stunned over the cruel rapaciousness of Death in taking all this youth and beauty and ability from us," said Sara Bard Field. "It is like depriving the desert of some oasis." Military metaphors abounded in suffrage tributes, a harbinger

of the movement's looming militancy. "She had the heart of a soldier," said Abby Scott Baker. Woman's Party chair [Anne] Martin declared America's "Joan of Arc" died on the field of honor as truly as soldiers in France." Even conservative suffrage leader Carrie Chapman Catt, an adamant foe of the western campaign, offered, "She was a very devoted suffragist, and its cause cannot afford to lose so good a soldier." Editorial writers mourned Inez; some even declared her a martyr. The Woman Lawyers' Journal Inez once edited captured the feelings of many when it said, "Inez Milholland Boissevain was indeed a superwoman, a rare and radiant creature." Among the dozens who penned poems in tribute was Carl Sandburg, possibly an acquaintance:

*They are crying salt tears
Over the beautiful beloved body
Of Inez Milholland,
Because they are glad she lived,
Because she loved open-armed,
Throwing love for a cheap thing
Belonging to everybody--
Cheap as sunlight,
And morning air.*

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu

A Sound Break

by Kimberly Shain Parsley
Listen to sound clips here.

[echo Home](#)

[Commentary](#)

[KY Library/
University
Libraries](#)

[People &
Positions](#)

[Professional
Activities](#)

[Archive](#)

[Editorial Staff](#)

After 17 years of teaching, including spending each summer teaching an intense eight-week session at the prestigious Interlochen Arts Camp in Interlochen, Mich., Dr. Marshall Scott needed a break.

“I was desperate for some time off just to practice the trumpet,” said Scott, who teaches classical trumpet, jazz trumpet and jazz band in Western Kentucky University’s Music Department.

In addition to practicing the trumpet, Scott composed seven original tunes which he then recorded on his first CD - hardly most people’s idea of a break.



Dr. Marshall Scott, professor of trumpet and jazz studies, performed music from his new CD at Van Meter Hall in November.

Photo by Sheryl Hagan-Booth



The Marshall Scott Jazz Quintet is comprised of Misha Stefanuk, Marshall Scott, Dann Sherrill, Joel Edwards and John Martin. Click here to read more about the members of the Quintet and the impressive acts with whom they have performed in the past.

Photo by Sheryl Hagan-Booth

Scott said that producing a recording was something he’d always wanted

to do, but had never had time for. The CD includes seven of Scott’s original tunes, performed by the Marshall Scott Jazz Quintet. He said that the highlight of the entire process was being able to perform with such a talented group of musicians as comprised the band. The other band members included: Misha V. Stefanuk, Dann Sherrill, Joel Edwards and John Martin, who also teaches at WKU.

“The guys made it possible to pull this off because a lot of them had been very active in recording with some of the major acts in Nashville,” Scott said. “I felt I played my best with them.”

The recording took place in the art gallery of the Capital Arts Center on the suggestion of Jeff Smith, the recording engineer on the project. The quintet rehearsed together only once before recording, which took only six hours.

“There was no editing,” Scott said. “We did two recordings and I just took the best of the



two.”

In addition to the challenges of producing and recording a CD, Scott also wanted to include an educational component to the project. In November, the Marshall Scott Quintet gave two performances in Van Meter Hall to 600 area elementary school students each. The shows consisted of a concert and a question and answer session. Prior to the shows, the classrooms received a demonstrational/educational CD and outline using segments of the jazz CD with dialogue about jazz. “We played some tunes off the CD, and then we talked about jazz, jazz improvisation and how each instrument contributes to the ensemble,” Scott said.



Scott's love of teaching motivated him to use his CD as an educational tool for school age children.

Photo by Sheryl Hagan-Booth

Scott said his love of teaching drove him to use the CD as a vehicle to get more students interested in music, particularly jazz. He said he was also motivated by a desire to see more jazz programs in public schools.

Scott said that even in eighth grade he knew he wanted to play the trumpet. Doc Severinsen of “The Tonight Show” Band was his inspiration. “I was about ready to quit band in junior high, and I bought a tape on vacation and it just turned my life around. I’ve even told that to Doc Severinsen. He’s kind of my hero.”

When Scott was 16, his sister, who was living in Los Angeles at the time, arranged for Scott and his family to get tickets to “The Tonight Show” and to a rehearsal of “The Tonight Show” Band.

Scott’s parents also encouraged his love of big band music, which they too enjoyed. Scott said he would often accompany his parents to big band concerts, which he regrets are not as popular now as they were then.

“It’s an American art form,” he said. “There’s nothing old about it. I don’t know how it can be out of style when it’s only been around a hundred years.”

Sound Clips

Autumn Leaves (from The John Martin Trio)

Sail Pending (from Scott’s CD)

2000 Census Reveals Interesting Trends

by Aaron W. Hughey

[echo Home](#)

[Commentary](#)

[KY Library/
University
Libraries](#)

[People &
Positions](#)

[Professional
Activities](#)

[Archive](#)

[Editorial Staff](#)

The United States has always been a nation in transition. Even during those periods which the media have characterized as “uneventful,” in actuality a lot was happening.

Take the 1950s, for example. By most popular accounts, this was a rather drab era characterized by mindless conformity and maintenance of the status quo. In reality, nothing could be farther from the truth. The 1950s was an exciting decade. It gave birth to the age of television, space exploration, civil rights and economic prosperity for many Americans.



A 1950s family spends an evening together.

Boring? The 1950s were an age of monumental change in the nation's history.

Paradoxically, as the world continues to shrink, the pace of life in America continues to accelerate exponentially. In fact, most Americans are now experiencing change at a rate that would have been inconceivable only a couple of decades ago.

But what are we becoming as a result of these changes? Are they necessarily for the good? And how is society evolving as a result of these changes?



The 2000 Census shows the diversity of the American population

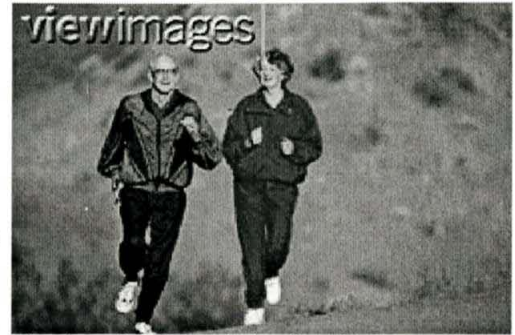
These are questions that inspire discussion and debate among the intellectual elite as well as those who occupy the lowest rungs of the socioeconomic ladder. In short, they are important questions.

One way to try to get a fix on where we are headed is to look at the data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Last year, PBS aired a four-hour series called “The First Measured Century.” This series used statistics to define the major political, economic and social trends of the 20th century.

As we have now entered what could be called the “Second Measured Century,” it might be interesting to approach these questions by examining some of the major trends found within the 2000 United States Census.

In fact, even a cursory glance at some of the key statistics from the 2000 Census reveals some very interesting trends - as well as a few surprises.

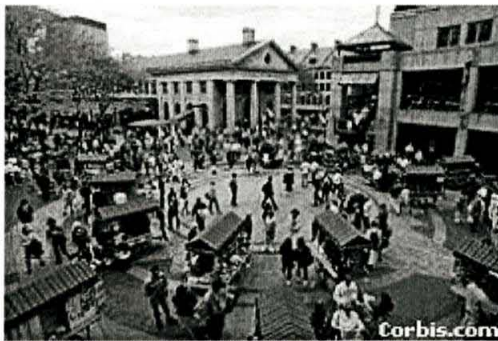
First of all, it should come as no surprise that the American population is growing more diverse. African Americans and Hispanics currently make up about 12 percent of the population; i.e., taken together, they account for over 68 million people. There are currently about 14 million Asians in the United States, making this group the fastest growing segment of the population.



The American population is aging at a growing rate.

It should also come as no surprise that the population is aging. Many people do not realize, however, how quickly this is taking place. In 1980, the vast majority (about 64 percent) of the population was under age 40, while only 16 percent were age 60 and over. In 2000, approximately 45 million people in the United States were age 60 and over. By 2030, this number is expected to increase to 91 million, going from 16 percent to 26 percent of the total population in a span of only 50 years. The implications of this dramatic change in our population demographics are enormous.

More and more Americans are continuing to choose the faster pace of city life over the historically slower pace of life in rural communities. Over 80 percent of the population currently resides in urban areas, with about a third of the population living in the 10 largest metropolitan areas of the United States. Another 11 percent live in the second tier of metropolitan areas. Note that between 1982 and 1997, the total amount of "urbanized" land in the United States increased from around 51 million acres to about 76 million acres, an increase of some 47 percent.



More Americans are leaving the suburbs to live in urban areas.

The nature of what has been called the fundamental building block of society; i.e., the family, has also experienced unprecedented change. In 1970, there were a total of 63 million households in the United States. By 2000, there were 105 million households. One or two-person households now account for some 59 percent of the total, while three or four-person households account for an additional 31 percent.

Some people always find the following statistics amusing due to the fact that they contain decimals. In 1970, the average household consisted of 3.12 members; by 2000, this number had dropped about 14 percent to 2.62 members. So how are the 2.62 members of your family doing these days?

In 1970, about 70 percent of all U.S. households were classified as "married." Of these, 57 percent included children. By 2000, the percentage of households classified as "married" had fallen to 53 percent, with about 46 percent (less than

half) including children. Overall, the proportion of married with children households has decreased from 40.3 percent in 1970 to 24.1 percent in 2000.

By the way, when it comes to single-parent households, women rule. There are now around 13 million single-parent households in the United States and about 25 percent of all children in America live with only one parent. Women head 79 percent of white single-parent households, 83 percent of Hispanic single-parent households, and 90 percent of African American single-parent households.

Sadly, approximately 45 percent of children in the United States who are raised by divorced mothers and 69 percent of those raised by never-married mothers live at or below the poverty line. The challenges that lie ahead for this segment of the population continue to be daunting and have substantial ramifications for all Americans.

Again, there are many ways to consider how the United States is evolving. And while looking at the information provided by the Census Bureau is only one way of characterizing these changes, it is nonetheless very relevant to any attempt to assess where we are and where we are going.

If nothing else, you now have something interesting to talk about at the dinner table this evening - with the 2.62 members of your family.

Dr. Aaron W. Hughey is a professor in the Department of Counseling and Student Affairs.



Households classified as "married" are on the decline while female single-parent households are increasing.

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu

A Delicate Balance

by Bob Edwards

[echo Home](#)

[Commentary](#)

[KY Library/
University
Libraries](#)

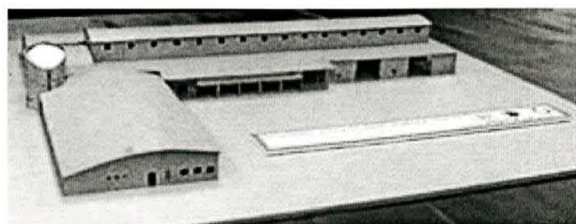
[People &
Positions](#)

[Professional
Activities](#)

[Archive](#)

[Editorial Staff](#)

Many colleges and universities struggle today with the delicate balance between their academic and athletic programs. The ideal scenario is to unite academics and athletics for a common purpose: to create an environment of mutual benefit for students, faculty, staff, alumni and other shareholders in the institution.



"The name of the Academic Athletic Performance Center is completely accurate as it will serve to enhance the scholarly and athletic performance of all of WKU's student athletes," said Dr. Wood Selig, Athletics director.

Photo by Sheryl Hagan-Booth

Successful athletic programs draw more interest among our nation's sports fans, creating a demand for games to be broadcast by ESPN and the major networks of FOX, CBS, NBC and ABC. Media coverage of a successful athletic program can provide name recognition for that particular institution (Who had heard of Gonzaga University before their NCAA Tournament run in 1999?) to a larger pool of potential students over a larger portion of the nation. It can also be a source of pride to an institution's alumni. It is not uncommon for an institution's student applications and financial contributions to increase after a national championship in a major sport.

However, the literal multi-million dollar paydays for successful runs in the NCAA basketball tournament, or a bid to a major bowl game raise the stakes to new and higher levels every year. Sometimes the desire to build and maintain a championship caliber athletic program starts to overshadow the ultimate mission of a university. Coaches and administrators whose salaries and even jobs depend on success are sometimes tempted to take shortcuts. Stories abound about gifted high school athletes who are unprepared academically for college but are admitted instead for their athletic prowess.

Thankfully, Western Kentucky University has found that delicate balance between academics and athletics. While Western enjoys a rich tradition of success in athletics, it also enjoys a strong tradition and reputation for excellence in academics among its student athletes. During the 2001-02 year, Western Kentucky University received the Vic Bubas Cup, which recognizes overall excellence in all sports among Sun Belt Conference members. The Academic Report for spring 2002 is an equal source of pride. Forty-five percent of the 344 student athletes earned a grade point average greater than 3.0 for the semester. The team cumulative GPA of all student athletes was 2.82, with some sports, women's volleyball for example, reporting that 100 percent of their student athletes earned better than a 3.0 GPA.

It would be nice if the nightly news devoted as much airtime to academic excellence as is given to athletic excellence, but the accolades for one group in no way diminish the accomplishments of the other. It is a credit to our students, faculty and staff that at Western, academic and athletic achievement are not mutually exclusive.

Bob Edwards is the assistant vice president of University Relations.

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu

Kentucky Library and Museum Activities

[echo Home](#)

[Commentary](#)

[KY Library/
University
Libraries](#)

[People &
Positions](#)

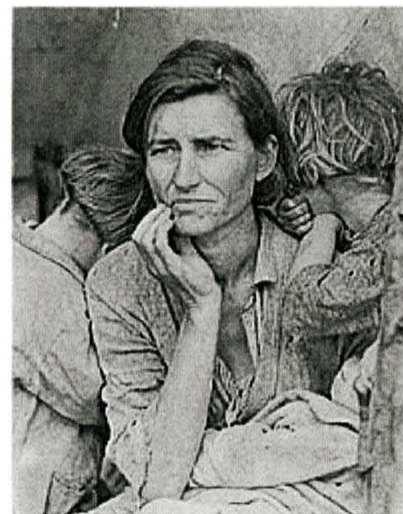
[Professional
Activities](#)

[Archive](#)

[Editorial Staff](#)

“Women in Poverty” features the documentary photography of Frances Benjamin Johnston, Dorothea Lange, Marion Post Wolcott and Doris Ullman, four well-known women photographers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The exhibit is open through March 31 in Galleries M, N and O. For more information, call (270) 745-2592.

A discussion of Jesse Stuart’s novel, *Taps for Private Tussie*, will be held in the Kentucky Building on March 3 at 7 p.m. The discussion will be led by Kentucky librarian Connie Mills. The program is funded in part by the Ky. Humanities Council and is co-sponsored by the Landmark Association. The program is free and open to the public. For more information, contact Jonathan Jeffrey, (270) 745-5265 or jonathan.jeffrey@wku.edu.



"Migrant Mother, Nipomo, Calif., 1936" by Dorothea Lange, is part of the "Women in Poverty" exhibit. Photo courtesy the Kentucky Library

The Kentucky Library and Museum will celebrate Women's History Month with guest speaker Margaret Ripley Wolfe. Wolfe will address the question, “Is it True What They Say About Dixie: Southern Women and Their Region.” A well-respected feminist historian, Wolfe holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of Kentucky and is currently a senior research professor at East Tennessee State University. Her numerous publications about southern women include *Daughters of Canaan: A Saga of Southern Women* (University Press of Kentucky, 1995). The presentation will be on March 9 at 2 p.m. A reception will follow, which is free and open to the public. For more information, contact Nancy Baird, (270) 745-6263 or nancy.baird@wku.edu.



Symeon Shimin, a Newbery Medal Award winning illustrator, brings to life Virginia Hamilton’s character, Zeely, in her book of the same name.

“Integra Bank Young at Heart: Children’s Book Illustrations,” features the original artwork from a selection of late 20th century children’s books. Supplemented by a display of 19th century books, this exhibit shows the work of such well-known illustrators as Eric Carle, Robert Quackenbush and Ernest Shepard. A highlight of the exhibition is the entire run of illustrations drawn by Symeon Shimin from Mary Jarrell's *The Knee-Baby*. The show promises to delight the visitor as the

books have delighted children through the years. Support for this exhibit also came from the Dorothy Grider Art Exhibit Fund. The exhibit is open March 15-Oct. 31, 2003. For more information, contact Donna Parker, (270) 745-6083 or donna.parker@wku.edu.

Donald Johnson, a living history presenter, will perform his one-man play about Harry Truman's Vice President, Alban Barkley, on March 16 at 2 p.m. in the Kentucky Building. The performance will be followed by a reception. This program is free and open to the public. For more information, contact Nancy Baird, (270) 745-6263 or nancy.baird@wku.edu.

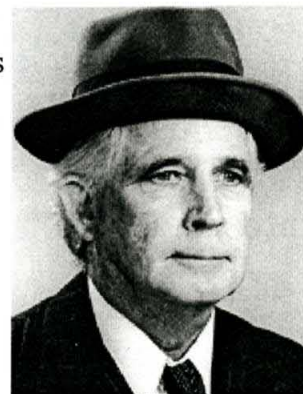
[Back to Top](#)

University Libraries Activities

The Kentucky Live! presentation of "Railroads and Southern Culture" by Dr. Joseph Millichap, a WKU English professor, will take place on March 13 from 7-8:30 p.m. at Barnes & Noble Booksellers, 1680 Campbell Lane. This Trace Die Cast sponsored series is free and open to the public. For more information, contact Brian Coutts (270) 745-6121 or brian.coutts@wku.edu.

The Far Away Places series presentation on "Belgium and the Netherlands" by Dr. William Parsons, a WKU marketing/economics professor, will take place on March 20 from 7:30-8:30 p.m. at Barnes & Noble Booksellers, 1680 Campbell Lane. For more information, contact Brian Coutts, (270) 745-6121 or brian.coutts@wku.edu.

[Back to Top](#)



During his keynote speech at Washington and Lee University's 1956 Mock Convention, former Vice President Alban Barkley collapsed and died of a heart attack.

Photo courtesy Donald Johnson



People & Position News

Faculty Retirees

Faculty Promotions

Grant Funded Positions

New Staff

Staff Promotions

People & Positions - News

Faculty Retirees

Communication

Judith Hoover, Professor

[echo Home](#)

[Commentary](#)

Community College

Jennie Brown, Associate Professor

[KY Library/
University
Libraries](#)

Psychology

Ernest Owen, Associate Professor

[People &
Positions](#)

Faculty Promotions

Library Automation & Technical Services

Constance Foster, Department Head

[Professional
Activities](#)

Grant Funded Positions

[Archive](#)

Biology

Charlotte MacAlister, Prof Non Faculty

[Editorial Staff](#)

Child Care

Teresa Maxwell, Teacher

Dean College of Education

Inga Wolff, Coordinator III

Training/Technical Assistance Services

Leisia Austin, Teacher

Amy Olson, Teacher

Water Resource Center

Benjamin Hutchins, PT Temp

[Back to Top](#)

New Staff

Allied Health - Dental Hygiene

Laura Page, PT Temp

Alumni Relations

Teresa Morrison, Assistant Director

Biodiversity Center

Jonathan Cannon, PT Temp

Biotechnology Center

Lonnie Kennedy, PT Temp

Controller

John Haynes Jr., Asst Manager/Accounting

Communication Disorders

Virginia Hill, MP PT PNF

Mona Greenfield, MP PT PNF

Community College

Julie Gee, PT Temp

Distance Learning Program

Jeanne Garrett, PT Tech

Holly Legaspi, PT Tech

Jana Malone, PT Tech

Christopher Nannery, PT Tech

Jaclyn Polson, PT Tech

Steven Rice, PT Tech

Elementary Education

Tammy Spinks, Office Associate

Extended Campus-Glasgow

Shari Leamon-Wallace, PT Tech

Health & Fitness Lab

Christie Miller, PT Tech

Human Resources

Sherry Merklings, Data Management Associate

HVAC Services

Maurice Coursey, HVAC Technician

Maintenance Services

Anthony Swift, Plumber Journeyman

Network Computing

George Taylor Jr, Network Technician

Timothy Vincent, Network Security Specialist

Police

Virgil Blanton, Police Officer

Richard Mackin, Police Officer

Purchasing

Derrick Smith, Shipping/Receiving Associate

Registrar's Office

Nancy Smith, Office Associate

Shuttle Service

Wilbert McKinley, Shuttle Bus Operator
Diane Woosley, PT Maint

Sports Information

Joe Angolia, PT

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Kathrine Staples, Coord, Leadership/Volunteer

Student Financial Assistance

Allison Van Wyngarden, Financial Aid Assistant

Telecommunications

Edwin Craft, Associate Director

Undistributed Housing Expense

Jerry Marr, Zone Maintenance Technician

University Centers

Dewaker Dhandapani, PT Temp Maint

WKU Foundation

Sandra Patterson, Temp Clerical

[Back to Top](#)

Staff Promotions

Alumni Relations

Amy Miller, Assistant Director

Bookstore

Shawna Cawthorn, Director

Building Services

Kevin Gutierrez, Group Leader/Building Svcs

Campus Services

William Breakfield, GroupLeader/Groundskeeping

Cave & Karst Center

Sara Scott, Office Coordinator

Dean College of Education

Retta Poe, Associate Dean

Maintenance Services

Joe Keith, Asst Supv, Plumbing

Teacher Services

Michelle Kahler, Certification Advisor

Undistributed Housing Expense

Jessica Adamson, Coord, Facility Services

Wanda McDavitt, Group Leader, Building Svcs

[Back to Top](#)

[Faculty Retirees](#) ~ [Faculty Promotions](#) ~ [Grant Funded Positions](#) ~ [New Staff](#) ~ [Staff Promotions](#)

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu

Professional Activities

Submissions for entry in the Professional Activities section should be sent to Rebecca Miles, rebecca.miles@wku.edu. All submissions must be sent electronically. Please include name, department, title, current position, name of presented or published work and name of publication or conference. No acronyms or abbreviations please.

echo Home

Commentary

KY Library/
University
Libraries

People &
Positions

Professional
Activities

Archive

Editorial Staff

Art

John Warren Oakes had two paintings on exhibit at Ter Dilft, Cultural Centre of Bornem, Belgium, Jan. 10-26, and at De Plotter, Cultural Centre of Ternat, Belgium, Jan. 31-Feb. 15. He also had a digital print on exhibit in the "Dormant/Potent" exhibition in Biddleford, Maine, in February, an architectural model of the L & N Depot on display at the sHOw Expo in December and at the L & N Depot in Bowling Green, Ky. He conducted a photography workshop for Western Kentucky University's Merit Badge University for Boy Scouts Feb. 8 and an architectural and scenery modeling workshop at the sHOw Expo at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Feb. 22. He currently has an Intaglio print on exhibit in the exhibition, "Self-portraits and Secrets," being shown in record stores in a traveling exhibition in North Sydney, Australia during 2003.

Counseling and Student Affairs

Dr. Aaron W. Hughey's article, "Class distinctions for the global economy," was published in the *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation* (4)1, pgs. 73-74, February 2003.

English

Dr. Lloyd Davies had two book chapters published last fall. "Werther and Harold: The Literary Articulation of the Romantic Subject," was published in *Inventing the Individual*, Edited by Larry Peer. Provo: BYU Press, 2002, and "Halakhic Romanticism: Wordsworth, the Rabbis, and Torah," was published in *The Jewish Enlightenment on England's Shores: Original Essays on History, Culture, Literature*, Edited by Sheila A. Spector. New York: Palgrave/St. Martin's Press, 2002. He also published a book review of *Christian Figural Reading and the Fashioning of Identity*, by John David Dawson in *Christianity & Literature*, 52.1 (Autumn 2002): 85-88.

Dr. Ron Eckard, with Dr. Stan Cooke, Alice Mikovich, and Dr. Vicki Stayton, presented, "Preparing Teacher Educators to Address Cultural and Linguistic Diversity," at the 55th annual meeting of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, in New Orleans, Jan. 25.

Dr. John Hagaman presided over two sessions at the annual Kentucky Council of Teachers of English/Language Arts conference in Lexington, Ky. The sessions were

“Tender Teaching: The Heart of the Curriculum,” and “Using Shared Reading to Support Comprehension.”

David LeNoir led a session at the annual conference of the Kentucky Council of Teachers of English/Language Arts, Feb. 7-8, based on an Action Agenda institute held this past summer. He and two teachers from the institute, Mary Fye, a Glasgow High School arts and humanities teacher, and Laura Goff, from the Ohio County Day Treatment, presented information regarding the web site the group is constructing as an online resource to support “The Three Kinds of Writing for All Kentucky Schools”: <http://www.wku.edu/3kinds>.

Dr. Deborah Logan chaired a special panel on “Harriet Martineau Reconsidered,” and presented to the panel, “Harriet Martineau and the Politics of Victorian Women's Writing,” at the Modern Language Association annual convention in New York City in December 2002.

Dr. Kelly Reames presented her paper, “Race in Glasgow’s *The Woman Within*,” at the 2002 Ellen Glasgow Society session.

Walker Rutledge will be recognized with a special award at Sigma Tau Delta’s (International English Honor Society) International Convention in Cincinnati, March 20-23. Rutledge has been a member of the organization for over 20 years.

Dr. Karen Schneider gave a paper entitled, “Parodic Satire in ‘Mars Attacks!’: Unexpected Resistance in Hollywood Cinema,” at the Twentieth Century Literature Conference at the University of Louisville in February.

Dr. Joe Survant was named Kentucky’s newest Poet Laureate. Survant is the author of *the presence of snow in the tropics*, *Anne and Alpheus*, 1842-1882, winner of the Arkansas Poetry Award, and *Rafting Rise*, a companion piece to *Anne and Alpheus*, and the second book of a Kentucky trilogy.

Dr. Judith Szerdahelyi, with three students, organized a panel presentation for the Kentucky Council of Teachers of English/Language Arts 67th Annual Conference in Lexington, Ky. The presentation was based on an advanced composition English course she taught in fall 2002. The papers addressed various issues related to writing creative nonfiction.

Journalism and Broadcasting

Dr. Terry Likes won national honors for his radio documentary on “The Media Coverage of 9/11.” Likes received Best of Festival designation from the Broadcast Education Association. The program aired on Sept. 6, 2002, on WKYU-FM, and later aired in Chicago, Washington, D.C., and on the Kentucky News Network.

Music

Dr. John Carmichael served as a guest conductor and clinician at the Wichita State University Band Festival, Jan. 30-Feb. 1. In February, he served as guest conductor/clinician at the Carolina Band Festival and Conductor Conference held at the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, and as a clinician for the North Dakota State University Festival of Bands in Fargo, N.D. Carmichael was also named the 2003 Outstanding College/University Music Teacher of the Year for the

state of Kentucky by the Kentucky Music Educators Association.

Dr. Mitzi Groom was the national convention chair of the American Choral Directors Association that was held in New York City Feb. 12-16. There were 5,500 members from around the world in attendance, as well as performing choirs from the U.S., China, Estonia and Sweden.

Dr. Michael Kallstrom performed excerpts from his electric opera, *Into the Deep*, for the Society of Composers, Inc., conference at Henderson State University on Feb. 15. Amir Zaheri performed Kallstrom's composition for solo organ, *You Might Like to Hear My Organ*, in Atlanta in January.

Dr. Heidi Pintner organized the flute choirs for the Flute Society of Kentucky's Annual Festival on January 17-18. She also judged the preliminary round for the middle school competition. On Feb. 1, she sponsored the Robert Dick Flute Day with artist, composer and lecturer Robert Dick.

Dr. Mary Wolinski read her paper, "Medieval Paired-Breve Notation: the Proper and Frisky Ways Reconciled," at the annual meeting of the American Musicological Society in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 31, 2002.

University Libraries

Therese Duzinkiewicz Baker published "Halston," a biographical essay on the milliner and fashion designer, in the reference book, *The Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives: The 1960s*, Vol. 1. N.Y: Charles Scribner's Sons., 2003, pp. 385-387.

Women's Studies

Dr. Jane Olmsted was elected to a three-year term as chair of the membership committee of the National Women's Studies Association, which places her on that organization's Governing Council.

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu



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March 2003

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Kimberly Shain Parsley, Editor of University Publications

echo Home

Commentary

KY Library/
University
Libraries

People &
Positions

Professional
Activities

Archive

Editorial Staff

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March 2003

Women's Studies Program - March Events

Thursday, March 6 — 7 p.m., Gordon Wilson Theatre Lab

V-Day: Women's Studies students present a performance of Eve Ensler's "The Vagina Monologues."

Tickets: \$5 for students

All proceeds will be donated to Hope Harbor.

[echo Home](#)

[Commentary](#)

[KY Library/
University
Libraries](#)

[People &
Positions](#)

[Professional
Activities](#)

[Archive](#)

[Editorial Staff](#)

Monday, March 17 — 7 p.m., Garrett Auditorium

Gender Images Film Series: "Ballad of Little Jo" Based on a true story - a feminist western of the life of a single mother who, in order to survive, illegally changed her identity to that of a man.