1980

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We knew what we wanted. We wanted a new look, a new organization, a new attitude to reflect students’ perceptions.

Using more graphic layouts, we caught the movement of the times as well as the constants of Western.

A “Kid Exposed” section concentrated on issues most students were exposed to, if not actively concerned with — alcohol and drugs, dating and religion.

Since students went to entertainment on campus to be entertained, and not with event sponsors in mind, rigid page allotments were eliminated.

In “Cheap Thrills” we explored the different ways students amused themselves.

From Homecoming to counseling to the farm and the CLEP test, features relating to students were included in the administration and academics section.

A series of sport shorts examined sports off the playing field.

But along with the graphic look and the emphasis on typography, we left some things the same.

We refused to change just for the sake of change. And so when it was time to layout the classes section and we couldn’t think of a way to improve it, we left it the same.

Along with the new look, the new organization, the new attitude, we kept a little bit of the old just to make it seem like home.

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ON HER WAY DOWN the Hill, Tammy Coxman, a sophomore math major, walks by the Ivan Wilson Fine Arts Center.

Todd Buchanan
Change at Western has traditionally come slowly, if ever at all. But it all depended on a person's perceptions.

The statue of Henry Hardin Cherry, the school's first president, still stood at the top of the Hill, symbolizing the reputation of a conservative, parental school. But that perception was changed in January when the administration decided to allow 31 hours of visitation in dorms each week.

And a quick change in the policy on graduation requirements, along with other, more subtle changes, gave an image of a more modern school, the kind of image that the new president, Donald Zacharias, wanted to project.

How much the changes affected Western's image depended on the perceptions.
A perception of Western as a sleepy little campus was affected when students staged the first major protest on campus in a decade.

About 250 students demonstrated against the holding of American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Iran.

Further evidence of students' increased awareness of the world was the debate over President Jimmy Carter's call for registration for the draft. For days, talk of the draft dominated conversations across campus. One touchy subtopic was whether or not women should be included in the registration.

But in a few days that changed, as students became more concerned with the fate of the basketball team.

Another issue hit closer to home — rising gasoline prices. Although the cost of filling their gas tanks rose dramatically, many students didn't think twice about driving home.

But the rising prices had at least one effect. Students wondered whether the perception of Western as a "suitcase" school would eventually change.
WESTERN JOINED other schools by having a “pro American” rally about the Iranian situation. About 250 students showed up to protest the holding of American hostages. They chanted, waved flags, some even advocated that we send the Iranian students back to Iran. The rally, beside Downing University Center, was in November.

David Frank
As the men's basketball team moved closer to its goal — a berth in the NCAA — athletics reached a greater perception of importance.

The Hilltoppers finished with 21 wins and gained national recognition by playing in the Midwest Regional Tournament here.

A new mascot — a big-mouthed, furry creature called Big Red — added sideline interest to the games.

In football, Western finished 5-5, for third place in the Ohio Valley Conference.

Attention also turned to the Olympics. The U.S. hockey team's unexpected gold medal in the Winter Games spurred patriotism in even non-sports fans.

And whether the United States should compete in the Summer Olympics in Moscow was debated after the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. Many athletes training for the Games thought they were being used as political pawns.

But that, like the importance of the hockey victory, was a matter of perception.
Perceptions of Western's administration were changed by a new relationship between the administration and the faculty and staff.

Donald Zacharias took office in August, and was inaugurated in April. He made few major administrative changes, preferring stability in his first year.

The Board of Regents postponed implementation of a rule requiring 54 upper-level hours for graduation after it was disclosed that it might be illegal to apply the rule to students already in school when it was passed.

And teachers and staff members worked for higher salaries to keep up with skyrocketing inflation. Some staff members asked the regents to recognize a bargaining agent, but the regents refused.
MAINTENANCE WORKERS take pride in keeping the campus clean and neat. Joe Halsey, a physical plant worker for 12 years, mows the front lawn of Cherry Hall. Robert W. Pilou
For everything that changed, countless things didn’t. The walk from the bottom of the Hill to Thompson Complex still took 15 minutes. The elevators in buildings like Grise Hall were still maddeningly slow. The campus was still remarkably free of litter, and as usual the trees turned colors just in time for Homecoming. It was still hard to find a parking space, except on weekends when suitcasing emptied the lots.

And each Tuesday and Thursday stacks of College Heights Heralds were distributed and read by students. It was the little things, the constants, the things that never change, as well as the new, that made the year memorable — that formed everyone’s perceptions of Western.
AUTUMN GOLD TREES shed their leaves as Steve Shipp, a Hopkinsville senior, walks down the Hill from class, across from the Thompson Complex. Todd Buchanan
Student life

Perhaps the most important thing students learn about in college isn’t history or chemistry or English — it’s life.

How to get an education while having a good time is an annual problem of the college student.

There were two major concerts, but neither was by a group with wide appeal. Lecture topics ranged from subliminal sexual seduction in advertising to social trends leading to totalitarian society.

Every school holiday was welcomed. Many students began planning spring break in January.

But there were other activities, and students’ perceptions of them varied.

Dating, religion, sex, drinking, drugs, entertainment and food had different meanings for every student.

The most important thing about student life, though, was not the structured, planned activities, but the spur-of-the-moment things — like a late-night walk or splashing in the fountain — that formed the perceptions.
WITH ONE LOCAL STATION and no cable television, many students living in apartments resort to elaborate antennas to pick up the Nashville, Tenn., stations. Butch Dymowski, a Flint, Mich., junior, watches his roommate, Mark Klain, a Covington junior, adjust the antenna at their 13th and Indiana streets apartment.

Ron Hoskins
Kid Exposed

College — for many a first chance to be on their own. Although Mom and Dad are there when needed, most students crave making decisions for themselves.

Everyone in college gets two educations — one in the classrooms and one from people around him.

Usually, this education involves dating, alcohol and drugs, or religion.

A student overhears snatches of conversations about how “wasted” someone was last night, or how much somebody wants to date a certain person or his friend, or how one person feels about the Lord.

Many students come to college with little direct knowledge about those subjects. But few leave that way.

Generally, students aren’t force-fed others’ ideas. They aren’t forced to take drugs, or to drink, or to have sex or to get religion. It’s much more subtle than that.

It comes gradually. The talk is always there.

So a student may decide, perhaps unconsciously, to accept strange behavior. Soon he may join in.

One thing is for sure — a student will be exposed to dating, religion, drugs and alcohol. But the decision is his.

Illustration by Roland Gibbons
Kid Exposed

An unnatural high

The room is usually set aside, not necessarily on purpose. It just seems to happen that way at a college party.

The freshmen from the small-town schools might think it's the coat room. But most others know better. Anyway, the freshmen find out when they go inside to look for their coats and get lost in the thick, pungent smoke that develops in a room filled with people smoking marijuana.

For a naive student, this can be traumatic. And although there are students who are never exposed to drugs before coming to college, most students interviewed at Western said they had gotten used to taking or being around drugs in high school, or even earlier. They all agreed that almost nobody goes through college without coming in contact with drugs or liquor.

"They'd have to stay in their rooms all night," a Bowling Green senior said. "They'd have to come in contact with it."

Asked whether he'd ever been to a college party at which alcohol or drugs weren't present, he said, "No. I've never seen it happen. That's what the whole idea of a party seems to be."

But that doesn't mean one has to drink beer or enjoy drugs to attend a party. And it certainly doesn't mean that the words drugs and fun are inseparable, nor are they mutually exclusive.

One student said that his non-smoking marijuana had had little effect on his relationships with students who do, but that sometimes it's hard for them to understand. "They figure you're not having a good time. But they don't mean any harm... You gotta say there is some pressure (to conform). They can't believe you don't want to." His observations were verified by another student, who says he's involved with drugs. "You don't feel like you're having a good time unless you're doing some sort of drugs, whether it's alcohol, pot or pills.

Carol Sheets, an Elizabethton freshman, the only student interviewed who gave permission for her name to be used, said she goes to parties only to meet people, and that she doesn't drink to excess or take any drugs, other than an occasional aspirin.

About pressure to conform at parties, she said, "It's not hard to resist at all... But I don't want other people to feel uncomfortable."

Although Sheets said she has been to many parties where drugs and beer were plentiful, she said she's not at all parties. Sheets, who bases her abstinence on religion, says that her more religious friends have parties that don't involve any drinking, unless it's tea, or smoking, unless it's cigarettes.

Though she is strongly opposed to heavy drinking or drug use, she is tolerant of those with opposite views. But she does feel that they're wrong.

"It's nothing. I think it's so empty. It's the insecure who are going to be influenced."

There are those who don't necessarily want to take drugs but do because they don't want to be alienated.

"Peer pressure in college is no different from peer pressure in high school; it has a great effect on a person," another student said, adding that "alcohol and pot are cool with just about everyone."

Dr. Jimmie Price, an associate professor who teaches drug abuse at Western, said it is not known how extensively drugs are used by students here, but, "We would assume that some usage does take place. But what kind of drugs and how much, I can't say."

She cited peer pressure and curiosity as main reasons people try drugs and alcohol, especially drugs. But, she says, there is a new reason for drug use.

"Nowadays, it's more commonly accepted to be done strictly socially (and for recreation)," she said. "A lot of society's role models tout the use of some drugs, and young people emulate it."

"People at all age levels use drugs to cope with and to escape from problems, too."

The problem of peer pressure is not limited to college students, either. "You never get away from it. It's always going to be there."

Judging from the comments of students, there is pressure on those who abstain, and pressure on those who take drugs. But the pressure, they say, is more felt than seen. In some cases, it may even be imagined.

The harder the drug, the more pressure is involved.

"Acids are probably the hardest acting drugs... available at Western, but they are only popular among certain groups that you trust," one student said. Those who don't partake may be seen as outsiders because they pose a threat to the drug users, who, though they may want to be relaxed, can't afford to take as many risks as those who smoke marijuana.

"It doesn't bother me when they don't want to smoke (marijuana)," one student said. "But when it's coke or Quaaludes, the crowd starts getting smaller. But it just happens. They don't want to be around us anymore than we want them around."

Though marijuana was the most frequently mentioned drug, three students interviewed talked about the use of cocaine and Quaaludes and one mentioned acids, or hallucinogens. Nobody said he had come in contact with heroin or other drugs taken intravenously.

Whether they advocated or opposed the use of drugs, all students interviewed said they tried to tolerate the views of those who differ.

"I know what's right for me, but I don't care what anyone else does. Well, it's not that I don't care -- I just don't say anything," one student said.

Sheets, who says it bothers her that people feel they need drugs, said she has trouble "relating" to drug users. But, "I get along with just about everybody."

A Bowling Green junior said, "I just feel I don't need it (marijuana). It's partly because it's illegal, I guess. But drinking is legal for me, and I don't do that either."

Back to the smoke-filled room analogy.

The door is open, whether it's for entering or leaving.
Kid Exposed

It's not courting

Boy comes to college, girl comes to college. Boy meets girl, they start dating and live happily ever after. Right?

Not necessarily. Dating usually isn't that simple—it's not like the movie musicals of the '50s, when stacked coeds always dated handsome football players.

Instead, students have diverse attitudes on dating. Some of the more than 30 students interviewed dated as often as five times a week, and others dated maybe twice a month. And many made it clear they don't usually date for keeps.

The students talked about topics from open houses in dorms to premarital sex and birth control. Many said college changed their dating habits.

They also discussed how they meet people of the opposite sex, and what they do when they go out. And they talked about the reversal of roles.

Open houses were expanded in the spring and most students said they take advantage of them, at least occasionally.

Melissa Ann Hagans, a Lexington junior, said she has open house about six times a semester, usually in her room.

"I don't like the guys' dorms too much," she said. "I don't like the smallness." She said her South Hall room seems larger than the men's rooms.

During open house, students like to make dinner, listen to music and watch television.

But open house comes only four nights a week. There are other times that people like to be alone.

Cheryl Banks, a Western Springs, Ill., junior, said that before her boyfriend got an apartment, they seldom had privacy. "It was a pain," she said.

They sometimes took walks, she said, or went to a friend's house or sat in the dorm lobby to talk.

Almost all students thought that premarital sex is OK—with some reservations.

Jack Augusty, a sophomore from Downers Grove, Ill., said sex before marriage can sometimes serve a purpose:

"It's OK, if you're selective in choosing partners and in (the amount of) activity."

Doug Cherry, a Lexington sophomore, said he thinks most young people approve of premarital sex. "I think we're gradually getting more open about all sexual things."

A female student, who asked not to be named, said, "It's OK, as long as the guy just isn't out for casual sex."

Some students, however, disapprove.

Robin Toll, a Central City junior, said, "I'd prefer a relationship not be based on sex."

Banks said she is tolerant of couples living together before marriage, if matrimony is in sight.

"Society is changing so much," she said. "Living together is not as big a horror as it used to be."

Something that often goes along with premarital sex is birth control.

"I think it (birth control) is better than abortions," Banks said.

Several students said the university health clinic should offer contraceptive aid.

"They (the clinic) are supposed to cater to medical needs. I have not found that the clinic should stay out of the contraceptive business. There are already enough places one can get birth control."

A spokesman said in the spring that the clinic had no plans to begin distributing birth control devices, because it already had all the patients it could handle.

Students are referred to a Bowling Green family planning organization. Dee Matthews, family planning service coordinator, said more students are using the service.

During 1979, she said, 1,298 people between 15 and 19 come to family planning for birth control aid. She said she has found that students are generally more knowledgeable about birth control, although ignorance remains.

Moving from home, growing up and having less parental supervision has changed dating habits for many students.

One student, who asked not to be identified, said, "I'm afraid of a woman asking me out. It's not against my sores, but I'm afraid of rejection."

This isn't always good, she said. "Sometimes I wish I could use mom as an excuse to come home."

Another student, Cathy Bailey, a Wickliffe freshman, said living away from home cuts down on her dating. She said she comes home early to study.

Pam Jurek, a Russellville senior, said being away from home allows her to be less inhibited at parties. "I don't worry about my condition when I come in," she said.

Meeting someone of the opposite sex is not that difficult, most said.

"I meet a number of women I date in classes or at bars or parties," Paul Neff, a Hardinsburg senior, said.

Once the date is made, it's time to find some place to go. "I usually take my date to a movie, to the student center, to dinner or to parties," Augusty said.

Besides movies, which seem to be the most popular place for dates, students also mentioned parties, restaurants, bars and discos as frequent dating places.

Liberal attitudes, in general, carried over to the subject of women asking men for dates.

Matt Milburn, a Louisville junior, said he wouldn't mind if a woman asked him out. "Girls should have the initiative. It makes it easier on some guys."

"I don't have the nerve," Hagans said. "I'm not against it, but I'm as afraid of the rejection as guys."

She added that it is good for a woman to help pay for a date—especially if it is expensive.

Although often closer to soap opera plots than movie musicals, dating at Western is alive and well and thriving.
Like the missionaries who entered the jungles of Africa, campus religious groups see Western as fertile ground for reaching students with the word about Christianity.

To Melvin Poe, administrative assistant of the Glendale Baptist Church, "Western Kentucky University is a mission field all on its own."

Poe said members of Glendale, located at 1000 Roselawn Way, have reached many students at Western since the late 1960s, and "a lot of missionaries come out of Western."

Churches and other religious groups have a number of strategies to reach the new students at Western who are looking to fill a "spiritual void" in their lives.

Glendale has an especially aggressive program for contacting students about the religious activities it offers. "We get the names of new students on a computer print-out and send them information in the mail," Poe said.

If a student decides to attend Glendale and become involved in some of the programs, he might find himself quite busy. Poe said Glendale has a regular visitation program for students on campus every Thursday, as well as suppers, retreats or "advances," and International Day for foreign students and regular Saturday meetings — all in addition to the church's traditional Sunday and Wednesday worship.

"We try to reach those students who live away from home for the first time," Poe said. "They're trying to find friends."

Poe said that sometimes students can "get into the wrong crowd" when they go away from home to attend college. "If they can get involved in church ... we can stop them from becoming involved in the sex movement, the dope movement or the alcohol movement." He said those things provide only temporary satisfaction.

Poe said about 55 Western students regularly attend services at Glendale.

A campus religious group that also has an aggressive approach to filling the spiritual needs of students is Campus Crusade for Christ, which has about 200 participants in its Bible study groups.

Campus Crusade has Bible studies in dorm rooms and at different fraternities and sororities on an irregular basis, according to Maureen Burns, a senior secretarial science major from Louisville, who is a member of the group.

On Tuesdays there is His Time, a group meeting with an emcee, singing and a speaker who lectures on things a Christian can apply to daily living, Burns said. Also at that meeting is Sharing Time, "We leave the floor open for people to tell what the Lord has done for them," she said.

Then there are prayer meetings three times a week, a training course for people who want to teach Bible studies and a leadership-training class every Thursday. That course teaches "basics of Christian life and the basic principles of application," Burns said.

As for the aim of Campus Crusade, Burns said, "The basic premise is just to get to know God better. The second is to get God better known to people. We share our faith with people through evangelism."

This evangelism is also known as witnessing — the act of telling about one's Christian faith to someone who has not been "born again" or saved.

Burns said the leadership training course teaches the proper way to witness. "We stress being sensitive with people, not being pushy."

Many of Glendale's student members are also involved in evangelism. "We believe that was the main mission of Jesus," Poe said. "The main purpose is to go out and win others. We encourage students on campus to go and witness, to be a soul winner."

Not all campus religious groups and area churches are as aggressive in witnessing. Julie Laffoon, an English graduate student from Madisonville, said her group, Western Christian Student Fellowship, "doesn't do mass witnessing."

"Instead, we believe you first have to have love for a person before you can talk with a person and win that person for Christ," Laffoon said.

"The kind of witnessing we do is on a personal basis with friends," she said. "Just by the things we do and the things that we say, people know we are Christians."

The fellowship, which operates His House on 14th Street, is smaller than many of the other groups that work on campus, having about 14 members. Laffoon said.

She said the advantage of a group like the fellowship is that it teaches people to apply Bible knowledge. She said that her Sunday school classes taught only the basics when she was a child. "It was a good thing I got those basics when I was at home, but we never got away from it."

One of the practical subjects her group has studied is Christian apologetics, or defenses of Christian dogma. The students learned how to defend their beliefs in such areas as, "How do you know Jesus exists?" and so on.

Besides His House, there are several other Christian centers in town where students can go to have fellowship, pray, or just play ping-pong or chess or even watch television. Walter McGee, director of the Wesley Foundation, 1355 College St., said between 250 and 350 students use the center during a semester.

The Newman Center for Catholics and the Baptist Student Center are also open to all students. Most services of these places are free but some provide lunch, also, for a nominal $1 fee to help cover expenses.

The Rev. Clay Mulford of the 50-member Baptist Student Union said his group gives students "an opportunity to work together and to grow spiritually together and to use one's gifts and talents in service to fellow students and to the community at large." Mulford began laughing "Boy, does that sound philosophical," he said.

Another active religious organization is Maranatha Christian Center on Chestnut Street, which has about 55 members. Co-director Mark Massa said he believes "people are more concerned now about religion. They are talking God and religion more in general."

He added, "But a lot of students have turned away from regular religions. They're looking for something." Massa said his group doesn't "have anything against" traditional churches and denominations like Baptists or Methodists.

Masa said all the religious groups on campus attempt to do the same thing. "We want people to know the Lord better. Like the Baptist Student Union or the Church of Christ, I think we all do the same thing... There's enough to go around."

Tom Beshears
Illustration by Roger Sommers
Commentary by Tom McCand

Long before the champagne was uncorked on New Year’s Eve 1979, it was somehow, somewhere decided that the previous 10 years—the 1970s—should be summed up in one tact, timely label.

Pundits began their reviews with a long, languid yawn. Thank God, they said with benign amusement, the ’70s were going. The preceding 10 years were, the critics said, little more than years of preoccupation with Self, with Fulfillment, with Identity. They called it the Decade of Me.

Well, yes, you could say that was, at times, true about the ’70s. The Adidas-decked jogger, the beaming “eat” convert, the sequined disco dancer: each was saying, sometimes unwittingly, “Look out for me; I’m Number One.”

But it would be wrong to argue that the 1970s were simply the years of Narcissus. There was just so much more. Think of some of the images and you’ll see why:

—Locked arm-in-arm, demonstration style, women marched in the ’70s and theypoliticked and they made more headway in gaining their rights than at any time since the push for the vote in the early years of the century. But their biggest goal remained the most elusive—passage of an equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

—The photograph of a teen-ager named Mary Ann Vecchio, weeping over the body of a 20-year-old Kent State University student, cuts more deeply and illustrates most strongly the degree to which Americans were involved in Southeast Asia throughout the early 1970s.

—Looking faintly menacing, the bedouined head of Saudi oil minister Sheik Yamani popped up on Americans’ television screens throughout the latter half of the decade as oil and energy in general became an increasing obsession for Americans.

—A sweaty, shadowy Richard Nixon cried in the East Room of the White House and told of his mother’s love, then climbed aboard a Presidential helicopter to leave Washington in 1974 and become the first U.S. president to resign.

—The lovable bigot, Archie Bunker, became a regular visitor to millions of American homes each week via CBS. As the TV situation comedy “All in the Family,” Bunker, played by Carroll O’Connor, and the rest of the cast explored, with humor, prickly areas of social relations previously taboo.

—When C-3PO and R2D2 hobbled across movie screens in 1977 as part of the movie “Star Wars,” their popularity said less about acting and more about the growing affection for the computer-machine friend. The computer, in the hands of Americans, became in the ’70s, no longer a “gadget,” but a part of life.

As life, for Western students and everybody else, seemed to grow more complicated, more confusing in the ’70s, we tried—usually in haphazard ways—to absorb the creeping changes while retaining some semblance of balance. With so much conflict, the tendency was to look back, to view what had already occurred with a kind of nostalgia. Indeed, nostalgia became big business in the 1970s. Revivals of hit shows were hot on Broadway. Politicians cultivated their relationships with the nation’s conservative voters who longed for simple answers and simpler times. And, on a deeper level, there was a fascination with, and even an embracing of, fundamentalist religion and its reassuring tones.

Nothing better symbolized the increasing visibility of conservative religion in American life than the election in 1976 of a Southern Baptist from Georgia to the White House. Fundamentalist faith was no longer the property of small-town, small-time churches, and Jimmy Carter knew that when he launched his bid for the presidency.

So-called Christian broadcasting became a multi-million dollar operation, with television shows such as “The PTL Club” pulled in fantastic sums for their producers and, presumably, soothed the souls of their viewers.

But some reached for other, less orthodox types of faith. Witness the 914 members of the Rev. Jim Jones’ Peoples Temple community in Guyana who committed one of the largest mass suicides in history in 1978. Many of them poor and ignorant, they followed Jones to South America to found a community of brotherhood, but died in pain after their corrupt leader instructed them to do so.

The Unification Church, under Sun Myung Moon, attracted thousands of other followers who saw their leader as God. Then there were the children of Hare Krishna, continuing a fascination with Eastern religion that blossomed in the ’60s. In the ’70s no major airport was without its Krishna followers, heads shorn, selling trinkets for “donations.”

At the other extreme, at decade’s close, was John Paul II. He was different. He was Polish and the first pope chosen from a Communist country. He was dynamic and a
man of the people, having worked in a factory in his youth. As Life magazine explained soon after John Paul's impressive visit to the United States in 1979, Americans were "delighted by a pope who looked as though he could coach the Chicago Bears, but who spoke to them of love."

But talk of love was often overshadowed in the 70s, as always, by talk of hate. After the sit-ins and riots of the 60s, confrontation between blacks and whites most often bubbled to the surface in the next decade over court-ordered busing of children in order to establish racial balance in the schools. In cities as vastly different as Boston and Louisville, demonstrations against busing deteriorated into violence. With busing came an increase in so-called "seg" academies — private schools that usually had overwhelmingly white enrollments.

It would be no exaggeration to say Americans became more minority conscious in the 70s. When Allan Bakke applied for admission to the medical school at the University of California Davis and was turned down, he sued, charging that less-qualified minority applicants were accepted ahead of him. He won his case.

In 1972, members of the American Indian Movement staged a protest takeover of Wounded Knee, S.D., as a symbol of Indians' increasing frustration with the discrimination they endure in the U.S.

Even women, constituting just over half the U.S. population, were a "minority" in the 70s, so government officials scurried to fill jobs with qualified applicants. By decade's end, the most prominent remaining bastions of male supremacy were the U.S. Supreme Court and the presidency itself.

The growing clout of women and the transformed roles of men and women together were probably the biggest changes in the 1970s and maybe the century. By 1980, women were serving as governors (Ella Grasso in Connecticut, Dixie Lee Ray in Washington), mayors (Jane Byrne in Chicago, Diane Feinstein in San Francisco), and top-flight network TV news correspondents (Barbara Walters at ABC, Jessica Savitch at NBC). Women had been admitted to the military service academies, to astronaut training and, in greater numbers than ever, to the ministry. By decade's end, there were thousands of women firefighters, beat police officers, telephone repairers, train engineers, stockbrokers and airline pilots. The FBI even reported a rise in the number of crimes committed by women.

Few of these gains by women occurred with ease. If anything, the women's movement spawned at least two side battles that remained into the '80s. One was the push by some for a legitimising of women's rights through an amendment to the Constitution. Another even more emotional battle was over a woman's right to control her body. This led to action in such areas as abortion rights, birth control and protection from rape. But much was left unresolved by New Year's Day 1980.

Likewise, Americans' long, wrenching involvement in Southeast Asia was something few, if any, were able to come to grips with in the 70s. When the decade opened in 1970, a play about a blind Vietnam veteran by David Rabe called "Sticks and Bones" was still shocking enough to be censored by some CBS television affiliates when a taped version was to be shown. Nearly 10 years later, a spate of war movies — "The Deer Hunter," "Coming Home," "Apocalypse Now" — generated more controversy about the wounds left by the war in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

From the death of the first American adviser in 1961 to the Tet offensive in 1968, Americans associated the Vietnam war with the 60s. But Americans were present and sometimes fighting in Vietnam and Cambodia for half the 70s. After personnel at the U.S. embassy in Saigon died by helicopter in 1975, we tried to forget. But then there was Mayaguez, the fall of Phnom Penh, the invasion of Vietnam by China, the feeling of Vietnamese refugees — the boat people — and no forgetting.

At home, into the '80s, were reminders of Vietnam and the war: the frustrations of veterans, especially those confined to Veterans Administration hospitals; criticism of those who escaped the infamous draft through college deferments; the resettlement of thousands of Indochinese refugees in towns and cities across the United States. Whether any lessons were learned or any issues resolved by the whole bloody thing remained to be seen.

Whether American politicians learned any lessons from Richard Nixon also remained a question. Just as Vietnam disrupted American politics from abroad, dividing everybody regardless of age, group or label, the scandals, Congressional hearings and court cases that came to be known collectively as Watergate left government in turmoil at home. Though the growth of presidential power was only altered, not halted, by Nixon's resignation in August 1974, a numbed dissatisfaction with presidents, legislators and politicians in general remained. Nixon's successors, Republican Gerald Ford and Democrat Jimmy Carter, were unable to capture enough of the public spirit necessary to make any strides in solv...
selfish

for IOTIdlng

were evident

of garishness and sensory overload? You

could call it either way, but with numbers.

ratings and sales always the immediate
determinant, a Jacqueline Suzanne usually
won out over a Saul Bellow. It was a decade
which saw such forgettable movies as “The
French Connection” and “Rocky” earn
Academy Awards as best pictures. Then, so
did such innovative films as “The God-
dather” and “Annie Hall.” In theater what
was startling was off-stage, not on; the move
was away from New York and Broadway
theaters to a lively regional theater circuit
ranging from the Mark Taper Forum in Los
Angeles to the Kennedy Center in
Washington. The quality of what played on
these stages was, once again, a matter of
conjecture. The fare ranged from spirited
Neil Simon comedy to sure-fire hits in
revivals of “The King and I” and “My Fair
Lady,” to some original work like “A Chorus
Line” and “Equus.”

The comparisons could go on and on. From
Alex Haley and “Roots” to the Bee
Gees and “Saturday Night Fever,” entertain-
ment and the arts hopped on the
- the disco dancer

were t"he decade of

Perhaps they

lacked dynamics in the arts in the
traditional sense, this blending of technology
with entertainment — for good or bad — may
be the contribution that historians will trace
to the decade of “Star Wars” and “Monday
Night Football.”

Probably the decade’s biggest surprise, at
least for many Americans, was energy. More
than by politics or war or entertainment,
Americans were changed by the energy crisis
in the 70s. Suddenly OPEC — the Organiza-
tion of Petroleum Exporting Countries —
became as well known as the FBI or the
VFW. Such basic elements of living as warm-
ing a house or taking a trip involved more
money than most would have suspec-
ted in 1970. Though Americans remained
the most mobile people in the world, their
style of living was being changed, bit-by-bit,
in the decade of gasoline lines, Three-Mile
Island and solar houses.

Still, it would be misleading to say the
country — whether it be Bowling Green, Ky;
or San Jose, Calif. — was very different in
1980 than it was in 1970. When the nation
celebrated its two hundredth birthday July 4,
1976, the red, white and blue was on display
even in more variety and extremes than in
1876.

Extremes. Sometimes it seemed that was
how we acted in any part of living: at church,
at work, outdoors. Some would counter that
the ’60s were the decade of extremes. But a
closer look would find the ’70s were in much
the same manner. The difference was that
the extremes did not clash as often or as
visibly in the 1970s as before. The surprises,
the tensions, the thrills were all evident in the
70s. Perhaps it had more of a selfish
- the disco dancer is probably a better
symbol than a civil rights demonstrator — but
they were evident nevertheless. Contrary to
the early obituaries, the 1970s were an
exciting period in which to live. Whether the
extremes — in religion, politics or collective — was
justified, remained to be seen.

BODIES of Jonestown, Guyana, mass suicide victims, including that of leader Rev. Jim Jones, left, are stacked
for loading aboard U.S. aircraft for shipment back to the United States. Religious cults like the Peoples Temple
were evident in the last part of the 70s.

THE PICTURE of Brig. Gen. Nguyen Ngoc Loan, a South Vietnamese national police chief, as he executed
a Viet Cong officer with a single shot, is a grim reminder of Vietnam. American military involvement there came
to an end during the Nixon administration.
POPE John Paul II meditates before delivering mass in his native Polish tongue to crowds in the Polish district of Chicago. The pope made a rare and impressive visit to the United States in the fall.
Inflation and Iran. No two issues brought more bad news to the American people in 1979 and early 1980 than these.

Inflation came in a variety of ways. Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of more than 18 percent. Gas at the pumps increased 60 to 70 percent. Interest rates topped 18 percent, the highest level since the Civil War. And then came the long-predicted recession.

Also surging upward, on a wave of speculation, and perhaps panic, was the price of gold. A record of $800 an ounce was reached in January.

And, while the average American struggled financially, a different drama was unfolding in Iran.

There was talk of military intervention when militant Iranian students seized the U.S. Embassy and kept 53 Americans hostage. Reinstitution of draft registration became a reality after Russian troops moved into Afghanistan, threatening the security of the oil-rich Middle East.

While the events in the Persian Gulf definitely had their drama, they were not all that unpredictable.

Early in 1979, Moslem leader, the Ayatollah Khomeini, overthrew an ally of the American government, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The situation in Iran was blamed by some for a gasoline panic in May 1979, especially in California where an emergency gas allocation plan was used. But the Carter administration could not win congressional approval for a standby plan for gas rationing.

In fact, polls showed a majority of Americans suspected that the big oil companies had engineered the oil shortage that led to "out of gas" signs in many areas, including Bowling Green.

Iran, however, was for real. In November President Carter allowed the shah into this country for cancer treatment. That permission became an opportunity for the Khomeini regime to try to get the former Iranian leader back so that he could be executed for alleged crimes during his 38-year reign.

In an act that caused international outrage, a group of Iranian students stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took more than 60
Americans hostage. The release of the hostages, Khomeini indicated, would come if the United States surrendered the deposed shah to the students. With the release of 13 hostages came the news that the remaining hostages would be tried as spies and possibly executed if the shah were not returned.

Carter ordered the deportation of illegal Iranian students after Immigration officials questioned 17,700 Iranian students in early December, and 2,200 of those were found to be out of status and subject to deportation.

At Western 60 Iranian students were checked by the Louisville immigration office. All had their credentials approved.

The situation in Iran seemed to be stalemated until early February when the Iranian people elected a new president, Hassan Bani-Sadr, who seemed sympathetic to the hostages' dilemma. However, the people were told that they would have to await the decision of the new Parliament.

A five-man United Nations commission was named to hear allegations against the former shah in March, and it was believed their visit to Iran might provide a release of the hostages. But those expectations vanished when Khomeini announced that the fate of the hostages would be decided by a new National Assembly which would take office in June.

Carter had repeatedly warned that he would not be afraid to intervene militarily. On April 24 an attempt to rescue the hostages failed before it got to Tehran. Equipment failures were blamed for the aborted mission, and an air collision resulted in the deaths of eight Americans.

The Iranians reaffirmed at the rescue attempt, but promptly made every effort to discourage another by moving or claiming to move the hostages to different parts of Tehran. By mid-May, as the crisis reached its 200th day, there was still no solution, although a resolution was proposed by the Iranian government which might lead to the conditional release of the hostages. As before, the world was skeptical of Iran's sincerity.

Although Iran was at the top of the news for more than two years, it was by no means the only major news event.

In June 1979, after seven years of talks, the United States and the Soviet Union finally agreed on a SALT II treaty that was signed by Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Vienna. Congress debated ratification of the treaty for the next six months. Its fate was still undecided when the Soviets moved into Afghanistan in December.

An embargo on grain shipments to the Soviets was announced by Carter, and that was followed by a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for an immediate pull-out of all "foreign troops" in Afghanistan.

When the Soviets refused to leave, Carter sought to punish the Russians by urging that the International Olympic Committee shift the site of the Summer Olympic Games from Moscow to a neutral site. When the IOC announced that the site of the Games could not be changed, Carter warned that he would not allow an American team to be sent to Moscow.

Congress seconded the gesture. And many participating athletes reluctantly approved in a display of national support.

A further show of strength and unity became a significant factor at the 1984 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid, N.Y. The American hockey team captured the gold medal from the Soviet team, the first in 20 years, and American speed skater Eric Helden was the first person ever to win five gold medals in one Winter Olympics.

In a direct gesture of discontent with the Soviet lifestyle, Soviet dancer Alexander Godunov split from the Bolshoi Ballet and sought asylum in the United States. His and a series of other defections to Western countries is believed to have prompted the Moscow State Symphony to cancel a scheduled visit to the United States, which included a stop at Western.

The symphony lost its assistant principal cellist, Veselod Leshnev, 10 years earlier on a similar visit to America. Leshnev, now a professor of music at Western, believed the Soviets were fearful of more defections.

In a controversial defense policy issue related to mounting tensions in Iran and Afghanistan, Carter announced in his Jan. 23 State of the Union address that he was planning to have the Selective Service System "revitalized" so that national registration for the draft could begin and future mobilization needs could be met rapidly "if they arise."

Some people felt the possible reinstatement of the draft was a political move to improve Carter's chances in the 1980 presidential election. Skepticism of his motive was heightened when the president suggested women be considered for the draft and that the age of potential draftees be limited to men and women 19 and 20 years old.

A major Cabinet reorganization in July and August 1979 was designed to pump new life into a sagging Carter administration, and it saw five of 12 cabinet officers step down, including Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Attorney General Griffin Bell and Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps.

The appointment of Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board was seen by many as a welcome attempt by Carter to do something about inflation. While Volcker's policies were widely considered as long-overdue medicine, they have been slow to catch on with many Americans, especially those with low incomes.

Nonetheless, the "buy it now before the price goes up" syndrome, long considered to be one of the primary fuelers of inflation, became the target of the Federal Reserve Board. To slow inflation, loans became more costly, housing sales began to suffer and the economy slipped into a recession.

In March, Carter unveiled his five-point anti-inflation package with primary emphasis on a balanced budget, which was one of his major 1976 campaign promises. Carter proposed an oil import fee which would be replaced by a 10 cents per gallon increase in the federal gas tax. In May, however, when the new tax was to take effect, a federal judge halted the scheduled increase. In June Congress overwhelmingly voted against the tax.

While Carter was trying for another term in the White House, no fewer than 100 Republicans and five Democrats announced that they too would like a term there.

Carter and former California Gov. Ronald Reagan emerged as the frontrunners in the spring presidential primaries.

On the Democratic side, the chief challenger to the president, Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy scored a few impressive victories in such states as Massachusetts, New York and

continued on page 28
Double talk cont.
Pennsylvania. But that strength was not enough to counter the incumbent’s strength elsewhere.

For the Republicans, former CIA Director George Bush scored a surprise victory in the Iowa precinct caucuses, the first test for presidential contenders in 1980, but it was a string of victories in Texas, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut were not enough to match Reagan, who still had support from having sought the nomination twice before, in 1968 and 1976. 

U.S. Rep. John Anderson of Illinois was considered a longshot for the Republican nomination. And, after impressive but slim, showings in Vermont, Massachusetts and Illinois, he left the Republican arena April 24 to make an independent bid for the presidency.

Polls in early May indicate that there was enough dissatisfaction with both Carter and Reagan and interest in Anderson, that the November election might be decided in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In Kentucky, John Y Brown, Jr., was elected governor in a landslide over former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, his Republican opponent.

The major domestic scandal in the United States involved a senator and several representatives who were indicted on charges of accepting bribes and or payoffs in the “Operation Abscam,” set up by the FBI and made public in January.

Another controversy involving Congress was the approval of a $1.5 billion loan guarantee to the Chrysler Corp., the nation’s third-largest auto-maker. The loan preserved the jobs of 137,000 employees.

In a move unrelated to the loan guarantee, but a definite boost to the local economy, General Motors, the nation’s largest auto maker, announced it would be moving its Corvette assembly plant to Bowling Green from St. Louis, Mo. The facility is scheduled to open in summer of 1981.

In July 1979 when Skylab, NASA's unmanned space probe was scheduled to return to earth, the ship's controls malfunctioned. With remote-control guidance of the vessel limited, no one was sure where the satellite might land. It finally came down in a remote area.

About 200 students gathered on the east lawn of the Dowling University Center in November for a “Pro American Rally.” The students were protesting the holding of hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran by Iranian students.
area of Australia.

And in January it was announced that Bert Parks would be replaced by Ron Ely as the host of the Monty Hall-Pruise game.

The top crime story of the year involved John Wayne Gacy, who was sentenced in March to die in the electric chair for the six
murder a deaths of 33 boys and young men in the worst mass slayings in U.S. history. Jeffrey Rustay, a former Western student, was one vic-
tim who was chloroformed and sexually abused by Gacy before being left to die at the feet of a statue in a Chicago park. However, he lived to
write a book about his gruesome experience and was a witness at the trial.

Margaret Thatcher was elected Great Britain's first woman prime minister. Her Con-
servative Party victory put her in charge of an all-male cabinet.

In Calcutta, India, Mother Theresa won the
Nobel Peace Prize for her 30-year efforts of car-
ing for the destitute and dying. She said she
would use her $190,000 prize to care for the
sick and poor.

Also during the year, tens of thousands of
Vietnamese "boat people" were forced to flee
from Indochina as a result of war, hunger and
oppression.

Hundreds of thousands of Cuban exiles
came to America in a "freedom flotilla" in the
spring. Some had American sponsors, but most
were put in refugee camps. Several refugees
came to live with families in Kentucky.

The importance of human rights and
freedom was one of the messages Pope John
Paul II preached during his seven-day visit to
the United States in October. In spite of his
strong stands against abortion, birth control,
women priests and sex before marriage, the
pope proved to be popular with millions of
Americans. One protestant minister quipped,"You got a pope who knows how to pope."
The year was marked by the deaths of
several statesmen. Although John Wayne
perhaps could be better classified as an enter-
tainer, for 40 years he was Hollywood's most
enduring symbol of the rugged hero — be it
cowboy, combat soldier, or patriot. He died in
June 1979 after a long battle with cancer.

William O. Douglas, who spent more years
off the Supreme Court than any other man,
died in January at 81. The head of the nation's
largest labor federation, George Meany, died in
January. He had headed the AFL-CIO for 24
years. And Josip Tito, president of Yugoslavia,
and the only Communist leader to openly differ
with the Soviet regime, died in May.

Some notable celebrities who died during
the year were Mary Pickford, "America's
sweetheart" of the silent screen; Jack Haley, the
tin woodsman of "The Wizard of Oz;" Arthur
Fiedler, 84-year-old maestro of the Boston
Pops Orchestra; David Jansen, TV's "Fugitive;"
Jimmy Durante, long-time comedian; and
Mamie Eisenhower, widow of the late president.

The year had its share of disasters. The
closest to home was the remnants of Hurricane
Frederick which brought 45-mile-an-hour gusts
and dumped a record six inches of rain on
Bowling Green in a 24-hour period.

Several hundred local residences were
without power during the storm. And, even
though only eight deaths were attributed to the
hurricane since it struck the central Gulf coast
September 12, Frederick set a record as the na-
tion's worst insurance catastrophe with the
storm causing $725.5 million in damage.

Another hurricane, David, was responsible
for 1,100 deaths, most in the Dominican
Republic, just two weeks before Frederick.

The first volcano to erupt in the continental
United States in 63 years began rumbling at
Mount St. Helens, Wash., in March. A series of
eruptions knocked 1,300 feet off the top of the
9,677-foot peak. Dozens of people were killed
or missing, and volcanic ash covered everything
in a several hundred mile radius.

And in another tragedy, 11 persons died at
Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium Dec. 3 when a
first-come, first-served entrance to "The Who"
concert turned into a stampede. The coroner
said the victims suffocated in the crush.

In sports, the University of Louisville won the
National Collegiate Athletic Association basket-
ball tournament. Western played host to the
first two rounds of the Midwest regionals, but
lost to Virginia Tech. Western Coach Gene
Keady left at the end of the season to assume
head coaching duties at Purdue, a team that
had finished in the NCAA Final Four.

Genuine Risk, the first filly in the Kentucky
Derby since 1959, became the first filly in 65
years to win the race. However, despite a
protest against the winning horse, she finished
second in the Preakness, dispelling any hopes
for a Triple Crown.

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David Frank

A WEEK before spring finals, James Johnson, a member of the paint crew, cleaned an anti-Iranian slogan off the north wall of the Downing University Center.

PLANS to renovate the Capitol Theater for an arts center began when in 1978 the Bowling Green-Warren County Arts Commission purchased the theater. The theater is expected to open in spring 1983 and will include a 1,000 seat theater with professional stage rigging and lighting.
A USED FOOSBALL TABLE sits in the center of Larry Goodin's room. Goodin, a graphic arts major from Shepherdsville, bought the table. Goodin said, "People are in and out all the time."

EIGHT YEARS of collecting Raggedy Ann meant that Mary Jo Davenport, a data processing major, could bring only half her collection to college. She decorates her third floor Bates Runner room with what she brought.

—Lewis Gardner
The prospect of living nine months in a room with nothing but four concrete walls, two beds, two desks and two dressers, calls for an imagination in full gear.

It's a challenge to transform such uninspiring decor into an atmosphere in which one can eat, sleep, study and relax.

Problems prevail. Where can dirty laundry, food, clothes and the 10 boxes of junk that a student can't live without be stored?

The ways that students make rooms "their own" while coping with the inconveniences of dorm living, are as many and varied as the students on campus.

Although no rules exist, women favor matching bedspreads, curtains and rugs, stuffed animals, plants, hobby collections and overflowing bulletin boards.

Men's rooms are typically pin-up plastered, with stolen signs and road markers, and anything bearing the insignia of their favorite beer.

Louisville senior Mary Jo Davenport's third-floor Bates-Runner room is dominated by her Raggedy-Ann collection — eight years worth.

I've got anything you could imagine — posters, dolls, keychains — and I don't even have half of my stuff here," Davenport said.

"I'm an AZD (Alpha Xi Delta), and it's KD's (Kappa Delta) mascot, so I hear a lot from my friends," Davenport, a data processing major, said, "But they put up with it."

On the third-floor of South Hall, freshman Jeana Keating keeps a "zoo."

Stuffed animals dangle from the ceiling of her room at various lengths.

**FISHNETS, POSTERS and beer insignia, typical male dorm room extras, decorate freshman Steve Nicholas' 15th floor Pearce-Ford Tower room. The industrial technology major from French Lick, Ind., watches the World Series.**

Keating, a nursing major from Louisville, said she ran out of shelf space for her extensive stuffed animal collection.

"They've all been given to me or won as prizes," she said, "I couldn't part with them, so I took straight pins and pinned yarn to their heads and tucked them into my ceiling with thumb tacks."

There's no evidence of lacy bedspreads and stuffed animals in Susse Boyd and Lily Rieder's eighth-floor room in Central Hall.

The Glasgow students covered the front half of their ceiling with aluminum foil. They stapled it up with a friend's help. "It wasn't really that hard," Boyd said. "We've been meaning to put it all the way across."

"We got tired of doing it. It got to be a waste of money."

The back half of the ceiling is draped with yellow fishnets where the foil leaves off.

Seven long ropes of pull tabs from canned drinks string from corner to corner and across the room. Rieder, a photojournalism major, said they started the chains during their freshman year. "Everytime we drank something, we just added on to it," she said.

To liven the wall behind the phone, they placed a poster of the rear view of a horse with the phone strategically centered. "We just had to put that poster somewhere," Rieder said, laughing.

As a background for their unusual items, they have matching green plaid bedspreads, a bright green and yellow rug which stretches from door to heater, and green curtains with yellow rick-rack trim which Rieder's mother made.

Dominating the center of the room is a makeshift table made out of six milk crates with continued on page 32
Dorm beautiful cont.

a board across the top. They covered the table top with contact paper and cartoon placemats from the Sonic Burger Drive-in in Glasgow.

At the end of the table, four more milk crates are stacked two on two, with a TV on top. The milk crates hold everything from notebooks to tennis shoes.

In a more masculine tone, Kerry Cox and Warren Gardis' eighth-floor Barnes-Campbell room is graced with posters of what Gardis laughingly called "mostly girls."

The pin-ups hang on the ceiling and lie face down in multi-colored fishnets which are draped from wall to wall.

But this typical male decor is not the focus of attention. Their beds are higher than average — up even with the desks.

Eighteen milk crates support each bed, an idea which Gardis, a freshman from Mentor, Ohio, attributes to his roommate, Cox.

Cox, a freshman metals technology major from Louisville, said the crates provide much needed storage space and make the room "different."

Larry Goodin and roommate Robbie Williams, sophomores from Shepherdsville, have their entertainment in the room's center. They brought a foosball table into the room and assembled it themselves.

Goodin, a graphic reproduction technology major, said they "got into the game" a month or two before the fall semester. A friend who used to own the Cantebou Bar (now the Brass A) sold it to them. "Brand new, this table would cost $600 or $700, but we got it used," Goodin said.

Milk crates solve the storage problem of where to put food, dirty laundry and sheets and towels. Only a handful of rooms on campus are without at least one. Combined with boards, they make good tables and stands for record players, stereos and the school-provided refrigerators.

Carpeting is essential to combat cold tile floors. Old rugs from home, carpet squares and area rugs are the most common.

Jeff Morris, resident assistant on Barnes-Campbell's fourth floor, said, "Go around and look for people who are re-carpeting their house — it's free."

But the problem with used carpeting, Morris said, is that traffic patterns are obvious. "You can tell there was a coffee table right down the middle, a couch to one side, the door was over here."

Carpet covers the whole floor, and Morris put the extra piece, that was cut out to make room for the beds, on the wall above each bed. "I didn't want to throw it away," he said. "It doesn't hurt your head this way to lean against the wall." Morris' entire room looks like it's paneled. Brown wood-grained contact paper covers every inch of the walls.

Morris said he put it up before the fall semester started. The paper cost $16, he said, and took him about eight hours in two days to complete.

"Nobody can tell the difference (from paneling) until they get right up next to it," Morris said.

Gold and brown open-weave curtains hang across the windows, not made by his mother, but by him.

"I saw this material for a buck a yard at Roses; it looked pretty nice, so I decided to make them myself," Morris said.

He said his parents had bought a sewing machine for his sister. When she stopped using it, he started mending his own clothes.

"It got to where if I needed something fixed or made, I usually did it. "When my mother walked in and saw what I had done, she couldn't believe it," Morris said.

Several of his friends have brought their parents up to "give them a good impression," Morris said. Bill Burns and George Griggs, Barnes-Campbell dorm directors, have also used his room to show to prospective students, Morris said.

"Considering I have to live on campus, it's not too bad," he said.

Stationary furniture prohibits much innovation in the new dorms, but in two older women's dorms, Potter Hall and McLean Hall, the girls are free to arrange the rooms as they like. Bates Runner women's dorm has movable decor.
UNDER a ceiling covered with posters which are “mostly girls," Kerry Cox, a freshman metals technology major from Louisville, makes a call from his eighth-floor Barnes-Campbell room. Kerry and his roommate, Warren Gardens, a freshman from Mentor, Ohio, elevated their beds with 18 milk crates. Kerry said they provide storage space.

LACK OF SHELF SPACE inspired Jeana Keating, a freshman nursing major from Louisville, to hang her stuffed animal collection from the ceiling. “I couldn’t part with them.”
Dorm beautiful cont. beds, and in East Hall, the only men’s dorm with any movable furniture, dressers and beds are movable.

Rita Conover, a senior elementary education major from Vine Grove, is a relief director at Potter Hall. She said, “Everybody likes to change their room now and then.

“Some days, if you’re depressed or in a bad mood, you can rearrange your room and it can give you a whole different outlook on life,” she said.

Sharon Reynolds, a junior accounting major from Owensboro living on the second floor of McLean, also likes that option. She said she and her roommate rearranged their room twice during the fall semester.

She had lived in Rodbes-Harlin during her first semester and considered the atmosphere “kind of cold.”

“It seems more home-like here in McLean,” she said.

In McLean the rooms are divided into suites, with a bathroom connecting the two rooms. It takes a little adjusting of schedules to work,” Reynolds said. “You have to be willing to compromise. We all take our showers at different times each night.”

She said that the suite-situation didn’t work too well the spring semester of her sophomore year. “We had a couple of girls that would always leave the bathroom real messy.”

Even movable furniture doesn’t eliminate some of the problems inherent with dorm life.

Tape is the one thing that will hold posters onto concrete block walls and even that doesn’t do the job too well.

Mary Beth deCastro, a Lexington freshman said, “I’m going for the blah look – blank walls. Room decorations are too dangerous for me, I’m taking out room insurance.”

She tried using double-faced tape to hang her four cork bulletin boards. “Every one of them has fallen down at one time or another. They’ve all hit me except one,” she said, “and that would have hit me if I had been here.”

One night, she said, one fell down and broke when she was standing on her bed. The next night, another panel fell down and hit her while she was asleep.

“I jumped out of bed and screamed,” she said, “I thought someone was trying to smother me.”

DeCastro said she came in one morning and the board with all her dance flowers had fallen down “right where my face would have been.”

“I was so glad I wasn’t home,” she said. “If I had been here, I would have had a fit.”

She had the same problem with a large canvas wall-hanging. It fell down so many times that now deCastro keeps it propped against her closet.

Not having mom around to do the laundry means trying to find somewhere to keep dirty clothes.

Duffel bags, laundry baskets, hampers hidden in closets and the nearest corner are the main storage areas.

The university provides sheet service for the dorms, but few students use the service regularly.

Barnes-Campbell and Bemis Lawrence dorms house the same number of students, but have drastically different numbers of students using the sheet exchange.

Barnes, dorm director, said they exchange an average of 240 to 250 sheets per week.

“Outside of 10 guys, I’d say they all use it at one time or another during the semester,” he said.

“You have to remember that some of these guys won’t change for weeks,” Barnes said.

Cheri Waddle, Bemis Lawrence dorm director, said only a third of the girls use the sheet service.

She said she was sure this was because of roommates buying matching sheets for their rooms.

Brian Fleming, a Lexington sophomore living on North Hall’s second floor, said, “Last time I did use the service it was a long time ago.

“I never really use sheets,” Fleming said. The business administration major said he sleeps on the mattress and keeps a sheet and blanket “crumpled up at the bottom of the bed.”

“I just pull them all up when I go to sleep,” he said.

A bare room faces each dorm resident. Deciding where to store “necessities” and how to dress a room takes imagination and can fill an entire semester of free time.

Cyndi Mitchell
Leisure time for students is sacred. Not to say that study time isn’t, but as one student put it: “My brain can only take so much. I compare it with my stomach, if it suddenly gets too full, I get sick. I enjoy those breaks.”

What constituted the enjoyment aspect of such breaks for most students were television, recorded music, radio, movies and reading.

First, a look at those video hits with students.

Even though a great deal of the student population reserved Saturday nights for “socializing,” it didn’t mean that the television set would ride the bench all night – on the contrary. Besides being a perch for beer containers, the set at the particular social spot usually was tuned to “Monty Python’s Flying Circus” and “Saturday Night Live (or Encore Edition),” despite the departure of John Belushi and Dan Aykroyd from the show.

“Dallas,” a prime time soap that showcased the oil-rich Ewing family, mega-bucks and sex, was another favorite. Larry Hagman, an alumnus of “I Dream of Jeannie,” played the conniving J.R. and was instrumental in attracting the large audience. One girl said she tuned in every Friday night “just to see what J.R. was going to do.”

“M*A*S*H,” “Taxi,” and “WKRP in Cincinnati” all returned for another season, complete with jocular yet often poignant scripts. And the presence of Alan Alda, Andy Kaufman and Loni Anderson didn’t hurt the shows either.

Other programs that merits students’ time were the news magazines and the “feature” shows, like “60 Minutes” and “Real People.”

“THE EXORCIST,” shown on television in the fall, kept Susan Perdue’s attention. Perdue watched the show in Central Hall’s recreation room.

In fact, widespread popularity of CBS’s “60 Minutes” was cause enough for the other networks to join in with news magazines of their own. ABC was next with “20/20” which has received good ratings for most of its one year on the air.

In summer 1979, NBC followed CBS and ABC with “Prime Time Sunday” (Tom Snyder hosting). The show’s ratings began well, but later began slipping and it was moved to Saturday night.

Sports on television continued to draw students to the tube and away from the needed-to-be-read textbooks. But there was a good reason for excitement.

At first it seemed that the Baltimore Orioles had it wrapped up; they had the Pittsburgh Pirates practically keel-hauled with a 3-1 game lead. But the nation watched as the Pirates rallied to win the World Series, while students went into extra innings with delayed homework.

And if it wasn’t excitement on television, such as the Super Bowl between Pittsburgh and Los Angeles or Louisville winning the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball championship for the first time, it was nausea.

Probably the best example would be Eastern’s pocketing the NCAA Division IAA football championship on national television. Few Western students seemed to care about the “good it would bring to the OVC.”

Finally, it was another year for box-office hits (and even a few near-misses) to assume the role of a television “audience magnet.” Some movies assigned to the task were: “Coming Home,” “Breaking Away,” “The Exorcist,” “Smokey and the Bandit,” “Jaws,” “Looking for Mr. Goodbar,” and “The Sting.” Oh yeah, NBC showed “King Kong” again.

Movies have always had a tendency to wedge their way into casual conversations on campus, so it’s no surprise that students atten-
"ALL MY CHILDREN," an afternoon soap opera, is reflected in Theresa Hill's glasses. The Scottsville senior said she usually watches "Ryan's Hope" and "The Young and the Restless," two other afternoon soaps.

media musings

A review of television, recorded music, radio, movies and reading

It wasn't all good music, though. For many students, one listen to the long-awaited "Tusk" from Fleetwood Mac was one too many. And Chicago's 13th album proved to be unlucky both musically and financially.

But from a musical standpoint, this school year seemed to differ greatly from the previous. In fact, it was a refreshing change for many. The reason was simple: disco no longer "had the floor."

The thumpa-thumpa-thump of the disco sound coupled with the ready-for-prime-time clones of Travolta mercifully came in and out of style with few casualties. It wasn't that people didn't enjoy dancing; they just didn't enjoy it with the morning paper seven days a week.

But while disco was fading from radio stations, another area station's entire format dissolved. WLBJ-FM, affectionately known to its listeners as "Natural 97," switched from an album-oriented music format to one catering to the "adult contemporary" sound.

Station management felt the station had little to offer in the area of profits under the album format — so it changed. And a protest from area listeners followed. They claimed that by changing the music format, the station was no longer broadcasting "in the public interest."

But the protest wasn't enough as WLBJ-FM became BJ-97 in early December. Ratings of the automated station, along with other stations affecting Western students, were unavailable.

When a student isn't watching TV or a movie, listening to the radio or an album, he may be reading.

Would a semi-educated college student shell out $5 for a thin paperback dealing with the misfortunes of Play-Doh characters named "Mr. Bill," "Mr. Sluggo" and "Spot?" Yep.

According to combined surveys of Bowling Green bookstores, students went for "lighter" items and paperbacks while staying away from best-selling hardbacks.


One author who fared well with students was Stephen King. His two paperbacks, "Night Shift" and "The Stand," were received exceptionally well by those students hungry for horror.

And there was renewed interest in King's 1977 mind-trembling "The Shining," after it became a movie.

Looking back over the year, one finds that it wasn't all work and no movies, TV, radio, music or reading. A student may complain that he didn't have enough, but leisure time was had by all.
Food trails and stomach ails

From Garrett to Downing, including the grill,
Often, for students, eating loses its thrill.
Dozens of hoagies and gallons of drink,
Make guts start to churn and hearts start to sink.

Undaunted and desperate they look for a route,
To get to the bypass, to find a way out.
Those careless will look for a car-owning friend,
But sooner or later they'll walk in the end.

With blue jeans and caps and good jogging shoes,
They map out their journey, they have nothing to lose.
There's Wendy's and Arby's, McDonalds and Dales,
The list might be endless, as well as the trails.

Through alleys some students might blaze a new path,
Forgetting their studies, their English and math.
As signs come in view they all quicken their pace,
Their mouths start to drool—it's a new fast-food place!

When they finally arrive and stuff down their snack,
There's grease on their fingers as they start their way back.
Once in their dorm rooms, their stomachs protest,
But all of these students think fast food is best.

Nutrition forgotten, at least for the day,
Fast-food reigns king in its grease-laden way.
Fast-food fanatics find fast food fine fare,
But for nutrition and health there's hardly a care.

Roger Malone
WHEN THE KITCHEN is filled with dishwashers, Valerie Bedwell, a Green Brier, Tenn., sophomore, uses the sinks in her second-floor Central Hall bathroom.

AT THE FRISBEE Disc-A-Thon, Stuart Arnold, a Perryville senior, takes his sleep shift. A club member made the sign to allow Arnold time to recover after staying awake Saturday and Sunday morning.
Weekends

Time for self-entertainment

It's Friday... It's Friday.
These words used in echo through high school halls, conjuring visions of weekend fun and parties.

At Western, however, those words signal the packing of suitcases and the filling of gas tanks as a multitude of students make their way home.

And for those remaining on campus, the weekend "is what you make it."

About sundown, after the exodus by suitcases, the parties begin. A drive down almost any of the streets near campus finds a large number of get-togethers, everything from a fraternity beer blast to a quiet backyard cookout.

It's at the parties that students try to realize their quest for "S, D and R&P" — sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll. Not necessarily in that order. It's this looser side of college life that isn't in the freshman orientation pamphlets.

Despite most organizations' self-imposed ban on weekend activities, some attempts at weekend entertainment have been well attended.

A sellout crowd filled the Center Theater to see the three-dimensional movie from the 1950's "It Came from Outer Space."

The movie-goers apparently had a grand time yelling at the screen.

According to Dan Pelino, chairman of the University Center Board, which sponsored the movie, they had to "turn people away" from the midnight movie. But most center board events, such as concerts and lectures, were scheduled during the week.

AMID LAUNDRY baskets and drying clothes, Emie Ellis, a Franklin sophomore, and Gerrit Givens, a Middlesboro freshman, wait for their laundry to dry.

The Coffee House was an exception, however. Beginning in February, local singing groups were invited to entertain Thursday and Friday nights in the student center grill.

Free popcorn and special rates on apple cider were an added attraction.

Interhall Council sponsored a "stay on campus weekend" last spring, but the turnout was so poor that many weekend events were discontinued, according to IHC President Marion Tabor.

IHC did sponsor dorm picnics, dances and casino nights on weekends, with varying turnouts of students. Picnics usually had the biggest turnouts, Tabor said, but participation depended on the dorm having the activity.

Instead of stampeding to organized activities, students found other ways to amuse themselves.

The weekend began on Thursday night for Glenn Casada, a Bowling Green sophomore. "It's like a three-day weekend now — Thursday, Friday and Saturday," Sunday was his day to catch up on homework and sleep.

Like Casada's, most students' weekend schedule shifted when they began college. Saturday was no longer the big party night — Thursday had taken its place.

Many fast-food restaurants and small businesses hired college students for weekend work.

Pam Snell, a Fankfort sophomore, mass communications major, worked about 12 hours on weekends.

"If I don't work I usually go to happy hour," she said.

Charmane Fowler, a Franklin junior, worked weekends at Sallin Shoes. But Fowler, an Alpha Delta Pi and a Sigma Alpha Epsilon little sister, said when she was not working, "I usually had a function to attend."

Kim Lee, a freshman from Louisville, spends her time on the weekend working at a local movie theater. But when she is not working, she makes her weekend time "sleeping and pigging out."

Jeff Dye, a Louisville senior, said, "Weekends can be fun if you make them."

His solution to the entertainment problem was to "get a bunch of girls and enough guys to match the girls, and take a four-wheeler out and go anywhere you want to — because in a four-wheeler drive, you don't get stuck."

"The best time to go four-wheeling is at night when you don't know where you're going," he added.

Rugby player Tim Asher, a Leitchfield geography major, said Bowling Green is dead without his team. Asher said he stayed on campus unless there was a rugby game in another city.

Following a Saturday afternoon game, the competition continued in a partying contest. At a rugby party, "the teams get together and see who can out-party each other," he said.

More open houses meant having to keep dorm rooms in better shape.

Weekends were a good time to get out the mop and broom.

"I study, sleep and party — in that order," Jane Veluzat, a Cave City sophomore, said, laughing.

Karen Zimmerman, a Mt. Juliet, Tenn., sophomore, ran errands, did laundry, shopped and wrote letters on weekends.

Zimmerman said she realized that the longer she stayed at Western, the more things she found to do. In turn, she went home less often. □

Robert W. Pillsou

AN AFTERNOON barbecue chicken feast turns into an evening dance at sophomore John Sprinkle and junior Scott Pettrey's house near Barron River.

Robert W. Pillsou
Western style

A style dominated Western's campus—to each his own.

Hardly the fashion trendsetters of the country, students were seen rarely in Vogue or Glamour styles. Instead, from sweaters and jeans to skirts with slits, virtually anything was appropriate. Instead of a certain type of clothes, color was the dominant style element.

Colors in the fall were muted—teal green, lavender, blue—everything was soft, rich and warm.

For spring, it was like plugging the spectrum into a wall socket. Colors were electric. Lots of white mixed with black, red and yellow.

**THE UNWRITTEN DRESS CODE** accepted both jeans and dress slacks. Olu Oluwolé, an accounting major from Nigeria, and Tad Hinkele, an animal science major from Bowling Green, walk to class.

**ANY FASHION** was appropriate for an early morning class. Students wait to cross the street in front of Thompson Complex.

**LEATHER COATS** and boots were still a part of fashion. On a cold, snowy day, Helm Library lobby has a place for Louisville junior Rosalyn Cole to sit.

**A WARDROBE IN THEMSELVES**, as a wardrobe basic, jeans were a favorite. Jim Aydelott, a French major from Louisville, finishes a day of classes.
Shape was another factor. For fall, things were closely fitted to the body, like the straight slit skirts. But for spring, it went in the opposite direction. Shapes were more feminine, fuller and softer.

Slacks, including the baggies which contrasted the super-straight legs, were worn while people decided whether to join the trend to shorter skirt lengths.

Prep clothes found a niche, and not altogether in greek circles. Penny loafers, khakis, buttondown shirts, Izod sweaters and shirts, Levis and topsiders (a brown shoe with a bright white sole), were the mainstay of men's clothes.

Suits were more tailored and conservative than in the past. Down jackets and vests kept men warm with their more casual wear.

Women's styles included more of the same. Also popular were plaid skirts, knee socks and clogs or loafers, shetland wool sweaters, accordion pleated skirts, blazers and anything monogrammed.

Sharp, pulled together designer fashions filtered their way on campus, but like any other style, did not dominate. Men and women paid from $35 to $50 for designer jeans and corduroys bearing the signatures of Calvin Klein, Gloria Vanderbilt, Yves St. Laurent and Halston.

Tops to set off the labels were made of new fabrics with exotic textures. Lurex shirts (shirts featuring metallic thread), terry cloth and rug-like textures with varied cuts and piles were worn with the designer looks.

The Western Look, a fashion trend around the country, came to campus in the form of women's boots and men's hats. Worn with both jeans and skirts, the boots were comfortable from class to parties.

Wardrobes consisting of leftovers from last year and the year before, with a new shirt or pair of Levis thrown in, were a definite influence on finance-limited students.

Free time was usually not spent in up to the minute fashions. Lying around the dorm, watching TV or popping corn at midnight had an unofficial dress code that said absolutely anything goes.

Sweats, shorts, somebody's old football jersey, Dad's knee-length shirt with holes under the arms, fuzzy green slippers, striped P.J.S with feet and a drop seat, were some of the least obscure of free-time fashion.

A "look" is not only made up of actual clothing but hairstyles, shoes and accessories drastically alter an image.

A skirt and sweater looked preppie if worn with knee socks, loafers, monogrammed purse and hair tied up in a brightly striped ribbon. The same skirt and sweater looked dressy when matched with a wide leather sash, seamed hose, ankle strap pumps, a clutch purse and hair braided, permmed or rolled back.

Bo Derek and the movie "10" brought a fad of braided hair with beads and feathers woven in.

*HALLWAYS* are popular places for late night phone calls. Rosemary Kirk, a dineretics major, from Owensboro, uses a Radfield Martin bell for a phone call.
STUDIO ROOM FASHION isn’t Glamour or Vogue material. Amy Collins, a nursing major from Owensboro, reads in the Roden-Haffin study room.

NAP TIME is comfort time. Susan Beth Tinley, a business administration major from Central City, was taking a nap in her Central Hall room.
Nancy Vincent, a Nashville junior broadcasting engineering technology major, had her hair woven into 35 braids when she visited Miami, Fla., over Christmas break. She said it took three hours and cost $35, which did not include the feathers and beads. She said she checked prices in Nashville and found $100 to be the going rate.

"One teacher told me he hoped I spent as much time studying as I did on my hair," she said, laughing.

Layered hairstyles were still the most common for men and women but with a few variations. Men's got shorter and more clean-cut, and women's turned softer and more versatile with bangs being long enough to catch in barrettes, combs, headbands and ribbons.

Magazines and New York designers supposedly dictate what every student should be wearing, but especially at Western, what students should wear and what they really do were not the same.

Cyndi Mitchell

*Sweatsuits* were popular attire for football. Sunny days in January brought dorm residents out to play.

*Designer jeans*, velour top and Western boots make up Debra Grinwood's outfit. The Evansville, Ind., senior was walking down the Hill.
DRESSED FOR CLASS, students wait on a chilly day to cross the street in front of Thompson Complex.

UNFITTED COATS were popular for fall and winter. Butty Jo Maynard, a Fort Knox English major, returns from a class in Cherry Hall.
Entertainment — for escape, for culture, for information, for relaxation, for class — the reasons were as varied as the forms, but each student needed at least one.

Entertainment — when they couldn't find it on their own, students turned to what the university had to offer.

And the offerings came — as lectures, concerts, theater productions, dance companies, movies, a mime, even a horse show. The campus organizations strived to find "something for everyone."

Lectures
INMENT

Fine Arts

Theater
Not everyone approved of everything, as attendances showed. Poor attendance at concerts and lectures threatened to end their proffered entertainment.

When only about 1,000 people attended the two Spyro Gyra concerts Nov. 27, Dan Pelino, University Center Board chairman, said the board might have to start scheduling fewer cultural events and have more Halloween parties, backgammon tournaments and midnight movies.

"How can the center board maintain diversity and justify its budget with this kind of attendance?" he asked.

The center board tried to combat student uninterest by developing a more effective means of advertisement. Pelino said the board paid the Public Relations Student Society of America $500 a semester to help with publicity.

Lectures

It wasn’t as difficult to generate interest in lectures by people with names prominent to students. A lecture by Alex Haley, author of the best-selling book and television series “Roots,” drew 1,150 people, and a Homecoming lecture by Pat Paulsen, a nationally-known comedian, attracted 2,500.

Haley spoke primarily about his book and his search for his ancestors. He said he spent a lot of time in Africa “learning about life in Africa 200 years ago” because, he said, “the most I knew about Africa was what I saw on Tarzan.”

He said he doubts whether “Roots” will ever leave him. He still stumbles across new tidbits of information.

His latest effort was a television series called “Palmer’s Town U.S.A.,” which dealt with two small boys — one white, the other black — growing up in a small Southern town in the 1930s.

Paulsen, on the other hand, joked much of the night about his mock presidential candidacy. "I have come out in a couple of cities, and denied it in a few," he said. "The fact is nobody cares."

Accompanied by "secret service men," Paulsen greeted the enthusiastic crowd as if addressing Congress and referred to Bowling Green as the "sin capital of the world" and "gateway to Franklin."

His lecture, titled “How to survive the next four years — a two-year plan,” was typical of the humor that inspired Steve Martin, who wrote for Paulsen while he was on the Smothers Brothers Hour in the late 1960s.

For lesser-known speakers, however, attendance was not as good. Only about 60 people attended Ted Howard’s lecture comparing present society with George Orwell’s novel “1984.”

Howard said a tendency toward totalitarianism exists in today’s society. An author and political activist, Howard said that of the 137 predictions Orwell made continued on page 53
SUBLIMINAL SEDUCTION and other influences of mass media were the topics of William Bryan Key's lecture on subliminal advertising.

IN THE PRODUCTION of "Look Back in Anger," Jimmy Porter (David Myers Gregory) teases his roommate Cliff Lewis (Kevin Clark).
THE FATHER OF BLUEGRASS music Bill Monroe plays the mandolin while leading two of the Bluegrass Boys, Mark Hembree and guitarist Wayne Lewis, during a concert in Van Meter Auditorium.

"HOW TO SURVIVE the next four years — a two year plan," is Pat Paulsen's topic of discussion in his lecture at Homecoming.
in his book more than 80 percent have come true. Besides the technological "gadgetry," he drew parallels between Orwell's languages of "newspeak" and "double-think" with modern speeches by politicians.

Howard called for an end to the apathy he sees in the nation and a drive to change society from its increasing centralization. "We have to start to show the world we care."

Other lecturers agreed with Howard's views on apathy. Pulitzer Prize-winner Edward Albee, author of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" and "The Zoo Story," said Americans began an intellectual retreat in the past decade.

"As a country, what we did was show that we were capable of extraordinary vitality and life of the mind, and when we began our retreat, it was dismaying."

Albee said that concern for the arts is vital since "it has to do with what distinguishes us from all the other animals."

Conservative spokesman William F. Buckley said students should be more aware about economics and politics. In his mid-December speech, Buckley proposed that the graduated feature of income tax be

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AUTHOR OF "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" and "Zoo Story," Edward Albee said in his speech, "I believe that we are the only animal that consciously creates art." He spoke in association with the University Center Board.
eliminated. "It is the chief source of the irresponsibility of our society," he said.

Buckley also predicted Ronald Reagan’s election to the presidency.

Memories of Huck Finn and Tom Sawyer drifted through Van Meter Auditorium Jan. 24 as John Chappell, in the guise of Mark Twain, entertained about 400 people.

"Each presentation is a combination of long stories and short kernels strung on a string," Chappell said.

"I liked Twain’s outlook and style," he said after his portrayal. "Laughter was his saving factor in preaching."

Atmosphere is an important part of entertaining. In a darkened auditorium with a hint of Transylvania in the air, a spotlight swooped down on the black-caped figure on the stage. The muffled sound of make-believe ghosts, ghouls and goblins were still heard in the background as the figure began to speak.

A little heavier than most vampires and less likely to attack in the night, Dr. Leonard Wolfe began his Halloween discussion of Dracula. About 600 students, many wearing costumes, listened as Wolfe described the blood sucker’s literary and film tradition.

A classical Dracula film followed the speech, and later that night, also in the Center Theater, the horror movie "The Invasion of the Body Snatchers" was shown.

NEW GRASS REVIVAL drew several hundred people to Downing University Center field. The featured band was Tennessee Pulley Bone.
CHILDREN'S THEATER presents "Wiley and the Hairy Man." John Parsons, a Bowling Green junior, is the Hairy man in the fall production.

IN REGIONAL. French Canadian costumes, members of Les Grands Ballets Canadien perform "Tam Ti Delam" in Van Meter Auditorium.
Both the movies and Wolfe were part of the center board’s Halloween party. Pelino said about 3,000 students came to the party.

Another midnight movie shown by the center board drew a full house. The classic three-dimensional “It Came from Outer Space” was shown to a spirited crowd, all wearing the appropriate red- and blue-lensed glasses.

Using a series of slides, lecturer Robert K. Murray illustrated the story of Kentucky’s most famous caver, Floyd Collins, and his entrapment and eventual death in a 1925 cave accident near Cave City.

Murray described the tragedy as a “media event.” Thousands of Americans descended on the cave area in the two weeks rescuers worked to free Collins. “They were hoping to see a man die,” he said.

Western again showed its inconsistency in attendance with other universities when about 300 people showed for mime Keith Berger’s March 27 performance. When Berger played at Eastern about 1,200 attended. The 300 people included “custodians, the janitors, the world . . . people who happened to be in Van Meter at the time,” Pelino said.

Poor attendance was also the case at the Royal Lipizzan Stallion show in early February. The famous Lipizzan breed was featured in three shows at the Agricultural Exposition Center.

A small but enthusiastic audience heard the world’s foremost flamenco guitarist, Carlos Montoya, April 14. Montoya was the first person to attempt to play flamenco music alone, not as an accompaniment.

**Fine Arts**

Through the Fine Arts Festival, Western attempted to introduce its students to a cultural fare. The festival continued on page 59.
AFTER HIS SKIT "Visitors from space." Keith Berger, a mime artist who studied under Marcel Marceau, talks to students.

FOUNTAIN SQUARE PLAYERS stage "LuAnn Hampton Lovert Oberlander." Jo Ann Holden disagrees with her mother, Nancy Keyser.
stretched all the way into final week with a rescheduled performance by Russian pianist Bella Davidovich.

Mme. Davidovich, who recently immigrated to the United States, stopped at Western as part of the 60 concerts she has planned for the 1980-81 season. Winner of the Chopin Prize in Warsaw in 1949, she is renowned as one of the greatest living exponents of Chopin.

Mme. Davidovich has performed with the Leningrad Philharmonic for 28 consecutive seasons.

Members of Delta Omicron and Phi Mu Alpha were ushers for the Festival. Deena Martin, a senior music major from Boonville, Ind., had a special interest in the Gregg Smith Singers, who performed Nov. 25.

"I was interested in auditions for the group," Martin said. "I went backstage to talk to Gregg Smith. He said that two months before I graduated to call him in New York and ask for an audition.

"Several members of the group were standing around him and told me to be persistent. The first time I called they said he might not say anything, but to just keep bugging him until I got an audition."

The Moscow State Symphony canceled its United States tour. It was speculated that the cancellation came because of several Russian performers' defections during U.S. tours.

A performance of the 40-voice Westminster Choir and Mme. Davidovich replaced the Symphony.

Students were able to marvel at the grace and beauty of ballet when Les Grands Ballets Canadiens performed Jan. 27. The program, which included "Concerto Barocco," "Firebird," and "Tam Ti Delam," was revised. The group was unable to fit the scenery to "Romeo and Juliet," the originally scheduled program, on the limited stage space in Van Meter Auditorium.

Two talented groups from a somewhat closer area performed in the spring. The Louisville Orchestra was a mixture of people old and young who love to play

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HOMECOMING Concert featuring Pablo Cruise and Michael Johnson drew a small turnout of 3,200 people. Dan Jenkins of Pablo Cruise adds some "bragging" to the song "Watcha Gonna Do."
their music. The Orchestra is considered the leading cultural resource of the state. The versatile group performed both classical and contemporary repertoire.

Actors Theatre of Louisville presented "In Fashion," a musical comedy about a young couple trying to live the fashionable life.

Songs such as "After Six Months of Marriage," "Where Did You Spend the Night?" "Married Women," and "I Married an Imbecile" left the audience roaring.

One of the few performances of any type to sell out at Western was Neil Simon's "Chapter Two." The play starred Dawn Wells of "Gilligan's Island" fame.

Saturated with one-liners, the semi-autobiographical play kept the audience in stitches. The play satirized Simon's experience of losing his wife of 20 years and later that year marrying a divorced actress.

Along with the plays in the Fine Arts Festival, students could see their friends in the theater department's productions.

**Theater**

Some of the first roles theater students attempt are part of the Children's Theater.

"As a freshman, children's theater is kind of an initiation," William Collins, a Nashville, Tenn., sophomore theater major, said. "Sure, there are upperclassmen who try out for it, but this is the way they test you to see if you can stand up to the pressure.

Collins' roles included the dog in "Wiley and the Hairy Man," the title role in "Aladdin" and the knight in "The Nearsighted Knight and the Farsighted Dragon."

Children's theater gives the students a chance to relax while performing. "I'm better around people I

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THE AIRMEN OF NOTE, part of the United States Air Force Jazz Ensemble, perform a free concert in Van Meter Auditorium. The concert was sponsored by the University Center Board.
IN A SCENE from the final act of Neil Simon's "Chapter Two" George Schneider (David Faulkner) and Jennie Malone (Dawn Wells) make up after an argument.

EAST WEST CONNECTION members Jamie Edwards, Brad Masden and Michael Geef entertain about 100 people at Van Meter Auditorium.
don't know." Rita Stockwell, a Bowling Green senior, said. "The secret is to act like you're not scared. But you never do as well as you know you can because there's still that certain amount of nervousness about performing."

Stockwell said she was more nervous trying out for her parts than in doing the shows. "I was always shy. I even took an 'F' in a class because I couldn't make a little speech." That was before she became a theater major two years ago.

Younger theater majors must also adjust to the demands of play practice while carrying a full load of classes.

"I was in a constant state of rehearsal from October to mid-December," Collins said. "That's a mistake many freshmen make. They get too involved in shows and it affects their grades and their performances."

"I only tried out for three shows because of my class load," Lisa Hill, a freshman performing arts major from Owensboro, said. "But I loved doing 'Snow White.' It was a lot of work because we only had three weeks to do the show. I wasn't used to that short a time to do a play."

This was Hill's first experience with children's theater outside of high school. "Friday afternoon was the worst for the crowd," she said. "When I was asleep, they would reach out and try to touch my gown. It was weird lying there and having them touch you."

"I tried to make the character real," Hill said. "Children would come up to me and say, 'Gosh, you're pretty, Snow White.'"

"The older ones knew I wasn't really Snow White, and I tried to explain to them that I was playing, but some of them were just too young. They even remembered me three months later when I helped with the punch and cookies. They'd say, 'There's Snow White' — even without make-up or a costume."

"'Snow White' paid for the children's theater program," Collins said. "With 'Wiley' we lost some money because we recommended restricting it to children over seven."

"Plus 'Wiley' wasn't a name play like 'Snow White,'" Stockwell said. "Parents will take their kids to see a play like 'Snow White' or 'Pinocchio,' but 'Wiley' doesn't have the name recognition."

With the exception of a touring show, "The Runaways," the plays were produced and directed by students in the fall semester directing class. Dr. Whit Combs allowed the students to choose their play, advised them and then let the directors co-ordinate their cast and crew.

The spring directing class also gave students a chance to try "experimental theater" through studio plays.

"These plays are a freedom of expression — a kind
of avant garde, I guess you would call it,” Tom Yates, a senior theater major from Scottsville, said.

“At this state in our academic careers a lot of us want to let loose and experiment.” The student directors pick certain plays, he said, because they want to expand their sphere of experience.

The directing students are allowed to choose their own material for the shows. “Dr. (Loren) Ruff advises us and we select a play, but we are in total control after that,” Yates, director of “A Phoenix Too Frequent,” said. “We have to cast and get a crew together and all of it.”

Although the directors are usually the same age as the cast, it presented few problems. “There really is a respect there,” Robert Webb, a freshman theater major from Bedford, said.

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THE CAPITOL ARTS FUND sponsored a ballet to raise money to restore the downtown theater. Freshmen Nancy Hampton from Louisville and Debbie Miller from Bowling Green rehearse "The Waltz of the Flowers."

AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION is a vital part of Children's Theater. Jim Logan describes the wicked queen during the production of "Snow White."
ON HER KNEES, Alison (Kathy Ballard) apologizes to her husband Jimmy Porter (David Myers Gregory) for trapping him into their marriage.

THE VIOLIN AND FLUTE of Michael Usharick and his wife's vocals provided an unusual backup for Syzygy Gym.
Yates agreed. "It's not so much a control of your peers, but a mutual respect. I've worked with most of the people before in other plays.

"I get a big kick out of the power, but it's respected," he said.

"The play I was in, 'Waiting for the Electrician (Or Someone Like It),' was controversial," Jim Logan, a freshman theater major from Paris, said.

"We had some problems with not being able to say this and that. It wasn't really risque, but some of the words were not allowed."

Another play was controversial for Western's Interpreters' Theater. A scheduled January performance of "The World According to Garp" was canceled on campus when Dr. Regis O'Connor, acting communication and theater department head, objected to three scenes suggesting oral sex.

Although the play lost its university sponsorship, it was performed at the Flinthills Interpretation Festival in Emporia, Kan.

The play was a culmination of six months of rehearsal for Shawn Aikens and Mary Neagley. Aikens, an Ogdensburg, N.J., freshman who played T.S. Garp, and Neagley, a graduate student in speech from Mechanicsburg, Pa., who played his wife, had rehearsed three hours a day since mid-September when the play was cast.

"I wouldn't be here if it weren't for "Garp," Aikens said. "When I'm finished, I plan on leaving. I have no intention of accepting credits from this school."

An average of 10 weeks of work went into most of the five major theatrical productions.

"It takes four weeks before the auditions and five to six weeks after the auditions to put on a production," William Leonard, director of the university theater, said. "At least that's what we'd like to have. With some students coming back from summer stock at Labor Day, we only had 4½ weeks (after auditions) to prepare for 'Look Back in Anger,'" he said.

A "holdover" from the summer, done in conjunction with Bowling Green's Fountain Square Players, "Lu Ann Hapton Laverty Oberlander," was the first major production.
Backstage

An organized mayhem had descended on Diddle Arena. People were rushing everywhere, calling out orders, lifting trunks onto the six-foot stage and assembling equipment. The basketball arena had been transformed into a sea of wires and trunks.

That night REO Speedwagon and warm-up band Point Blank would rock Diddle Arena and a few thousand people for four hours. But that performance was just a small amount of time and energy compared to all the time spent setting things up.

"This is not bad," Betty Stowers, a senior, remarked. "Taking it down is what's bad. We're usually here until two or three o'clock." Betty is one of about 24 special forces students who help set up for Western's concerts.

Watching a concert being set up is like watching a movie with several plots. One man clad in the customary dress of jeans and a T-shirt worked to the right of the stage on some equipment. He was surrounded by a wall of huge trunks covered with a montage of backstage passes from various groups. He was the special effects man, and as he described how clouds were going to float across the backdrop that night during one of REO's songs, he frequently said, "It's really hip."

Most of the action during the day was on the stage where people were getting the equipment in place and testing for sound quality. One man rushed around shouting at people to help themselves to the cold cut buffet in the back. And a bit of dealing was going on as two dyed-in-the-wool REO fans bargained with a hefty, bearded man for some back-stage passes.

During the show, the action behind the scenes subsided. One apparently worn out crew member sat on a table, slouched against the wall; dozing. A half dozen well-dressed girls lounged around REO's dressing room door, smoking cigarettes and talking among themselves.

Although the road crew puts in long hard hours preparing for the concert, its members seem to enjoy their work. REO and Point Blank both rent their equipment from a sound company, according to Gordon Jennings, who works for the company.

"I'm just another piece of equipment," he said, as he explained what it's like to travel so much. "It's never easy living in buses and hotel rooms all the time."

Despite this, Jennings said, he enjoys the travel. "One reason I like this job is meeting people," he said. "But still you never really know anybody."

Jennings said he thinks everyone enjoys the job, despite the hard work and travel involved. "I can't really imagine any of these people doing anything else unless it were incredibly easy, and paid a lot of money."

Autograph signing is in great abundance behind the stage at concerts. Some people are so intent on getting an autograph, they don't pay much attention to who they're asking. As REO members, their managers and groupies relaxed afterward in the "food room," eating chicken and rolls, a few fans wandered in to get an autograph from their favorite band member.

One guy approached band manager John Barbuck and asked him to sign a Red Tower napkin. "You don't want my autograph," Barbuck said. The "fan" was very persistent, saying the autograph was "for my little brother."

Persistence on the part of one girl did pay off. She had been leaning against the band's dressing room door most of the night with a cardboard drum cover waiting for her chance to get it autographed. She finally got it signed — by a real band member.

Cecelia Mason

POINT BLANK lead guitarist Rusty Burns and bass player "Wild Bill" Randolph warm up backstage before going on.

Tom Wampler, a junior broadcasting major, looks on.

A STUDENT STAGE HAND unloads some of the vast amount of equipment it takes to put a rock band on the road.
REO SPEEDWAGON'S drummer, Alan Gratzer, gets ready to go back on stage for an encore. The group played two encores of two songs each.

MILITARY SCIENCE student Donna Graves, a sophomore accounting major, plugs lights into an overhead truss. Special Forces students worked as stage hands.

BETWEEN SHOWS, an REO stage hand adjusts lights. The group also used fog and rear projections of sunbursts and clouds as well as lights.
The play was performed both in July and September.

Work on Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" began "six to eight weeks before opening night — reading, establishing relationships," Mary Jane Stephens said. "Shakespeare's hard, so we were reading for interpretation."

Stephens, an Owensboro senior speech and theater major, said, "My interpretation of Helena was not really a historical museum interpretation. I tried to make it down-home to get the point across to the audience."

Stephens said she could identify with the part. "I can identify with her naivety and innocent dumbness — not that I'm that way, but I give that impression to some people."

The department's musical, "Gypsy," was produced in February. "We do these things in conjunction with the music department," Leonard, director of the

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musical, said.

"Every other year they get to pick the production, usually an opera. This year I chose 'Gypsy,'" he said.

The musical, about a young girl who became a stripper in the era of declining vaudeville and burlesque, displayed elaborate sets and costumes.

Concerts

For students who desired even more musical entertainment, there were concerts, mini-concerts and coffee houses.

Major concerts, however, ran into troubled times. The fare was varied in both style and quality, but lack of support by audiences caused problems.

Pablo Cruise, a pop-rock group noted for hits like "Don't Want to Live Without It" and "Watcha Gonna Do?" played to a Diddle Arena audience of 3,200 for Homecoming in October. Pablo Cruise was well received by the small audience, but the opening act, Michael Johnson, with his mellow voice and acoustic guitar, didn't generate much enthusiasm.

"They played a lot of different kinds of music," Teddy Price, a Hendersonville, Tenn., junior, said. "It

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would have been all right if there hadn't been all that pot and stuff.”

Price was one of the few who apparently enjoyed Johnson's set. “He's really a good singer,” he said.

Whatever the audience reaction, the concert lost about $10,000 for Western's concert booking agency, Sunshine Promotions of Indianapolis, Ind. Sunshine "threatened" at the time to end its concert contract, but no action was taken.

The Spyro Gyra concert at the end of November was no more successful, selling 500 tickets and losing $3,500, but it wasn't a Sunshine project; it was sponsored solely by University Center Board. Dean Bates, chairman of center board's lecture and contemporary music committee, said "the people who did go enjoyed it."

People did seem to enjoy Spyro Gyra, a six-man jazz-rock group from New York. But Michal Urbaniak, the jazz violinist who opened for the group, generated more bewilderment than enthusiasm with his "electronic-folk" style.

Spyro Gyra and Urbaniak were scheduled for two shows on a cold, rainy November night. Pelino said that the board honestly believed that both shows would sell out, since the group had sold out Carnegie Hall in New York recently. But Western's concert audience apparently was either more discriminating or less interested than the New York audience.

The last major concert featured loud rock 'n' roll, REO Speedwagon, a five-man group from Illinois that

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KEYBOARDIST Tom Schuman of Spyro Gyra, a six-man contemporary jazz band from New York, solos "Morning Dance" before 200 people in Van Meter Auditorium.
IN A PLAY within a play, Tim Byrant stabs himself. Byrant played Francis Flute in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The play was to entertain Duke Theseus and Queen Hippolyta's wedding party.

ACTORS in Tennessee Williams' abstract play, "Camino Real," watch the action downtown during one of the play's 16 blocks or acts. The play involves the search for an escape from a walled town along a camino real which is Spanish for highway.
The curtains rose, exhibiting the set designed by Tom Tutino. Lights, commanded by Johnathan Sprouse, shone on the set, revealing the first scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The play, presented in the fall, was one of the many presentations that Tutino and Sprouse, two Bowling Green senior theater majors, worked on together during their two years as shop assistants in the theater department.

Sprouse said that since he and Tutino both worked in the shop, they know in advance what the other is going to do. "Sometimes we toss back ideas," he said.

Both have switched roles from set designer to lighting while working on a production.

Jim Brown, technical director and faculty designer of the theater department, said, "When one is a designer and the other is working on lights they try to do the best job they possibly can."

"When he's (Tutino) on setting, I like to be on lighting, because I like lighting better than set designs," Sprouse said he did lighting for "Wiley and the Hairy Man," a fall children's theater production.

Lighting can create a certain mood during the play, but creating this mood is not the first element considered. Tutino said. If the audience cannot see the actors talking, they lose interest.

The moods created with lights are "basically the same as with paint colors," Tutino said. Red creates moods of anger, while green is a color to stay away from since it looks bad on faces. Sprouse said dim or blue lights imply a tragedy and bright lights imply a comedy.

"Mood is the final result of all the other processes you go through," Tutino said. "The audience is not supposed to be aware of lighting to create mood."

A main difference between Tutino and Sprouse is the method they use of designing sets.

Tutino said he draws his ideas on paper before designing the set. When he sketches his scene designs, he keeps his dimensions in mind by drawing a figure in his sketch.

But Sprouse said he uses notes, shop drawings and images in his head before designing a set.

When deciding how to design a set, Tutino and Sprouse first read the script to get the feeling of a play. "Usually when you read it, images flash through your head, which is where it (the design) begins," Tutino said.

He also said the director sets standards for the scenery. "The director has the ultimate word. If he doesn't like what you're doing, that's too bad."

Most of their ideas are derived from the script, although they do historical research and look at photographs and books for ideas.

Tutino said he gets ideas from other plays. "Especially ideas I haven't thought of," Sprouse said, "anything else is from the imagination."

"In my 14 years at Western, I have never had a team of designers who have worked together as well," Brown said.

Brown praised the team, saying "Their ability to work together has been really quite amazing. Both have a great deal of respect for each other's work."

Tutino developed his interest for set design and lighting while in high school. There he decided to major in theater.
He said he learned most of his skill from Brown through working with him and the sets he designed.

"You've got to have a little bit of artistic design built into you," Tutino said. During high school he took art classes. Not only does a designer have to be artistic, he has to be technical too, he said.

"I don't approve of someone who can design something and not build it."

During the past four years, Tutino has worked as a carpenter and technician at Western's theaters and concerts, the Alabama Shakespeare Festival, the Pit Study Theatre in Lincoln, Neb. and the Horse Cave Theater.

"Anytime you can work in different theaters and with different designers and directors, it helps to see how other people do things," Tutino said. "You shouldn't limit yourself."

Tutino won third place in the 1978 Southwestern Theater Conference Design Competition for his set design in "The Miser," and has been recognized at the 1977, 1978 and 1979 Honors Convocations.

Sprouse said doing carpentry, technical work and acting in the Kentucky Theater under the Stars and the Cave City Theater helped to prepare him for his present work. He has also been a roofer and carpenter.

Not only has Sprouse designed lights and sets, he has acted in two other theater productions.

Both have definite ideas about their future. Tutino said he would like to attend graduate school and get an MSA in design, and then work in a professional theater, "especially in the New England area."

Sprouse plans on working in a theater. "I would love to go to Actors Theatre in Louisville."

"I don't know what I'm going to do next year when they're gone," Brown said.

Sandy Kinsner

TUTINO cuts one of the arches for the set used in "Camino Real." The arches and "stone" walls were made from styrofoam. Tutino managed set production.

BEFORE DRESS REHEARSAL. Sprouse makes sure all of the lights are aimed in the correct way. Most fine tuning is done right before the teaching session before dress rehearsal.
had risen to some fame on the strength of hits like "Roll with the Changes," appeared in Diddle Arena April 19. Point Blank, a Southern-rock band from Texas that played music much in the style of another Texas band, ZZ Top, opened for REO. About 3,400 fans showed up at the concert, which lasted four hours.

Six thousand tickets would have to have been sold for the concert to break even, though, and Sunshine Promotions is estimated to have lost $10,000 on this lastest effort.

Steve Sybesma, Sunshine's vice president, is once again saying that he doesn't think Sunshine will continue to promote concerts at Western. This time, with a year of losses in tens of thousands for the company on concerts here, it looks as if they might mean it.

The entertainment was here. But it wasn't always what the students wanted. The university, however, will keep trying to find some way to entertain, while keeping the majority happy.

Edited by Margaret Shirley
Contributors: Sheila Freucht
Roger Malone, Linda
Dono, Greg Billrey

REO SPEEDWAGON's lead singer, Kevin Cronin, sings the group's hit "Time For Me To Fly" amid clouds of smoke during the group's performance. The concert was sparsely attended by about 3,400. The poor showing probably sounded the death knell for major concerts at Western.

David Frank
On Pointe

Photos and story by Crystal Cunningham
The afternoon sunlight cast reflections of structured bars on the polished wood floors. The room was accented with classical piano music and the pacing of the instructor.

Rows of slippers lifted and pointed in disciplined intervals, while in the same row, hands flowed stily in identical patterns. The faces showed concentration. The eyes were intent, and the chins were held high.

The dance company was rehearsing for its spring production, "An Evening of Dance VII." The show, which consisted of musical selections ranging from Alice Cooper's "Welcome to My Nightmare" to Tchaikovsky's "Violin Concerto in D," reflected both modern expression and classical technique.

The company of 36 dancers was directed by artist-in-residence Beverly Leonard. Leonard trained her students in a wide range of dance forms. Careers in performing, directing, choreographing and even dance therapy, which helps to correct posture and coordination problems, may be derived from experience in the dance company. This "broad-based background" was an important objective of the program.

Many company dancers had little or no formal dance training before coming to Western. New members are chosen not only for capability in dance, but also for dedication and promise.

One such promising dancer was sophomore Kelly Norman. Norman, a nursing major from Paducah, had very little dance training when she auditioned for the company her freshman year. Norman said that although she worked to improve her technique, she found that she could sometimes compensate for technical problems through the use of "artistry."

"You may be able to execute beautiful technique, but if you don't put artistry in, you'd be almost boring to watch," she said.

She defined artistry as the extra effort that adds expression to dance. When performing, Norman said, she puts herself in an "I'm a ballerina" frame of mind.

Concentration and dedication to the art are vital ingredients for a good performance. Ava Maria Carlotta, stage manager for the company, described dance as requiring concentration "from the top of your head to the tips of your fingers to the ends of toes."

Carlotta, a senior theater major from Florence, said that students in the company sometimes sacrifice a social life in order to improve their skills. "They think dates are something you chop up and put in cookies," she said.

Although the company is time consuming, students like sophomore Dobehi Lacaden see it as a valuable learning experience. "I think I need it because if I'd never gotten into it, I wouldn't know that I could move on stage," Lacaden, a performing arts major from Radcliff, said.

Discipline is also an important part of dance. During rehearsals Leonard watched for timing and technique problems and urged her students to work to correct them.

"She's somebody we can look up to," Norman said. "As we come to know her, she's somebody we can go to with personal or dance problems."

In this way, Leonard worked to make the dancers not only satisfied with themselves as performers, but also content with themselves as individuals.

"I picture myself down there in the trenches with them," Leonard said.

Crystal Cunningham

"WELCOME TO MY NIGHTMARE," by Alice Cooper, is performed in battle costumes, under dim lighting, to display an eerie, abstract effect.
TOUCH-UPS are done on featured dancer Terry Hatfield, a sophomore theater major from Danville, as he waits backstage before dancing to "Golliwogs."

SCULPTURE POSES from freshman Debbie Miller, junior Kathi Elliot and sophomore Kelly Norman are performed in a ballet piece by Tchaikovsky in "An Evening of Dance VII."
Fun at a low cost. Living on limited budgets, college students looked for entertainment that was fun but had a low price tag.

A quick search around Bowling Green and surrounding areas revealed a variety of "cheap thrills."

From the very cheapest — a picnic in the park — to a more expensive trip to the Kentucky Derby — infield tickets were $10 — most students could find something to amuse them and fit their pocketbooks.

Some entertainment, such as pinball or other electronic games, took only a few minutes and a supply of quarters. A trip to Shakertown or Beech Bend, however, could take all day. Antique shows, museums and art galleries could take a weekend to browse through.

Nightclubs attracted a lively group, while others preferred athletic activities such as golf or tennis.

And for the true cheap-thrill seekers, there were gong shows, mini-concerts, wrestling matches and the Greek Goddess Rosebud pageant.

Although students may not officially major in extracurricular activities, there wasn't much doubt about where most of their time at college was spent.

And when they look back, it won't be the classes they took, the term papers they wrote or the tests they struggled through that they remember. Those thoughts will be overshadowed by other memories.

Those memories may include the many movies Bowling Green offered at the three city theaters and drive-ins, as well as the Center Theater. Movies such as "Apocalypse Now," "Coal-Miner's Daughter," "Kramer vs. Kramer," "All that Jazz," "The Rose" and "Manhattan" will bring back thoughts of long lines, popcorn and sticky floors.

Students were sure to take advantage of the Tuesday night half-price discounts.

If the taste ran more to music and dancing, Bowling Green had a wide choice of sounds. Although Mingles Disco catered to an older crowd, students could always be found at the Alibi, Runway Five, the Literary Club, The Brass A and a host of others.

Most clubs offered special nights such as continued on page 86
LATE-NIGHT MOVIES were made popular by the Plaza Twin Theaters, which began showing them in the fall. 1978 graduates Robert and Kim Martin purchase tickets after a late show, "The Fog," began.

FINALS WEEK BASH, sponsored by the Alibi, helps Mark Hill, a Louisville freshman, and Cindy Fieft, a Belair, Md., freshman, find relief from the tension of taking final exams.
Thrills cont.

“Quarter Night,” “T-Shirt Night,” “Ladies Night” and “Banana Night.” The Camelot Pickin’ Parlor offered free pizza, Bluegrass music and backgammon on different nights.

Occasionally the clubs would even have “special” special nights, such as a “Back to School Blowout,” a “Bahama Mama” for girls who wished to strut their tans and even a “Linda’s Lovelace Fashion Show.”

Females got special treatment when male disco dancer Jeremiah came to town in September. Accompanied by two other dancers, Jeremiah danced and stripped down to, well, far enough for most women.

On certain nights, students could get discounts on beverages by bringing a red towel. But even with the special student offers, those under 21 found the bars could be very unfriendly.

Instead of a bar, other students often headed for Baskin-Robbins or their favorite fast-food place after a long day of classes.

For a more leisurely meal, there were always picnics in the 15 parks operated by the City Parks and Recreation Board. An afternoon of softball, frisbee or tennis was a good escape from school work.

Bowling Green also has two public golf courses – Hobson Grove Park and Covington Woods Park.

Bowling, roller skating, even horse shoes had their enthusiasts. The Fountain Square 10-Kilometer Road Race, the Roller Derby, walk-a-thons and bike races attracted the more serious sportsmen.

The High Street and Parker-Bennett youth centers offered classes in ceramics, photography and macrame. Students also worked with community organizations such as Big Brothers and Big Sisters and Scouting. These groups also provided the seasonal attractions, and work opportunities, of Halloween spook houses and the like.

Besides the city parks, students trekked to lesser-known resorts. Sally’s Rock was once a famous landmark for the men navigating the Barren during the final years of commerce on that river. Now, 60 years after the rock slid into the river, the site is still a popular Warren continued on page 88

WITH LIMITED SUCCESS Barry Newton, a Seneca senior, tries to fly a kite in the field next to Pearce Ford Tower.

RHO-DOG Joe Scott, a Peducah junior, takes a sip of kool-aid in Lampken Park in late Spring. He and some friends were playing an informal game of baseball.

CAMELOT PICKIN’ PARLOR’s Native to the Region night, a regular Wednesday night event, sometimes featured Dennis Kiley, a graduate student from Maryland. Crowd response determined how much time each performer played.
Thrills cont.

County landmark, embellished with legend. Nature lovers also enjoyed their days spent at Danger Dam and Lost River. For thrill-seekers destined to remain on campus, it took a bit more scrounging to find entertainment.

President Donald Zacharias, women's head basketball coach Eileen Canty and campus police Sgt. Judy Sparks gave a lesson in oriental percussion one April afternoon as judges for the third annual Barnes Campbell Gong Show. Like its television counterpart, the show featured costumed performers competing for prizes awarded on the merits of the performances.

Another television copy was Western's version of the "Dating Game," sponsored by Poland Hall. After answering questions, the winning contestants were matched with their dates.

Then there was the Greek Goddess Rosebud pageant. The contestants had hairy legs. One had a beard, and all had curves in the wrong places. But it was amazing what a little make-up, a lot of foam rubber and some sharp razor blades could do.

Fourteen fraternity members, dressed as continued on page 91

A CHI OMEGA society member flips at the 75-hour trampoline. Chi O was raising money for muscular dystrophy. The trampoline was shown on "Good Morning America."

ASSOCIATED Student Government President Jamie Hargrove presents a mime sketch called "Morning After" at the third annual Barnes Campbell Gong Show.
BACHELOR NO. 1 brings a smile from Sandy Womeldorf, a Hendersonville, Tenn., sophomore, as she sees him for the first time. The mystery man, Dan Pinedola, a Tom's River, N.J., freshman, was chosen by Womeldorf in the first round of the Dating Game, sponsored by Poland Hall.
A SHORTAGE of letters prevents Bones Kalin, owner and manager of the Camelot Pickin' Parlor, from spelling out Arnold Chinn Band, a Bluegrass group from Owensboro, on the marquee.

Pi KAPPA ALPHA fraternity and student nurses from Western helped in the March of Dimes walkathon. About 150 people took part in the May 31 walk.
Thrills cont.

females, competed for the title. They were judged from one to 10 in bathing suit, talent and evening gown competition.

If beauty contests didn't appeal, there were always magic shows, coffee houses, free concerts and even the libraries.

Some students enjoyed being buddies for the Special Olympics. And a sorority raised money for the downtown Capitol Arts Center by having a 75-hour tramp-a-thon, allowing any student to jump. The tramp-a-thon was televised on ABC's "Good Morning America" show.

There were programs offered by local churches and campus religious organizations. And in the community were multitudes of yard sales and auctions. Beech Bend had its supply of wrestling and drag races. And there were the two shopping malls, complete with electronic game centers.

But the real cheap-thrill seekers could always get involved in politics.

With a carload of friends and a tank of gas, the area for entertainment expanded.

A 30-minute drive northeast of Bowling Green brought students to Barren River Reservoir. The state park has a beach, lodge, camping area and riding stable.

By heading north, one could see a play at the Horse Cave Theater. Several Western students acted in the productions.

Farther down Interstate 65 was Mammoth Cave. A part of the world's largest cave system, Mammoth Cave offered a free educational tour as well as several longer tours for a fee.

Following I-65 even farther led to Louisville and the 106th running of the Kentucky Derby. The infield was crammed with all ages, and a few lucky students had grandstand seats.

The crowd yelled the filly, Genuine Risk, to a first-place finish. continued on page 92
Thrills cont.

University Center Board and Pearce-Ford Tower’s Cardinal Community co-sponsored a camping trip to the Derby for $5 per day. Transportation and tickets to the race were not included.

A bit farther north is Cincinnati and Riverfront Stadium. Baseball and football fans could easily have their fill of major league games. And the nearby coliseum offered concerts and major athletic expositions.

On the opposite side of Bowling Green, about 55 miles to the south, lies Nashville, home of the Grand Ole Opry, country music and Opryland.

Also in Nashville were major concerts, shopping malls, Vanderbilt, Printer’s Alley and a drinking age of 19. The hardened partiers made frequent trips to the Tennessee city.

Opryland, an amusement park featuring musical shows, was even an employer for several Western students. Besides working in concession stands, cleaning crews and ticket offices, one freshman sang in Opryland’s longest-running musical, “I Hear America Singing.”

But for a quieter, slower pace, some students turned to the simple life of Shakerism at Pleasant Hill. As part of the South Union Shaker Festival, an 18-voice choral group composed of Western students, employees and alumni performed “The Shaker Experience,” a historical play about American Shakerism written by the late Dr. Russell Miller.

The real Western campus was much larger than the strip of land between 15th Street and University Boulevard. And there was no buffer zone. It was as big an area as one could get to with a car, a few friends and a tank of gas.

Margaret Shirley

IN THE 45-minute revue “I Hear America Singing,” at Opryland amusement park in Nashville, Tenn., Wes Staley, a Hendersonville, Tenn., freshman, dances during the finale.
JOINING nearly 80,000 others at Churchill Downs, sophomore Tom Wheadle, center, and senior Lou Arne Hintow await the 106th running of the Kentucky Derby.

A $10 INFIELD ticket was the entrance fee to chaos at the Kentucky Derby. Blanket-throwing women high in the air is a traditional entertainment.
A sign posted at the entrance gate read "NO KEGS."

But once inside the gate, it was evident that coolers of beer, Frisbees and rock 'n' roll music were allowed.

About 3,000 people attended the Fifth Annual Appreciation Fest and Canoe Races at Beech Bend Park one May afternoon.

Sponsored by area businesses, the event was called, "A good way to show our customers we've appreciated their business for the last few years," by one promoter. Profits went to the Bowling Green Arts Commission.

For $3.50 at the gate or $2.50 in advance, entrants had access to plenty of space for throwing Frisbees and having parties, the entertainment of four area bands and 10 canoe races earlier in the day.

"I've never seen the likes of this." Albert Redmond, a Vine Grove senior, said, as a couple in cut-off overalls and bandanas danced in front of the crowd, which was scattered on blankets and
under trees to listen to the music of Another Mule, a band from Louisville.

Mike Poston of Poston Electronics said 40 people volunteered to provide security for the event although some policemen were scattered in the area.

Eighty boats entered the canoe races, which started earlier in the morning. The races were divided into 10 divisions, according to size of the canoe and length of the race.

Two Western students, Mike Faler. a Louisville junior, and Lee Nelson, a Louisville senior, took first place in the nine-mile portage race for short boats. The race started north of Bowling Green and passed through rapids before finishing at Beech Bend. Entrants in portage races have the option to get out of the water and carry the canoe when necessary.

"The rapids were definitely too rough this year," Faler said. "We got out and walked it."

Faler, who teamed with Nelson to win the same division last year, said the water was higher then, and almost everyone made it through the rapids.

The two paddled a 16-foot whitewater canoe owned by Faler, and he said they had been canoeing regularly throughout the spring.

"We were surprised when we won last year," Faler said. "But we pretty much expected it this year."

Two more Western students, Tim Gilley, an Evansville. Ind., senior, and Gary Hall, a Bowling Green junior, placed first in the three-to-four-mile novice division for long boats.

Gilley said Hall had bought the 18-foot canoe they used just a week earlier.

"It was nothing really serious," Gilley said. "We just tried it for fun."

Gilley said they made one practice run last Thursday in less than 30 minutes.

"I was surprised when we got out of the water and found we were first," Gilley said.

Just 10 seconds behind Gilley and Hall in second place were Howard Clark, a part-time engineering student from Bowling Green, and his partner, Buzz Colburn.

Cyndi Mitchell □

HE FINISHED the canoe race, was all Pat Haugh, a Truf'gar, Ind., senior, would say as he collapsed after the race. Haugh did not place.

UPSET and pinned against a rock, a canoe occupied by Neal Coleman and Terry McNally, was one of two canoes overturned as its racers tried to run the rapids near the Louisville Road bridge.

A PLACE for beer. Frisbees and rock 'n' roll, the fest entertained about 3,000 people with bands and canoe races.

BLANKETS line the area as Betsy Burns, a Bowling Green sophomore, rests after the fest. This was the fifth year for the Appreciation Fest and Canoe Races.
They were looking for gold, bats and cave formations. They found only the bats and cave formations.

When Jim Goodbar, a geography graduate student from Carlsbad, N.M., and three friends spent a May weekend exploring a Warren County cave, he said it was to “look at the cave’s biology and hydrology, or the water flow.”

“We were looking for adventure underground ‘cause that’s where adventure is,” Goodbar said.

Goodbar, a member of the Green River Grotto, a caving club in Bowling Green and the Central Kentucky chapter of the National Speleological Society, said he goes caving with the club “about once or twice a month, and with other people independently.”

“It’s a challenge,” he said. “We’re pitting ourselves against the darkness and the cave’s hazards.”

Goodbar said the best feeling comes “just from making it with no major accidents.”

To insure safety, Goodbar stressed being properly equipped. “You should have a hardhat, three main sources of light — a carbide light, a flashlight and extra batteries and candles with matches in a waterproof container — warm clothes, good boots, gloves and snack food.”

Gary Tinker, president of the Grotto, said knee pads are also aids in providing comfort. Tinker, who has been caving for 15 years, said “being in virgin passage is still the highlight” of cave exploring. The thrill of “knowing that you are somewhere where no one else has ever stepped and seeing what no one has ever seen before” is one reason Tucker, an IBM employee, is an avid caver.

The Grotto was formed, Tinker said, to organize cavers and teach safety, as well as to “put a conservation feeling into their caving so they don’t destroy the cave.”

Goodbar, too, stressed conservation. “Broken formations, litter, even a squashed bug has an adverse impact on the cave.”

Goodbar said most caves they visit are “relatively untraveled.”

“We find out about the caves from people who know someone with a cave,” he said.
Caves are not difficult to find in the Warren County area.

Bowling Green is in the Central Kentucky karst, or limestone, cave area, Tinker said, and the area contains the world's largest cave system — the Mammoth Cave system.

Because of this immense cave system, this area has become well known in speleological societies. In 1981 the Grotto will be host to the International Congress of Speleology in Bowling Green.

More than 1,000 international visitors are expected to attend, most of whom are European cave scientists.

During spring break, 11 Grotto members went on a caving expedition to the Carlsbad Caverns, a national park in New Mexico. Dr. Nicholas Crawford, a geography and geology professor and Grotto member, was among them. Slides from the trip were later shown at a Grotto meeting.

Harold Sinclair
and Margaret Shirley ☞
MARY SUMMER OF BOWLING GREEN, cleans off the window in her vending booth near the giant slide. She is typical of the older people who run the park. Many work at Beech Bend during the summer and work the amusement parks in Florida during the winter.

THE WATER SLIDE, the newest addition, is a major attraction. On hot summer days it is usually packed with both young and old alike. The amusement park was bought by Ronnie Miser Inc. in late spring.
The winding roadway leads to the amusement park sitting among the beech trees on a bend of the Barren River. The large archway marking the entrance to the park is painted brightly with carnival balloon colors. Several of the lights no longer flicker in their sockets. The man in the little building says, "10 cents each."

It's the last big Sunday of the summer and the midway is bustling with people matching wits with floating ducks and china plates. The rides are busy, but absent are the long lines typical of most amusement parks. The atmosphere of Beech Bend is strictly carnival, and much of it seems tired. Some chipping paint, a few worn-out rides, a campground and live horses and other animals make it seem like a county fair without the vegetables.

The clackity-clack of the "Wild Mouse" intrudes from the distance. Ropes and wires tangled around the weathered wood and decaying paint shudder as the darting cars scurry around the rigid skeleton structure, and long, slender grass teases the cogs and gears of the lower tracks.

The smell of chlorine tickles the nose as one walks past the new water slide and the swimming pool.

The scent of caramel apples from snack bars sweetens the nose.

"Mom ... five tickets," an excited little girl cheers about "The Whip." She offers up five grubby fingers to reinforce the statement. After extracting the dime tickets from her mother, the girl charges for the ride as fast as her blackened bare feet will take her. The ride flings the car around curve after curve. "Already?" another girl asks operator Duane Perkins, ever the ride creeps to a halt. "Gosh," she says with a shudder as Perkins nods.

"It's just a nice place to work," Perkins says as the barefoot girl crawls from the car. With his wrinkled dark skin, farmer's hat and baggy pants, Perkins fits in nicely with the other workers, who are mostly retired people working for the summer.

"This is not a big Beech Bend day," he says. "When it's busy, it gets so jammed you can't get up the midway."

Perkins has worked at the park for three summers, and like most of the workers he camps there while working and goes to Florida during the winter.

The crowd is an unusual blend, since Beech Bend and Western's Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity are sponsoring a "Jell-O Jump" to help fight Muscular Dystrophy. The crowd watches contestants take dips in a vat of green Jell-O.

There are men with bermuda shorts, black sunglasses and Elvis hairdos, college students with Topsiders, neatly placed hair and fraternity shirts, middle-aged women carrying chipped plates from the dime toss. There are shabby men and women with filthy T-shirts and pale knees that don't match their darkened arms and who seem unashamed of their bulging bellies, and braless girls with flimsy tops and flip sandals.

A middle-aged couple stands in front of the giant slide, munching popcorn and watching their two sons shoot down the slopes.

"It's the first time we've been here," Billy Trice of Lebanon, Tenn., says. "I really do like it. It's a real good place to bring your family."

"Just about everything you need, they've got here," she says, continuing to eat her popcorn. "It's better in a way, 'cause Opryland is so big, it walks you to death, and if you don't like music, you kind of lose."

Much has changed since 1891, when the area was popular for picnics and swimming in the river. After Charles Garvin bought the park at an auction in 1942, he began slowly making additions — more rides, a dance hall and a skating rink, a race track, a lake and the latest major addition, the water slide. The park was sold in late spring to Ronnie Mil sap Inc.
A strong bond ties a college to its community, and Western seemed surrounded by Bowling Green in more ways than just location.

The university's $50 million budget poured money into the economy of the region, and the community provided recreation and employment.

Students spent even more millions at local shopping centers, restaurants and other businesses. Bowling Green responded by offering jobs at these businesses.

When the Greenwood Mall opened in September, students were employed as models and guides, as well as sales clerks and cooks.

Even more jobs were made available as other industries moved to Bowling Green. Higher wages at the new General Motors Corvette plant were expected to attract some Western employees away from their university jobs.

Not all industries that effected students were corporations. Smaller-scale operations such as laundromats and even balloonists, had student involvement.

And the campus grew along with the city.

But with this growth came more involvement with city problems. One major problem for both the city and campus was flooding. Because of the structure of the land, some areas of Bowling Green flooded even during mild rains.

The relationship was almost a partnership, with both groups gaining from the arrangement.

**IN DOWNTOWN** Bowling Green, the Fountain Square has stores, banks, restaurants and offices, as well as a small park.
Maurice's Upstage
Open for business

Balions spotted the ceiling with advertisements for Happy Joe's Ice Cream Parlor and Kinney Shoes. Shoppers filled their plastic shopping bags with free samples, credit card brochures and inflatable chicken toys. A little boy directed his grandmother, "We can get another balloon down that way."

Greenwood Mall was open.

Workers still carried ladders, hammers and nails among the opening day crowd. Herby's Hamburgers and the Corn Dog Factory had the earliest lighting of the almost open. "We were scheduled to open this morning, but we had a venting problem," Joan Parchyshyn of the Corn Dog Factory said.

"People are no problem, finishing is a problem." We hope to be open in about 10 minutes and had to close down again.

Even as she spoke, people tried to buy hot dogs. Apologetically, Parchyshyn steered them toward Chick-Fil-A and other stores that were open.

"We have 52 to 54 stores open now, Bob Switzer, general manager for Greenwood Mall, said in September. We will have approximately 100, but that's a couple of years down the road. Bowling Green has a vibrant growth rate. If Greenwood Mall comes into the community, it's going to be growing," Switzer said.

"Looking at the leasing plan, it looks like it is going to be a nice mall." Ron Childress, general manager of Rivertage Mall in Goodletsville, Tenn., said, "It's going to serve a need to that community up there. Certainly in view of the gasoline situation and the future gas situation it is necessary."

Childress didn't foresee much loss of Kentucky business for his mall. "It has to have had some effect, but it already has had some effect because of the gasoline shortage."

The people of Bowling Green are definitely enthusiastic about the mall, Switzer said.

"This is fantastic. We really need something like this," Francis Petty of Bowling Green said.

"It really gave Rivertage a fit."

"I go to Nashville to shop, but I'll probably not go as often now with the new mall," Kathleen Pechinski, wife of a Western faculty member, said.

Nashville is traditionally the place for southcentral Kentuckians to shop. But, according to General Growth Properties, Bowling Green has come of age.

"The department stores wanted to be here and we go where they want to go," Switzer said. There are 23,000 households in Warren County and the mall plans to serve an eight- to 10-county area, and it will create an excess of 1,000 jobs in Bowling Green.

"This should be a great place for Western students," Parchyshyn said. "We already have employed two."

On the mall's opening day Western students were found in every job from the temporary cooks and sales clerks. Many were trained on the spot or soon before.

"They trained us, sort of, yesterday. It was kind of on-the-job training," Michelle Wood, a Bowling Green sophomore working at Kinney Shoes, said.

"Well, I've been here a half hour and..." Kay Thacker, a junior employed at Ben Snyder's, said.

The living mannequins' brought the most stores. Striking vampish poses, they withstood the hecklers and the curious. Marianne McCreery, a model from Western, merely smiled at the crowd.

"We've been through something like this before in Owensboro," Ronnie and Tim Voges said. "We thought they were real until we walked by and they winked."

"You don't see anything much like that around here. I thought this one (model) was a statue until she started rocking," Petty said.

The mannequins were the idea of General Growth Properties, Western graduate Diana Youngblood, marketing director of the mall, said. The company had used that idea in its other malls, like the one in Owensboro. Youngblood used it as a promotional display in the new mall.

One of the main concerns about the mall's affect on the Fountain Square area and the older Bowling Green Mall.

"If they are good merchants, they are going to capitalize on our drawing card, and we hope people who live in the immediate area won't go out of town as much," Switzer said.

The Castner Knott in the Bowling Green Mall closed when it opened in its new location in the Greenwood Mall.

Several other stores in the old mall also closed their doors.

But Fountain Square has its share of crowd-gathering attractions. The art fair of the Southern Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen drew many people to the park on the square, and it didn't hurt Woolworth's business either as its lunch counter filled with hungry art spectators.

The army surplus and sporting goods stores did good business partially because the mall doesn't have those types of stores.

"We'd like to have some local merchants in our center and we'll make every effort to do so -- we like local merchants," Switzer said. Future plans for the mall include a theater but no contracts had been negotiated, he said.

Traditional mall stores like Spencer's Gifts and Hickory Farms "go for high visibility and traffic and that's what malls afford them," Childress said.

Many of the stores here have built their reputation and location on their own, Switzer said.

Meanwhile, the shopping bags filled, the helium balloons floated downward from the ceiling and a little boy grabbed a handful of balloons on a string. The mall was open.

Linda Dono □
Lady of linens

Moving quickly and efficiently, sorting clothes, chatting while she worked, Louise Taylor’s steady smile and methodical manner was in contrast with the impatience of those in the laundry around her.

A friend walked into the Wishy Washy Laundromat and Louise greeted him with a warm smile.

"How are you, young man?" she asked the bearded man, who looked as if he was in his 70s. "I'm goin' to quit acting like I know you if you don't do something about that face."

He returned her grin, making his cowboy hat tip forward above his brow. He was used to that treatment. Wishy Washy customers expect that good-natured ribbing and hospitality from laundry attendant Louise Taylor. It’s part of the Saturday laundry ritual.

Louise’s bustling five-foot-two-inch frame has frequented Wishy Washy since November 1977, and her cordial personality has drawn quite a following.

Some customers have been bringing their laundry to her for six years, following her to Wishy Washy after she left Easy Wash in 1977. "I like everyone who comes in," Louise said. "I still don’t know all the names, but I remember the faces."

For an average cost of $2.90 a load, Louise will wash, dry and fold the laundry, and if the customer brings in hangers, she’ll hang them, too.

Because of her Social Security benefits, Louise can only work in the laundry 19 hours a week. Her day begins at 7 a.m. and ends between 2 and 5 p.m., depending on the work load. She does between 80 to 100 loads a day.

"It’s nervous energy," she said. "I’ve always had it — that’s why I had to keep working all these years. I like to be around people. I would go crazy around the house all day … you look forward to seeing people.

Louise also likes the special treatment she receives from college students. About 150 students drop off their laundry each week.

A foreign student asked her, "Do you care if I call you mother — I depend on you for clothes like I do my mother."

With four children, Louise already has a family of her own, but all are grown and married.

Her husband, Ray, who has been disabled with arthritis since 1962, enjoys driving his wife to the laundromat in his ‘69 Chevy van.
*Manufacturing jobs*

What's good for General Motors may be good for America, as the saying goes, but it may not necessarily be all good for Western and Bowling Green.

The Chevrolet Corvette assembly plant that GM plans to start operating here June 1, 1981, will provide an economic boost to the area. Bowling Green civic leaders say, but they also say that it will do something else — it could deplete the workforce with offers of salaries a good deal more than workers are getting elsewhere in the city.

The plant, which is moving to Bowling Green from St. Louis and will manufacture all of Chevrolet's Corvettes, an expensive sports car, will employ about 1,800 people, Eugene Sullivan, personnel director for the plant, said.

That total includes a considerable number of clerical workers, and that could take away secretaries from Western, which is already facing a secretary shortage.

A Western administrator, who asked not to be identified, said he is expecting to lose most of the secretaries in his office because they could make so much more money working for GM.

The administrator said he told his secretaries that, although he might not for them to stay, he wouldn't expect them to sacrifice a greater salary to stay at Western. "I don't expect them all to stay," he said. And it is expected that other employees might be lured to the GM plant, Owen Lawson, physical plant administrator, said.

"Historically, the new manufacturing plants coming to Bowling Green have taken a certain percentage of our technically-trained people," Lawson said. "It's never failed ... because they pay some better wages for certain areas than we do."

He said the increases in salaries and benefits provided for by the 1980-81 operating budget might prevent the loss of some employees. But, he said, it probably won't be enough for many workers.

"That's a conclusion that you have to reach, because it's happened in every case so far." Exactly how many workers will be hired locally hasn't been decided, Sullivan said. He said that is part of a "complicated problem" involving union representation and the transfer of employees from the St. Louis plant.

"I don't know what to expect," Sullivan said. He also said that it hasn't been determined the precise pay scale at the plant, because a "local agreement" hasn't been reached between GM and the United Auto Workers, which will represent the employees. Also, he said, employees at the St. Louis plant will be given the opportunity to be transferred.

Mark Eastin, president of the Bowling Green Warren County Chamber of Commerce, said, however, that the plant will have a positive effect on the area, no matter how much it affects employment at other places.

"It will bring a lot of new money into the Bowling Green economy, due in part to the number of jobs created ... from the operation of the plant," Eastin said. "The total dollars will impact the community greatly."

He said GM's wage scale is expected to be quite a bit higher than others in Bowling Green.

"It will have a definite influence on the pay scale," Eastin said. "But I don't know that it will set the pay scales."

But he said that whether the hiring at the plant would create a vacuum for other employers is "a good question."

He said a 12-county area supplies labor for the Bowling Green market, and many people in that area work in either Louisville or Nashville. "I think there will be enough labor to go around," Eastin said.

GM bought the former Chrysler Airtemp plant on the north edge of the city in 1979 and began expanding the plant for Corvette production. The plant was moved from St. Louis because it could not meet air-pollution standards, which would not be as tough in a smaller city such as Bowling Green.

Besides the GM plant, there were several other industrial and commercial expansions in Bowling Green.

The Greenwood Mall opened in September, 1979, and many students found jobs in the stores there.

And in May, plans were announced for a 145,000-square-foot bakery that would employ 200 full-time workers.

The Kroger Co. said it would build the bakery, which is expected to be in operation by the fall of 1981.

The bakery will supply specialty breads and dough to Kroger stores in 20 states in the Midwest and South, a Kroger spokesman said.

The bakery reportedly will cost about $25 million.

*Alan Judd*
CREW MEMBERS of Balloon Adventures Ltd. prepare to launch Jim Napier's balloon, Imagination II, in the field beside the Russellville Road parking lot.

The wind, the master
Drifting above an endless countryside of matchbox buildings and postage-stamp fields, tiny automobiles can be seen inching along ribbons that disappear in the hazy horizon.

The wind is the master and the balloon goes where it takes it.

Jim Napier has discovered ballooning as both a form of recreation and a business.

He and his wife, Eileen, a health services worker at Western, started Balloon Adventures Ltd. in 1977 to do advertising and promotional jobs and to give rides.

Many students usually turned up to help whenever Napier and his crew came to the Pearce-Ford Tower field to inflate Imagination II. Napier has trained several students to pilot balloons, the latest being Tim Gilley, a December graduate in electrical engineering.

Almost anyone can learn to pilot a balloon for his own pleasure, but it requires a pilot license to hire out to passengers.

In the afternoon, after the winds had died down, Napier and his crew chief Mike Wright often arrived at the campus field in a small blue pickup with a yellow light on top and a gondola and other balloon equipment in the back.

The balloon was unfolded, attached to the gondola, inflated with the help of a small gasoline-powered fan, and was ready to be carried aloft when the air was heated by burners atop the gondola.

Once in the air, the balloonist had very little control over where he was going, so Napier kept a walkie-talkie in the gondola and the truck equipped with a radio so the crew could get to the balloon’s landing site.

If the radios failed, Eileen was near the telephone so messages could be relayed from the stranded balloon passengers and crew.

Wright said most people welcomed the unexpected visitors from the air, but some did not because of property damage or frightened livestock. The balloonist must carry money to reimburse people on the spot, Wright said.

Wright could only think of one farmer who didn’t like balloons and had threatened to shoot at them if they ever landed on his land again. “We usually cut our flight short if it looks like we will have to land on his property,” he said.

Lewis Gardner
When the rains came, the water had no where to go. Even Bowling Green had trouble staying
I shall not be surprised some day to see Cherry Hall floating beside Pearce-Ford Tower.

My office on the first floor of Downing University Center, with its glass walls, will be an aquarium.

When my mother told me to pack an umbrella and to buy a rain hat when I moved to Bowling Green, I laughingly packed one — expecting to unpack it for the first time when I returned home for the summer.

Was I ever wrong.

Rain in Bowling Green is unlike rain in other parts of the universe. Rain in Bowling Green doesn’t sink into the ground; it collects in small pools that immediately run together to form lakes.

And the favorite locations for these lakes are between Central Hall and the university center, between the university center and Diddle parking lot and the Russellville Road underpass — all places that I seem to travel frequently, especially in the rain.

The reason it floods in Bowling Green, I have learned through a feature story for a reporting class by Harold Sinclair, is because the city is built on “karst” topography, or limestone cave country. Bowling Green has the distinction of being the largest city in the United States built on sinkholes, or holes leading directly into caves.

According to Sinclair’s story, Assistant Professor Nicholas Crawford said Western Kentucky University is largely responsible for the flooding problem. Since the university paved some of the upper parts of the city, all water must run to certain low spots, which flood because there are no escapes. Those low spots must be in the areas I named earlier.

John Matheny, the director of the city-county planning commission, said the city is in a systematic process of trying to eliminate the flooding problem.

The operation consists of corrective measures in already developed neighborhoods, mostly involving drywell drilling, and preventative measures in newly-developed areas, such as zoning sinkhole areas so that no houses, streets or other structures would be built on sinkholes.

The Russellville Road underpass is the most infamous flooding area. It was closed 16 times in 1979, the wettest year in Bowling Green’s history. Luckily I only needed to cross it 14 of the 16 times.

There is a project proposed which could alleviate up to 90 percent of the flooding. It involves installing a pipeline to carry the excess water to a nearby abandoned quarry.

Larry Blevins of the design section of the transportation department said the project would be 100 percent state-funded. An estimate in fall 1979 set the cost of the work at $260,000, but the project has not been contracted yet.

Until the project is complete, however, I shall continue to keep my scuba gear in my car trunk. Just in case.

Margaret Shirley

WHEN THE RAINS fall in Bowling Green, the water has little chance of draining off because of the layer of rock near the ground surface. This stranded motorist was caught at the Russellville Road underpass in September.
It's Magic

Photos by
David Frank

His room shows it.

Tapestries and posters of Houdini and other famous magicians line the walls of his attic bedroom, the walls of which form the steep triangular roof of his house.

His person shows it.

He loves to wear odd clothes he digs out of his grandfather's closet — anything distinctive will do.

His act shows it.

Wherever he goes he takes his simple illusions with him.

Mike King is a magician.

"I do magic everywhere," he said. "I'll hand somebody change to pay for a Coke and I'll make it disappear, and they'll go 'Oh wow. I'm entertaining — I like to entertain them. I'm giving them this chance to escape.'"

Small change isn't the only thing King has made disappear in stores before. Once when he was about 17 he said he made a friend disappear before a small audience in the linen department of a store.

continued on page 112
King explained what happened.

"I grabbed the sheet, stood up there on top of the thing and said, ladies and gentlemen, for your pleasure, first time seen in this or any store in this mall, I'm going to make my friend disappear. I took the sheet and raised it up and held it up for a minute and he (King's friend) waved his hands above it and I said, 'now at the count of three he will disappear — one, two, three.' I dropped the cloth and he was gone. He really did vanish and there were like 20 or 30 people. They just went 'wow, this is great.'"

King, 21, a Lafayette, La., senior, has been performing magic shows for the past five years, but his interest in magic began when he was about 6 years old.

"I saw a movie with Tony Curtis about Houdini," King said. "I was impressed with what he could do. I bought some books, and in the back of one there were some tricks using things around the house. I'd show these to friends and relatives. To tell the truth, it was an attention-getter."

His interest in magic slackened off in grade school. King commented. But when his family moved to Kentucky he found that his magic helped him to be accepted at the new high school.

King said that he has matured professionally since then.

"I was a child as a magician, now I'm an adult," he explained.

He now labels himself a semi-professional, but he added, "You can be a pro by the way you perform."

"Entertaining people is the most important thing that he wants to do with his illusionary skills. 'I don't care if I make a cent if I entertain people,' King said.

King has performed at several locations near Bowling Green such as the Red Carpet Inn, the former Canopy Restaurant, various fairs and some on-campus organizations.

King and one of his roommates, Bob Harer, a Hawesville senior, have been developing a magic act. King added that he and Harer became partners last summer.

"He's the guy I want to make it in magic with. He's a carpenter — he built this illusion." King said, pointing to a large wooden box which sits in the middle of his living room. "He's constructing the equipment. Instead of buying it, we're making it."

Hamer said the illusion was made out of oak instead of pine. "It was built to last, not just to sell."

The pair estimated that they had saved about $500 to $750 by building the metamorphosis illusion themselves.

King said that he had learned a lot from Harer since the two became partners.

"He's giving me the audience perspective," King said. "When we're discussing what illusions we want to construct, I know things as a performer. He gives me a layman's view."

The two have added a female assistant and a male technician to their crew and they are currently working on a 20-minute act.

A 20-minute illusion show, King said, would be a good opening act for rock concerts.

"I would like to do concerts because it's something that really hasn't been done. I don't think, a whole lot," he said. "It's an idea."

"Class" is another thing King is aiming for in his act.

"There will be very few, quote-unquote, dirty jokes or material," he said. "It will be real classy. It will be like the James Bond, jet set type. The James Bond, compared to all the private detectors, is the best, the classiest, and I like that class."

He said he'd also like to eventually have a wildcat in his act.

"Cats are majestic, they're mysterious and they add a lot to an act," he said. "We don't understand them really. Cats are arrogant, too."

Now seems to be a transition period for King. He says he can't perform professionally, but he's progressed past amateur status. He said that he and Harer spend much time talking about and implementing their plans for an act. King also spends a lot of time studying and practicing magic.

"The amount of time put into studying — it varies," he said.

During the fall semester he spent roughly two hours reading or studying magic each day. Toward the end of the spring term, he began to spend about four or five hours studying it or thinking about it constantly.

"It's an obsession almost."

"To me, that's the way it's got to be done. You've got to say it's the most important thing in life to you. You've got to put everything else aside."

King is studying under a "really masterful magician," who lives in Elton and who performed at one time in Vaudeville. King says that he considers it an honor that this man agreed to teach him.

King first heard of Bill Harris, a retired magician, about eight years ago. Harris was running a magic shop and there were not many of them in Kentucky.

"I went and when I got there I found out that he was very intelligent. We became really good friends," King said. Last year the two got back in contact with each other.

"I averaged seeing him once every two weeks during the school year."

King adds that he has been able to apply what he's learned at Western to his entertaining career. Majoring in broadcasting has been a valuable experience, King said. "Broadcasting has been a performance aid — I learned how to perform for people, with people."

He said his folklore minor has helped him understand how people react to various things.

"I took urban folklore and learned about the way people in factories react," he said. "I need to perform for these people."

While most students will be applying what they learn from their major to jobs which are directly related to it, King will be applying his to what he hopes to be a successful entertainment career.

"I'm ready to get out of school and get into show business."

Cecelia Mason

THE CARPENTER of the act, Bob Harer, a Hawesville senior, puts glue on a substitution trunk. Harer builds many of the illusions King uses, saving the team money. The two became partners last summer.

RETIRE MAGICIAN Bill Harris, and King discuss a form newspaper illusion in Harris' office at an appliance store where he also sells magic supplies and illusions. King went to Elton every two weeks to take lessons from Harris.
Students-parents
a compounded responsibility

Handling the demands of being a full-time student is hard enough, but for a growing number of students, handling the role of student-parent is all the more difficult.

"You're catching up all the time," senior art major Lydia Gatewood described her role as wife, mother, student-worker. Married and parents when they entered Western, Lydia and Bobby Gatewood knew the hassles and responsibilities would be many.

Both Gatewoods were full-time students, and Bobby graduated in May with a B.S. in political science.

Not wanting to deprive their two children of parental rearing, as well as not being able to afford the cost of a day care center, the Gatewoods opted to juggle their class and work schedules so one of them could always be with the children.

Having to live off-campus because of the few on-campus married student units, the

IN MOST THINGS, Bobby Gatewood said, he and his family place themselves in the hands of the Lord. Gatewood interrupts his studying to check his son's ear. His wife, Lydia, thought it might be infected.

HER WEEK DAY starts at 6 a.m. One of Lydia Gatewood's morning chores is combing her daughter's hair. When asked to describe her typical day, the wife, mother of two, full-time student and part-time worker, replied, "It never ends."
Gatewoods were on a tight and hectic schedule. "There was one semester," Lydia said, "where there was only five minutes between our shifts with the kids. I was supposed to be home one minute and Bobby was supposed to be in class the next minute."

In the Boca household in a South Hall married student apartment, a demanding and tight schedule fell on Mohammed Boca's shoulders. The Iranian father of two worked 37 hours a week at a local hospital while studying—fulltime—toward his Master's in economics.

"I haven't had much time for my family. That made it hard on my wife. She's been trying to keep the house on minimum income. On the other hand, I have a lot of pressure on me as a father, husband, student and breadwinner. Sometimes I don't see my kids in 24 hours." Time proved to be of special concern to those single parents who attempted to obtain college degrees.

For sophomore business administration major Teresa Brewington and her year-old son, Brandon, the daily routine was strict and rigorous.

Awake with her son at 5 a.m., the Lexington native would take Brandon to a day care center and be in class by 8.

Brewington's classes lasted until the early afternoon, and she studied until time to pick up her son. The rest of the day would be devoted to taking care of him.

"Most of the time, I did my studying late at night after Brandon had gone to sleep, when I was really too tired."

For senior English major Kathy VanMeter, single parenthood provided a different kind of problem. "The major problem with my being a single parent was that I couldn't always be with my baby. When I was doing my student teaching in the fall of 1979, I would say to myself 'what am I doing here, why aren't I with my son?'"

Because of that feeling of motherhood, VanMeter commented on Western's facilities for student-parents: "I wish there was a day care center at Western so I might visit him during the day."

VanMeter's comment reflected the sentiments of all those student-parents interviewed.

"They (Western) don't have any married housing to take care of the demand." Lydia Gatewood said.

According to Housing Director Horace Shrader, though, "the free enterprise system in Bowling Green is taking care of the married student demand. The housing situation in Bowling Green is basically booked."

Brewington said Western's housing policy for students with dependents isn't very sympathetic. I don't see why they (student-parents) should be excluded."

All the student-parents interviewed, however, were glad to have experienced the challenges of rearing a family while in school.

VanMeter said, "I think being a student is fulfilling. I think being a parent is even more fulfilling, but being a student-parent is very fulfilling."
Appaloosa
Appaloosa
You're all the world to me.
From a fence-post perch, the view was captivating — green fields, blue sky and wind rippling through the horses' manes.

Holding tightly to the guide rope, Annette VanCleve coaxed the Tennessee Walker, Silver Sun Queen, into a slow walk. The horse complied for two revolutions around VanCleve before breaking into a trot.

VanCleve tightened her grip on the rope and again slowed the nervous mare. After three more revolutions, she stopped the horse and stroked its mane. Then the process started over.

For VanCleve, 20, of Brownsville, Western's horse-training class meant more than earning three hours' credit; it was a way of life.

An agriculture major with a specialty in horses, VanCleve has hopes of being a

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Appaloosa  cont.

manager or instructor at a university. "But I will probably be a head trainer somewhere," she said.

She began her career with horses at 9, although she had begun riding ponies at 5. "Mom had had horses since I was born," VanCleve said, "but I really started working with them when I joined 4-H."

Her first horse, Redskin Babe, was a Christmas present when she was 10. With money she won with Bebe, she bought Ken Bar Squanto. In October she purchased her third horse, Myown Bright Tina. All three are registered Appaloosas.

"The names of registered horses are limited to 19 spaces, so I had to run some of the words in the names together," she said. The horses are kept on her family's 13-acre farm in Brownsville.

Care of the horses takes up much of VanCleve's time. "I have to give Mom credit. While I'm in school, Mom feeds them. But I sometimes spend as much as three hours a night, especially in the summer, riding, training, grooming, playing vet, giving shots, keeping them on their schedules, worming them. Maybe I should say parasite control; it sounds better."

In 10 years of showing horses, VanCleve has proved herself a formidable competitor. From competing in county fairs, she worked up to her first horse show, the Kentucky Midstate Appaloosa Horse Show in Glasgow, where she won second in horsemanship, sixth in showmanship and third in trail.

Her last show was in Greensburg in August, where she was high-point youth in the two-day Appaloosa show.

Also in August she won the state championship at the state fair by beating "bigger trainers from New York."

VanCleve was named National Champion Intercollegiate Advanced Stockseat Rider at Middle Tennessee State University in May 1979. She won the regional competition earlier in the year to qualify.

"We drew for the horses (to ride in the contest), so I was on a horse I had never ridden before," she said.

VanCleve took her own horses to the National Appaloosa Queen Contest, July 1979, where she won Miss Horsemanship. The Louisville event had 33 entries and was co-sponsored by the Kentucky Midstate Appaloosa Horse Club. VanCleve is the 1980 youth director for the club.

To become the 1977 Mid West National Appaloosa Overall Youth Champion at Springfield, Ill., she was the high-point individual from 150 entries.

VanCleve brought home three silver-trimmed saddles from these contests. She has also earned scholarships through her work. She received a $500 scholarship from the National Appaloosa Horse Club Inc. for past academic experience and horsemanship.

She also received a scholarship from Western.

VanCleve earned a week in Chicago as state champion in the 4-H horse project in 1978.

After completing the horse training class in the fall, she is now assisting instructor Charles Anderson with the class.

Along with agriculture major Jean Wagner of Jeffersontown, VanCleve gives demonstrations in general horse training, techniques used and horse care.

"The class covers total horse training, except feeding. It includes veterinary care, even giving shots," she said. "I finally had to give shots at home when Tina got influenza this winter."

Anderson said VanCleve has matured since working with his classes. "She's learning to work with people, to improve her communication. She already had a lot of ability and now she's refining it."

VanCleve was unfamiliar with the horses in the training class. "I didn't know anything about Tennessee Walkers, I knew stock horses and western horses."

HORSE SHOWMAN Amnette VanCleve put a halter on her horse, Redskin Babe, on her farm in Brownsville. She owns three horses, all registered Appaloosas.

VANCEVE works on maneuvering her horse during class. "The class covers total horse training, except feeding," she said, including veterinary care.
The basic difference between them, she said, is that a western is a cowboy horse; the gaits are different. A Walker has artificial gaits, not natural gaits like the western. Walkers were used originally for a comfortable ride across plantations.

When VanCleve began working with Silver Sun Queen, "the horse hadn't had any training at all. She was barely halter broke."

But after a semester of the basics in horse training — teaching the horse to lead, lunge and obey the cues — "she's greenbroke. That means the horse is rideable, completely halter broke. She is relatively calm in the saddle, but doesn't know all the gaits yet. A Walker has three or four gaits."

Another student works with Sunny now, and VanCleve likes to give her any help she can. "I know her personality now, how she is going to react."

VanCleve is enrolled in other horse-related classes: horse judging and horse production and feeds, a general agriculture course.

In the horse judging class, individuals are picked to represent Western. The students are taught "confirmation and evaluation of horses. Horses are judged on how they are put together and perform." The students give oral reasons on why they placed the horses.

In the fall, she instructed a clinic for Kentucky Midstate Youth Appaloosa Horse Club members in Louisville with help from a U of L student.

Working with horses is expensive. Besides the high price of the horses, a showman must have the proper wardrobe and transportation. VanCleve drives her own truck, camper and horse trailer, and camps with the horses.

She saves money on her equestrian and western suits by having a seamstress make her clothes. But she also owns six hats, chaps (leather leggings), boots and belts. All pieces of clothing must conform to regulations.

To help cover expenses, VanCleve is now working as a trainer for a stable in Glasgow. She takes young colts and 2-year-olds, breaks them and prepares them for showing.

"It's hard to get started in horses now because of the expense," she said. But with her awards and goals, VanCleve said she hopes to make it a profitable business.

Margaret Shirley ■

VANCLEVE and Dr. Charles Anderson finish loading equipment after a horsemanship demonstration at the Agriculture Exposition Center. VanCleve helps Anderson, who is in charge of the horse program at Western, with the horse training class. She was a student in the class in the fall.

DURING A DEMONSTRATION, VanCleve shows Anderson and Jorge Robledo, a sophomore agriculture major, how she leads a horse in halter-class competition.

VANCLEVE helps load one of Western's horses into a trailer after a demonstration at the Agriculture Exposition Center. To save money she drives her own truck, camper and horse trailer, and camps with the horses.
Americanization of a foreign student

Charles Okwuoli Iheaka

When he left his native Nigeria, he was enthusiastic about coming to America. He felt privileged. It was his "golden opportunity."

And after his first month as a Western student, Charles Okwuoli Iheaka thinks America is "no-man's country." It's this characteristic about America that puts an evident gleam in his eyes.

"This is no-man's country," Iheaka (E-hea-a') said, "It doesn't belong to anybody. There are so many kinds of people here, from all over the world, who are Americans. This is good. I wish Nigeria was like this — people can bring their own ideas and it helps the advancement of the country."

Iheaka, 21, arrived at Western in spring 1980. A native of Lagos, Nigeria, Iheaka is majoring in business administration.

Coming to America was no easy task for Iheaka. He graduated from high school in 1977, but he anxiously waited — for over two years — for his visa and immigration papers to be processed.

Iheaka said he selected Western and four other colleges to attend. Western was the first school to acknowledge his request, and Iheaka said his decision was made. His travel to America and tuition cost about $7,200.

Iheaka spends much of his spare time visiting Nigerian friends, playing table tennis, basketball and swimming.

One of his favorite recreations is just eating. However, with his diverse menu, many Americans would wonder why.

"Cassava is one of my favorite foods," Iheaka said. "Here, I have to use cornmeal as a substitute, and some water. I just heat both in a pan and stir."

Iheaka said that cassava is eaten with one's hands. He added that soup is a great supplement to cassava.

"Preparing a soup or stew to eat with it is really good," Iheaka said. "I put in chicken, tomatoes, onions, curry, pepper and salt. My favorite drink? Coca-Cola."

Iheaka's favorite breakfast is bread and eggs. He enjoys rice and baked beans, hamburger, cornflakes and weetabix, a type of oats.

"Also, I drink a lot of beer on weekends," he said, smiling. "I was surprised to find that there is a drinking age in America. In Nigeria, even the little children can drink beer."

"Right On" and "Ebony" magazines are Iheaka's favorite leisure reading. He gets a copy of "Right On," a young black American entertainment magazine, every month.

Iheaka also loves music. His favorite artists are Donna Summer, Michael Jackson and Teddy Pendergrass.

"We listen to all the American artists in Nigeria," Iheaka said. "As a matter of fact, we have better music stores than Bowling Green's. "Pendergrass is my favorite," Iheaka said. "I love the way he sings."

Iheaka said that most white and black Americans have been friendly and "very cooperative." He said that in Lagos, his people love the way blacks speak.

"We love to hear the way they say, 'Hey man,' "Iheaka said. "What's going on man,' "Iheaka said. "Most of my friends at home try to imitate their Continued on page 122

**KNOWING THE ENVIRONMENT** makes a difference to a foreign student. Susan Fassnecer, a graduate student, and advisor makes sure foreign students have the correct papers and know the rules. She also helps familiarize them with American lifestyles and helps them with the language.

**BETWEEN ORIENTATION MEETINGS.** Charles Okwuoli Iheaka, a business administration major from Nigeria, and Ayo Ochehaye, a business major from Nigeria, went out to eat. The two turned back to the Rock House, and Iheaka eats his first Big Mac. Commenting on fast food places, Iheaka said Americans seem geared for convenience.**

**PRODUCE SCALES** fascinate Iheaka who hadn't had experience with the fruit weighing device. A grocery clerk explains the process as he waits.
Americanization cont.

sounds.

"Most Nigerian favorite television personalities are Sidney Poitier, Jim Kelley and Bill Cosby," he added.

"I had been to America before in 1975," the Nigerian said. "My uncle lived in Denver, and I visited him for a summer.

"There's a lot of difference in Bowling Green and Denver," Iheaka said, laughing. "But I like it here."

One of the biggest problems for Iheaka has been adapting to America's seasons, especially winter. The Nigerian climate averages between 75° and 80° F. daily, according to Iheaka. The early spring snowfalls excited Iheaka.

"It was the first time I had ever seen snow," he exclaimed. "It was great - but too cold."

Iheaka plans to move off campus this fall so he can "feel more like an individual and have some more freedom." He says he likes to play host to others. It reminds him of the hospitality of his home.

Iheaka is from the Ibo tribe, one of three major tribes living in Nigeria. He said his family practices the Catholic doctrine. They all speak English, as well as their native language, Ibo.

When speaking of his family, Iheaka expresses an intense pride. His father, Timothy Iheaka, 43, is a major in the Nigerian Army. Rose Iheaka, 38, his mother, owns her own business - Rosche Business Enterprises. It is an equipment and supply goods store that sells carpets, stationery and building materials.

Iheaka's family story doesn't end there. His uncle, John, who used to live in Denver, but has returned to the family's original hometown, Imo, Nigeria, studied political science at the University of Colorado. He now works for the Samsonite Co. (a national luggage business) in Ipo.

Iheaka has a brother and two sisters, Christopher, 12, Dominice, 15, and Catherine, 9, who all attend school in Lagos. He has one other brother, Gregg, 2.

"My mother has had the most influence on me," Iheaka said. "Because of the nature of my father's job, I was with her most of the time."

"When I was having problems with my immigration, my mother really helped me," he said. "We can talk about our problems openly."

Iheaka said he's impressed with his mother's business abilities. He said she used to work for an oil company until she decided to have a business of her own.

He said she can now "get off work whenever she wants to" and has "no troubles." He said that she inspired him toward his business administration major.

"I had to help her," Iheaka said. Since many of the world's fashions come from Italy and Paris, Nigeria gets the latest fashions before the United States.

Marriage and friendship are two very important things to the people of the Ibo tribe, Iheaka said. "Since we are Christians, we marry only once - no more."

"I'd like to one day marry and have maybe four children."

Iheaka used to work in a bank in Lagos and he said it influenced his decision to get a degree in business administration. He wants to obtain a masters and return to Lagos to work in the loan section of a bank.

"I want to be successful in business," he said. "It's the most important thing to me. I'd like to one day own my own business because I know that it would take care of me and my family."

"They would be happy." And thanks to "no man's country," Iheaka feels certain he can reach these goals - and more.

Tommy George
CHANGING DEUTSCHE MARKS to dollars, Iheoka exchanges the money he brought with him from home at American National Bank. He opened a checking and savings account also. He plans to work in a bank.

POTATOES AND SCRAMBLED EGGS are in Iheoka's diet. He said the food was cheap and a basic diet in Nigeria.
Scented by what could have been the makings of dozens of pumpkin pies and peopled with hundreds of humans in unconventional attire, Downing University Center was the party scene.

It was Halloween and the Juggernaut Band played rock 'n' roll in the corner of the lobby for witches, a colonial lady, a Confederate general and the pope.

Driven by a desire to be named "Most Gruesome," or to win the "Best Costume" award for the night or to just act crazy, students swarmed into the center. They came in elaborate costumes, complete in every detail, or in costumes as simple as a mask.

Some costumes required more than one person. Dressed in connecting sheets, shower caps and fuzzy footies, nine girls came as an antennaeed, green worm.

Steve Likness, a Pierre, S.D., senior, described the scene as
"wall-to-wall people in crazy costumes, just lewd and crude behavior all around."

Likness dressed as a double amputee. Kneeling in a dresser drawer nailed to his skateboard, Likness propelled himself with bricks. "I couldn't find any little irons," he said. His control as he rolled by the crowd's kneecaps was remarkable.

When the pope (Daryl Knauer, a Cincinnati senior) entered, people "started pointing and yelling," Likness said.

"The band quit playing and announced that the pope was going to bless the crowd. Daryl kneeled to kiss the stairs, then walked up onto the stage. People went wild."

The Halloween party, complete with pumpkin carving and apple bobbing contests, was sponsored by University Center Board.

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A FEW PARTICIPANTS were asked to be photographed in the journalism department studio: Molly and Betsy Bogdan, seniors from Albuquerque, N.M.; Alan Jackson, a Tampa, Fla., sophomore; and two art majors, Candy Bush from Bowling Green and Kathleen Hancock from Beaver Dam.
Holidays

ABOUT 350 worshippers gather at 6 a.m. for the non-denominational sunrise service beside the Ivan Wilson Fine Arts Center. The Rev. Gary Watkins gives the benediction for the service, which was sponsored by the University Center Board.

A HUG and a Raggedy Ann Doll bring a smile to Betsy Berry, a Bowling Green sophomore, after her Kappa Delta sister, Chau Oanh Do, a Bardstown freshman, gives her a gift.

Time for a break

For the year’s biggest holiday, Christmas, however, the university practically closes down. After weeks of dorm parties, Secret Angels (a secret gift exchange in many women’s dorms), Hanging of the Green and caroling, most students are anxious to celebrate Christmas Day at home.

But some students were at home.

Billy Joe Jordan, a senior technical illustration major, is from Bowling Green. He tries to travel during most vacations, he said, but for Christmas he was in town.

Jordan turned to work to pass the time. During school he worked part-time in a music store in the Greenwood Mall, but he increased his hours to more than 40 a week during Christmas.

“You get big bucks during Christmas,” he said with a raise of his eyebrows and a big grin.

Other students were not able to go home for the holidays.

Chyen Shiau hasn’t been to her home in the Republic of China (Taiwan) since she came here in January 1979. The trip is just too long and too expensive to make for two weeks, she said.

Instead, Shiau spent Christmas break with about 20 international students who traveled from Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas. They all went to Loesburg, Fla., as part of a national vacation housing program for international students.

“I went there by myself on a Greyhound bus,” Shiau said. “I was really scared. But I really enjoyed that sunshine; it was so warm. And I met a lot of people.”

Shiau stayed with a Loesburg family. She ate and slept there and “stayed with my family to have Christmas time.”

Forty Bowling Green families worked with Susan Tesseneer, international student adviser, as “host families.” They
opened their homes to foreign students for holidays and took them on special trips.

Patience Onuoha, a Nigerian freshman, spent Christmas with her host family and with another family, Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Hunt.

"I spent Christmas Day with Mr. and Mrs. Hunt," Onuoha said. They had a tree, gifts and a large holiday meal. "That was the same as we do in Nigeria," she said.

"We just talked about Nigeria and cultural differences. I also spent time with girlfriends here in school. They're not Nigerians."

According to Horace Shrader, housing director, Western used to provide campus housing for foreign students and any others who couldn't go home.

"In the past, we've used a hall with vacant space, but we don't have that space any more. You have to have an empty room, not just an empty bed.

"The rooms have to be in a particular hall. You can't open up the whole campus for 30 or 40 people. You run into problems with energy, staffing, security — all kinds of things."

Western Hills Motel was the alternative offered by the university.

The motel on Russellville Road offered reduced rates to students. They could stay seven nights for $70; the usual rate was $20 a day.

Mrs. Earl Kitchens, wife of the motel's manager, said, "We didn't have too many

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Holidays

Time for a break cont.

(foreign students) Christmas, but we had quite a few spring break. I guess we had about 15 rooms of them. Most of those were single rooms."

Another "on campus" holiday was Valentine’s Day.

Mountains of flowers were delivered to women’s dorms Feb. 14, and Bowling Green freshman, John Drennan, who delivered flowers for Betty’s Flower Shop, said his job got hectic then.

He estimated that he delivered about 200 orders to Western dorms for the holiday.

Drennan said red roses were the most popular flower at Valentine’s, even though they are expensive.

Paul Deemer, owner of Deemer’s Floral Co., said roses are more expensive at that time because so many were used for floats for the Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena, Calif., on New Year’s Day. He said it takes three months to grow a rose to the right size for use in floral arrangements.

“One funny thing that happens every year is that some young men call and ask for black roses to be sent to their girlfriends,” he said. “We haven’t been able to find any yet on the commercial market.”

Spring break, a holiday especially designed for people in school, sent hundreds of students to the Florida beaches to forget the pressures in Bowling Green and
hundreds more to their local public libraries to research term papers.

Almost 200 students didn’t get a spring break at all.

Elementary and secondary education majors began their student teaching at mid-term.

Tim Sears, a Somerset senior, traded the tanned, bikini-clad bodies of college women on the Florida sands for the six-year-old faces of children at Bowling Green’s Parker Bennett Elementary School. But he didn’t seem to mind.

“I could have used the rest,” he said, “but it didn’t really bother me. You don’t miss anybody because you’re too busy working and planning.”

Sears and Jon Theuerkauf, a psychology major student teaching at Bowling Green High School, had planned to backpack in the Smoky Mountains when they finally got their spring break with the public schools in April. But they were snowed off the mountain.

With only a few days of his belated vacation left, Sears took off for his home in Somerset. “I just had to get away from this place,” he said, “I needed a change of scenery and a little R & R.”

Later in the spring, Potter Hall residents Rosalie Trujillo, a Memphis, Tenn., junior; Stephanie Wood, a Wakefield sophomore; and Patsy Brown, a Wakefield junior, decided to celebrate Easter with a new tradition.

“We had been to church, and when we came back we had all this candy lying around, so we decided to do something with it,” Trujillo said. “We got a huge Easter basket and put everything in it.”

The three put colored eggs in the basket along with the candy and small stuffed rabbits — their Sigma Kappa sorority mascot. Then they “grabbed arms and skipped down the hall” in their Easter dresses, carrying the huge basket, and woke their friends to wish them a happy Easter, Trujillo said.

“We played Easter bunny,” she said. “We were just in a good mood all day long.”

A WATER FIGHT culminates a long Florida day. Vacationing students dump a bucket of water on students who are partying below them.
SHELTERED from the rain on Diddle Arena ramp, their father takes a picture of David Shadowen, a Bowling Green biology major, and his brothers after graduation.

ALMOST PICTURE PERFECT Mrs. Rebekah Bragg, a Columbia elementary education major, gets help from her mom, Betty Jean Moseley before the ceremony.
Outside the rain poured as frustrated students dragged their 20th dripping load to their already overstuffed cars, hurrying to check out of their dorms as quickly as possible.

Meanwhile, across the campus in Diddle Arena, the 1,165 bachelor’s degree candidates, 607 master’s candidates, 270 associate’s candidates and six specialist’s candidates, clothed in their caps and gowns, seemed unaware of the torrent outside.

Instead, they were listening to Lawrence E. Forgy, Council on Higher Education member and Louisville attorney, talk about declining university enrollment.

“The population signs of a severe enrollment decline are clear,” Forgy said. He cited forecasts that enrollment figures of full-time students will begin to drop in 1982, and the number of undergraduates may decrease between 10 and 15 percent over the next two decades.

But for the graduates of the day, their concern was not much for enrollments of the future, but of enrollment of today.

For along with the jubilant shouts after the degrees were conferred, were the tears and sadness of leaving friends, teachers and the school.

Rebecca Bruce, a community health major, said she would miss meeting people. “It was interesting to talk to and meet the people.”

She said she would also miss the freedom of being a student. “It’s a piece of cake compared to being out in the world with your own bills to pay.”

Katherine Laws, an English major, said that the new people and faculty every semester and the hill itself were the major things that she would miss.

“The thing that I liked the most about Western was that most of the teachers seemed willing to help students; it was a good atmosphere to learn in.”

Many students plan to pursue graduate-level studies.

After a pharmacy internship this summer, Laws plans to continue studying pharmacy in graduate school.

David Dalton, a history major, plans to get his master’s and doctorate in history so that he can teach college history.

“It takes a Ph.D to even get your foot in the door to teach college history,” he said.

James Comeau, a psychology major, will finish studying medicine. Comeau, who transferred to Western in his junior year, said he “never thought much of Western but that, the faculty members were good.”

Students had a variety of interpretations about the graduation ceremony.

“The ceremony was a little long, but standing in the hallway (on an exit ramp) was the worst,” Dalton said. “When you’re sitting at least you don’t feel like a can of sardines.

“I’ll remember that (standing in the hallway) probably longer than the speaker.”

But according to Comeau, who said he can’t stand ceremonies, this one “was the best I’ve ever seen, at least the jokes were funny.”

“I thought that it was a good touch for them to name the honor students,” he said.

“Graduation was not a beginning or an ending, just a continuation,” to Joy Medley, an English major. “I feel so much older than I did four years ago.”

Bruce thought the “ceremony was a little more impersonal than in high school. I felt a feeling of accomplishment.

“It (commencement) was a nice ending — I’m glad I didn’t skip it.”

Robin Faulkner
and Margaret Shirley
Administration and academics

Perceptions of Western's administration changed, if only because of one man — the school's top administrator, President Donald Zacharias.

Zacharias took office a few weeks before classes began in the fall, saying he wanted to project a new image for the school — one that overshadowed the old image of a regional university.

Perceptions of other images also changed. The 50th Homecoming was celebrated in the fall, and alumni — the people Homecoming is meant for, anyway — became more active in the festivities.

A decision to allow some art classes to draw nude models helped change perceptions. But the cancellation of a production of "The World According to Garp," reportedly because some people thought scenes of oral sex would "present a negative" image, reinforced the old perception of Western as conservative.

The perception of a traditional education was changed by CLEP — the College Level Examination Program — and by Western's independent study program. CLEP allowed some students to graduate in less than the traditional four years, while independent study let them attend class only for tests.

Several departments spent much of the year as "academic boat people," floating around while waiting to be assigned to a new college. The government department was assigned to Potter College and the sociology, anthropology and social work department was assigned to the College of Applied Arts and Health.

The regents spent the year recuperating from the previous year and getting used to the new president — new perceptions and all.
IN THE MORNING.
Downing University Center's third floor fills with studying students. Scott Blann, a sophomore business major, studies Literature 263 on one of the couches.
Kim Kalaski
Making quiet, forceful decisions
Afer a chaotic year of trying to find a president, the Board of Regents seemed content to sit back and watch their choice take the action.

They apparently liked what they saw in Dr. Donald Zacharias, as they not only voted the new president a salary raise from $55,008 to $60,000 a year, but also gave him a four-year contract effective in fall 1980.

Nine months after taking office, Zacharias was formally inaugurated in a ceremony April 26, the first presidential inauguration in Western's history.

Dressed in a red-trimmed robe, Chairman J. David Cole performed the investiture of the president, symbolized by a medallion.

Cole charged Zacharias to maintain academic excellence. "The goal of this university — without exception, without compromise — is academic excellence. This board will accept nothing else."

Basically it was a quiet year, although there was some controversy when the College Heights Herald revealed in early March that a policy requiring 54 upper-level hours for graduation might be illegal. The board reviewed the issue and postponed institution of the policy.

Later the regents formally removed the 54-hour requirements for students who entered Western before January 1979. These students would be required to take only 32 hours of classes numbered 300 or above.

The regents chose to avoid an earlier controversy over unionizing the university's hourly and monthly staff employees by refusing to recognize a bargaining agent who might speak for them.

After scrutiny by the Council on Higher Education, a new governor and the Kentucky General Assembly, the $52.2 million budget request was cut by only $2.2 million.

In light of economic conditions nationally, Zacharias said the $50 million budget finally approved was "doing exceptionally well." It reflected a $7.2 million increase with much of that to be used for pay raises, including a base pay raise of 7.5 percent for faculty and staff.

Zacharias told the board's finance committee that distribution of the salary increases by the departments would give deans more flexibility in handling budgets, especially in recommending raises, promotions and tenure.

In addition to $26.3 million provided from the state, funding for the budget will come from several areas, including tuition and dorm fee increases.

And in a move to reduce operating costs, the budget included the consolidation of the Garrett Conference Center Cafeteria and Snack Bar. The snack bar would be moved into the cafeteria facilities.

Membership on the board changed when Bowling Green attorney Joe Bill Campbell was appointed to a vacancy caused by the expiration of Henderson attorney Ron Sheffer's term.

Then Sheffer was appointed to another space on the board, opened by the term expiration of William Kuegel of Owensboro.

Associated Student Government President Steve Fuller was also sworn in as a student regent.

The regents also approved $66,000 in university funds to be used for renovation of the new president's home, which was purchased the previous year by the College Heights Foundation for $165,000.

Margaret Shirley
In a ceremony, Saturday, April 26, about nine months after he took office, Dr. Donald Zacharias became the first Western president to be formally inaugurated.

"The Board of Regents wanted to have an inauguration," he said. "The chairman wanted it to be an occasion for Western."

"It's a tradition in most universities," Zacharias explained. "I was very humbled by the ceremony." A stability, challenged but overcome by internal disputes, marked Zacharias' first year as president.

When he was sworn in August 1, 1979, relations between the service personnel and the administrative officers were at a definite level of distrust and suspicion over requested pay raises.

In order to restore a rapport between the staff and the administration, Zacharias began holding informal meetings with physical plant, food services and clerical workers.

"I was new, and I had to develop the trust of the employees. I had to be with them and let them get to know me," he explained.

Later in the fall semester, a classified pay plan designed by the personnel office was implemented to allow each of the service workers to receive a pay raise, although the increase was not as great as many would have liked.

Faculty salaries were also a major problem for Zacharias.
The faculty was informed of its salary increase in the spring semester amid controversy about where the money was coming from. A catch-up fund and a teacher retirement fund figured in the controversy.

Zacharias became involved in Western's program of graduate study and continuing education in Owensboro when the program was challenged by the Owensboro Chamber of Commerce and the local newspaper as to Western's alleged inability to provide adequate services.

"We were able to set the tone of things so that Western could retain its leadership role in a program it initially started," Zacharias said.

Western will still provide the educational services in the Owensboro area although the funding provided by the Council on Higher Education was not large enough for Western to expand its programs.

"I consider it a personal accomplishment, but numerous others were involved in that, too. I made more trips to Owensboro than to any other city in Kentucky this year," Zacharias said.

A house was purchased for the president and moving day came in May.

"The best way to demonstrate the value of a residence is to use it," Zacharias said as he spoke of plans to invite cross sections of students to the house for talks and receptions beginning in the fall.

An effort to bring the business and university communities together was made by the Zachariases during the year as they had informal get-togethers in their home.

"I feel that the university has a lot to offer the community and vice versa," he said.

The new house, which is quite a bit larger than the old residence, will be used to entertain larger groups throughout the year.

Zacharias said he felt close to the school. "I never feel isolated from the students," he said.

That day's schedule, which he cited, was taken up by a variety of student meetings as well as the normal administrative routine.

"I eat on campus so that I can see the students and have a chance to say hello," Zacharias also met in informal meetings with students throughout the year.

The president came to Western with a background of involvement with students and university activities.

He was an instructor and an assistant professor at Indiana University and an associate professor and professor at the University of Texas at Austin before he moved into the administrative area.
He served as the assistant to the president of the University of Texas at Austin and later became the executive assistant to the Texas System Chancellor.

Since his graduation from Indiana University with a Ph.D., Zacharias has been involved in a variety of campus-related activities. He served on the student union board at Texas and helped to rewrite the Indiana University code of conduct book in the mid 1960s. He was also the president of the Phi Kappa Phi national scholastic honorary society in Texas and was a residence hall faculty associate in Texas and Indiana.

Since working on the conduct book of Indiana, Zacharias has noticed a "tremendous difference in the students." "They are just as interested in solving problems as they were in the '60s but in a better way. They are recognizing that change comes through better alternatives."

Zacharias, who characterizes himself as a dedicated family man, has a wife, Tommie, two sons, Alan, 15, and Eric, 13, and one daughter, Leslie, 9. "He is a balanced personality," Tommie Zacharias said. "He is totally committed, as successful, ambitious people have to be in his profession, but he balances that with a warm and loving family life."

"Don is one person who could keep it (Western) on the move," she added.

When Zacharias came to Western, he had the goal of "strengthening the instructional process," and toward that end, the board presented $500 awards at Commencement to one faculty member in each college. These awards were based on "outstanding performance" by those faculty members.

He said he wanted to encourage administrators to be as "creative and imaginative as they wish in making suggestions for the future mission of the campus."

Zacharias enjoys fishing and camping and has been an electronics buff for a long time. "I was one of the people who physically built the radio station at Georgetown College in Kentucky."

He also served as that station's radio manager for a time and was editor of his college newspaper.

Looking toward next year, Zacharias has defined several goals for the university.

He wants to "continue to develop a spirit of cooperation among the people throughout campus where individuals feel that they are valued when they perform well, that administration and faculty and staff are encouraged to be innovative and imaginative in the way that they do their work."

A new office of development will also be set up. This section will find funding for scholarships, endow chairs for professorships and lectureships, and have special functions such as presenting college level awards for outstanding student performance and bringing high school groups to campus.

Money for additional recreational facilities may also result from this search, Zacharias said.

Another goal is to make the accomplishments of Western students and faculty as visible as possible to the state.

According to Zacharias, the presidency is an 18 hour a day job - he takes six hours for sleep.

Robin Faulkner
AFTER the inauguration ceremonies, Zacharias entertains guests at the new president’s home on Chestnut Street.

AT A RECEPTION outside the president’s office, Mrs. Tommie Zacharias, Leslie, Alan and Eric Zacharias talk with husband and father, Donald Zacharias.
Tops of the hill

Administrative shuffle

Nowhere was there more evidence of the transition of presidents, of administration, of ideas than in the office of Dr. Randall Capps, assistant to the new president, Dr. Donald Zacharias.

His office was a picture of disorganization — boxes stacked near walls and last-minute paperwork cluttering his desk.

Just a few weeks before, Capps had been head of the communication and theater department. But when Zacharias, who has a degree in speech himself, was named president and Rhea Lazarus left the presidential assistant position to manage personal business affairs, Capps found himself in a whole new world.

As an assistant to Zacharias, Capps spent the year working on various projects, including a new academic development fund. He also was responsible for coordinating the federal Handicapped Act, making sure that adequate dorm-room and parking-space access was provided for handicapped students and faculty.

The development fund was one of his biggest projects, he said.

The Board of Regents authorized the hiring of a development director who, Capps said, will be "responsible for raising funds from the private sector ... finding foundations and people who want to give to the university."

He was also involved in Western's attempt to retain control of graduate education in Owensboro, where Western and several other schools operated a consortium of graduate-level classes.

A group of Owensboro citizens asked the state Council on Higher Education to give the University of Kentucky control over the programs there, and Capps was in charge of Western's presentation to the council.

Perhaps the man with the best view of the administrative transition was Dr. John Minton, administrative affairs vice president.

Minton spent seven months as interim president between the time Dero Downing left office and Zacharias was sworn in as Western's fifth president.

Minton enjoyed returning "home" to his vice president's office, he said, even though he also liked his time at the top.

He said it was difficult at times deciding whether postponing a major decision would be best for the university.

"There were two or three recommendations I put on hold," he said. One of those was the
adjustment of the biennial budget. "To do much of that would take away the next president's flexibility."

But, he said, "I did not care to be a caretaker administrator. I was going to make decisions."

He said the transition was more difficult than he had expected.

"I thought I had a pretty good feel for it... but the president's office has, of course, broad responsibility for the university. The obligations are demanding."

Harry Largen, business affairs vice president, may have felt the least effect of the transition among any of Western's top administrators.

Largen, chief financial officer for the university, continued on page 142
Tops of the hill cont.

sity and the Board of Regents, said his job description hadn’t changed in the 10 years he had been in the position.

He said Zacharias might suggest changes in the operation of his office, but nothing had been done in the fall semester.

Two of the president’s men had aspirations of being the president. Dr. James Davis, academic affairs vice president, and Dr. Paul Cook, assistant to the president, were among the 20 final candidates, but the regents passed over them when the final five contenders were picked.

A regent who asked to not be identified explained why Cook and Davis were not included in the final five: If either had been a finalist and then had not been chosen president, the regent said, he might have had problems getting along with whomever was named president.

But both Cook and Davis took philosophical attitudes toward being left out of the final five. And they returned to Western in the fall just like always.

Davis, who became vice president in 1977, said he enjoyed working under both Downing and Zacharias.

Besides teaching a geography class, Davis oversees all academic programs, as well as the Academic Council.

Cook said Downing and Zacharias have different styles as president, but that his duties had changed little since Zacharias took office.

“There are some things that President Zacharias has needed to be briefed on... coming in and having to learn the institution,” Cook said. “I’d be real disappointed if I hadn’t been a help in that regard.”

As Zacharias was moving into the president’s office, the College Heights Foundation also had an administrative shuffle which became official Feb. 1, 1980.

“One (Kelly) Thompson is stepping down as president of the foundation, retaining his position as chairman of the board. That was an assignment he accepted part-time in 1969,” Georgia Bates, his secretary said.

In February, Bates’ position changed from executive secretary/treasurer to treasurer.

Bates and Thompson stayed on until Feb. 1 to finish last year’s audit, Bates said.

The physical change in offices began in October when Thompson and Bates moved across the reception area in the Foundation Building to a new set of rooms.

Then Dero Downing, back from his sabbatical, moved into those offices along with his secretary, Mary Sample, the new executive secretary.

“After I got control of some of my health problems, I indicated to the College Heights Foundation that I’d like to serve (the university) in some capacity, possibly relieving Dr. Thompson,” Downing said.

On Aug. 13, Downing was notified of his appointment as president of the College Heights Foundation on a part-time basis.

There is not really any change in the College Heights Foundation, Downing said. “There has been a change in the administrative organization of the foundation. It’s not even a transference of power.”

PRESIDENTS, LIKE TURTLES, have to have hard shells and stick their necks out, Dr. John Minton said when he took office as interim president. As his term ended, the regents gave Minton an onyx turtle and a framed resolution making him the fifth president of the university.
Dorm switch shows how other half lives

Morning.

The first day of classes.

A female dorm resident wakes up ready for her morning slap in the face—a hot shower.

Walking into the bathroom, she encounters several women—none of them wet—standing around the entrance to the showers.

Historical thoughts pass through her mind: No water, no hot water, a stopped up drain or a waiting line.

Some of the women are giggling embarrassingly and pointing into the room. Some are angry.

The woman investigates.

Peeking over a friend's shoulder, she immediately understands.

Instead of the usual row of stalls, modestly curtained, three shower heads gleamed on a white-tiled wall. No curtains and no dividers cluttered the sterile area.

At the same time, in a second residence hall, several men were roaming around the bathroom and hallways looking for the shower room. They discovered the shower heads inside several small closet-like rooms.

The shower rooms were just some of the changes encountered by male and female residents who were part of the fall switch in which Poland Hall was changed from a men's dorm to a women's and North and East halls were changed from women's to men's.

"The switch had been considered for some time," John Osborne, assistant housing director, said. The primary reason was to allow the men a chance to live in a different area from the small cluster of men's dorms on the south end of campus.

With the change, the occupants had the chance to see the differences between men's and women's rooms and bathrooms.

The biggest change was in the showers.

The women soon learned to deal with the absence of partitions. On some floors they used sheets between the shower heads to form dividers.

"The steam makes the curtain wave back and forth, so having a sheet on the shower is no help," Barb Stoner, a junior community health major from Pineville, said.

Not being able to see in the mirror was another change that affected many residents. In the men's dorms the mirrors on the average are too low, causing the men to have to stoop over to comb their hair or shave.

"The mirrors are so low I can only see my neck and chest," Clay Scott, a resident assistant in North Hall, said.

"The mirror is set so high my roommate has to climb on things—she can't see," Stoner, a resident of Poland Hall, said.

Scott, a junior advertising major from Gallatin, Tenn., said, "We've got ironing boards, which some guys don't know what to do with. The chest of drawers is small and we have huge closets. Guys use drawers more for underwear and stuff and don't use much closet space."

"Many men in North and East halls have quickly grown accustomed to these differences, but they still complain about not having trash shoots. The men have to take their trash outside to the dumpsters. Few students protested the move. But the sentimental feelings of a few residents were represented by a sign left by a resident of North Hall.

"I've been moved out of a dorm I liked a lot — take care of it."

David Frank

POLAND HALL second floor residents used sheets as curtains, taking advantage of shower rods not available on every floor. Margaret Shirley, a Columbia junior, wrings water out of her hair.
Housing shortage puts women ‘on hold’

Shelves crammed with electrical and maintenance equipment run the length of one side. Artificial Christmas tree limbs stick out from a box in the far corner next to a large punch bowl. A three-foot plastic palm tree adds to the decor.

This first-floor McCormack Hall room, once used exclusively for storage, now serves a double purpose.

Terri Fairchild, a Henderson junior, and Nancy Cochran, a Hamilton, Ohio, freshman, call it home.

They are among the 12 women placed in ironing and study rooms the first semester because of a housing shortage.

Most residents have a long list of gripes about their temporary homes.

Ronica Harris, a Gary, Ind., freshman, who lives in a Gilbert Hall study room, said her first impressions of the room "weren't very good."

"I broke down and cried," she said, remembering her moving day.

As she described the problems her first-floor room imposes, including a "mad dash" up a flight of steps to take a shower, a resident assistant interrupted with a message to call her boyfriend. The girls did not have phones until the first of October.

"Not having a phone was very inconvenient," Harris said. She said she used the pay phone for on-campus calls and the pay phone for others.

Angela McArthur, a Lexington freshman, lives in McCormack’s fourth-floor ironing room. She and her roommate, Dorene Novotny, a Kirksville, Mo., graduate student, also had phone problems.

They used the phone in the room across the hall, McArthur explained, but sometimes this was frustrating.

“One weekend they (their neighbors) went out of town, and every time I heard the phone ring, I went crazy wondering if somebody was trying to call me,” she said.

Fairchild said placing calls wasn’t the problem. It was the lack of incoming calls that bothered her.

"Because I don’t have a phone, my name is not listed," she said. "The RAs who don’t know me tell people I don’t live here."

"If the caller knows me well they’ll say, ‘She lives in an auxiliary room,’ but what about all those guys who can’t get in touch with me?” she said, grinning.

The auxiliary rooms are actually two-room combinations. The girls use the front room for the essential furniture and the back room for closet and shelf space.

But in Fairchild’s case, circumstances weren’t ideal. A wobbly rack loaded down with the girls’ wardrobes sat amid the clutter of the dorm’s party decorations.

Closets were installed in some of the rooms in late September, but her room was too crowded for one.

Since phones, shelves and bulletin boards were installed, the girls say living conditions have improved immensely.

“I wouldn’t move out now for anything,” Kathy Brooks, a Paducah junior, who occupies the ironing room on the third floor in McCormack, said.

She said she likes having two rooms because “you can store kitchen stuff, dirty dishes and clothes in the back out of sight.”

A built-in sink provides another convenience, the girls said.

Both Brooks and McArthur said they would stay in their rooms now that the improvements have been made, but Fairchild and Cochran are still not totally satisfied.

“My main squabble is the noise,” Cochran said. "It’s driving me up a wall. People turn the TV in the lobby up full blast so I have to call the desk and ask them to turn it down constantly.”

Horace Shradar, housing director, said the girls would probably be given a choice of whether they wish to remain in their rooms or move.

Michele Wood
ETV remote van improves production

Educational television no longer has to depend on cameras controlled from the back of a U-Haul truck to tape programs on location. By installing equipment in a van to tape programs on location, they improved their production capabilities.

Media Services Director Dr. Charles Anderson said the van's interior was designed by faculty members in his department. They also did all the carpentry work and installed the equipment, which came from the studios in the Academic Complex, he said.

The only problem with the job, Anderson said, was that it took longer than expected to finish. Construction took "30 to 60" days and for 30 of those days the van was in one of the two television studios.

Anderson said that when they needed the studio they cleaned out the front for tours or classes.

The new van has three major advantages over its predecessor. It allows the people producing and taping the show to set up faster and easier than before, three cameras can be used instead of one and the shows can be produced while they are being filmed.

These are big advantages according to student cameraman Mike Morgan, a Henderson mass communications major. He said they tape shows on campus, as they did for Western's symphony in Van Meter Auditorium. The show was shot, directed, produced and put together in the van, then sent through underground cable to the Academic Complex studios where it was taped.

"When we go off campus, all the taping and everything will be done in the van," Morgan said.

Educational television personnel produced programs for Kentucky Educational Television, including some...
programs from Van Meter Auditorium, the Owensboro Symphony and a jazz show for the Parakeet Restaurant.

Producer-director Brice Combs said, "You just can't do TV without something like this." "We've done a great job out of the U-Haul, but we pushed it to the limit professionally," he said. "We've kind of gone through a metamorphosis in TV from simple to more complex. We're doing public programming and you can't do public programming without equipment." 

Having this remote production van will enable Western to provide better quality programs to KET, Morgan said. "It puts us way ahead of any other university in the state."

The students who worked with the van for the first time broadcasting Western's symphony orchestra regionally over KET thought the van helped make things run more smoothly.

Cheryl Shrader, a mass communications major from LaGrange, said the van is easier to work from. "Everything is in one spot," she said. "If you have a problem, it's very easy to scream for help."

Seating arrangements in the van have an advantage over the U-Haul. Michi Sagraves, a junior broadcasting major from Owensboro, said: "In the U-Haul it was like playing musical chairs," she said. "It went a whole lot smoother than the one (symphony) we did in Owensboro (from the U-Haul)."

Sagraves said there was only one TV monitor in the U-Haul and that a screen for every camera, a screen to preview each shot and a screen to show what is on the air are needed.

Cecelia Mason

WITH EQUIPMENT hooked to the remote van, Arthur Rebold, Ill., a Worcester, Mass., broadcasting major, tapes pianist Sylvia Krenzienbaum, a faculty member in music, and the Western Kentucky Symphony Orchestra during her recital.
Tour guides depict a ‘realistic’ campus

Cramming into elevators, trudging up and down the hill en masse, giggling in line at the grill—they are hard to miss. High school students usually stand out on campus. Many come as prospective students wanting to see what the university is like.

More than 2,000 students and parents visited Western last year on tours conducted by the office of university school relations, according to Roy Reynolds, assistant director.

Two to 40 people may be on a tour, Reynolds said. Laura Niemann, a sophomore public relations major from Louisville and one of the office’s tour guides, said tours are often “painfully similar.”

Mothers invariably want to know where the Laundromat is. “My son just hasn’t learned to do laundry,” she’ll say.

Fathers are often protective, full of questions about campus security and the open-house policy.

Students have more practical concerns:
“Are there really as many parties as we’ve heard about?”

“Which ones are the girls’ dorms?” asks the big guy in his green and white high school football jersey.

Parents want to know where the business (clothing, biology, agriculture) classes are.

Students want to know when the first vacation is.

A personal invitation

By letters, hometown recruiters and awareness days, Western uses the “personal touch.”

When a senior in high school opens correspondence from Western, it has his name on it. Roy Reynolds, university school relations associate director, said letters are not mailed with a “Dear senior” or “Dear student” heading.

Computer-printed form letters are easier, Reynolds said, but for many students, the personal letters are something which makes Western stand out.

Mary Jo O’Bryan, a New Haven freshman, said, “I appreciated the fact that Western’s letters were personalized because everybody likes to feel a little special, a little different.”

Sometimes the system goes overboard.

Glenda Bastin, a freshman nursing major from Horse Cave, said she received a letter that began: “Now that you are a senior at Western.”

Cindi Bailey, an Elkhorn freshman, also had mail problems. She received mail directed to a high school senior which invited her to tour the campus.

Reaching beyond letters to actual person-to-person contact, the department sends four staff members to schools in a “primary area.” This area consists of 200 schools in Kentucky, Indiana and Tennessee from which the greatest number of students come.

A group of 125-150 students volunteer to return to their hometown schools to answer questions and tell of Western programs.

Senior Julie Chinn went back to her Ohio County High School as a member of the student visitation team. “We sat in the lobby and talked to people going and coming from lunch. It was good for the students who had specific questions or needed specific materials from the school,” she said.

Reynolds and Dee Gibson, public affairs director, agree that visits sell the campus.

College awareness days encourage visitation in the fall. All departments are open and prepared to inform students and free tickets are available to a football game.

Once a person decides to attend Western, the flow of personalized mail increases with letters describing the campus, a student handbook, and the military science department.

Three “Hilltoppers” handbooks cover details of university life, residence hall living and recreational activities. These are supplemented by a bi-weekly summer news letter, “The Hilltopper,” containing student-related and student-written articles about campus life.

Cyndi Mitchell

A POLAND HALL KITCHEN is one stop on the campus tour. Pat Atkins, assistant dorm director of Poland Hall, shows Kim Lubbers, Suzanne Martin, Melissa White and Angie Thompson, Taylor County High School seniors, the kitchen.
Parents want to see the dorm kitchens. Students want to see the recreation room and how far their rooms are from the resident assistant.

Occasionally, a serious-minded young man or woman will ask about the "library facilities." Parking is another topic of concern, according to Niemann. "They comment 'I can't believe you let freshmen have their cars on campus,'" she said. "But no one ever volunteers to leave his at home."

Then there are those who have no questions at all. "I don't know why they come (for the tour) if they don't have questions," Niemann said. Maybe they just want the free lunch included in the tour, she said.

Niemann said her typical tour starts with a 30-minute orientation by Reynolds or office director David Mefford.

The walk begins at the top of the hill, moves to Cherry Hall, fraternity row and the planetarium. The tour continues to the faculty house, Garrett Conference Center and the Helm-Crawens library. The dorms are the final stop before eating lunch at Downing University Center.

Niemann said she doesn't pad the tour with flowery phrases about how "wonderful" Western is. Instead she said she is honest and truthfully answers all questions.

"They (Reynolds and Mefford) never told us not to say negative things." She said the honesty gives people a positive overall picture.

"The best part of giving a tour is showing people the hill. You can't take people into the buildings and show them how their classes would be. You can only give them an idea of the campus itself. Its beauty is a real plus for us."

Reynolds said most students, since they are required to live there, are interested in seeing a dorm room.

"You'd be surprised how many want to know 'do the housekeepers clean my room?'" she said.

Then there's always the one that asks 'If I live in 219, what floor is my room on?' After a while you get tired of laughing and just try not to make them feel foolish."

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"Then there's always the one that asks 'If I live in 219, what floor is my room on?'

"After a while you get tired of laughing and just try not to make them feel foolish."

Darlington said she always takes the parents onto the floors. "They have just as many questions, if not more, than the mothers and daughters do," she said.

Male visitors are often shown Keen or Barnes-Campbell halls, Reynolds said.

The tours are offered each weekday morning, and special "College Awareness days" are also sponsored each semester.

Susan Taylor
Building alterations improve library system

Although using the libraries is still not as simple as “dial-a-book,” three of the six campus libraries are more accessible. Early in the fall, microfiche scanners were placed in the dorm lobbies. The microfiche system is Western’s alternative to card catalogs.

Handicapped students now enter Crawfords Graduate Center and Library on a ramp to the first floor. Inside, elevators transport them to the nine floors; elevators, before, were only available above the fourth floor.

Because wheelchairs are too large to pass through the turnstiles, a gate has been planned to replace the turnstile on the left side of the checkout desk.

Dr. Earl Wassom, library services director, said the process for checking out books has also changed to an Optical Character Recognition system because “the old system was outdated.”

“Eye readable” code letters and Social Security numbers are pasted on the back of identification cards. The markings can be read by a light pen or wand. “It’s the latest state of the art,” Wassom said.

The system works along with the old method of having the ID punched.

Students with ID cards could get labels from the library in the fall or at the validation desk at registration. New IDs have the labels attached.

During the summer, changes were also made in other library facilities.

In July, the university archives was moved from Margle Helm Library to Gordon Wilson Hall. Dr. Crawford Crowe, university archivist, said the archives “needed more space.”

“The archives is growing and the space in Helm was limited,” he said.

More students are using the facility. Crowe said, “For anyone interested in the past, this is one of the quickest ways of getting information.”

Crowe said reporters on school publications and students doing research work were the most frequent users.

The largest endeavor in the library system was the expansion and renovation of the Kentucky Building, which houses the Kentucky Library and Museum.
The Kentucky Library, which reopened July 9, contains manuscripts, books, newspapers, a community genealogy collection and other research material for university and public use.

The library houses one of the largest "historical collections of material related to Kentucky and the Ohio Valley," Riley Handy, director, said.

The Georgian-style architecture was preserved as much as possible, Handy said. An enclosed garden separates the new portion of the building from the back of the original building.

New fire prevention and security systems were installed and numerous smoke and heat detectors and a new gas-extinguisher system was added.

Not all changes were considered good. Faculty members, particularly in the science departments, were upset about cutbacks in journal subscriptions.

Because of inflation and the "phenomenal increase in the price of journals," Wassom said subscriptions to professional journals for the libraries were cut back.

Journals that could be found in two or more libraries on campus were canceled first, and seldom-used journals were also dropped, he said. A two-semester study was used to determine frequency of use.

The cutbacks amounted to $27,000 and similar materials were reduced by $7,000, Wassom said.

"If there is sufficient demand for a book, a subscription could be reinstated," he said.

PROMINENT SIGNS are being used as educational tools in the addition to the Kentucky Museum. In Kohn, Kentucky Museum and Library curator of exhibits, and student assistant Lydia Gatwood, a Bowling Green senior art major, decide on the placement of a sign.

Museum n. 1: a building devoted
to the collection, care, study, and
display of objects, 2: an institution
making important educational or
aesthetic use of a permanent
collection.

MAIN STREET, MIRROR OF CHANGE, a
phytomural illustrating the social history of Main Street in
Bowling Green with photographic enlargements from
1870 to 1945, is one of the exhibits expected to open
with the Kentucky Museum in the summer of 1980. Bob
Brigl, library and museum assistant curator of exhibits,
puts finishing touches on a car to be used in the display.

REFLECTIONS of the past are framed in the windows
of the new building. The old Kentucky Building, built in
the 1930s, had been closed for renovation while the addi-
tion was being constructed.
Cartoons greet alumni on 50th anniversary

The huge, blue shark, a life-size cartoon character illustrating the Homecoming theme, stood at the door of the Alumni Center to offer a greeting and a furry fin to shake.

The scene inside was similar (only with hand-shaking instead of fin-shaking) combined with a lot of hugs, smiles and tears.

The alumni were back for their annual visit to the Hill.

Gary Ransdell, assistant director of alumni affairs, said members of Western classes from 1925 to 1978 returned for the 50th anniversary of Homecoming.

Lois Dickey worked in the cashier's office from 1924 until her retirement in 1972.

At the alumni reception Saturday morning, Dickey sat to one side of the room, watching people over the edge of her cup of cider. Her face beamed from underneath her turquoise velvet hat — she was obviously happy to be there.

"I come back every year to see my old students and the people I worked with," Dickey said. She said she believes many people come back because "they're wanting to see each other."

"Back then classes weren't large. Students knew each other and developed friendships — close friendships."

"And of course they're still interested in Western. It's that 'spirit' you can't get away from."

The alumni reception was only one of several events sponsored over the weekend for past students. Ransdell said John Oldham, athletic director, worked with organizing the events. "All the festivities of Homecoming are around continued on page 154

MOUSE EARS and funny glasses were donned by the cheerleaders in the Homecoming parade. Tom Daugherty, a Nicholasville cheerleader, drove a decorated golfcart along the parade route.
PALM TREES and flashing lights accentuate Stephen Price, drummer for Pablo Cruise. Sunshine Promotions, contractor for concerts at Western, considered canceling its agreement because of the record of low concert attendance.

LOW ATTENDANCE at the Saturday night Homecoming dance caused the fraternity sponsor, Sigma Chi, to lose money. The University Center Board gave the group $250, promoting allegations of favoritism because Associated Student Government President James Harrington, a center board member, is a former Sigma Chi president.
Alumni cont.

an athletic event — the football game," he said. Various committees do the planning, but it’s my responsibility to see that the whole thing runs well together.”

Usually a championship team is brought back and honored at the W Club brunch, but Oldham said for the 50th homecoming they brought back former football team captains. “We had a big turnout with about 40-50 captains," he said.

Friday night, more than 400 Western alumni attended a banquet in Garrett Conference Center. Also Friday were receptions for former student government presidents, presidents of 40 alumni clubs around the nation and the graduating class of 1929.

A Bowling Green band played for the alumni dance at a local club later that night.

Lee Robertson, alumni affairs director, keeps graduates informed on alumni activities. Over 35,000 mailers were sent all over the country to publicize the event.

The alumni clubs and the interest they generate in Western may recruit new students. Ransdell said. Alumni also give each year to several scholarship funds, buy ballgame tickets and make other financial contributions.

But more important than that. according to Ransdell, is the "other kind of support they give."

"Western is built on tradition," he said, "There is no tradition without the alumni."

Jan Gordon Heaton, also at Saturday morning's reception, is one of three Gordons, children of Dr. Robert W. Gordon of Princeton, who have attended Western.

Heaton graduated in 1976 with a degree in elementary education. She has since returned to Princeton and married, but came back to Bowling Green to see her "sisters."

Her biological sister, Sara Jane Gordon, is a Western cheerleader. Heaton said she comes to watch her sister cheer several times a year.

The other sisters she returns to see are her sorority sisters of Alpha Delta Pi.

The third Gordon child was also in Bowling Green for Homecoming. Briggs Gordon attended Western in 1968 and 1969, his father said, and then remained in Bowling Green to work for WBGN radio and WBKO television stations for several years.

According to the Gordons, Homecoming is the perfect excuse to bring the family together.

The further an alumnus dates back, the more strongly he seems to feel about Western and the purpose of Homecoming, Dickey said. Whether that is because of the changing attitudes of Western or of people as they grow older is difficult to determine, she said.

Margaret Wilson Hardwick, a 1925 graduate of Western, is quite definite in her feelings about Homecoming.

"It's the 'spirit' of the Hill," she said. "It's something wonderful but intangible."

Though she taught in a one-room school, the Bowling Green College of Commerce and in Georgia for 20 years, Hardwick said, "There's a nostalgia for Western and what we feel here that you don't find in all institutions."

The short, thin woman pierced her message home with the sincerity in her eyes and the conviction in her voice. "It's the spirit. It's the basic love of learning, the institution behind the learning," she said.

For students, Homecoming activities began Tuesday afternoon with an outdoor concert by the Park Street Band. A pep rally followed, but without the traditional bonfire.

Pablo Cruise and Michael Johnson en-
tained about 3,200 people at the concert Friday night. Ron Beck, University Center Board adviser, said Western made about $2,900 on the show. However, he estimated that Sunshine promotions lost $10,000.

The 13 queen candidates were featured in the parade Saturday morning as they rode amidst cartoon characters and floats illustrating the theme of “Saturday Morning, Laughter on Our Side.”

Betty Thompson, a senior clothing and textiles merchandising major from Bowling Green, was crowned queen before the game. She represented Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Alpha Gamma Rho fraternities.

First runner-up was Karen Watts, a senior community health major from Lexington, who represented United Black Students. Second runner-up was Jane Goodin, a senior broadcasting major from Lebanon, representing Alpha Omicron Pi sorority and Kappa Sigma and Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternities.

Susan Taylor

CASPER THE FRIENDLY GHOST gets his spirit thing a red towel. The first-place banner, made by South Hall, was unveiled at the Tuesday evening pep rally. Other contest included the judging of floats and decorations.

QUICK-DRAW MCGRaw entertains Leslie Zacharias at the Homecoming game. The Heinz Banana character from Kings Island, an amusement park outside of Cincinnati, Ohio, was used to illustrate the theme of “Saturday Morning, Laughter on Our Side.”

Casper the Friendly Ghost.

AN INCOMPLETE PASS from John Hall to Troy Stoudt in the fourth quarter dashed hopes of a come-from-behind win in the first quarter. The loss was Western’s first setback at home since 1964 and Morehead’s first win here since 1965.

PRESIDENT Donald Zacharias crowns a laughing Betty Thompson Homecoming Queen. Thompson, a Bowling Green textile and clothing major, also performed as a singer during the band’s halftime show.
The counseling center has a stereotype to fight.
"I'm sure there are some people who would be more comfortable, more happy, if they came to the center, but they don't because they are afraid of some sort of stigma attached," Agnes Van Buren, a clinical psychology graduate student from Bristol, Pa., and an assistant at the counseling center, said.

So when she and Joe Saxe, the other graduate assistant at the center from Burlington, Vt., talked to freshman English classes in September about the center, they started by explaining the vocational and occupational testing available "because that is a non-threatening way to begin," Van Buren said.

Saxe, Van Buren and work study assistants usually give two routine tests to those seeking help from the center. One measures career interests; and the other, personal needs. As a service to the university, the center also administers national testing programs required by various departments.

They discuss the results with the person, and that is usually enough. But sometimes "they (the student) will talk about personal problems they are having, too," Van Buren said.

"Vocational testing can be a safe foot in-the-door excuse," Saxe said. "When they find they can talk to us, the counseling can become personal."

In his talk, Saxe stressed the confidentiality of the center and that "problems with adjusting happen to everyone."

Although a record of a student's name, address and telephone number is kept, the center "does not keep files of any kind on individual students," Dr. Stanley Brumfield, director, said.

Brumfield believes "this is a period in students' lives when they have problems and make mistakes, and these types of things shouldn't follow them for the rest of their lives."

Another stereotype Van Buren says she fights concerns the atmosphere of the center. "Generally it's not what someone would expect from a counseling center. It's not formal or severe. It is a friendly place." The center is on the fourth floor of the College of Education Building.

Both Saxe and Van Buren agree the range of ages of the counselors is a plus.
"We have a nice mixture of ages and sexes. We have people in the early 20s on up to the mid 50s," Van Buren said.

Depending on their expectations, Saxe said, anyone can find a man or a woman at the right age for him to relate to.

PRIVATE TALK SESSIONS with students about their problems keep Dr. Stanley Brumfield's job at the counseling center from becoming a 9 to 5 routine. A confidential telephone line is also available.

Todd Buchanan
Battles stereotyped image

Brumfield said the counselors' qualifications are a plus. "They have masters degrees in clinical psychology and three have doctorates in clinical psychology. "We do refer students to local and hometown psychologists, to the Comprehensive Care Center (a local health care clinic) and to alcoholics anonymous, depending on the difficulty of the case," Brumfield said.

"The greatest attraction of the center is that it's free," Van Buren said. "And compared to the alternatives, it's less stressful to come in for help. We don't have any of the form rigamorale."

For anyone who is just lonely, the center has a confidential telephone line. "People profit from the talk, find a personality at the center they can deal with and sometimes they come in," Van Buren said.

Van Buren said she wanted to work at the center because, "Ideally I'd like to teach (psychology) part-time and counsel part-time. College clients are a counselors' dream. They are of above average intelligence. The fact that they are bright makes them easier to deal with. They have a broader background and so aren't convinced that things have to be the way they have always been."
College—an endless strain on the wallet

Get out your checkbooks. Tuition, $260; dorm room, $255; books, $85; parking sticker, $5; key deposit, $5.

The withdrawals keep coming, and there’s no time for deposits. School can be expensive, and most of the costs are levied all at once.

AWAY FROM THE RUSH of the crowd, Tom Ritter, a Sweden junior, and Ricky Minyard, a Brownsville sophomore, plan their schedules on the upper level of Diddle Arena. Ritter ended up with 12 hours while Minyard took 15, but both said they might add three more hours.

The price tag for a semester at Western is $890 to $1,100 according to a brochure published by the university-school relations office.

And if the big expenses seem to hit at the same time, the little ones never cease.

Though one can eat well on $1.50 in the university grill, he may get tired of cheeseburgers, grilled cheese and ham and cheese combos. Meal tickets, which cost $340, can be a bargain—if the buyer makes an effort to eat at Garrett Conference Center every day, rather than opting for cheap foodstuffs somewhere else.

The average wirebound pocket notebook at the College Heights Bookstore costs $1.19. One load of wash at the campus laundry costs 35 cents. A soap dish may cost $1, and the cost of replacing lost pens and pencils adds up.

Trips to vending machines can add up, too—in money and calories.

The most inexpensive foods are the ones with the least nutritional value. This makes it difficult for students to stay healthy financially and physically, and it is also a good argument for the meal ticket program. Vegetables, milk and other
staples are abundant.

Entertainment can also be a constant drain on one's finances. Though most of the electronic games on the university center fourth floor cost about a quarter, they don't last long. It takes a lot of quarters to pass the time that way.

Movies are $3 anywhere except the university center theater, where the tickets are $1.50 and the movies are not bad. The price of gasoline almost makes traveling prohibitive.

If a student doesn't have an in-town checking account, he will have trouble cashing a check off campus. But this problem has been relieved somewhat by the addition of an electronic teller outside the student center and the school's check-cashing service.

By year's end, it is likely that a student's money will be running low. And it doesn't help much when he can sell his books back for less than half their cost.

The reasoning is that it's worth spending a wad for a college education. And, though it may not seem that way during registration, an education at Western is cheap - dirt cheap.

Lee Ann Miller
and David Whitaker □

CLOSED CLASSES cause Scott Tilton, a sophomore marketing major from Bettendorf, Iowa, to crumple his schedule in frustration. Tilton was registering for the fall session.

Robert W. Pillow

EMPTINESS surrounds Dr. Reza Ahsan, professor in the geography and geology department, as he waits for fall registration to begin.
Giving tickets is just ‘small part of jobs’

The way most people are introduced to the campus police department’s student patrol is when they park all day in a 15-minute zone.

When they return to the only parking space they could find, students sometimes find a small piece of yellow paper—a parking ticket—tucked under their windshield wipers.

But, Sgt. Eugene Hoofer, student patrol coordinator, said, writing tickets isn’t the only duty for student patrol officers.

“They give motor assists, escort injured students to class, escort ladies to their dorms at night and check dorms after hours,” he said. “Writing tickets is only a small part of their jobs.”

About 25 students work for campus police. Nine work in the campus police records department, and the rest patrol the campus.

Public Safety Director Paul Bunch said students are trained “on a one-to-one basis” by Hoofer. “He reviews citations with individuals and goes on assignments...”
Sophomore David Patton, an electrical engineering technology major from Eddystone, began working for the campus police in the fall. He was interested in the job because his sister, Cindy, had been a student patrolman for three semesters.

"Most people don't realize we're not here to play God or punish them," Patton said. "Our purpose is to help everyone on campus."

"We try to take some of the burden off the officers so they're free to deal with legal matters. We don't have any special powers, and we can't arrest people."

Patton said most people who are ticketed know they have parked illegally, so it usually doesn't bother him to write tickets.

But not always, such as when he ticketed a friend's car.

"I almost didn't write him up, but he was parked in a potentially dangerous area," Patton said. "I told him later I was the one who gave him the ticket. But he admitted he had parked in the wrong place, so it didn't cause any problems."

Patton said it doesn't bother him to give tickets to teachers.

"They don't do it (park illegally) as much, but they park just as illegally as anyone else."

Some people plead not to be given tickets, Patton said.

"If they have just run inside for a second and it is obvious there was no other place to park, they can usually get a ticket voided," Patton said. "The only place I'm strict about is the handicapped zone or if they are blocking traffic."

Patton works 15 hours a week and earns "about $70 after taxes" every two weeks.

Cindy Patton never expected to keep her job.

"I took the job with a closed mind," she said. "But I was wrong. The officers are great to work with. I'm really glad David is working with them."

She said she has learned from the job.

"I have more respect for the law and what the police have to do and put up with. I have also learned helpful things like how to jump start cars. I feel like being an SP (student patrolman) has rounded out my education."

Patty Royal, a senior elementary education major from Bowling Green, works in the campus police office. She distributes guest parking permits, fills monthly reports on the student patrol and officers and fills out reports.

"I enjoy my job," she said. "It's really amusing. People can be funny at times. I enjoy working with people.

"We don't get special privileges, like many think we do," she said. "We have to obey the rules like everyone else."

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STUDENT PATROLMAN David Patton, a sophomore electrical engineering major from Eddystone, halts traffic at the Jones-Jaggers Laboratory School. Johnny Mencer, a fifth-grade student at the school, runs home after the 2 p.m. dismissal.

AS HE JUMPS A DEAD BATTERY for Jennifer Watkins, a junior therapeutic recreation major from Louisville, David Patton uses equipment in the trunk of his student patrol car. Watkins, whose car was in the parking structure, was planning to go home to Louisville when her car wouldn't start.

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Administration – student patrol
College to control Owensboro consortium

The question of who will be responsible for graduate and continuing education in the Owensboro area has thrust the Bowling Green Community College into the limelight and seems to pit Western against the University of Kentucky.

The problem arose when a group of Owensboro businessmen decided that a consortium operated by Western, Murray and two Owensboro private colleges—Kentucky Wesleyan and Brescia—wasn’t meeting the community’s educational needs.

They thought the University of Kentucky, which has taken a passive role in the controversy, should operate a graduate center in Owensboro, the largest city in the state without a state-supported college or university. The businessmen asked the Council on Higher Education to study the situation.

After a two-month study, the council’s academic affairs committee recommended that Western be given primary responsibility for the graduate and continuing education courses there.

The areas in which the study showed there was a need—education, social work and business and, to a lesser extent, engineering and special education—could be handled by Western, the committee concluded.

The report said there was no need for a graduate center.

When the recommendation went to the full council during its November meeting at Kentucky State University, Owensboro businessmen were there to continue their push for a UK-operated center, but they succeeded only in getting approval delayed until the council’s February meeting.

The recommendation gives Western primary responsibility for graduate and continuing education in the five-county Owensboro area. It also states that Western can call on other schools to provide courses if necessary.

“We would still continue to cooperate, but we could decide when we needed help,” Dr. Carl P. Chelf, college dean, said. “Then the primary responsibilities would lie with Western.”

Extended campus courses are part of the continuing education program offered in Kentucky cities and towns by the community college.

“Most of the classes are graduate level education courses for teachers,” Chelf said. “We hold them in public libraries in the smaller towns or in classrooms.”

Florence Schneider Hall is also used for continuing education programs. Groups in the business community who come to campus for workshops and seminars are housed in the former dormitory.

“The courses are tailor-made types of programs for employees who want to learn about new developments in their fields,” he said.

The office of special programs handles night classes, correspondence courses and the summer sessions. The correspondence courses allow high school students, older students, and those who cannot commute to study. "Self-paced lessons,” Chelf said.

Western’s cooperative education program combines work experience with a student study program, he said.

“We are in the middle of the third year of a five-year grant program. Universities are eligible for five years of grants, and we’re hoping we get grants for the two remaining years” to finance the co-op program, he said.

Students in the study-work program can leave the university for a semester to work in a career-related job while still being enrolled in the university.

“The students are considered part-time students,” Chelf said. “And pay only a part-time fee for the credit hours they are earning while on the job.” Fifteen to 16 departments are now working with this program.

Associated degrees and certificate programs also get the student into the job market early.

“We’re looking at associate degrees in legal assistants, transportation, coal technology, retail food management and plant or facilities management,” he said. “But these are a year or more away.”

Chelf explained that the community college, while having no professors of its own, works through all other colleges on campus to create courses and degree programs for the part-time and two-year student.

“We’re basically a hodge-podge of educational programs thrown together,” Chelf said.

Linda Dono and Roger Malone

IN THE FARM SHOP: Maxwell Dlamini, a senior agriculture mechanization major from Swaziland, South Africa, focuses on a diesel engine injection pump. Dlamini plans to return to his country after graduation. The agriculture department offers a two-year program in agriculture mechanization in cooperation with the Bowling Green Community College.
Expanding the campus to the stars

Ogden College

Marvin Russell
dean

Robert Bueker
mathematics and computer science department head

Frank Six
physics and astronomy department head

IN THE ASTRONOMY lab, Dr. Alphonse Fennelly instructs his class on how to fill out a worksheet. A scheduled telescope viewing was clouded out.
Dean resigns to teach, research

After serving as Ogden College dean for 15 years, Dr. Marvin Russell resigned and requested reassignment within the university at the end of the fall semester.

"Research is my first love and teaching is a close second," Russell said. He plans to return to teaching and to continue research he began during two summer sabbaticals.

During his sabbaticals, Russell studied severe weather and tornadoes and the application of physics and mathematics to agriculture. He plans to continue research in both areas and in meteorology after his reassignment becomes effective mid-August 1980.

The president and vice president are setting up a university-wide screening committee to select a replacement, Russell said. He said he is not participating in the process in any capacity. "I have agreed that I will stay until they find a replacement," he said.

"I feel that all the major goals that we set out (in the late 1960s) have been accomplished," Russell said. These goals centered on developing education programs in the sciences and mathematics areas.

Russell said he is optimistic about the college's future. Enrollment is at a high of 2,300.

Several prominent programs, program changes and facilities have been added to the college. An area of concentration in biology and a biochemistry degree were approved. The college attempted a biomatics course and considered a masters degree in computer science.

The chemistry department is interested in coal and two programs under development in the department will take that interest from a faculty research level to an educational level.

An associate degree program will prepare technicians for coal companies and coal-using industries. And an option in the coal chemistry graduate program will enable second-year students to work in companies such as the liquid coal plant in Shelbyville.

In spring, the department planned to have a lab for chemical analysis of coal.

An astronomy observatory is being constructed 10 miles west of Bowling Green on land donated by a Bowling Green lawyer.

Dr. Frank Six, physics department head, said everything is in the "go stage." A $38,000 telescope was purchased for the observatory.

After setbacks in the construction because the contractor's deadline was not met, the Agriculture Exposition Center opened Jan. 1. Agriculture Instructor Charles Anderson said a swine type conference was conducted Jan. 5.

Russell said the building is a "multipurpose" facility which will primarily serve the agriculture department but will be available for regional events, agricultural sales, continuing education classes and university functions. The exposition center will seat about 2,400.

Anderson said the center's arena is 100 feet by 200 feet and is "as big as any university facility anywhere nearby."

The student Horsemen's Association planned an American Quarter Horse Association-approved horse show in the center for March. Anderson said they expect 200 horses in the show.

A fall horse show planned by the Bowling Green Saddle Club was canceled because the building was not finished.

Other developments within the college include an enrollment jump in computer science classes. The classes now have the highest enrollment in the college and have two classrooms with computer terminals. Additional classroom terminals are planned.

Russell attributes the successes and developments in the college to the "excellent faculty, good teaching and working with students that's the heart of our program."
Old hands: At home on the farm

Photos by Robert W. Pillow

He couldn't do much for the old sow lying on the gray wood floor, the slender student shouted over the din that 50 squealing sows and piglets can make.

The hog's indifferent expression didn't change when the student placed a syringe filled with antibiotic into the base of the hog's neck.

After realizing that the hog had been unable to feed and water itself, the student gathered feed out of the bin and began feeding the animal by hand. After several handfuls of feed and 10 gallons of water the hog began to show more interest in living.

Dave Maples doesn't usually feed hogs by hand. The usual routine of the Elkmont, Ala., junior consists of feeding the mature hogs, checking on the sows who are about to deliver or have delivered litters and cleaning the pens in which the hogs live.

Maples is one of four agriculture students who live and work at Western's agricultural center, four miles west of Bowling Green.

These students live in a two-bedroom white frame house owned by the university. Each of the four students works five hours a week to cover the rent and 15 more hours through the work-study program.

"We usually work 25 to 30 hours a week unless there isn't much to do," Rodney Berry said. Berry, a Greensburg senior, said he has lived at the center for three years.

Berry said he lives on the farm because he was dissatisfied with living on campus. "I couldn't stand living on campus. I was born and raised on the farm where there is always something to do. If I had to live on campus, I would quit school."

To live on the farm, students fill out an application with the supervisor. Kenneth Kidd. Freshman Dan Glass said there is a waiting list to live on the farm, but he didn't know how many were on the list.

Something always needs to be done and it is not unusual for the four to be working late in the night, according to Glass, an agriculture major from Stanford. "We've hauled slage until three in the morning. Every once in a while we've had to get up early in the morning and get the cows that are loose from the fields," he said with a grin.

Glass is in charge of the beef cattle raised on the farm.

After feeding the cattle in the afternoon, Glass checks the fields to see if any cows have had calves. When he finds a newborn calf he
tackles the animal and tags it with an identification number.

The work is not so strenuous for Johnny Smith, a sophomore animal science major from Cullman, Ala. Smith shares the responsibility of caring for the swine that are raised near the farm house. Although they don't receive any academic credit for living and working on the university farm, the four agree that doing so gives them a lot of good experience.

"I learned a lot down here about vaccinating and food rationing (of swine)," Smith said. Glass said that the farm has taught him to be independent.

The interns don't receive any of the money from the sale of livestock or crops, Glass said. "It all goes to the top of the hill and they allot it back to the center," he said.

Although the students don't have a resident assistant, they are supervised by Kidd, the farm's manager and overseer. Glass said.

Robert W. Pillow
and Deniece Rogers

Pictures of various breeds of cattle decorate the walls of the bedrooms and the bookshelf in the living room displays a collection of billed hats with feed company logos. Stacks of farm journals can be found in almost all the rooms, but Glass said, "We read Penthouse like anyone else does."

Although the house has a kitchen, the four rarely share a meal together because of conflicting class schedules. Maples said, "Most of the time we're in and out so much in the evening that we couldn't eat supper together. Every once in a while we'll have breakfast, though."

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Class explores mystery of death

It lies on the edge of darkness, a step beyond life. No one can give any positive answers to comfort one's curiosity about it. It is inevitable. It has provoked theories and desires from individuals and religious to help alleviate some of the questions. It is death.

Death is one of the few mysteries left confronting man. He has explored space, the ocean, the land and even the mysteries of birth to the point that he has some understanding. But with death he has no answers.

Death is the main topic of discussion in Dr. Jimmie Price's Death Education class, which meets once a week for two-and-a-half hours. "It's just a class that is intriguing," Price said. "I don't have all the answers, but I try to provide an atmosphere in which students feel free to share their feelings about death."

On the second night of class, the students gather in a circle on the floor with a lighted candle in front of them. The atmosphere in the room is much like a seance, but after a couple of the students break the stiffness by relating their fears of death, it becomes more relaxed.

This type of discussion gets fears about death out in the open where the person can deal with them and attempt to understand them.

Many people who take the class are in the "helping professions." "We have students who are majoring in pre-med, social work, nursing and religious studies," Price said.

"It has really helped me in coping with the terminally ill patients when I work at the hospital," Donna Cundiff, a junior nursing student from Versailles, said.

The class encourages discussion and occasionally travels away from the classroom to places such as a funeral home where they are shown how to plan a funeral and how a body is prepared for burial. The cost and variety of plans available for a legal funeral are also explained.

"We have very detailed death rituals in the United States," Price said. "Visiting the funeral home helps the students realize the extent of the rituals."

Students are required to write obituaries, epitaphs and funeral plans for themselves. This helps them sort out and recognize their feelings about their own deaths.

"The students can project into the future when writing these, or write them as they would appear if they died tomorrow," Price said. "They can fantasize about what they would like to accomplish before they die."

Other topics covered in the class are suicide, hospices, grief, child deaths, widowhood, cryonics, reincarnation, euthanasia and capital punishment. Guest speakers are also invited frequently. "The course examines human mortality from socioeconomic, religious and cultural viewpoints," Price said.

During one class, an Army captain who had been on the front line in Vietnam related some of his thoughts on death and war. "The captain's speech seemed very pertinent for our generation," Price said. "With the problems in Iran right now, students are aware that they could be faced with this aspect of death."

Price does not give tests; instead the students are graded on two book reviews and a term paper, along with class participation.

Price has had much positive feedback from former students about the class's effectiveness. "I've had numerous letters and phone calls from students who have taken the class," she said. "They say it has made a definite difference in the way they face death now."

"I hope through classes and other means, society is beginning to overcome some of the taboos associated with death."

Melissa Crumby and David Frank
College of Applied Arts and Health

Program links classes with hospitals

Up-to-date methods of patient care are now being taught through Western Kentucky Hospitals' Continuing Education Consortium.

This program, a co-operative effort of seven regional hospitals and Western, was an idea of Dr. William Hourigan, College of Applied Arts and Health dean. The program will educate hospital staffs through workshops and seminars.

"With the energy crisis, a better way to educate health care personnel is to bring the classroom to them," Hourigan said. The money was provided by area doctors and hospitals.

"I've been trying for five years to get the money for this program through Western," Hourigan said. "But now it's more likely to be successful because the hospitals have an investment in it."

Hourigan plans to develop programs for all areas of hospital services.

"For a housekeeper, we'd have programs on housekeeping. If we planned a seminar in management, then I'd call up the dean in business," he said.

"If people can slip on over to Bowling Green or Owensboro, they can have continuing education," Hourigan said. "We're really trying to see if continuing education happens."

Another facet of the continuing education program in the college is the Outreach Master's Program in nursing.

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DESCENDING from the roof of the university center, Bill Eschridge, a senior history major from Falls of Rough, demonstrates rappelling, one of the facets of mountain climbing. The August exhibition was to introduce new students to some of the military science courses and the ROTC program.
Program links cont.

"This way, practicing nurses who have a family can take graduate courses in nursing. Most of their classroom experience will be at Western, but they will be able to finish their degree at the University of Kentucky, where there is a medical center, Hourigan said.

"That way they will be away from home only one summer instead of two years."

The college has no shortage of undergraduate nursing students as enrollment has continued to increase. "At times we've had 300 applicants for 55 openings," he said.

"We don't want to flood the hospital with nurses. If you were giving birth to a child, you wouldn't want five or 10 students gathered around—or having 15 students empty a bed pan. You have to stress patient care. After all, they're paying for it."

In dental hygiene, the college accepts 18 students out of as many as 200 applicants.

"We're squeezed," Hourigan said. "We have the equipment, but not much space."

The speech clinic works with people who have hearing and speech impairments.

"I was down there one time with a little boy who hadn't spoken to his parents (because he was deaf). They had tears in their eyes when he said 'Daddy,'" Hourigan said.

Other departments in the college include home economics, and military and library sciences. To interrelate the departments, library science majors frequently go to the hospitals to do bulletin boards.

To expand the college, a minor in gerontology is being developed.

"By the year 2020, one out of five people will be over 65. That's 20 percent of the population. Our whole health system will have to change," Hourigan said.

"There are many areas where we could use the older people and practice preventive medicine. We've got to keep people from getting sick because it's so expensive."

Linda Dono
College of Applied Arts and Health

Foods for that special occasion

When the door of the Academic Complex opened, the usually undistinctive air was favorably seasoned by something special. Upstairs in the faculty dining room a variety of people, ranging from an interior design major to a home economics teacher, were putting last-minute touches on the decorative dining tables.

Down the hall, amid the sounds of mixers mixing and spatulas tapping, students were reminding each other to serve from left to right, and to make sure everyone received an equal serving of the turkey.

The Foods for Special Occasions class was in the process of another project, a holiday dinner for friends and spouses. The menu consisted of an elaborate turkey orloff, three side dishes including broccoli amandine, coffee, tea and coconut cake. Eggnog added to the holiday spirit.

The class, which involves cooking, decorating and budgeting, was designed to put the theory of organized dinner parties into practice. The class has sponsored several meals for a variety of occasions including a brunch for graduate assistants, a luncheon for student secretaries, an international dinner for members of the foreign languages department, a reception for a new staff member and the last project, the holiday dinner.

Meal planning is done in groups with each group assigned to a particular project. The group is responsible for buying its groceries, assigning workers and decorating for the meal.

The food is almost always uncommon and is often complicated in preparation. Much of the food is prepared in advance to avoid confusion.

PROPER ETIQUETTE for the host and hostess of each table is discussed 10 minutes before guests arrive. The dinner, prepared by the Foods for Special Occasions class, was served in the faculty dining room in the Academic Complex.

The students themselves contribute $25 each at the beginning of the semester to finance their projects. The budget, which extended up to $70 for a semi-formal dinner, was more than adequate. For 36 people, the average cost per person was less than $2.

Frances Haydon, the course instructor, said most people don't realize the significance of successful food preparation and meal planning. The table cloths, centerpieces and table designs must be coordinated with the food colors and garnishings. "It is a definite art," Haydon said.

The social aspect of the course is stressed and evaluated. Karin Schensker, a senior home economics education major from Milltown, N.J., said the class teaches the students how to entertain, exercise proper etiquette and be a good host.

Senior Mike Burke, a hotel and restaurant management major from Trumbull, Conn., cooks at home and for his girlfriend. "Anytime I feel like having a party, I won't have to pay to have it catered," he said.

Crystal Cunningham

FOR THE CHRISTMAS BANQUET, Mike Burke, a senior hotel and restaurant management major from Trumbull, Conn., and Cathy Wade, a senior textiles and clothing major from Ashland, make last minute table preparations.

DIRECTIONS FOR ELABORATE RECIPES must be followed strictly. Libby Miller, a graduate student from Hinsdale, and Mary Garnett Richey, a Scottsville graduate student, prepare turkey orloff for the holiday dinner
College of Business Administration

Accreditation reorganizes departments

When Dean Robert Nelson came to Western five years ago from the University of Florida, his top priority was accreditation of a college of business administration.

Fall 1981 is the earliest the college may be accredited by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business.

It takes two years for a college to be accredited, Nelson said. The first year is the "self study year," when they develop and explain the programs, structure and operation of the department. Then a report is submitted for review by the AACSB.

"If we get it, and I think we have a good chance, we'll be one of the really elite business schools in the country," Nelson said. He said of 1,200 business schools in the country only 200 are accredited.

Todd Lowe, a Bowling Green junior business major, agrees that it will be easier to find a job if a student comes from an accredited school.

"I think it's important that a school of this size has an accredited college so that people doing postgraduate work for going into professional schools will have a good reference," Lowe said.

To satisfy the AACSB's standards, changes have been made in the college. The name was changed from Bowling Green College of Business and Public Affairs to College of Business Administration because the name was considered to be more descriptive of the college, Nelson said.

But the most drastic change was the reorganization of the departments, he said.

The sociology, anthropology and social work and the government departments, which are not considered business departments, were removed from the college and placed under the vice president of academic affairs for replacement.

Business administration was changed to two separate departments: management and marketing, and finance and quantitative business analysis, Nelson said.

Students majoring in business are now required to have 60 hours, instead of 51 hours, for an area of concentration. A business administration minor requires 24 hours.

The hour change will affect new students, he said. "We won't put anybody at a disadvantage because we changed it," he said.

A disadvantage of the area of concentration

IN THE MARKETING LAB students set up displays, run merchandise and practice their salesmanship. Tony Skaggs, a Campbellsville distributive education major, shows off a gold sweatshirt.

was that future business employers did not understand the meaning of the term, he said.

In spring, a new admissions policy went into effect. Students with 45 hours must apply for admission to upper-level courses. Previous courses, grades and ACT scores are checked.

Once the college is accredited, it must be re-accredited every five years, he said. They must report changes to the accreditation body.

"They monitor you all the time," he said.

"If we grow in enrollment someday we may have a separate marketing and special management department," he said.

Reactions toward accreditation have been very favorable, Nelson said. "Everybody seems to be for it.

"I want this to be the finest business school in Kentucky, and that's what I'm after," Nelson said. "Accreditation is a part of that."

Denise Rogers
and Sandy Kinsner □
Showing their stuff

Fair draws business exhibits

Information booths and curious, wandering students filled Diddle Arena for the fourth annual Free Enterprise Fair. Exhibits illustrating the theme, “Free Enterprise — The Way America Gets Things Done,” opened Sept. 19 and 20 on the concourse.

About 70 businesses were represented in the fair which is sponsored by a steering committee consisting of people from the university and community, Dr. Charles Ray, committee co-chairman, said.

The committee asked businesses to exhibit something educational that deals with the economy and free enterprise, he said.

“For example, it (the exhibit) may have told what contributions they (the businesses) have made to the economies of the local community,” he said. Businesses show the public how many people they employ, the tax dollars spent to support the community, and goods and services purchased from other businesses, he said.

“I think it’s a nice thing Western has every year,” Sheila Cooper, a sophomore secretarial administration major from Bowling Green, said. The fair gives people a chance to see what businesses are doing to support free enterprise.

Cindy Stark, a medical secretarial administration sophomore from Bowling Green, said, “I was impressed with the interest the businesses had in the students.”

More merchants participated in the fair than in the past years, Stark said. “It also seemed like the students had more interest.”

“I think it’s great; it gives the public something to look at — something the businesses are doing not only for themselves, but for the people,” Cooper said.

Some booths contained displays, some demonstrations and others give-aways. One stall housed the “paycheck game,” sponsored by the FMC Corp.

To play, a person typed his name into the computer and thus became an employee of the mythical Feathery Manufacturing Co. The computer told the new employee his salary and asked him questions concerning taxes the company and he as an employee would have to pay. When the game was over, the computer told the player if he won, and then explained that “only the government wins the paycheck game.”

A demonstration of vibration isolation by Lord Kinematics was another innovative display. Koehring Automaster set up a computer that talked to students when they inserted a pre-printed card.

The Bowling Green-Warren County Hospital displayed a portable hospital capable of handling four critical cases at one time.

Profits, Inc., a company started by an economics class at South Hopkins High School in Nortonville, also sponsored a booth which gave away $100 bills in play money.

Popcorn, frisbees and keychains were given away, and pamphlets were everywhere, Stark said.

In addition to the exhibits, an executive lecture series, debate and an educator business banquet were part of the affair.

Sen. Wendell Ford spoke at the banquet. Ford talked against “government over-regulation,” saying that government regulations should be scrutinized, but that some regulations are necessary.


A debate on “Should there be additional government involvement in a national health care program” was also conducted.

Anthony Smith teamed with Laural True, director of Health Systems Organizations-West, to argue the benefits of the health care program. The men said health care is needed because citizens who cannot afford health care often do without it. Larry Callouet, debate director, said.

Bill Hussey, administrator of Greenview Hospital, and Ken Cooke, a Bowling Green senior, argued against the national health care program.

“I thought it was an excellent debate on both sides,” Callouet said. He said the audience voted against the program.

William Collins
and Sandy Kinsner

NATIONAL RADIO PERSONALITY Earl Nightingale spoke at the evening session of the Free Enterprise Fair. The host of “Our Changing World” encouraged motivation in the business world in his talk, “Journey into Meaning.”
Departments seek a home

Separation from the College of Business Administration has placed the government and the sociology, anthropology, and social work departments in a situation similar to that of the Vietnamese boat people who were cast out of their homeland with no place to go.

"Not being attached to a college hasn't caused many problems and has some benefits," Dr. Kirk Dansereau, sociology, anthropology, and social work department head, said regarding the "academic boat people situation."

The departments were removed from the college in August for business accreditation purposes.

The decision was made last year by Dr. John Minton to let the departments "float" until a new president was chosen. Both departments report directly to Dr. James Davis, vice president for academic affairs, and expect to be re-classified by fall 1980.

The only problem, Dansereau said, is the "uncertainty about our future."

"The benefits include less paperwork and red tape when we want a proposal approved. Usually we would go through the department and our dean before Davis sees it. Now we report directly to him," he said.

Dr. George Masarrat, government department head, agreed that less red tape is a benefit..."
Balancing the boss and the budget

They know the frustration of never having enough time.

Their days are ruled by a series of small crises, telephone calls, and numerous tests, letters, reports and memos.

They sometimes watch in dismay as the immediate deadlines of necessary projects take away free time.

They are departmental secretaries and they play a vital, behind-the-scenes role.

One such secretary is Elashia J. Martin, department of sociology, anthropology and social work.

Not only is Martin administrative secretary to the department head and coordinator of clerical work for 19 full-time faculty members, but she is also a supervisor, planner, organizer and informant.

Her responsibilities are many: interviewing, supervising and evaluating work-study personnel; aiding in the preparation of the annual budget and keeping budget expenditure records; preparing routine report forms; taking inventory of equipment and supplies; and performing general reception and clerical work.

"There's just so many things, little things," she said she does for students.

Martin said she recently helped a girl who "thought she was having a heart attack" during a class in the department. Martin called campus security and stayed with the girl until they arrived.

Describing the type of atmosphere she works in, Martin pointed to a cartoon taped on her office door which shows a secretary besieged by a roomful of bosses.

The office can become quite hectic at times. Martin said. "Sometimes there are last-minute emergencies such as tests and class material that teachers bring in to be typed only 10 or 15 minutes before the class period."

"Except for the rush periods, I enjoy working here," Martin said. "I wanted to be a business teacher but didn't finish college. This fulfills my desire to be a teacher by allowing me to supervise and teach office procedures and basic duties to work-study students as an instructor would."

Dr. Kirk Dansereau, head of the sociology, anthropology and social work department, said, "Elashia is a 'Jackie of all trades.' She's a memory bank — keeping track of scheduled meetings, appointments and deadlines. She orders flowers when department faculty are hospitalized. Elashia is very much a friend to the student workers and listens to many non-academic matters such as problems and offers advice and moral support."

Although Martin's work hours are from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Dansereau said, "When work gets behind, such as when faculty evaluations and fall schedules are due, Elashia will finish the work at home."

Dr. Kathy Kalab, organization courses teacher, said, "No written job description could adequately convey the things which Mrs. Martin actually does at work."

Student workers also remarked on Martin's efficiency. Cindy Martin, who has worked for the department for four years, said, "Elashia always helps us with our work assignments. I know her work can get pretty routine and frustrating at times, but her dedication sets a good example for us to follow."

Martin agreed that her job can be monotonous at times, but she said she enjoys some of the humorous phone calls and letters she receives.

As she was laughing, a professor walked in and said, "Hey, lady in charge of the department ... we need you."

Anna White and Denita McGlothlin

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George Masannat

government department head

Kirk Dansereau

sociology, anthropology and social work department head

Masannat said, "There have been no adverse effects on either the sociology department or us. This includes enrollment, programs, students or faculty. It's made us unique."

Both departments submitted proposals for a new college of social sciences. "We were informed that Dr. Zacharias will not create a new college, but rather, will associate us with one of the existing colleges," Masannat said. "We'll probably be re-classified with Potter, Ogden or Education."

The departments do not know when they will be reassigned. "I'd rather not say, not even to predict. It's a sticky situation right now," Dansereau said.

Government graduate student Kevin Share of Bowling Green said, "It's a strange experience. We've become the center of attention. Who says we don't keep up with world affairs."

Deniece Rogers
College of Education

Aviation training minor proposed

The College of Education is more than the mass-production of teachers, according to Dean J.T. Sandefur.

Sandefur, dean since 1973, said that he and others are certainly concerned and excited about the quality of graduates from his college. "We've been a strong teacher education institution for years," he said.

Teacher education, however, is not the only academic field in the college. Psychology, industrial education and technology, and physical education and recreation are also housed within the College of Education.

Six books were published by faculty members and 54 presentations were made at national and international meetings. Sandefur said, "We've been a strong teacher education institution for years," he said.

Sandefur testified at Senate hearings in Washington early in 1979 regarding the creation of the Department of Education.

The college was accredited in 1954 by the National Council of Accreditation of Teacher Education. Sandefur said. All major programs have been accredited, with the exception of new courses in the physical education and recreation department. Those courses have to be accredited by the National Parks and Recreation Association and were reviewed in October.

"We're expecting to be accredited, but . . . we won't know until the spring," Sandefur said.

Although standards are still, he said, "There's a whole book of standards we have to meet."

New programs are reviewed five years after they are accredited to be sure those standards are maintained. Sandefur said. After that, they are reviewed every seven years.

Two teacher education programs - counselor education and school administration - were reviewed in early November, after their accreditation in 1974.

"They said nothing that wasn't complimentary," Sandefur said. "We expect no problems.

A new program being considered for the industrial education and technology department is climate control technology - heating and air conditioning.

Frank Conley, department head, said the department is also looking at programs that would give servicemen at Fort Knox college credit for their knowledge of tank maintenance involving electronics, hydraulics and mechanics.

Another project for the future is an aviation training program that would give students a chance to pick up the ground training portion of their pilot's license while developing a minor in the area.

"It would be a natural for people who are in business administration whose work involves travel," Conley said. "There are no speed limits in the air - you get around much quicker."

Conley said the proposed program would include courses in aviation introduction, flight theory, navigation and communication, aviation law and flight instrumentation.

"They would almost have their private license when they finish this," he said. Students would then complete their in-flight requirements on their own.

Conley said he has seen similar programs at Middle Tennessee State University and Kentucky State University. Western already offers an aviation maintenance curriculum through a vocational school in Somerset, with the general education requirements to be completed here.

Among other activities, the teacher education department faculty prepare and provide student training and teaching and supervise student work with the educationally handicapped. Dr. Curtis Englebright, department head, said.

The department has applied for the dean's grant from the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped in order to facilitate programs, he said.

"We're focusing on the undergraduate program and changing it around to ensure a better sampling of psychology. This will give students opportunities to work at the technical level," Dr. John O'Connor, department head, said. 

THE STORY OF "Gil and Goldie Fish" entertains a third grade class at Warren County Elementary School. Gary Conley, a senior Spanish major from Bowling Green, visits the school for an elementary education course.

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Inde pendents favor 'unlectures'

The quiet hum of conversation, students taking tests, people reviewing in small groups or individually—all of this is part of the unpressured atmosphere of the independent study program. Whether it is in the "unlecture room" of the Thompson science complex or in a conventional classroom in the College of Education Building, these courses are far from conventional.

They are part of a self-motivated, self-paced, personalized system of instruction which allows the student to complete a course without required lectures and class attendance.

"It's my personal feeling that it's ridiculous to require college students to attend class," Dr. Frank Six, physics and astronomy department head, said.

Six, who coordinates the program for the Keller method of astronomy (non-lecture) courses, feels that students should motivate themselves to learn.

"That's why we try to discourage the student who is not self-motivated from taking the course. They don't have to come to class, they get behind in the unit work and they end up not completing the course," he said.

Dr. Leroy Metze, who developed the psychology department's self-paced program, has an attendance requirement for his classes because of this type of workload.

"When students have to complete 20 or more units in one semester, it's so easy to get behind. We have labs and units, and I've found that it's so much easier to just require them to come," he said.

"After you sign in, you can take off if you want, or you can goof off if you want. The responsibility really lies with you." Eric Hassler, a senior psychology major from Liberty, Ind., said. He took Psychology 201 and Statistics 210 under the self-paced method.

"The more we put into it, the more we get out of it," Hassler said. "The material under the lecture method would have been equally as interesting, but this way I get to spend the time I want on it. And it's probably more time than I would have spent in a lecture course."

Because of the unorthodox method of teaching and the amount of independent study involved, Six estimates that the drop rate for these courses is 20 to 30 percent higher than for lecture courses.

Instead of a traditional bell-shaped grading curve, Six said that the grades tend to cluster around the A's and the F's. Both he and Metze have used their classes to do research on independent study programs.

"Research shows that students retain the knowledge from an independent study course far longer than they remember course material taught by lecture," Metze said.

"I spent one day in the lecture class and dropped it to take this," Patti Vencill, a freshman education major from Elizabethtown, said. "With the lecture you have a lot of notes and little things to do. This is much easier." Vencill is using her Astronomy 110 to fulfill a general education requirement.

Her cousin, Cathy Correll, a sophomore elementary education major from Elizabethtown, also dropped a course to take astronomy under the independent study program.

"It's a really easy course," she said, "but it's so easy to get behind. I like it because you have to finish it a week before finals and it's done."

The psychology classes, having more units, can work until the last day of school. The time factor can become the basis for passing or failing the course.

"When you say self-paced, you have to say it tongue-in-cheek, because—look at the deadlines," Six said.

"Some students need an extra push when they just start college," Metze said. "That's why our Psychology 100 class is not as self-paced as the more advanced statistics classes."

"They (astronomy students) are pretty much led by the hand," Six said. "They do better because there are so many instructions. The written information is retrievable. Everybody is at a different place in the course, so all lectures have to be on tape. And we base the course on mastery—test until you get it right."

Metze's classes also use repeated testing. But instead of the pass-fail method of the astronomy classes, psychology students may take a test until they get the score they want.

Kevin Finnegan took the astronomy class on the ft-term where time is an especially important factor.

"I didn't read the rules right. I thought the reviews didn't count as the number of units completed," the junior business administration major from Bowling Green, said.

"I took this course for an easy A," he said. "Well, it's not like it's going to ruin my average, but taking it on the second ft-term is too much. It makes me mad." Buch "Some folks like to procrastinate," Metze said. "That's why you need self-control to take the course."

In the psychology courses, a student who successfully completes a class can become a proctor or student assistant, Metze said.

The astronomy department will sometimes use graduate students as assistants to the professors, Six said.

These students grade tests and answer questions on the units.

"It helps to break down a lot of the student/teacher barrier," Metze said. "An instructor is more available to the student."

The self-paced psychology program at Western has been taught for seven years, but the astronomy department began its courses in fall 1970.

"One of our faculty members went driving one summer and ended up at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) in Cambridge. They were teaching the Keller method there and he was impressed. So we set about to develop our own program," Six said.

"As it was, we were one of the first in the nation," he said.

The best part about independent study courses is the freedom, students and faculty agree.

"My attendance is bad," Finnegan said. "This way, I can do three units—a week's work—in one day and I don't have to come to class." Finnegan expressed the opinion of most "self-motivated" students. "I like it. I just like it!"

Linda Dono
Rats... feeding time again

Photos and story by Robert W. Pinion

AT FEEDING TIME the rats get portions of lab chow. Jon Theuerkauf is responsible for the care and nourishment of the research animals used in psychology classes.

Ther kerkauf has been feeding the 95 rats used in the psychology department's experimental statistical class since last May. Theuerkauf said he was chosen for the job because the rat he trained when he took the course negotiated the "Skinner box" the fastest. The box is used to study learning processes in a controlled environment.

Theuerkauf said he hasn't been bitten by a rat since he started his job although he was bitten the first time he tried handling one in class.

Theuerkauf said he doesn't think the rats he cares for could turn against him. "I feel a special friendship to these rats the same way that people feel about dogs and cats. All of these rats know me because I raised most of them this summer."

Theuerkauf said that most of the time the rats are friendly. The only time he has heard of a person being bitten was when the animal became tired of being harassed.

The routine of caring for the animals involves filling water bottles, placing lab food in troughs and changing the cage paper. Theuerkauf said occasionally Theuerkauf will handle the animals because some of the younger rats are shy around people and sometimes refuse to cooperate in experiments.

The rats are kept in the lab until they die.

THREE TIMES A WEEK Jon Theuerkauf, a senior psychology major from Evansville, Ind., and his girlfriend Renee Smith, a senior biology major from Champaign, Ind., change the paper beneath the rats' cages.

A MOTHER RAT IS SEPARATED from her young. Jon Theuerkauf puts the female rat in another tank. Theuerkauf feeds, waters and changes the cage papers for 95 rats. His skill in training earned him the job.
Graduate College

It's tough to bluff in class

Specialized courses, extra papers and assistantships are part of a graduate student's life. Graduate work permits students to get added depth and preparation in areas of their study. Dr. Elmer Gray, Graduate College dean, said:

"More professions, such as teaching, require students to pursue graduate work," Gray said. The largest amount of graduate work is directed toward the master of education.

"A masters degree would open some doors which were not available to a non-masters person," he said. A masters degree may give a person a chance for better pay and advancement to higher levels in an organization.

Roy Baxter, a Louisville communications graduate student, said, "It (graduate work) opens up a lot of worlds you never really explore as an undergraduate." He said graduate work is much more specialized.

"In graduate classes you can use more technical jargon because you know it," Judy Nix, a Laurel, Miss., speech and communications graduate student, said.

"There's no difference between the qualifications the professor exhibits in class," Baxter said. "He's a professor and he acts like a professor."

The only difference is that a student is required to know the basics before he gets into graduate classes. Nix said. "If you don't know the basics, you can't cover it up."

Tim Morris, an English graduate student, said he is treated differently in graduate level courses. "They act like you're an adult instead of a kid."

He said classes at the graduate level are harder, but have livelier discussions.

Gray explained that in certain instances a
graduate student may be included in the same classes as juniors and seniors, but is required to do extra work, such as a research paper. A class which was referred to as a 440 level class would be called a 440g class for graduates.

"We limit the amount of that kind of credit," Gray said. A minimum of 15 hours of graduate course work at the 500 or 600 level is required. The other 15 hours may be at the 440g level, he said.

Graduate college has a different atmosphere from undergraduate university life.

Nix said that graduates think of "everybody as a family — you work together and study together."

"Graduate students don't live at home; they live in study areas," she said.

"Your dorm room is a place to hopefully get some rest," Baxter said.

Graduate students in need of financial aid may apply for an assistantship, which provides $2,500 a year, Gray said.

A grade point average of 2.5 overall is required for acceptance into the program. A reasonable score on the Graduate Record Examination is also necessary, although, Gray said, "There is no real cutoff on the scores, and if a student's score on the examination is low, then the grade-point average is also taken into account. It is up to each department to determine which scores are admissible."

A graduate assistant could teach, be an assistant to a teacher, or provide various services such as tutoring or a library service, Gray said.

Masters degrees are available in public service, arts, music, science and business administration. Also available are five education specialist degrees, two college teaching programs and two joint doctoral programs with the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. In these, the student completes half of the work at Western and the other half at UK or U of L.

A co-op program in education is for students who have completed the bachelors and masters degree and want to pursue a joint doctoral, he said. They would take an additional 24 hours beyond the masters at U of L or UK.

The program is not like transferring from one school to another school since it is planned, he said.

The student applies for the program and then is reviewed by a screening committee at Western. If he is accepted, the committee recommends him to the other school.

The screening committee checks the applicant's GPA and GRE, he said.
Potter College

Granting Education

To help the English department teach English, Robert Mounce, Potter College dean, has applied for nearly $1 million in federal grants — and he already has $450,000.

The money should be coming from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

Mounce said the humanities fund has already awarded Western a $550,000 pilot grant to continue and add a program officially titled "Interdisciplinary Approaches to Composition." The college will be asking the endowment fund for a $300,000 follow-up grant to support the program, he added.

Dr. James Flynn, English department head, explained that the program offers English 102 (composition) in conjunction with another basic course, such as History 119, Western Civilization Until 1648.

Though the classes are taught separately, the same students are enrolled in both and the instructors complement each other's work, he said.

For example, Flynn said, in the English class, students would be asked to write an essay on a subject they are discussing in history rather than "the infamous assignment of writing about how to wash a car."

In the history course, essay questions would be graded for grammar as well as dates, names and places, he said.

"The two courses are dovetailed together," Mounce said, adding he knows of only one other university with a similar course offering.

"The main point is to make all the teachers in the university know that they have the responsibility to teach English, too," Mounce said. "Behind it is a desire to increase the literacy of our students."

Mounce said the $400,000 CETA grant awarded in February will go toward teaching English to refugees in the area.

He added that many of the refugees will receive federal funds to attend the courses.

"The idea is the faster you can teach them English, the faster you can get them off the welfare rolls," he said.

The grant was non-competitive, which means CETA officials contacted Western, rather than Western taking the initiative, Flynn explained.

With the CETA money, the English department would hire five or six instructors specializing in teaching English as a foreign language, Mounce said.

The history department is in the "very beginning phases" of working with the Kentucky Museum to establish a center for local and state history. Dr. Richard Troutman, department head, said.

Along with an "aggressive search for material," conferences and seminars, the center would prepare educational material for schools across Kentucky, Troutman said.

Dr. Regis O'Connor, acting communications and theater department head, said his department is growing because students are looking for liberal arts skills they can find a job with.

Western's broadcasting department has a good reputation throughout the South, O'Connor said, and has "excellent" teachers — both factors attract potential students.

David Whitaker, journalism department head, said the growth in his department is part of a national trend toward journalism.

"But I think students have also figured out that nowhere else can they get a more liberal, a more well-rounded education than as a journalism student," Whitaker said.

"It doesn't do you any good to write if you don't have something to say ... if you're a journalist, you learn so much about other fields."

He said the department's national reputation, especially in photojournalism, also attracts students from throughout the country.

Western is one of seven schools with a photojournalism sequence accredited by the American Council on Education for Journalism and the journalism sequence is one of 80 accredited programs.

Roger Malone

Robert W. Miller

Robert Mounce
dean
Lynwood Montell
folk and intercultural studies department head
Joseph Gluhman
art department head
Ronald Nash
philosophy and religion department head
James Flynn
English department head
A different angle on photography

Thirteen is Dr. John Warren Oakes' lucky number.

Since 1966, Oakes, Potter College assistant administration dean, wanted to start an art photography class. Thirteen years later, fall 1979, he succeeded.

Oakes minored in creative photography at the University of Iowa — one of the first colleges in the country to offer the program.

He said that since the mid-1960s, an photography has developed from being offered in just a handful of schools to practically everybody. He said he felt Western would benefit from the program.

"We're trying to present the history, philosophy and practice of photography as a means of expressing human experience as a metaphor to feelings and emotions," Oakes explained.

The class involves theoretical applications of photography rather than the technical approach of most photojournalism classes.

The majority of class time is spent exploring theoretical possibilities through slides and critiquing the masters of photography. "We'll probably have examined 1,000 slides by the end of the semester," Oakes said.

Oakes has also placed a wide selection of photography books on reserve at Margie Helm Library for the students.

He compared this to writers having to read a lot before they are able to write well. "We have to see a lot before we are capable of reacting to an experience," Oakes said.

Every two weeks, a class time is spent explaining special processes of photography: Solarization, quick printing and grain enlargement have been studied. "We welcome any experimentation which will enhance the images," Oakes said.

Each student spends four hours per week lab time on his own. This is included in the three hours credit received for the class. The students are free to use any darkroom they have access to, or one is available in the Ivan Wilson Fine Arts Center for this purpose.

Ten students participated in the first semester. Seven are majoring in photojournalism, one in broadcasting and one in mass communication and one student, Melinda Walters, is an art major.

"I'm interested in photography from the art viewpoint as opposed to the documentary side," Walter said.

"I have a pretty good background in fine arts and literature, but none whatsoever in photography," the junior from Shively said. "This class gives you an idea of things you can do with a photograph to make it art.

Harold Sinclair, a junior photojournalism major from Silver Spring, Md., doesn't suffer from lack of experience. He was a photographer for the Herald and Talisman for 2½ years.

"The class is what you make it," Sinclair said. "I wanted to explore some special photo effects." He said he has done abstract outdoor pictures, but is mainly interested in studio portraiture.

For his end-of-semester slide show, Sinclair worked with portraiture to "explore through photography the way people react to me as a person," he said. "I've gotten a lot of different reactions.

Sinclair said he has looked at every book Oakes had on reserve. "It can really open your eyes to different viewpoints."

Oakes said he doesn't assign specific subjects for the students to shoot. "We'd rather you go out and shoot what is of interest to you," Oakes said.

Mark Tucker, a junior photojournalism major from Bowling Green, likes this aspect. "You get what you want out of the class," he said. "If you want to try something, you try it.

"It's definitely got its good points and bad points," Sinclair said. "It could be a very good class. It seems to have a lot of people interested."

Cyndi Mitchell
Practicing what they teach

Outside jobs add incentive

Instructors can use their own experience as a basis for teaching when they have an additional job in their field.

Many teachers use this option to keep up with latest developments or to experiment on their own.

John Wilson has taught business law at Western for 10 years. Before that, he taught economics and accounting at other Kentucky colleges. But throughout all those years, he has maintained his law practice.

Wilson has Warren County clients, he said, but the majority of his work is near his Williamstown home in Fayette, his favorite place. He represents coal mining companies, serves as legal counsel for several corporations and does domestic legal work such as wills and divorces.

Though he spends many of his weekend hours in his lawyer role, Wilson said his law practice doesn't interfere with his first role of teacher.

In fact, he said, the outside work is "valuable." "Not practicing law," he said, "would be like a doctor teaching in medical school without having practiced medicine himself. You have to be able to apply what you know."

Dr. William Kesler has spent his last three summers in Tulsa, Okla., practicing what he teaches — costume design and construction — at the Discoveryland Outdoor Musical Theater.

The value of his work is "financial, of course," Kesler said, "but more important, I can keep current with the skills students have to have when they get out."

Working as a professional costume designer is rewarding," Kesler said, "and gives him an important "change of environment" from the academic atmosphere."

Argentinian-born Sylvia Kersenbaum, professor of music at Western, learned to read music when she was 4, but she played piano by ear before then.

Though Kersenbaum wrote 60 musical compositions between ages 7 and 11 and graduated with first prize from the National Music Conservatory at 14, she says she was "no child prodigy."

Kersenbaum mentioned hesitantly that no one else has ever graduated from the conservatory at such a young age, that her favorite teacher, the late Vicente Scaramuzza, called her "the authentic example" of his school of piano playing, and that she wrote many compositions before learning the meaning of harmony.

In 1971, she studied in Paris, Vienna and London and made her first recording for EMI records — a music label known for sound quality and fine musicianship.

Susan Taylor

Music has taken Kersenbaum to Japan, Mexico City, Zurich, Paris and many other European countries. But after proving herself as a performer — her recording of Tchaikovsky's "Second Piano Concerto" was heralded worldwide and won the prize of the Buenos Aires Critics Association — Kersenbaum felt it was time to teach. She hoped to pass on her knowledge, much of which was gained from the aged Scaramuzza.

Kersenbaum's sister gave her the idea of teaching at Western.

She came to Western for an interview in November 1975 and soon joined the music department staff. The idea of giving individual lessons, teaching a class and being able to tour occasionally appealed to her.

To become a great musician, she said, one must have natural ability and, possibly, a "fixation" for the instrument. But she understands the importance of novices learning to play.

"My department head (Dr. Wayne Hobbs) is very supportive of my activity. He also thinks that what I do is important for the school and teaching in general."

Kersenbaum is in the process of recapturing the flair for composing — she's writing cadenzas (solo parts in a concerto) for a concert next year in Germany.

Daily changes in livestock breeding and production almost make outside experience in the field "necessary" according to Dr. Gordon Jones, animal sciences professor.

Jones buys and sells hogs for his father's herd in Tennessee and for his own herd in Warren County.

His partnership in the local herd "began through a class field trip," Jones said. He and the farm owner decided to buy a herd of breeding swine together.

"My business forces me to keep up with what's going on in the industry," Jones said. "So my courses change as the industry changes."

Jones also judges hog and cattle shows frequently, and uses this experience as coach of Western's livestock judging team.

Dr. Louella Fong teaches child development and family living. Fong also directs and co-owns the Knowledge Nook, a local kindergarten, nursery school and day care center.

Fong came to Western from Purdue University in January 1970. Ten months later she opened the education center.

"That's all that was missing," Fong said of the center. "Coming out of grad school, I had realistic ideas on what programs should be used with young children, I had to be able to use them."

Although a staff teaches the children, Fong continues to direct the curriculum, to deal with the problems at the center, and to work with parents in her "spare time" from a full teaching load.

"There is a real need for ideal types of programs for children and their families." Fong said, and then laughed. "Who knows why I do it? The challenge, I guess."

Her work at the center "allows me to apply a lot of information I am teaching students about teacher/pupil and parent/child relationships. It's a working laboratory."

Students, too, can get professional experience through their teacher's outside work.

Kesler takes costume students to Oklahoma each summer to design and make costumes for the outdoor theater.

"It's an opportunity for them to work in a professional situation," Kesler said.

Fong said she often hires her superior students as part-time staff for the Knowledge Nook. She has also hired former students as permanent teaching staff.

The handbook says faculty members may undertake additional responsibilities related to the university as long as the work does not interfere with primary responsibilities.

The handbook says nothing specific about second jobs not related to the university. 

Kim Kovalik

IN ADDITION to his regional work in theater production costume, William Kesler teaches in the theater department. Kesler helps Lisa Lindeschmidt, a Newburgh, Ind., senior, with her final project in a costume class.
IN THE STUDIO, William Weaver, a ceramic professor, throws a pot, shaping it on the potter's wheel.

PEERING INTO one of his five kilns after the raku process, William Weaver scrapes out pottery chips.

RAKU POTTERY must be placed in sawdust after it is baked in the kiln. Chris Bean, a sophomore art major from Lebanon Junction, prepares to put a pot in the sawdust.
Practicing what they teach

Studio for advanced ‘pot throwers’

Photos by Roger Sommer

In the 1930s and early 40s, when pottery shops and studios flourished throughout Kentucky and southern Ohio, and a clay mine thrived in young William Weaver’s home town, his interest in “throwing pots” began. After World War II, Japanese ceramics selling for low prices undercut American pottery, and studios and pottery shops became less popular. But Weaver’s love for clay didn’t subside.

“Throwing,” or constructing vessels in clay, is the center of Weaver’s work as a ceramics professor. Impressed by those early studios, however, Weaver used his fall sabbatical to establish his own studio 12 miles outside of Bowling Green.

“We are a different light when they come here,” Weaver said, “I’m very teacherish — not in a classroom (manner) — but in order to be complete, I need this facility.”

The project was originated as a place where ceramics students could experiment with exotic projects not ordinarily workable in the ceramics lab.

Five kilns, constructed of bricks made by Weaver and the students, sit outside the studio to aid ceramic students in projects such as raku pottery, which produces a great deal of smoke after it is baked in the kiln and placed in sawdust.

The students, Tom Pfannenstiel, Don Parker and Bob Brigl, spent two summers working on weekends, he said. “This is the first time I’ve had any leave to apply to this project.”

“It’s time now to stop knocking out pots and get the place finished,” he said.

Weaver bought the 25 acre plot about four years ago, visualizing a pottery studio, he said. He has tried to watch his budget as much as possible. The studio’s roof was taken from a barn, and a beam between the first and second floors came from a house trailer. To haul gravel and move debris, Weaver bought a 1960 Chevrolet dump truck for $400, and a 1947 Case tractor he calls a “real ‘Green Acres’” job for $100.

Weaver said working on the studio by himself allows more control over the project than if others worked with him. “I have a philosophy — I know that no human being can do everything, but the more I do myself, the more things I command. That’s important. It may not be important (to someone else), but if it is important to me, that’s part of my individual pleasure.”

Fast carpentry skills enabled Weaver to be self-sufficient in much of the construction of the two-story studio. “It comes in handy to know how to build, and I happen to know how,” he said.

Weaver said he built his first structure — a five room house in his home town of Wickliff — in his first year out of the Navy, when he was 24.

Now 50, Weaver said one reason for building the studio was to have a place to work where he can still “be able to enjoy the privilege of producing,” beyond his work at the university.

The studio was not designed to make money, he said, although he has marketed some pieces in Louisville. “I don’t envision my studio as being a source of livelihood for me,” he said. The studio will, however, be available for graduate students in ceramics to use for money-making projects “without obligation” to Weaver, he said.

The land Weaver purchased holds more for him than just a studio. While driving his tractor down a muddy road, Weaver discovered the land contained rich, red clay.

Weaver said the red clay he found behaves better than commercial clays because it has more plasticity.

“That’s real nice clay,” he said, digging a hole in the moist dirt with his index finger and kneading a lump of clay in his hand. “I’m going to dig here and divert my road.”

Weaver said he feels closer to pottery he has made from clay he has taken from the ground himself — a feeling, Weaver said, one doesn’t get in other creative arts.

“It wouldn’t be logical for a painter to use the canvas on which he paints ... nor can a printmaker make his inks.

“Clay is not made by anyone — it’s just processed.

“The earth produces the clay.”

Ken Morris

FOR EXOTIC PROJECTS not feasible in the ceramics lab, William Weaver constructed a studio and outside kiln area. The buildings are 12 miles outside of Bowling Green.

IN THE WARMTH of a propane torch, William Weaver relaxes in his studio. Weaver installed the studio’s wood stove in the fall while he was on sabbatical.
30 hours earned; 0 hours attempted

Cutting classes for credit

With the right amount of knowledge and money, students can cut classes with credit through four types of testing.

A high school program called Advanced Placement is one step. This program of the Educational Testing Service of the College Board is most commonly found in large cities.

High school students in Advanced Placement are enrolled in year-long courses. At the end of the school year, they may take a $32 test for three hours college credit in each class.

An English 101 equivalent, European history, American history, Spanish and French are frequently offered AP courses. Place- 
ment with a terminal grade is required for enrollment, and is one way of receiving college credit.

Joanne Cox, a freshman music performance major from Cecelia, did take advantage of the test. Cox bypassed English 101 by taking the examination. “The test was pretty hard, but if a person is good in a subject, he should try. The test was mainly grammar and composition,” she said.

The American College Test is another way to receive credit. The test, which costs $7.50, is a requirement for enrollment, and is one way of skipping English 101. An English score of 25 is required for credit from the exam.

For students who score above 22 in English on the ACT, the admissions office recommends taking the College Level Examination Program. Although students can earn six hours of English credit, only three hours can apply to the English general electives category. The remaining three hours are counted as electives.

English 102 is required for all students. CLEP allowed Sandy Price and Joanna Dobbs to each receive a semester's credit.

Price, a sophomore math major from Hartford, earned 15 hours credit; six hours in English, six in math and three in humanities.

Price said that after attending Western only one semester she had accumulated 32 hours credit.

“I'm still going to have to go as long as I would have, since I changed my major recently from computer science, so it really didn’t help — except getting out of English 101,” Price said.

Dobbs, a sophomore accounting major from Franklin, said she may be able to graduate a semester early because of her 12 credit hours from CLEP. Dobbs' credit applied evenly to English and math.

“I was able to take more advanced classes, she said, “It's given me a head start on general education requirements so I can concentrate more on my major.”

Dobbs said the only disadvantage she saw in CLEP was that she made mistakes by taking unnecessary general education classes during her first semester.

CLEP begins with a battery of general examinations. “These general exams are intended to cover what you would most likely study the freshman year,” Sutton said.

“The CLEP program was originally used as a testing program in the military, for those who were coming back to college on the GI Bill. Then it was converted into a broad-based credit-examination program.”

Dr. Stephen House said more adult students should be using CLEP. “The primary purpose of the CLEP general is a means to demonstrate knowledge.”

As for freshmen taking advantage of CLEP, Cheryl Chamblee, assistant director of admissions, said, “It’s not a large percentage. But its functions are acceleration and enrichment.”

Of the 4,000 students in the freshman class, 100 have CLEP credit. “I think the concept of credit by examination has reached its peak, leveled off and will remain the same over the next few years,” Sutton said.

“You can ask anybody who hasn’t taken it, and they’ll say they wished they had,” according to Tonda Richardson, a sophomore from Hartford, who earned six hours of credit.

September 10 was the last CLEP testing date for incoming freshmen. “I've got a tremendous pick-up. People don't know about it until they've registered,” Marie Martin of the university counseling services, said.

The April testing date is popular. More students come to campus to take tests than at any other time,” Sutton said. By then, he said, they are making their final decision as to where to go to college.

“I really regret not taking CLEP. I thought about taking it, but never got around to it,” Carol Cox, a sophomore banking major, said. “I think they're trying to discourage people from taking them because the price went up.” As of spring 1979, the price of the general exams increased from $40 to complete to $20 each. “Now that the prices have gone up, students are more selective about which tests they take,” Sutton said.

“I took it before the price went up so I got a real bargain,” sophomore Bill Hausey said. By earning 27 credit hours, he essentially gained one year of college for $40.

General exams are the most popular for earning credit, but credit by selected subject exams and departmental exams is also offered. Students are taking subject exams in Western civilization, banking, and micro- and macro-economics. House said. About 25 subject exams are available.

These credits can be transferred to any of the 1,000 schools nationwide which accept CLEP credit. Usually the institution requests the original score report to re-evaluate it according to its own standards. Western automatically accepts credit earned at another in-state school.

Technically, there is no limit to the number of hours a person can earn through testing. One could take AP in high school, earn credit with the ACT, take CLEP general and subject exams, and even take departmental tests in other required freshmen-level courses, such as library science. Sutton said. “The only limit is the residency requirement of 32 hours which must be completed on campus before graduation.”

“The most credit I've ever seen earned is 45 hours, and that was a couple of years ago,” House said. A student can be a first or second semester sophomore with a 0.000 grade-point average because GPA is derived from the “hours attempted” category on their record, not “hours earned.”

Sutton said most students don't earn large amounts of credit, but instead go into double majors or take more electives. This means they usually take a full four years. "It gives them an opportunity to take other courses of their liking."

"It takes some of the pressure off you because you can withdraw from courses without losing class status,” he said.

Linda Dono □
Tutored guidance
Making the grade

Even after discovering that a subject is a level over his head, a student doesn't have to grimly accept an F for the semester.

Most departments have labs and help centers where graduate students and professors are available during the day to help students with academic problems.

But when these services aren't available, the academic advisement office stands by with a list of competent tutors.

At the beginning of each semester, Daniel Murphy, academic counselor in charge of tutor referrals, sends letters to all upperclassmen with cumulative grade point averages of 3.3 or better. This letter has been the standard procedure for finding capable tutors since 1976. Murphy said:

"In terms of people wanting to tutor, we get a very good response ... the problem is finding the students for these people to tutor."

Murphy said this is partly because of the many lab and help sessions available. He said some students who come to his office wanting a tutor haven't mentioned to their instructors that they are having problems.

He advises them to first speak to their instructor and to attend a help session if possible. If further help is needed, then Murphy will provide the student with three or four names of tutors for that subject. Often this is the last resort for students. Murphy said, since tutors charge $5 an hour while the help sessions are free.

Department heads may also make referrals for tutors. Many teachers ask qualified students to help out. Others, like Phil Barnett, a junior computer science major from Bowling Green, submitted their names to department heads for inclusion on a tutoring referral list.

After two years of tutoring students in math, Barnett said that the biggest rush comes right after the drop-add deadline. "They realize they have to stick it out, so they'd better do something," Barnett said.

One of his students, freshman Karen Huffman, a geography major from Clarkson, echoed his statement. She said, "College is so much harder than high school. I was afraid I might not make it."

After being bewildered from the start in her Math 118 class, Huffman decided to get help. She was referred to Barnett. "It was kind of awkward at first, not knowing him, but it sure has helped," Huffman said.

In most instances the tutor's job is primarily getting the student onto solid ground. Don Knudson said. A graduate assistant who tutors to pick up extra money, Knudson said, "After three sessions, they're usually OK."

Barnett and Knudson have had no problems with students who are only looking for someone to do their homework for them. "If they just want someone to do their work, they sure couldn't afford us for very long," Knudson said.

Cyndi Mitchell □
Sports

The aspects of sports that most students see are the end results - the game, the score, the winner. The end results shaped students' perceptions of Western athletics.

But there is more.

Fans don't see the hours, days and weeks of practice that go into the game - for the teams that win championships and the one who don't.

And most people don't see the problems of team transportation - for the players, who must learn to tolerate living in limited space, and for the university, which must pay increasing gasoline prices to get the teams to the games.

But no matter how much goes into each game or each meet, the perceptions of sports were formed for the most part by one thing - who won.
Reacting to a foul against the Hilltoppers, head coach Gene Keady leaps from the sidelines during a game against Middle Tennessee. At the end of the season, Keady resigned to coach at Purdue University.

Mark Evans
Sports and Superstition
Senior split end Eddie Preston keeps his locker stocked with empty R.C. cans.

Sophomore first baseman Mike Williams can be seen performing acrobatics in the batters box.

The women's basketball team says a prayer before each game.

Without these examples of faith outside the realm of skill and ability, many athletes say their performances would suffer.

According to these competitors, good luck charms, rituals and religious beliefs give them that little extra edge on slips, bad calls and injuries, and supply an element of assurance.

"Superstitious behavior is not truly 'superstitious' because it increases confidence," Dr. Leroy Metz of the psychology department said. "If athletes believe in superstitions, the odds are that it does help them."

Socks, items all athletes find necessary, are popular in superstitions.

"I've got to have my clean, white socks with the nylon elastic," sophomore nose guard Tony Wells said. "The kind the coach gives out don't come all the way up to my knees, they don't as white."

I remember one time in high school when I was getting dressed, and I had forgotten my white socks. The coach gave me some white socks with red stripes on them, but I couldn't wear them. I just can't play without my white socks," Wells, an interior design major from Louisville, said.

Junior second baseman Robert Pickett of Greensburg always puts his left sock on first before a game.

Sophomore forward Cyndi Vanfleet of Huntsville keeps a special penny that a former player gave to her in her right sock.

Players often have good luck charms that identify them with professional athletes.

The R.C. cans in Preston's locker have pictures of No. 42, Paul Warfield on them. (Preston, a physical education major from Nashville, Tenn., is also No. 42.)

A ritual helps sophomore forward guard Laurie Heltsley of Beech Creek. She pushes her socks down before going out on the basketball court because Pete Maravich does it.

Most baseball players have a specific number of practice swings before each pitch, and whether the ground is soggy or bone-dry, they make sure they tap the bat on their spikes before they go into the batter's box.

Williams, a physical education major from Simpsonville, has an elaborate procedure of bending over in almost eagle splits rubbing one hand after the other in the dirt until both are equally dirty. He always goes through this ritual in the batters box before he bats.

Having her toe 1 1/2 inches from the exact center of the free throw line before she shoots is a must for sophomore center Jane Lockin of Benton, Ill.

Faith in God is the basis for many athletes' confidence.

"Leave it to God and you don't need any superstitions," freshman track runner Janince Kentz of Nicholasville said.

An index card with the words, "I can do all things through Christ . . ." is worn in the socks of junior center Hirley Fulkerson of Louisville and junior forward Alicia Poison of Glasgow in every basketball game.

Trust in God and self are relevant to good performance, according to men's track coach Du Hesse. He said a superstition is a "placebo."

"I think any time that you depend on a special pair of socks or a hat it's a factor in your performance. If you have complete confidence in yourself, it's tough to leave that in the locker room."

Crystal Cunningham
Illustration by David Frank
The case of the missing tapes

It sounded like an old-time mystery.
The tape recordings were made and hidden away shortly before the principals died.
And even most of the people who would have known about them had died, too.
The tapes, which were rumored to have new and spectacular information, were hidden away somewhere, gathering dust.
Periodic attempts to find them were unsuccessful. It had all the makings of a Humphrey Bogart movie.

But all this didn't happen in Casablanca or some other exotic place. It happened at Western in 1969, when former Western basketball coach E.A. Diddle was interviewed by Robert Cochran, then public affairs dean.

After Diddle died on Jan. 2, 1970, Cochran put the tapes away, intending to write a book on Diddle with David B. Whitaker, who had just come to Western as university publications director after working for The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times.

Cochran would supply the tapes from the interviews and Whitaker would do the writing. It all sounded like a nice simple proposition. But Cochran died of a heart attack in 1971, and the tapes' whereabouts were unknown — until the fall semester.

One tape was discovered in October in the university archives when College Heights Herald reporters asked for audio recordings of Diddle. Stored among several other tapes — mostly of interviews and broadcasts from the 1950s and 1960s — was a tape labeled simply, "C. Interview. E.A. Diddle."

It was the one.
The tape had been in the archives since Sept. 29, 1976, Dr. Crawford Crowe, university archivist, said. It was sent to the archives from the public affairs office among several other tapes being discarded from that office's files.
The tape, which runs more than two hours, includes Diddle's recollections about his early life in Gradyville, Ky., his college career at Centre in Danville, the teams he coached at Western and several stories about Western from the 1920s through the 1940s — the years of Diddle's prime.

Diddle talks about the three Western presidents he worked for — Henry Hardin Cherry, Paul Garrett and Kelly Thompson.

He also mentions several scandals at Western:

Whitaker said Cochran would have been the best-qualified person to do an extensive interview with Diddle, since Cochran had been at Western since 1939 and knew Diddle as well as anyone.

That was made evident by the way Cochran controlled the interview, guiding Diddle with questions worded in such a way that a listener comes away thinking Cochran knew as much about Western as Diddle.

At the end of the tape, Cochran had asked Diddle about transportation for the teams in Diddle's early days.

"And then later I bought an old Chevrolet bus that would hold about 18 or 20 boys ... And we called this bus 'Leapin' Lana.' And then the school come along and bought a 39-passenger bus. (The phone rings in the background.) It run 35 miles an hour, and you thought you was flying."

The phone continues to ring, and the tape recorder is turned off. The interview, and the last known recording of Ed Diddle, was over.

Cochran suffered a heart attack in Louisville while attending a Kentucky Press Association convention. His death was a surprise, and no one had been told where the tape or tapes were. It still is not known for sure how many tapes were made; Whitaker said that Cochran told him there were two but that Cochran may have meant there was one tape recorded on two sides.

The day after Cochran died, Dean Eagle, then sports editor of the Courier-Journal — who is also dead now — wrote in his column that Cochran had spent time gathering information about Diddle.

Eagle quoted Cochran as saying, "One of these days I'm going to get around to writing a book about Mr. Diddle. I have some wonderful tapes."

And after almost nine years, it turned out that he certainly did.

Alan Judd ☐

A suitcase can be packed at the last minute and drowsy athletes have been known to pack right before a trip, but the person in charge of each team’s transportation, food and motel accommodations has to start “packing” for the trip months ahead.

Six vans, six station wagons and eight sedans were available for the use of athletic groups or any other department on campus in the fall, and securing a van could be difficult. Reservations sometimes had to be made six months in advance. But if a van wasn’t available, the group had the option of taking a car even though the car’s capacity was half that of the van, making more drivers necessary.

The cost per mile for the groups, in the spring, depended on the type of vehicle used; vans cost 12 cents, station wagons cost 19.1, compact cars cost 14.6 and full-size cars cost 16.5.

The reason the vans cost less, according to Kemble Johnson, assistant physical plant administrator, was that until January 1980 the vans were university-owned and not subject to rates set by the state.

“In July 1980 the price for a van went to 22.5 cents per mile, since the university received two vans from the state.

Vans were primarily used by smaller groups such as swimming or golf. Basketball and football teams used buses since they carry 38 to 45 passengers.

Buses were bid on individually by local bus lines. The purchasing department handled the bidding, which was figured on the distance of the trip and not by the number of passengers traveling.

For some long trips, the teams flew. "Because of the demand for charter flights, they are becoming harder to get each year," Ron Dunn, head athletic trainer, said.

When motel accommodations were necessary, coaches or trainers contacted motels closest to the game site and asked for a team rates. Team rates are one-third to one-half usual rates.

The number of players to a room varied with each sport. Football usually put two players in a room, requiring 35 rooms, while cross country and track had as many as six athletes in a room, reserving only five or six rooms.

Food was usually paid for by the team transportation fund, also. With some budgets, coaches allowed players $14 to $15 a day for meals while others were allowed $7 to $8.

Men’s golf team members paid for their own meals. This was done to allot more of the budget for transportation and better match schedules.

With football, reservations had to be made for the meals because of the large number of players. The smaller tennis or swimming teams could be easily handled at most restaurants.

All intercollegiate sports teams had to deal with the problems of transportation, food and motel accommodations, but not all the arrangements were the same.

The arrangements depended on the team’s size, the team’s budget and the team’s priorities.

Illustration by David Frank
Politics and the Olympic Games — the two were meant to be separate. But that was not the situation as the great athletic event grew near.

Russia's December invasion of Afghanistan prompted President Jimmy Carter to announce that the United States would boycott the Summer Olympics unless the Games were moved from Moscow or postponed. The U.S. Olympic Committee voted unanimously to back the president and Jan. 29 the U.S. Senate overwhelmingly voted its support of a boycott.

The outlook for the United States' participation grew increasingly dim.

For the 11 athletes in the Bowling Green area training for the Games, it was a time of uncertainty. But all continued their training in hopes for that one chance to prove their superiority.

Although all of those interviewed put their years of training behind them and voiced support for world peace through the boycott, it was not an easy decision.

In February most of the athletes, who represent three countries Canada, Great Britain and the United States, said they were willing to give up competition so that the Soviet Union might be shown that aggression into other countries will not go unprotested.

Western senior Forrest Killebrew, who holds the Western indoor record in the long jump, said, "Personally, I wouldn't want to make the trip if it would endanger the Games or jeopardize the lives of the athletes or anyone else."

"So yes, I support the president. I think it's the right thing to do," he said.

Former Western standout Tony Staynings was in the 1976 Olympics and finished 11th in the steeplechase. The former All-American went as Britain's No. 1 runner in the event and went to the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship three times as a Hilltopper.

"Anytime we're having people slaughtered, something has to be done," Staynings said. "Morally, I think we'd be wrong to go."

"I feel that the boycott will happen. I think that's the kind of stand we need. It shouldn't be just backed up with words. It should be backed up with action."

Staynings' countryman Dave Murphy, a long-distance runner on the Hilltopper track team, has qualified for the British trials. But he said he would not go to the Olympics in Moscow.

"I'm in favor of a boycott for political reasons," Murphy said. "Any support that would stop a war is far more important than the Games. I personally would not go."

Another Western graduate, Tom Condit, is trying to make the team as a marathon runner.

"I can see going along with the boycott for world peace," Condit said.

"Of course, ideally, politics would not touch the Olympic games," Condit said. "But athletics are being used as political pawns. The only people the boycott would involve will be athletes."

Despite their patriotism, a touch of scorn and sadness accompanied some of the athletes' voices. Four years of hope, four years of training does not go away easily.

Larry Cuzzort, an Evansville, Ind., junior has hopes of qualifying in the 5,000 meter run. At the trials, Cuzzort will need a time of 13:35 to qualify for the Games. His personal best is 13:39.

Cuzzort's training schedule has him running 100 miles per week in the fall. In spring, he decreased to 90 miles a week with intense training but fewer races.

Western's long tradition in track brought Cuzzort here. He also came because of the coaching of head track coach Del Hessel.

"Hessel is an enthusiast; he watches out for you. You have confidence in his program because he thoroughly researches the sport," Cuzzort said.

Murphy, a Liverpool, England, junior, said his odds at making the British team were slim.

Murphy qualified by running a 28:12 to place third in the British National Championships in the 10,000 meter run.

"I have to break 27:50 twice before the Olympics can even be considered," Murphy said. He said Brendan Foster and former Hilltopper Nick Rose are almost definite to make the team, leaving only one other position available.

Murphy likes running at Western because of having "better people to train with and a good coach." He said that Hessel's strength-building program has helped him and he admires Hessel for the coach's accomplishments.

Hessel made the Olympic trials twice in the 800 meter run. "He's always aware of the kind of stuff you go through because he's gone through it himself," Murphy said.

Canadian Jim Groves said his country's trials are not hard to enter. The qualifying time in the 5,000 meters is almost a minute
slower than that of the United States.

Hesel, who had hoped to run the 5,000 meters instead of the 10,000, suffered an injury in the spring, however, and was not ready to qualify for the Canadian trials.

At the end of March he dropped his mileage to 80-85 miles a week to work on leg speed. In April and May he ran on the track.

Another Canadian who will try to make the trials is Ron Becht. Most tracks do not have facilities for Becht's event, the 3,000 meter steeplechase.

To run the steeplechase in the Olympics, he will need an 8:35 or better. His best is 8:56, which he ran two years ago.

Training for the steeplechase, which consists of 28 hurdles and seven water jumps, means doing barrier intervals once every eight days. He kept up his long runs until April when the workouts got faster as the mileage decreased.

Besides current Western athletes training for the trials, former athletes from Western and runners who Hesel coached while at Colorado State also train here.

John Bramley, a graduate of Colorado State, placed seventh in the marathon Olympic trials in 1976. He has run the 26.2 miles in 2 hours and 14 minutes.

Bramley's goal was to gain one of the top three spots on the U.S. team. "I have run that 2:14, but that was two years ago," Bramley, while nursing a thigh injury, was unable to qualify for the Olympic trials.

Two of Bramley's teammates from CSU are also training in Bowling Green. Greg Duhaime and Don Howseon, both Canadians, stand a good chance to make the Canadian team in the steeplechase and marathon, respectively.

Duhaime came to Bowling Green in the winter of 1979 to train for the 3,000 meter steeplechase.

Duhaime trained mostly with the cross country team and Tony Staynings.

His personal record in the steeplechase is 8:36. The Olympic standard is 8:30. "I have to run an 8:28 or better in the trials. I have a good shot at making the team," he said.

In his own opinion, Don Howseon is one of the top ranked marathon runners in Canada.

In December Howseon represented Canada at the Fukuoka Marathon in Japan where he came in 20th.

He ran 130-140 miles per week in preparing to run his 2:12:18 at the New Orleans Mardi Gras Marathon in February.

Western alumni Condit and Staynings prefer to train in Bowling Green.

"It would be so much harder for me to train at home by myself," Condit said. "I have a lifestyle that allows me to train."

Condit took a shot at the trials in December, but failed to run the 2:21:54 qualifying time. He later qualified with a 2:20 marathon in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Staynings will again make a bid for the British team and says that he is going to the Olympics as a representative of Great Britain despite Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's efforts to discourage her country's athletes from participating. Staynings advanced to the steeplechase finals in the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

Being a veteran of the competition, Staynings knows the pressure of the Games and will be able to adopt himself to the stress better this time.

Two Western graduates who aren't distance runners are also striving for Olympic gold. One has already qualified.

Chuck Durant, a 1977 graduate, won the Ohio Valley Conference high jump four times. He has already surpassed the trials standard of 7' 1 ¼" by jumping to a fifth place finish at the 1979 National Sports Festival in Colorado Springs, Colo., with 7' 2".

He said he has jumped 7' 3" in practice.

Workouts for Durant are about the same year round. He does weight training, running and jumping drills.

Don Douglas is a 1979 graduate who plans to go to the University of Kentucky dental school next semester.

His record in the 400 intermediate hurdles is faster than the Olympic trials standard of 50.54. Douglas has run 50.28. In that race he earned All-American honors with a fifth place finish in the NCAA meet in 1978.

Whether they make it to the Olympic Games or not, the athletes will continue to train. If they don't, they will continue to train.
Fan with a plan
Big Red rallies support for cheerleaders

Some children think he is the Cookie Monster from Sesame Street.
Some think he is a red hairy rug that needs a shave.
Some think he's funny.
Some think he's not.
But he is an attention-getter.
He is Western's newest and most fun-loving cheerleader.
Big Red, the large-mouthed, roly-poly mascot, made his debut during the basketball season.
A replacement for Mr. Hilltopper, who was unveiled in 1978, the mascot was the idea of Gene Keady, head basketball coach. He said a mascot would be a plus for the Western program.
Big Red has already developed some distinctive mannerisms. He likes to make a running slide across the middle of the basketball court. Another favorite trick is to swallow the basketball when the fans aren't pleased with a particular call.
And when the game is going badly, Big Red covers his eyes. His bright red coat and obtrusive size make him the most visible cheerleader on the squad.
Underneath all that fur is Ralph Carey, a Cincinnati, Ohio, senior public relations major, and despite his crazy antics, the real Big Red is a rather reserved fellow.
Carey became involved in the mascot selection process by chance. While at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon house, some cheerleaders and other SAEs mentioned they were looking for a mascot. Carey, who has worked the past five summers at Kings Island amusement park in Cincinnati, said he would help.

Later he received a call from Gary Ransdell, alumni affairs assistant director, to talk about mascot ideas.
An unusual form was wanted because it was feared the school might be called by the name of an animal if one were used as a mascot.
Carey came up with his idea at a meeting. "They (the mascot selection committee) liked it, and since UK (University of Kentucky) had Big Blue, I said call it 'Big Red.'"
After a few sketches, Carey was chosen to make the mascot in time for the opening basketball game, Dec. 1.
Carey said that to have a professional company build Big Red would cost between $2,200 and $2,800, but he built the costume for $800. The Alumni Association provided the funds.
Materials were obtained from Hanna-
Barbara Productions in California. The costume should last about three years.

The suit helps Carey make people laugh.

"I enjoy doing it," he said. "I guess I am a ham at it. I did this type of thing for three years at Kings Island, and here I am almost 23 and I still enjoy doing it."

"I don't think about the things I do. I might say before the game I will swallow one basketball or something, but most things are spontaneous. You just try to think of things that are funny and try to make them funny to others," he said.

Team members on the bench often amuse themselves by watching the mascot.

Cheerleader Shelly Phillips, a junior recreation major from Casselberry, Fla., said Big Red relieves some of the game tension.

Squad captain Tony Rhoades, a Central City senior, said, "He has taken a lot of performance pressure off of us. His hidden identity allows him to really let go."

Big Red is a crowd entertainer. His role is somewhat reflective of an emerging trend in cheerleading. The traditional rhythmic cheers like "Two bits, four bits ..." are considered almost passe. Increasingly popular among cheerleading squads and the fans are pompon routines, dance steps and high, risky mounts. Western cheerleaders practice and perfect gymnastic stunts weekly.

Janice Dockery, a sophomore physical education major from Chandler, Ind., said cheerleaders are chosen more for their spirit than gymnastic ability.

New jumps and flips are learned every August at Memphis State University, where the squad attends camp sponsored by the Universal Cheerleaders Association.

However, the cheerleaders say they do not want to be pure entertainment. Their goal is to "get the crowd up." Rhoades said, "If we can't help determine the outcome of the game, then we don't deserve the name of cheerleaders."

The squad is considered a closely knit group. "All 12 of us are very good friends," Phillips said. She said the general esprit de corps contributes to their cheering effectiveness.

Subject to the dictums of the student affairs office, cheerleaders judge tryouts, do gymnastics exhibitions and make posters. They are also responsible for assembling and grooming Big Red before each game.

Carey will graduate this spring and turn over the duties of Big Red to Mark Greer, a junior from Hodgenville.
It is 8 a.m., Saturday, Oct. 6. A cool wind is blowing as Jimmy Feix pulls his late-model Mercury into the parking lot beside Smith Stadium. He arrives early because his job demands it — he is Western's head football coach, and today his team will play Northern Michigan.

Actually, today's early start is typical for Feix, 48. Since becoming head coach here in 1968, he says, he has worked 16 to 18 hours a day — every day during the 11-week season and on most days the rest of the year.

Feix loves his job, even when things don't go well. The 1979 season, for example, wasn't one of his best. He won half his games, and he — and Western fans — were used to winning about 70 percent of games.

And in 1977, the Hilltoppers, who two years earlier had finished second nationally in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Division II, won one game, lost eight and tied one. Not exactly championship material.

Feix says now that the 1977 team is one of his favorites because even if it didn't win, it tried hard, and that's the important thing.

Feix's teams have won 84 games, lost 37 and tied five over the years, which may help explain his philosophy of winning.
Coach cont.

"I don't think it (losing) is anything to be embarrassed about. We'll do everything within the rules and within what is ethical to win.

A native of Henderson, Feix was a standout high school quarterback, and he was All-American at Western, where he set passing records that lasted more than 15 years.

Feix has an air of confidence about him. He shows it in the way he talks, the way he walks, the way he greets a visitor. He doesn't just shake a hand, he grasps it - confidently.

Feix is almost constantly organizing - recruiting, scouting, running practice sessions, giving interviews, getting tickets for supporters. He carries a small book that helps him know where he should be at all times. He can tell precisely how many minutes he has to do almost anything. He even has an alarm watch to help keep up with his time.

"I'm really not interested in much outside of football and Western," he said. "I tell people I've had two loves in my life — my wife and my school."

Any conversation about his team eventually turns to that team's success. Mentions on his desk tell of Coach of the Year honors and of team championships.

He said keeping a positive attitude is important, and his main interest outside football — religion — helps with that.

"It gives me a positive, optimistic outlook. It's not like in athletics, when you don't know how the game's going to end. A Christian, because of his faith, knows how it's going to turn out."

Feix said he encourages his players to let religion influence their lives. "But I try to avoid appearing to be 'holier than thou' or without forcing it down anybody's throat."

Though candid in interviews, he still keeps a distance between himself and the listener. It's part of the coaching trade. Never show all your cards. He appears a simple man, but talking to him gives the impression that there is much more to him than what comes with being a small-college coach.

Part of that sets him aside from the cliché, win-at-all-costs college football coach. He places as much importance on players' success in school as on the football field.

"If they don't pass the course," Feix said, "they've got to feel like they've lost."

After more than 20 years as a graduate assistant coach, an assistant coach and head coach, Feix said he still loves coaching.

Several assistants have left for jobs at larger colleges and in professional football. A visitor asked Feix whether he had ever wished he had done that.

He leaned back in his desk chair, took a drink of coffee and smiled. "I've never regretted it.

"Western is the ideal place. A guy would be a fool to leave here — unless he's run off."

But he knows that the time will come when he must retire, and he doesn't believe it will be many more years. But, he quickly added, he has set no "target date" for retirement.

"I sort of had as a goal being head coach here longer than anyone else had ever been. This year has done it."

FEIX SPENDS every Friday night scouting for prospective players at high school football games, including this one in Nashville, Tenn. He schedules his time carefully.

Feix found success on Nov. 6 against Northern Michigan and again a week later against Tennessee Tech. The Hilltoppers, however, lost to Eastern because of what many people considered a mistake by Feix. But he took it in stride, again realizing that there is more to life than winning.

But winning, to be sure, is more fun, and Feix seems a lot happier after a win than after a loss.

After the Northern Michigan game, which Western won, 28-21, Feix stood in the equipment room of the locker room, talking to reporters and well-wishers.

His oldest son, Jimmy Jr., came in with a chocolate bar. Feix eats one after every game. Supporters brought little boys to shake hands with the coach, and everyone, including Feix, seemed to be in a happy, relaxed mood. It was a nice scene, one that is all but unknown at many colleges.

But somewhere deep in Feix's mind had to be the words of the public address announcer as the team left the field: "I'd like to remind you of the home game next week with Tennessee Tech."

Next weekend, another game, another week of preparing and planning, practice and hard work. But that's all next week. For the moment, at least, Jimmy Feix could rightly be called a success.

Alan Jud[...]

AN EXCITED Hop pet-s Jimmy Feix closer to his team. Feix congratulates defensive end Larry Taylor after Western won 24-21 at Austin Peay in their first victory of the season.

ONE OF FEIX'S many Coach of the Year Awards decorates his desk. He has won the honor several times from the Ohio Valley Conference along with other awards.
Breaking even

When head football coach Jimmy Feix had time to sit down, relax and think about the possibilities of the season, he couldn't help imagining another Ohio Valley Conference championship — a goal he had reached five times since becoming head coach 11 years ago.

And why not? Seventeen of 22 starters returned from last year's young but talented team that won eight of 10 games and finished undefeated in conference play. A feat Western had accomplished only twice in 30 years. The Hilltoppers also made a strong bid to compete for their first Division I-AA crown before being passed over by the selection committee.

Feix, however, was cautious when forecasting about the season. "We're a year away from being a good team, mostly because we're still young," Feix said. "We'll be competitive if we stay healthy, I see us finishing second or third." He was right — almost.

Western finished a disappointing fourth, 3-3 in the conference and 5-5 overall. The winning combination that worked the previous year wasn't there. Instead, those factors that Feix had mentioned — injuries and youth — plagued the team.

The problem that had contributed to the 1977 team's 1-8-1 mark, Western's worst ever, was back again. By the end of the year, three of Western's All-OVC defensive players had been hurt and the top two tailbacks had played just three games apiece.

1978 OVC Defensive Player of the Year, cornerback Carl Brazley, sprained an ankle in preseason and never regained form. Senior linebacker and co-captain Charles DeLacey was leading the league in tackles when he tore ligaments in his right knee, ending his season in the sixth game. All-OVC end Tim Ford broke his right ankle in the next-to-last game.

Western's top running back, Nate Jones, tore the cartilage in his right knee in the third game and never returned. His backup, sophomore Barry Skaggs, missed seven games with a hyper-extended left elbow. In addition, offensive tackles Tim Bereiter and Chet Horne had surgery in the offseason that kept them from playing and linebacker Dave Cross ripped a cartilage in his left leg, ending his season a week before the first game.

After the injuries, the problem of inexperience followed. When Brazley was hurt, the defensive secondary comprised sophomores Charles Dilliard, Lamont Meacham and freshman Davlin Mullen. When Bereiter and Horne didn't return, freshman Steve Catlett stepped in. When linebackers Cross and DeLacey were injured, sophomore Tom Tussey and junior Bryan Gray filled in. And two highly touted sophomore transfers from Tennessee, Ford and Donnie Evans, hadn't played in a year.

But injuries and youth were not the only factors in the disappointing season. The offense never executed consistently. The Hilltoppers had a whopping 38 fumbles, 24 of which they lost, compared to seven lost the previous year. Quarterback John Hall threw 13 interceptions and reserve Ralph Antone threw two, and the turnovers always seemed to come in crucial situations.

continued on page 210
Breaking even

Western's bone-crushing defense, a trademark of Topper teams, wasn't there. After leading the league in defense in 1978, the team dropped to third in 1979. The bids left by two-time All-OVC lineman Tony Towns and All-OVC linebacker Reginald Hayden, who graduated, were to be filled by Ford and Evans. But neither was as effective as his predecessor.

The kicking team was weak. Freshman Ricky Anderson hit four of 10 field goals, and Marvin Davis missed his only attempt. Two of Anderson's kicks could have won or lost ballgames.

Despite the weaknesses, Western improved in many areas. Western had its strongest running attack in years. Despite the injuries to Jones and Skaggs, the Toppers rushed for 2,051 yards, compared to 1,247 for their opponents. Five players rushed for more than 200 yards, led by Elmer Caldwell's 572. Western out-rushed its opponents by 81 yards per game.

In the air, Hall was deadly, hitting on 108 of 215 passes for 1,418 yards, and 10 touchdowns, making him OVC Offensive Player of the Year. Sophomore Ralph Antone showed promise, hitting on 12 of 17 passes.

Hall's favorite receiver was again Eddie Preston. The senior from Nashville led the league with 39 receptions for 739 yards. Not far behind was Ricky Gwinn, who caught 30 passes for 360 yards, third best in the league.

Feix used the I-formation for the 11th time in 11 years, and the reliable offense produced a conference-leading 371 yards per game. The passing average, 165 yards per game, was tops in the league, and Western was third in rushing, with 205 yards per game.

Defensively, co-captain Carl Estell, linebacker, led the team in tackles with 131. Junior Brad Todd was a surprise, leading the team in tackles for losses and finishing second in total tackles. Barry Bumm, a sophomore safety, led the team in interceptions with three and was the team's third-leading tackler.

Western started out slow, losing to two Division I schools by large margins. But the Toppers quickly regrouped, winning their next three games, setting up an all-important showdown...
with Eastern. Western moved the ball freely against the Colonels, but couldn't score when it got inside the 30-yard line. Still, Western had a chance to win with the ball on the one-yard line and 32 seconds remaining. But confusion reigned on the Topper sideline, and the coaching staff elected to go for a field goal. The kick was blocked, and Western was sunk. That loss seemed to let the air out of the Hilltoppers; they performed poorly against Morehead the next week in a game that all but eliminated Western from the conference race.

The season in review:
Western at UT-CHATTANOOGA, 41-28 — Western suffered its third straight opening-day defeat to UTC. The Moccasins rolled up 430 offensive yards to spearhead a 41-28 win.
Western led, 21-19, at halftime, but Ed Stanford scored on a third-quarter, 18-yard
continued on page 212

RED TOWELS are for more than waving. Injured tailback Nate Jones uses a red towel to shield his eyes after a play as Tony Wells watches the action. Jones was the team's leading rusher and kickoff return man until the season's third game when he tore a cartilage in his right knee.

TENNESSEE TRANSFER Tim Ford and Tom Tussey pressure Lamar quarterback Larry Hughes. Hughes threw for 276 yards as the visiting Cardinals stopped Western with one of its worst defeats ever, 58-27.
Breaking even cont.

touchdown pass from Dennis Berkery to give the Mocs the lead for good.

Preston caught seven passes for 121 yards and two touchdowns.

LAMAR at Western, 58-27 - Lamar scored more points against a Western team than any team had since 1923 in its 58-27 win. Lamar was Western's second consecutive Division I foe.

Lamar quarterbacks Larry Haynes and reserve Mike Long riddled the Topper defensive secondary by combining to hit 21 of 28 passes for 323 yards and five touchdown passes.

Western's offense struggled, turning the ball over on three interceptions and one fumble, which the Cardinals turned into scores.

WESTERN at Austin Peay, 24-20 - Tailback Nate Jones, making his first appearance in the game since injuring his knee during Western's first offensive series, took a third-quarter kickoff 93 yards for the winning score in Western's 24-20 victory.

Jones, then Western's leading rusher, was found to have a torn cartilage in his right knee, requiring surgery and sidelining him for the season.

The game was in doubt until a Peay pass fell incomplete at the goal line on the game's next-to-last play.

Northern Michigan at WESTERN, 28-21 - Western's defense met preseason expectations for the first time as it limited the visitors to just eight yards rushing in a 28-21 win.

“Our defense hasn't been playing well, but today they wouldn't give up," Feix said. "The defense didn't give up when it got burned early." Western stopped Northern Michigan players nine times for 46 yards in losses.

Western scored the first three times it had the ball, on Preston's 25-yard end around, Jerry Flippin's 23-yard catch and Preston's 31-yard reception.

Tennessee Tech at WESTERN, 49-7 - Western scored five of the first seven times it had the ball enroute to a 49-7 thrashing of Tech.

In winning its third straight game, Western amassed 451 yards - its high for the year - and had 26 first downs while holding the hapless Golden Eagles to four first downs.

"Our players were mentally prepared and didn't lose concentration when we got ahead," Feix said. "Some of the things we did today were the mark of a good football team."


Western at EASTERN KENTUCKY, 8-6 - Unlike the previous year, when a last-second field goal gave Western a narrow win, Eastern blocked a field goal attempt in the game's closing seconds to ensure an 8-6 win.

Playing before the largest crowd to see an OVC sporting event in Richmond, Colonels James Shelton and Danny Martin blocked freshman Ricky Anderson's 18-yard attempt with 32 seconds remaining.

The Hilltoppers had the ball inside their 30-yard line six times, but only scored once against Eastern, which later won the Division I-AA National Championship.

MOREHEAD at Western, 3-0 - Western was shutout for the first time at home since 1964 and for the first time ever at Smith Stadium as Morehead spoiled the Hilltopper's 50th homecoming game, 3-0.

"We were trying so hard to win that we tried too hard," Feix said. "After the Eastern game, the players wanted to win this one so bad that they started making mental mistakes. We couldn't get 11 guys doing the right thing at the same time."

Western continued to have offensive troubles. Two drives were stopped short of the goal line, a field goal was missed, and a Hall pass was intercepted in the end zone on third down and goal from the two-yard line.

WESTERN at Middle Tennessee, 17-12 - continued on page 214

TWO Middle Tennessee defenders pursue as Jo Jo Lee eyes the open field. Western defeated the winless Blue Raiders 17-21. Lee came on late in the season to boost a backfield that had been weakened by injuries.
FOOTBALL RESULTS
Won 5 Lost 5

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A BALLET-LIKE LEAP by Lamont Meacham is not too late to stop Northern Michigan's Pat Roche from catching a pass. But inexperience in the young Topper defensive backfield became a team weakness as the season progressed.

DOUBLE EIGHTS Ricky Glenn is tackled by a Murray defender after a short gain. The Racers' defense limited Western to 235 yards, 136 below its average. Murray won the battle between the conference's best offensive team (Western) and the best defensive team (Murray) 30-20.

Roger Summer
Breaking even cont.

Hall scored the winning touchdown on a one-yard keeper in the third quarter as Western triumphed, 17-12, to even its record at 4-4.

Western helped the wireless Blue Raiders stay in the game, committing five turnovers, two of which led to scores.

Despite the win, Western was eliminated from the conference title chase when Murray and Eastern won the same day.

WESTERN at Northern Iowa, 24-17 -
Western defeated the nation's 10th-ranked Division II team, 24-17, behind Elmer Caldwell's fourth-quarter, 58-yard touchdown run.

Caldwell rushed for a team season-high 135 yards, all gained in the second half.

For the first time in the season, the Toppers come from behind to win, scoring 24 points straight in the second half to dash the Panthers' hopes of making the playoffs.

MURRAY at Western, 30-20 -
Murray scored three times in three minutes in the second quarter to take a 27-7 lead before winning, 30-20. With the win, the Racers captured their first OVC title since 1951.

The game matched the conference's best defensive team, Murray, against the OVC's best offensive team, Western. But the Racers won out by holding the hosts to 235 yards while gaining 323.

"This was another game that seemed typical of the season," Feix said.

"A little something here and a little something there and we would've won the ball game," Feix said. "It seemed so close to the season that we were holding it would be."

Kevin Stewart

WESTERN'S RICKY GWINN (881) eyes a loose football flanked by a teammate. During the game Western used a crushing defense against the run, allowing Northern Michigan only eight yards rushing, to defeat the Division II foe, 28-2.

The best of times, the worst of times

The plot for Western's basketball season was simple — and fun. But the happy ending never came.

Once there was a place where the most vivid imaginations could be set free for only 15 cents — the movie house. The plot and the endings were always the same. And no matter how happy or how sad the story, in the end it was always a happy ending.

The men's basketball season went much the same way. But with one slight difference. Western's season didn't have a happy ending.

Instead, a sadness was reflected in the eyes of head basketball coach Gene Keady as he stood at the lectern in a special press room in Diddle Arena March 7.

It was the end of the movie, the end of the season. And the end was sad.

Keady stood stiffly, staring into the bright lights of the television cameras.

The press questions were slow to come. Most reporters were waiting for Keady to explain an improbable happening — how his team lost a seemingly invincible 18-point halftime lead against Virginia Tech in the opening round of the NCAA basketball tournament, only to lose 89-85 in overtime.

It's the dream of every coach, every team, every player to make it to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament. Western made it. And then Western lost. It was just like in those old movies — plenty of action and emotion, but no happy ending.

The end came when two giants from Tech, 6-foot-9 forward Dale Solomon and 6-8 center Wayne Robinson, came to life. The duo scored 26 second-half points while Western stood idly by. In the end, it was 61-56.

Dexter Reid's putback of an errant Solomon shot that tied the game and sent it into overtime.

Western was no match for the Gobblers in overtime. Tech took the initial lead, and it was Reid, a 66 percent foul shooter, who finished off Western by hitting all four of his foul shots and a layup in the game's final minute.

"It's hard to understand sometimes, but we've done it all year. We just can't handle a lead," Keady explained. "We talked about it at the half, coming out and dominating the first five minutes. But we just don't seem to have that killer instinct.

For the second-year coach from Larden, Kan., the loss was an unhappy ending to a happy season. Keady's full expectations came true as his team jelled to become the type of team that he had come from an assistant coaching position at Arkansas to build.

The excitement of winning brought fans to 13,900-seat Diddle Arena in droves that hadn't been seen since a seven-footer named Jim McDaniel named joined the team.

The Hilltoppers' 218 record was the best since that McDaniel led 1971 team finished 24-6, and went to the NCAA final four before losing there, then winning the consolation game.

The fans came out to see Keady. Clutching a program in one hand and a red towel in the other, Keady lead Western to back-to-back winning seasons. The fans loved him. And the fans loved Keady. He was a Bobby Knight-type coach who drove his team for perfection. The scowl that covered his face for most of a game was the scowl of competition, the scowl of determination to win.

Just as he fought for victory on the court, Keady fought for recognition from the fans. "None of the games we lost this year were upsets," he once claimed. "We went past our expectations this year. But the fans don't under..."
stand that. They just remember the last game."

And the fans came to see the players.

They came to see Tony Wilson, taking those
deer-like strides, then dipping slightly,
elbows tucked in and leaping gracefully as high
as he could, many times to slam dunk the ball
with power.

There was Alex Mosley, the 6-10 sophomore
who seldom got to play, despite fans' ardent
pleas to let Alex in. And when he did get in,
everyone held his breath, wanting Mosley to
score. He ended with three points for the year.

There was Craig McCormick, seeming to hit
almost every shot he took. And Billy Bryant,
dribbling the ball so hard it seemed the floor
would break, but when Bryant pulled up for his
jump shot, the touch had incredible softness.

There was Rick Wray's unorthodox double-
clutch jump shot. It seemed to rip the net
with ease. And there were Jack Washington's rain-
bow jump shots, and Mike Prince's goofy layups
and Troy Trumbo's mechanical dribbling. And
the others. They were all there to entertain, to
compete, to win.

The season started slowly. After splitting four
games with Rollins, Illinois State, Duquesne
and Florida A & M, Western traveled to
Freedom Hall to play Evansville the opening
night of the Louisville Holiday Classic.

Western whipped the Purple Aces, 75-61,
but got a worse whipping itself the next night
when the eventual NCAA champion Louisville
Cardinals administered a 96-74 beating. It was
the season's worst loss for the Hilltoppers.

So Western went home for Christmas licking
its wounds. The season of fun and love and gift-
giving was good to the Hilltoppers, however. A
year ago, Santa had left a package labeled "do
not open until Christmas."

Santa, of course, was Maryland coach Lefty
Drisell, and the gift he left was 6-5 transfer
guard Billy Bryant. Unhappy with his situation
at Maryland, Bryant transferred between school
terms in January 1979. After sitting out the re-
quired year, Bryant became eligible to play for
Western in its first game after Christmas, against
a highly regarded Florida State team.

The heralded Bryant missed his first shot as a
Hilltopper, and then sank his next nine. Western
was on its way.

Western lost that game on a last-second tip-
in of an air ball, but the team promptly ran off
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nine straight wins to bring its record to an impressive 12-4.

Bryant freed starting guard Trumbo to be able to do more things. Before Bryant arrived, Keady hadn't settled on another starting guard, and Trumbo had to do all the ballhandling. Bryant took some of the load off his hands.

Although Bryant was a big factor in the Hilltoppers' success, there were other factors just as important. One was the maturation of the team's younger players, especially McCormick.

McCormick came to Western as a heralded prep star from Ottawa, Ill., but the 6-9 center did little his first year. Then McCormick made a complete turn-around. The skinny center became the Hilltoppers' leading scorer and rebounder. He also led the conference in field-goal shooting and was named to the all-tournament team. In every tournament he played in. Along with Bryant, he became the player Western turned to when it needed to score.

Wilson, a high school All-American from Lexington Lafayette, was expected to play a key role. Wilson's trademarks were his great leaping ability and his spectacular dunk shots. He progressed as the season did, and proved he could shoot from outside by winning the Murray game at Murray with a last-second 22-foot jump shot.

Sophomore guard Kevin Dildy also played well, and probably could have started for a lot of teams in the conference. But there was too much talent on the Western squad.

Another important factor in the team's success was its unselfishness. Because of Keady's tight control of his ball players, Western passed the ball well, and always seemed to hit the open man.

Keady said one of the team's better points was its harmony. All his players seemed to like each other and got along well, he said. If there was dissension on the team, it didn't show on the court.

The last factor was that the players were now under their second year of Keady and, therefore, better adapted to his system of ballplaying.

When Keady first showed Western fans his disciplined, controlled offense, many disapproved. But as Western started winning, the fans and players got used to Keady's patient offense that called for good shot selection and running the fast break only when it was there. Setting an OVC field-goal shooting record proved the system's effectiveness.

So Western was riding a nine-game winning streak when it trekked to Richmond to face arch rival Eastern in what people were calling a rematch of the previous year's OVC title game. That Western lost when an Eastern player sank two free throws after a foul was called when time had expired.

Just like that title game, this contest stayed close until Eastern won 84-82, to end the Hilltoppers' winning string.

Western promptly won five straight games before losing to OVC foe Morehead. Western then won four more before losing to South

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