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AMCA International Consumer Products Division, with our headquarters in Bowling Green, Kentucky, is proud of this fine family of products:
Local restaurants doing well

From any given point in Bowling Green, one doesn't have to travel far to find one of nearly 90 restaurants located in Warren County. Of these businesses, over 50 are either franchised or part of national chains.

With so many restaurants in the area, it comes as no surprise that the restaurant industry is thriving in Bowling Green. But what may come as a surprise to area residents, according to a Restaurant Hospitality Magazine survey, is that Bowling Green and Warren County have the highest number of restaurants per person than any other city in the United States, except for Los Angeles, Calif.

There is no single reason explaining why our community has such a high concentration of fast-food and family dining establishments, but rather a combination of several factors working together that makes Bowling Green unique.

According to Wendy's area director David Woody, "Over the years, people in Bowling Green have become accustomed to eating out as a form of entertainment. They have developed a good sense for what makes a good restaurant and they quickly decide how good a restaurant is. Especially with a new restaurant, this first impression can make or break a new business."

Fred Barnett, executive Manager of Rax on the 31 W. By-Pass, attributes Bowling Green's success to two related factors. "First, there are a lot of single people in town and singles traditionally eat out more often than any other group. Secondly, Western students have such busy and irregular schedules, that they eat on the go much of the time."

According to Harold Huffman, Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce President, "Bowling Green is centrally located between Nashville and Louisville and has become the economic hub of the immediate area. When so many people come here to shop, they are naturally going to eat here as well. In fact, the first and second place winners of the Chamber's recent Caribbean Cruise Give Away were from Hardyville and Elizabethtown. This gives you an idea of how far people are willing to drive in order to do business here."

Huffman also places a great deal of importance on Westem's impact on the restaurant industry.

Wherever a high concentration of any business exists in a relatively small area, competition will keep managers and employees alert to meet the demands of their customers. Restaurants are no exception as they are beginning to offer wider menu selections, extend operating hours, and change decorating schemes to attract more customers and keep them coming back.

Joey Bunch, manager of Famous Recipe's Scottsville Road store, indicates that competition, actually helps keep us on our toes. The other Scottsville Road restaurants are our main competition and they offer a wide variety of menus. So to keep our customers satisfied, we have broadened our menu. When you broaden your menu, you broaden your competition."

Due to increasing competition, McDonald's, Hardee's and Captain D's, who normally cater to the fast-food crowds, are opening their doors earlier and adding breakfast items to their menus.

According to Bob Lawless, area sales representative with the Chicago-based Edward Don and Co., one of the nation's largest restaurant equipment suppliers, "breakfast is one meal capable of generating the highest profits. Some offer it because they can add more volume and turn a better profit, while others are forced to let their breakfast business help offset the fixed cost of serving afternoon and evening meals."

"In order for Rax to stay ahead of the competition," said Barnett. "We must continue to offer polite and fast service, a good value for the money and an excellent meal. In fact, we like to think of Rax as a fast service restaurant, instead of fast food."

Jim Ingram, manager of the Scottsville Road Pizza Hut, states, "Our restaurant is one of the few places where you can enjoy a good hot pizza with dining room service. We have to do everything from entertain each family member to offer a good product with quick service, all in a pleasant atmosphere."

Ingram sees evidence of the current trend that more individuals and families are eating out than ever before. He adds, "Today, you have more working mothers and wives."

Bowling Green offers a variety of eating establishments to people on the go. (Photo by Steve Lowery)
They have to work because of the economy. And the kids are getting busier all the time as they have more opportunities to get involved with various programs. Sometimes, eating out is the only time an entire family can be together at one time. It's becoming a social event.

Ingram's views are supported by a recent National Restaurant Association survey that indicates the average American eats less than 50 percent of his meals at home.

Bunch adds that the current recession is helping his restaurant, and states, "We can prepare a well-balanced meal quicker and more economically than many people can do at home. People's time is worth money to them and the convenience factor is another reason we are seeing more people eating out."

Ironically, in light of the current economic slump, all restaurant managers interviewed indicated that the total traffic count was up in their respective stores over the same time period last year and that projections were still increasing.

This upward trend in sales may be due in part to the fact that, during the first quarter in 1982, Bowling Green reported a city-wide payroll increase of approximately $7.5 million more than the first quarter figures of 1981, according to Chamber of Commerce statistics.

With the recession, one might be inclined to think that the high priced restaurants might not be doing as well as the low and moderately priced institutions. But according to David Towell, co-owner of the Iron Skillet Restaurant on Scottsville Road, "Our customer count is up over the last five months. We seem to be doing a lot of repeat business from out of town. Our business isn't what it was in 1978, our biggest year, but we are staying steady. In fact, we served over 1,100 people during Western's homecoming last October, which was our biggest homecoming ever." Looking ahead to the holidays, Towell said reservations are starting to look "real good."

To determine the feasibility of opening new restaurants in Bowling Green, nationally owned and franchised chains rely heavily on modern and accurate marketing strategies. According to George Cone, national director of public relations for Red Lobster, Inc., Orlando, Fla., "We conduct an extensive demographic marketing survey. We look at the economic base of a community, household income, land and building costs, population and traffic count, and the stability of the restaurant industry before we start construction. In fact, we have the best research in the industry and probably know more about the restaurant industry in Bowling Green than anyone else in town."

Huffman thinks the city may be close to saturation, but adds that the area will always support a class and quality restaurant that offers good food and service in an attractive environment.

As the community enters the mid-80's, restaurants will have to offer a wider variety of quality food, find ways to cut costs, and come up with new and innovative ideas to attract and hold new customers.

As Bowling Green continues to grow, the restaurant industry will most likely grow with the town.

It becomes obvious that the relationship between Bowling Green and the restaurant industry is a two-way street. The town will continue to support the restaurant industry, and the restaurant industry will continue to be an important factor in the expansion of Bowling Green as one of Kentucky's premier cities.

Chuck Beckman

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Energy management important

Insulation, storm windows, wood burning stoves, and in the future, solar energy can be valuable instruments in using a home's energy more efficiently.

Saving energy and money are two ideas that have taken on more meaning in past years. Using the family income to its fullest is a problem that many people are challenged with.

In the years past, people weren't worried about being energy efficient. There weren't energy shortages as pressing as there are today.

"Several years ago when homes were being built, it was cheaper to leave out the insulation than to use it," John Follis Jr., said. "We weren't raised to think about things like turning off lights and lowering the thermostat."

Follis, president of Air Con Industries, feels strongly about re-educating the public on the importance of energy management in order to save money and resources.

Follis said, "If everyone could be more efficient we could save thousands. It would be important if we taught our school children to save energy."

"The duct work of the heating and air conditioning system needs to be in top condition," Follis explained. "It should be alright with good insulation. This is where a lot of loss occurs."

Another important area of energy loss is in the water heater. Twenty-five percent of the energy coming into a home is used to heat water. According to Follis, water heater insulation is a prime concern.

Lower thermostat settings in the winter save energy. For every degree higher a considerable percentage of energy will be lost. Recently developed thermostats can be purchased. They have automatic night-and-day setback temperatures programmed into them.

"The thermostat can be programmed to lower the temperature after everyone has left in the morning, and to raise it before they come home. The same principle applies after they go to bed and before they get up," Follis explained. "This works well in a routed household and can save a lot of money."

One of the more complicated and expensive methods of energy management is the use of solar...
energy. "Solar energy use is rare in Bowling Green, but the future is promising in this area," Follis said.

The main drawback with solar energy is the cost. Its implementation in a residential home doesn't justify the price.

"If it were to be used, it would only be a part of a total plan," Follis clarified.

Follis explained the two kinds of solar heating. An active system contains panels that are angled toward the sun to catch sunlight which heats a fluid. That fluid is transported by pipes to a storage tank and this is where the actual "energy" comes from.

The passive system contains no moving parts. It works on the principle of house design whereby the walls and roof absorb the sunlight. Follis feels that this system shows a lot of promise for the coming years.

According to Follis, using solar energy to heat water has been proven effective and successful in saving money. Combined with conventional energy, solar water heaters use the active system to provide an overall heating system.

"This is a very viable area of the solar energy market. More and more people are becoming interested in this," Follis said.

Monthly utility bills are taking more and more out of the paycheck and Bowling Green residents are becoming concerned. There are other ways a family can stretch the family income by using their energy more efficiently.

Through a program established by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Bowling Green Municipal Utilities (BGMU) offers a free home energy survey. A TVA-certified energy adviser visits homes to check how efficiently they use local utilities. The energy adviser helps families find ways to save money on their monthly bills.

Tom Baker, the energy adviser at BGMU, surveys attics, basements or crawl-spaces, windows and doors, water heaters and ductwork of Bowling Green homes.

"We look for the amount of insulation, if any, and check its effectiveness in keeping the home warm or cool depending on the season," Baker explained. "We also are concerned with how well the house is ventilated."

After the energy survey, Baker explains to the homeowners what they can do to save on utility bills.

"We may suggest a change in living habits or suggest insulation or ventilation changes. It depends on the results of the survey," Baker said.

BGMU has interest-free loans available to those surveyed homes needing repairs or improvements. They must use TVA-supplied heating or air-conditioning.

These loans are available up to $1,200 and the qualified recipient can take up to 7 years to repay them.

Baker's office has a list of contractors who cooperate with TVA guidelines. After they complete the required work, BGMU will go back and check the job before the contractors are paid. The work must meet TVA specifications.

"We don't guarantee that the improvements will save money for the families because a lot of it depends on living habits," Baker clarified. "We have had many favorable comments on the program, but because most people don't let us know about their savings, we don't have an accurate record of achievement."

Baker sees about four to five houses a day and in the past five years... Continued
Energy Continued

his office has made approximately
2,400 calls on Bowling Green homes. Out of those calls, about 1,700 homes had energy-improvement changes completed.

Baker said that the monthly bill improvements are contrasted by the rising costs of utilities of the past years.

"The home electric bills may not reflect a marked change because the rising utility costs offset the improvements," he said.

Last year, Baker made a call on a 2,200 square foot home with average utility bills of $282 a month. After making a few suggestions on insulation, living habits and furnace repairs and after a rate increase, the home saved $100 a month.

Baker stresses that the improvement depends on the home’s size and age. Baker also emphasized the importance of proper ventilation in attics and basements.

"Because of the climate of the Bowling Green area we stress good ventilation," Baker said. "This area is known for underground streams and caves which can cause moisture problems. The humidity in this area is also a concern. Proper ventilation can help alleviate this problem."

He also said that excessive moisture is bad, but too little moisture can also lead to trouble. Humidifiers were his suggestion for this problem.

Baker said, "BGMU is not a profit-making organization as most people think. We set our rates by the TVA standards. We want to help Bowling Green residents use their homes more efficiently and to save money."

Low-income families can receive government-subsidized funds from the Southern Kentucky Community Action Agency to better insulate and make their homes more energy efficient. These funds are only available to those families that meet the government standards.

There are many energy-efficient ideas available to Bowling Green residents. These ideas are the place to start when looking for ways to make better use of the family income.

Julia Goetz

Foundation encourages education

"Free enterprise is the cornerstone that has made America what it is," Alan Baker said with spirit.

Baker is one of the 22 directors of the newly-established Bowling Green Free Enterprise Foundation. He and Dr. Randall Capps of Western Kentucky University co-chaired the 1982 Free Enterprise Fair at Diddle Arena on September 22 and 23.

The Foundation was established to gather funds to aid in the development of programs to teach secondary and college students the concepts of free enterprise.

In the 30’s, America had visions and ideas of what it could become. There were scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions brought on by a rapidly advancing technology and financed by the free enterprise system.

Baker said, "Back then, Americans believed that they could do anything. We felt that way up until the time when we put a man on the moon and then, I think Americans lost sight of that. We need to rekindle the old spirit and determination."

Baker and the foundation directors are extremely enthusiastic and feel that re-teaching the American workforce the ideas of the free enterprise system is the whole goal of the foundation. "We want to recapture the spirit of free enterprise and teach it in terms that the American workforce and upcoming workers can understand," Baker explained.

Baker likes to think of the foundation as the beginning of a "perpetual education process." He would like to see educators learn this process to be able to teach it to high school and college students. The committee works closely with Western and several of the directors are Western faculty members.

"The foundation provides the vehicle that has long been needed for corporations and individuals to give money and time toward the educational process of free enterprise," Baker explained.

Baker hopes that the foundation will spark renewed interest in teaching the free enterprise system to children and community.

The Free Enterprise Fairs began seven years ago. This year’s fair slogan was "The Way America Gets Things Done." Many local and state businesses and industries, as well as Western, cooperated with the fair committee.

The Fair’s keynote speaker was Steve Bell, ABC News anchorman. Among the guest speakers were Roger Davis, Anita Madden, and T. W. Samuels, Jr.
Free Enterprise Continued

According to Baker, these fairs are well received by the community, and the participants are excited about what the fairs are accomplishing. "We believe there is a need to educate people about the system that makes America great," Baker emphasized.

"Bowling Green is a positive-oriented group of individuals with a 'can do' attitude. The people here have high hopes and the foundation's future looks great," Baker concluded enthusiastically.

Julia Goetz

Housing outlook good in B.G.

With today's unclear economic picture, many Bowling Green residents may be waiting to purchase a home. However, now is an ideal time to buy, according to area realtors.

After a rocky few years, the prospect for house buyers is beginning to improve.

"If there's any way possible, people should buy now because as interest rates begin to go down, the demand for houses will push the prices up," says Ramona Morrison, realtor for Western Realty. Demand for housing in Bowling Green is great because of the increased population brought in by new area factories. For example, 1000 families moved to Bowling Green to work in the new GM Corvette plant. The new Anaconda Aluminum factory in nearby Logan County also brought families to Bowling Green because of the housing shortage there.

Financing the purchase of a home is the main obstacle most buyers face. However, many are using alternative ways of financing. Most home loans are 'balloon' loans, mortgage loans and owner financed loans, according to Tom Smith, assistant vice-president of American National Bank. Smith added that more home buyers are consolidating their debts into one loan. This makes it easier for the borrower, because he will only have one payment a month even if he has more than one loan with the bank.

The more popular loan is the 'balloon' loan, where the interest rate can change from the original contracted rate. For example, if the interest rate went down after a loan was made, the loan could be changed downward to this new rate. These are especially good right now because of the lowering of interest rates.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Veterans Housing Administration (VHA) loans continue to be good buys. Both these are government loans.

Owner financing, the most conventional loan, is still popular. For this type loan, the owner puts up collateral and pays the loan off in 20-30 years, usually through a bank or lending institution.

If buying a home isn't for you, renting may be the best alternative. Last year, Bowling Green experienced a shortage of rental spaces, especially homes. The shortage was due to the population increase in the area. Many people wanted to rent because they couldn't sell their homes in other cities, so renting a place to live was their only choice. However, the rental situation is getting better. There are more spaces available now that people are beginning to buy. A future alternative in Bowling Green may be condominium living. "Everybody wants to get in on condominiums," says John Garrett, realtor for Buddy Adams Century 21 Realty in Bowling Green.

The outlook for housing in Bowling Green is definitely improving. The amount of rental listings in the area is going up gradually, interest rates are slowly going down and alternative financing is available at good rates to those that qualify. "It really is a buyers market," added Ms. Morrison. According to Mike Wiggins of Holland Realty, "People want to buy. Most are waiting for interest rates to go down. However, the rates will not go down overnight." He added that the market for new homes is still slow and buyers are looking for existing homes. But, things are getting better.

"There's been a big change in activity already with just the slight drop in interest rates that we've seen," says Garrett.

Even though it may seem impossible, the American dream of owning your own home can still come true, even here in Bowling Green. "We can get almost anyone that really wants a home in one like they want," Wiggins says. If you're looking for the house of your dreams, consult an area realtor.

Marsha Campbell

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Computers: homeward bound

"If the automobile had developed at the same rate as the computer industry, today you would be able to buy a car comparable to a Rolls Royce for $2.75; that car would get about three million miles to a gallon of gas and would have enough power to drive the Queen Elizabeth II," suggests Christopher Evans in his book "The Micro Millenium."

by Tom Denk

What might a father tell his son when he gets hit in the face with a ground ball playing baseball? Or when he falls off his bike? "Hang in there!" he says. "Don't be afraid! Keep at it!"

And what might a son tell his father when he is reluctant to sit down at their personal computer, which the son has mastered?

Probably the same thing.

It's good advice, because the computer age is here. The kids seem to sense it; it's hard to keep them away from computers at school or from video games everywhere.

But for the older folk, from college-age and up, it's a different story. The computer seems to release a fear inside of being overtaken, of being controlled by computers.

The statement by Christopher Evans from "The Micro Millenium" is admittedly hard to believe, but the fact is that the microcomputer industry is thriving in America. Just as the 1970's belonged to the minicomputer, the 1980's belong to the personal computer.

The business sector of the microcomputer market is expected to quadruple to more than $10 billion by 1986, from $2.5 billion this year. The home market should also grow fourfold, from $1 billion in 1982 to more than $4 billion by 1986, says the Boston-based Yankee Group, a leading electronics analyst.

Locally, Bowman Kelley, Poston Electronics and Radio Shack have all seen interest in personal computers rise dramatically. Besides kids, parents have shown more than a passive interest in the one product that is thriving in our depressed economy.

Why the interest in personal computers? It's popularity stems from a variety of reasons.

Some credit has to be given to the major home-video game producers, Atari and Mattel, seen in television advertisements virtually every day. They have brought the public into the stores. You can go into any of the stores in Bowling Green where home video games are on display, and there will be a line of kids—of all ages—waiting to play.

Atari, Mattel and other producers feel that once people are accustomed to video games and the idea of a computer in the home, they will be interested in using the computer in other ways.

In contrast, Mike and Stacy Morgan of Bowling Green, owners of a personal computer, don't own any video games. "We don't use our computer as a game machine," they said. "We use it almost exclusively for word processing," although they said they have borrowed games from friends. They plan to add games eventually.

Word processing is basically using the computer as a proof reader. Instead of typing on a regular typewriter and going through two or three revisions, you can type and edit over and over again without using any paper. If an error is made, you can back up to the misspelled word and correct it, with the computer taking care of any spacing adjustments. You can also rearrange sentences or paragraphs without wasting time retyping the section.

Mike, an employee of Storer Cable, uses his Apple II for his job. "As a television director, I'm writing scripts on it," he said. "I hate to type scripts on a regular typewriter because I always have two or three revisions."

Stacy, a WKU English instructor, is using their computer for writing her thesis. "For me it's a writing tool," she said. "My ultimate goal is to be a writer, and I think it will become one of the basic tools writers use."

"The most difficult thing for me was just the philosophy of having a computer," she said. "I felt like I was giving in to progress, but sometimes that's what you have to do. In this case, I think it was inevitable."

Computers have penetrated the school systems much more so than homes. According to Danny Spillman, a computer programming instructor at Bowling Green High School, the school's lab has gone from five model I TRS 80 computers to 16 student terminals with access to a printer in just four years.

"The popularity of the computer has really taken off," he said. "When I surveyed the students to see how much interest there was in computer programming classes, we had enough students for eight classes," he
said. That's when he and the school board decided it was time to expand. Other departments in the school are planning for computers, including the home economics, science, math and guidance departments. "It's going to become a part of every classroom activity," he said. "We're trying to get the whole school computer-literate."

Mike Poston of Poston Electronics said there has been a lot of interest from Western students, high school students and teachers at his store. "They all want to learn more, and teachers want to get one step ahead of the kids," he said.

Interest is also generated by seeing what the computer can do. It can perform such tasks as budgeting, controlling light switches, thermostats and sprinklers, as well as teaching languages. You can even teach yourself to type—simple words appear on the screen for you to copy, and the computer automatically displays your speed and the number of errors.

You are not confined to the programs available from the manufacturers, either. According to the Oct. 5, 1981 issue of Business Week, buyers have created programs of their own—from using the computer to play a game that simulates "the joys and sorrows involved in the production of a Broadway play" to estimating a contractor's cost of plumbing and piping—available directly from the creators at anywhere from $4 to $5,000.

It's obvious that computers have practical uses for the average person. But what if you know nothing about computers—how are you going to figure out how to use one?

The Morgans' Apple II came complete with a manual, written in layman's language. "The package tells you absolutely everything you need to know," Morgan said. It is written step-by-step with pictures showing what the screen should look like when you press various buttons. He said there is no need for help aside from the manual. Once you work with the keyboard, he said, you can handle it as well as a typewriter.

When purchasing a computer, the main consideration is usage. There are many to choose from in a wide price range, so knowing what you want is important before you enter the store. The Morgans spent about 3 weeks comparison-shopping, finally choosing the system that fit their needs best: software availability was their main concern. Software is the term for the computer programs and hardware refers to the physical pieces of the computer.

Poston said it's important to think of what you might be adding to the system, but felt the investment isn't that large that you can't buy another computer. He pictured homes with more than one computer in a few years; one in the kitchen for recipes and addresses, another for budgeting and other financial interests somewhere else. Likewise, Spillman felt that in 8 to ten years computers will be commonplace in the home.

If the people around them every day are predicting personal computers will be used extensively in the home, does that mean you should run out immediately and buy one? Is the investment really worthwhile?

Sellers are saying yes, and consumers are beginning to say yes, but more slowly. In the computer industry, the home is the only place that hasn't been penetrated. Poston believes that past experiences with computers are making some people skeptical.

He thinks it will just be a matter of time before people overcome that barrier. "As with anything unfamiliar, you're a little hesitant. Once people begin to understand more about computers, I think they'll see that they had false apprehension."
Bowling Green in
by Cheryl Bickett

In the 1960’s, television programs such as Star Trek and the animated Jetsons seemed too far-fetched to be believable. But as we approach the year 2000, we find that much of this is becoming reality.

Great changes are inevitable to take us from our “old civilization” to the new life we’ll face in the future. How will Bowling Green-Warren County be changed in the year 2000?

Joe Smith walks down the block to the corner grocery store to pick up the morning paper. He waves as he passes his neighbors—and he does seem to have a lot of them. There are few houses on his block; instead, one apartment building after another. His children go off to school, where they take computer classes. Then Joe walks to the bus stop; like many of the people he works with, Joe finds this mode of transportation economical and convenient. Very few large cars are on the streets now, as people have become more energy conscious.

When Joe gets to work, he puts his identification number into a computer to check in and takes his position in front of a cathode ray tube screen. Years ago he worked in production, but robots now do much of the work on the plant floor. Joe has been trained as a computer operator.

After work, Joe returns to his condominium home, and goes for a swim in the Olympic-size pool at the complex. After dinner, he and his family go downtown for an evening at the ballet.

If this seems hard to believe, remember what lifestyles were like in the 50’s. Pocket calculators were unheard of and few people had television, let alone cable T.V. Twenty years is a minute part of the world’s history but in Bowling Green it can make room for great improvements.

According to population projections by Spindletop Research, Inc., Bowling Green’s population should hover around 100,000 by the year 2000. Because of the 57 per cent probable increase in population over the next 18 years, it’s assumed that Bowling Green will extend its city limits to accommodate the residential development that will occur. This extension might be from I-65 out to the Western Kentucky Parkway, Dr. Wayne Hoffman, geography and geology department head at Western Kentucky University, said.

A Barren River Area Development District projection called for 500 additional acres of residential land in Bowling Green by the year 2000, and development in clustered areas will be encouraged. The last decade has seen a shift of population from the inner city to the outer fringe of the city, and this should continue.

Hoffman said that the housing situation in Bowling Green will be primarily dominated by energy efficient houses clustered closer together. There will also be more condominiums, more trailers, and more apartments. Because of the high cost of buying or building a home, the coming generations will have to change their lifestyle.

Charles Coates, city manager, sees a consolidation of city-county government before the year 2000 because of the increasing urbanization of Warren County and the inability of the city to annex this area into its corporate boundaries.

Coates said Bowling Green will still see reduced federal support, which started five years ago. Bowling Green will still offer its basic city services, such as fire and police department protection.

Coates does believe the inner city—the area between downtown and the river—will be redeveloped. The condition of older housing stock in town will be improved, Coates said, as people will find it less expensive to renovate or add on to a present house than to build a new one.

A north-south interchange around Bowling Green is in the planning stages already and will probably be completed within two years. Coates sees more development west of the city, but “other major road projects are hard to forecast,” he said.

City planner Danny Whittle discussed some other concerns in Bowling Green’s future.

“The issues we’ll be dealing with will lie in the areas of maintenance of decent, sound housing, and the provision of adequate utilities services,” Whittle said.

A primary concern will be that the city won’t be able to keep up with sewer demand, as the sewers will be at collection capacity for liquid waste disposal, Whittle said.

This will not mean a shrinking, but rather an “infill” of the city. Infill is the process of employing all land that has previously been unused. The soybean field across from the King’s Plaza on Scottsville Road is an example of an area that would be developed through infill, Whittle said.
Another possible result of the higher density would be consideration for an effective public transit system, Whittle said. The city is not dense enough now to support such a system, and there's not a public policy that says this is a public service. However, Whittle said the higher density will overturn the city streets with private automobiles, so that public policymakers may look again for an alternative. The economics of a transit system would be more attractive then, Whittle said.

Whittle believes the higher density will also bring about a more solid sense of "neighborhood" than the city has now. The sociology of togetherness will create a much stronger neighborhood identity. More retail goods and service stores will be present—such as the corner grocery store. This isn't possible now because the city is so spread out, but these establishments would be an added convenience for city residents.

Whittle also foresees an increasing physical independence of Bowling Green from larger cities such as Louisville and Nashville. This can be attributed to the high cost of gasoline to operate automobiles and to the increase in closeness provided by the media and electronic devices. Whittle said. Bowling Green would be able to offer the cultural and economic benefits that people now look for in a larger city.

Who could imagine a world without garbage? Jerry Dobbs, general manager of Monarch Environmental, says this could very well be the case by 2000.

"The day of the landfill and the old city dump will be gone," Dobbs said.

"We've begun to realize the economic feasibility of re-using our waste products, so that in the future perhaps nothing will be thrown away, but recycled instead," Dobbs said. In the North all glass, paper, and aluminum products are already being sorted in the home and recycled. And some of the older dumps and landfills are being used to generate methane gas for heating and fuel. This could probably start in Bowling Green in the next five years.

The school system in Bowling Green will also see some great changes. A consolidation of city and county schools remains a strong possibility. This move would eliminate many of the costs of duplicated administration.

Joel Brown, superintendent of Bowling Green city schools, looks for an increase in enrollment from the 3800 students in the system this year. Brown said that the city's facilities will take up to 800 more students. He feels that they will be sufficient to accommodate the future student population.

Brown does not predict an age of purely televised or "mechanical" instruction. The greatest innovation will be in individualized instruction through electronic means, using more audiovisual aids, filmstrips, and computers.

"Each child will have an individualized education plan—like special education is now—a program designed especially for him," Brown said.

Though there will be a greater use of electronic equipment and computers in teaching, Brown says the teacher will keep his important role in the education system.

At Western Kentucky University, President Donald W. Zacharias also foresees a great impact of electronic equipment on education. Next Fall a robotics laboratory will open at Western to teach robotics engineering. And Zacharias said that many campus buildings will be wired for cable television.

"As you reflect on it, this is one of the most important areas that people can be involved in with higher education," Zacharias said.

The university will possibly add several new buildings by the year 2000, including a new parking structure on the north end of campus, a journalism building, and housing for married students. Zacharias said he expects enrollment to level off until the year 2000, and then increase.

Industry will also see many great changes by the year 2000. According to an Aug. 3, 1981 Business Week report, U.S. industry will be spending $5 billion annually on automation by 1985. This automation will include the installment of computer-controlled robot systems and other complex machines that will replace much human labor on the actual plant floors and produce great gains in productivity.

The national vice-president for technical staffs of the General Motors Corp., Alex C. Mair, predicts the percentage of skilled tradesmen in GM plants to be 50% in the year 2000, up from 16% now. Jerry Bennett, supervisor of human resource development at the Bowling Green GM plant, affirms.

"One of the things we stress at this location is new technology training," Bennett said.

This emphasis on training serves to update the production workers and skilled workers on new operation of equipment, Bennett said. The Forward Planning Group at GM keeps up with new trends in production processes.
Reminiscing
Bowling Green antique car enthusiasts active in hobby

Perhaps it's the car you drove as a teenager, possibly the car driven on your honeymoon, perhaps even the car your grandparents took you for Sunday afternoon rides in as a child. For whatever reason, we all seem to associate memorable events in our lives with the cars that were carrying us at the time.

Automobiles have played a monumental role in our society. We have witnessed their evolution from putting little machines hardly capable of running 20 mph to streamlined mechanical wonders catering more to luxury than necessity. It only seems natural that the restoration and collection of vintage cars, relics of our grand automotive heritage, would become a widespread and rewarding hobby.

In Bowling Green, several people are involved in the restoration, collection, and enjoyment of antique cars. Some are involved for profit, restoring cars and then selling them. However, most of the antique car enthusiasts in Bowling Green are involved for the satisfaction of preserving a piece of automotive history. There are even two locally based antique car clubs that give old car buffs an opportunity to share their hobby and publicly display their cars. The Mid-Kentucky Region and The Southern Kentucky Region, both affiliates of The Antique Automobile Club of America (A.A.C.A.), together comprise approximately 80 antique car owners from Warren and surrounding counties.

The commonwealth of Kentucky defines antique cars as "all motor vehicles 25 years old or older, which are used primarily for exhibition in shows, parades, tours, and other special uses, but not for general transportation." For a $25 fee, the Kentucky Department of Transportation issues non-renewable license tags specifying that a car is an historic vehicle.

Before a car may be licensed as an antique, the owner must possess title to the automobile. A special form is available to secure ownership of a junk or abandoned car that has a lost title. Gaining a new title for an antique car may well be the most frustrating challenge for an old car enthusiast.

One of the commonwealth's stipulations toward getting a reissued title is that the owner submit all receipts for parts bought for the car to the Department of Transportation.

According to the State Motor Vehicle Licensing Bureau, there are 5,123 historic vehicles licensed in the state. Since 1979, 35 antique cars have been licensed as historic vehicles in Warren County.

Many sociological factors come into play when talking about why one would seek to own a particular antique car. Apparently, many collectors desire a car they can identify with their youth. Local antique car enthusiast Richard Feldman attributes the present popularity of vintage Chevrolet Corvettes and other high-performance cars to the fact that the younger generation of car collectors admired the cars when they were first produced, but couldn't afford to buy one new.

Another antique car owner, Mrs. Harold Vaught, looked several years to find a 1956 Studebaker President like the first new car she ever bought. After several years of searching, Mrs. Vaught found a well kept example of the car she purchased after her college graduation. She and her husband intend to repaint the car red and white like Mrs. Vaught's first Studebaker.

Mrs. Vaught's husband, Harold, a member of the Mid-Kentucky Region A.A.C.A., became an antique car hobbyist early in life. He bought his first old car in 1957, two months before he was to graduate from college. Vaught spent his last $150 on a 1931 Ford model "A," which he still owns. Living in a college dormitory at the time, he took the car to his parents' home near Somerset. His father, who didn't particularly share the younger Vaught's enthusiasm for old cars, was reported to have simply shook his head and said, "That education hasn't helped you much, son, has it?" Vaught owns five other Model "A" Fords and one of the oldest cars in Kentucky, a rare and unusual 1910 REO model "G" runabout.

Locating an antique car isn't always an easy task when one desires a particular brand and model. In the past, word-of-mouth was often attributed as the most reliable way to locate a hidden automotive treasure. One local antique car collector, Taylor Moore, said that he found a rare 1928 Nash roadster by means of
Pretty Boy Floyd

What would it be like to find out one of your relatives pulled off the longest consecutive string of bank robberies in American history? Dr. William Floyd says: “It’s great!”

Floyd, head of Western’s home economics and family living department, is attempting to separate fact from fiction concerning his legendary cousin, Charles Arthur “Pretty Boy” Floyd.

By collaborating with his cousin, Carl Floyd, the Western professor hopes to accumulate the information needed to write a biography on the famous gangster.

Floyd said it was difficult to tell exactly what relation he was to Pretty Boy because stories seem to evolve from everywhere after a person is dead. But through family stories told during his childhood, Floyd believes that his grandfather and Pretty Boy’s father were brothers.

Floyd has talked about taking a sabbatical so that he and his cousin can investigate Pretty Boy’s life. He suggests that this would include visiting the FBI, the Department of Justice and the Library of Congress in Washington.

Relatives must be contacted, newspaper articles collected, police records gathered and places visited. “It will be fun, but it will be hard work,” Floyd admitted.

Floyd doesn’t remember Pretty Boy because he was only two or three at the highlight of Pretty Boy’s notorious career. “My brother remembers a time when Pretty Boy came over for dinner one night,” Floyd said. “He (Floyd’s brother) also talks of a time when the police searched our house for Pretty Boy. Talk about exciting!”

Interestingly, the professor’s father was nicknamed “Big Boy” by his friends in the same town that Pretty Boy grew up in—Akron, Ohio. “They (Floyd’s father and Pretty Boy) were like night and day,” Floyd states. “My father was very law abiding and, of course, this caused conflicts at one time or another.”

Finding answers through his

Continued
Pretty Boy Floyd Continued

relatives may prove difficult because some in the family refuse to discuss Pretty Boy. "Those are the older relatives," Floyd said. "The kids are completely fascinated by the thought of being related to Pretty Boy."

Floyd says that his avocation is entirely researching Pretty Boy's life. "I like to read gangster magazines to find out anything I can," Floyd said.

The FBI once declared Pretty Boy as "Public Enemy Number One." "He's the only number one we've (the Floyd family) had in anything," Floyd jokes.

Pretty Boy got his nickname from a madame of a brothel in Kansas City.

Surviving relatives of "Pretty Boy" Floyd are his mother, who lives in a small town in Oklahoma, his wife, Wilma Hargrove, and his son, Jack Dempsey, who owns and operates a saloon. Pretty Boy has a granddaughter reportedly entertaining in a southern nightclub. Floyd heard that she closes her act by singing the "Ballad of 'Pretty Boy' Floyd."

Floyd and his cousin's main interest in their gangster relative lies in four major areas which they plan to cover in the biography - why he turned to crime, the actual crimes he committed, the Robin Hood legend, and his possible involvement in the 1933 Kansas City Massacre.

Lost River Cave was once a big attraction for Bowling Green. It is an historical site. There are several legends about the cave being used as a hideout for the notorious Jesse James gang and Civil War soldiers. Lost River has been estimated at more than 427 feet deep and 350 feet long. It was listed in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" in 1944 as "the shortest and deepest river in the world", and Indian relics have been found in the cave that are estimated back to 7000 B.C.

Alesia Canafax

The entrance to Lost River Cave Nightclub. The nightclub was in a cave on the Lost River. (Photo courtesy of Kentucky Museum)

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The big attraction from the early 1930’s to the late 1950’s was the unusual underground nightclub located in the mouth of the cave.

Opening in 1933, the nightclub had many things to offer with its large bar, tremendous dance floor, two bridges and a waterfall.

Although the nightclub had a bar, liquor was not served. Soft drinks and refreshments could be bought at the bar. Bernard Davis, a local businessman who went to the nightclub during his college days in the late 1950’s, remembers “brownbagging” - taking your own drink into the nightclub wrapped in a bag.

Entrance into the nightclub was through the souvenir shop above the cave and a cover charge of $1 or $2 was paid down in the mouth of the cave.

Almost everyone who was asked about the nightclub first speaks of its pleasant, cool temperature. The constant year-round 60-degree temperature was enjoyed by everyone - the exception being those who may have had a little too much to drink. One former patron of the nightclub said, “I’ve seen people who seemed perfectly sober down in the cave get outside to the parking lot and fall flat on their face.”

Other nightclubs couldn’t compare to the Lost River nightclub at that time. The scenery and setting were unique. Dr. David Livingston, music professor at Western Kentucky University, when asked why he thought the nightclub was so popular said, “It was a big adventure within itself. After all, how many cave nightclubs are there in the world?”

While the crowd was mainly comprised of college students and locals, tourists also frequented the nightclub. Located on 31-W, which was the main highway through Bowling Green at that time, the club attracted several passersby.

Big names would stop at the nightclub occasionally going between Cincinnati and Memphis. Louisville and Nashville weren’t big concert places in those days. Dinah Shore, Porter Wagoner and the great Tommy Dorsey are just a few of the entertainers who played there.

The nightclub also had a few drawbacks. Dr. Livingston remembers water dripping from the ceiling onto the dance floor and tables and after a big rain the dance floor would be covered with mud that had to be shoveled off.

The nightclub changed ownership several times and was not constantly open between the ’30s and ’50s. No one actually knows the reason why the nightclub finally closed. Some hypotheses are poor accessibility in and out of the place or when residential housing came to the area and neighbors began to complain about the noise.

The memories of such a unique place are incomparable. Those of us who’ve never had a chance to go there can only imagine what it was like. For those who were able to experience it, it was a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

Marla Curry Wilson

Nightclub patrons enjoy dancing on one of the two large dance floors at the Lost River Cave Nightclub. (Photo courtesy of Kentucky Museum)
You see a stray dog and realize he's been lurking around for two days. Concerned that he might tear into your garbage, you decide to call the proper authorities and head for the phone book. But do you call the Animal Control Officer, Dog Warden or the Humane Society Animal Shelter?

If you live in Bowling Green, call the Animal Control Officer at the same number as the Humane Society Animal Shelter. If you live outside the Bowling Green limits, the Warren County Dog Warden is mainly responsible for dogs but the Animal Control Officer will also deal with other animals, both in the city and county.

One Bowling Green resident explained her difficulty in finding a phone number for the small airstrip off Scottsville Road. Searching the directory under Planes and Airports was unsuccessful. "I finally found it was the FAA Flight Service Station," she said. "That's fine if you know its name, but I had trouble."

If there is confusion when looking through the phone directory, it is not the fault of the phone company, but is due to the expansion of cities and numbers of telephones since the time of the first directory listings.

In 1878 in New Haven, Connecticut, a card with 50 names listing the community's residents was distributed. This was the ancestor of today's modern phone directory. There was no dialing of numbers. Callers lifted the receiver, called Central Office and told the operator the name of the party they wanted and the operator made the connection.

Lee Truman, Bowling Green Area Manager for South Central Bell, said that in 1949 area residents told the operator the party's number and waited for her to make the connection. The phone book was a slim, grey pamphlet resembling a playbill of today. Residents' names were listed with four-digit numbers. In 1951, resident self-dialing began, but the same four-digit system applied.

In the mid 50's a Victor 2 or Victor 3 prefix was added to each number to work them through central office. The code was abbreviated V12 and V13. If you looked up Mack Spencer, Jr. in the March 6, 1955 telephone directory, you would find his number listed V12-5662. Likewise, Mr. E. B. Creedmore was listed V13-6236.

In the early 1960's, the Victor 2 Victor 3 system changed to all numerical listings. VI corresponds to 84 on the phone dial, thus the 843 and 842 listings used today. New central office prefixes are added as needed.

When a new phone is installed, the phone company makes out a work order on which the customer writes the way he wants the number identified in the directory, Truman said. Phone system directory computers and directory assistance computers receive the addition within 48 hours of installation.

When a new phone book is printed, a tape of directory computer's listings goes to a printing company in Birmingham, Ala., and from those tapes, a new phone book is compiled.

"The primary purpose of the directory service is to give telephone users an accurate and convenient source for locating telephone numbers," Truman said. To aid Bowling Green residents locate governmental offices and frequently called numbers, there is a special listing in the front pages of the directory.

"We tried to make it easier to find these offices," Truman said. "Sometimes it is difficult to decide who should and should not go in this list."

Many service clubs and organizations not listed in the directory can be located by contacting the HELP line, a service of the Bowling Green Comprehensive Care Center. The HELP line keeps a card file of phone numbers of organizations, services and offices with cross references by topics and titles.

Joel Taylor, director of education programs at the Comprehensive Care Center, said that the HELP line is primarily an information and referral service.

"Persons may call and ask 'Where can I get a VD test?,' 'Where can I get abortion information?' or 'My family situation is bad, is there an organization that can help?'

"We have numbers for services that I've never heard of," Taylor said. "I don't know what's in the card file until I start poking my nose into it."

Bowling Green Magazine compiled a listing of phone numbers for services that you may not have been aware of or have had trouble locating in the past. Remove these pages from the magazine, hang the list by your phone and maybe next time you won't have to look so far for the number you need.

Developing the list wasn't easy, As Taylor said about the HELP line's card file of services and phone numbers, "I've worked here seven years, and I still get confused."
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<th><strong>Phone list</strong></th>
<th><strong>SERVICE CLUBS</strong></th>
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<td><strong>BOWLING GREEN/WARREN CO. GOVT. OFFICES</strong></td>
<td>Alpha Phi Omega—service frat. 748-3696</td>
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<td>Air Pollution Control 842-8131</td>
<td>BG Jr. Women’s Club 842-9261</td>
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<td>Alcohol, Tobacco &amp; Firearms Bureau 781-7096</td>
<td>Big Brother/Big Sister 781-1180</td>
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<td>Barren River Area Development District 781-2381</td>
<td>Boy’s Club 843-6466</td>
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<td>BG Human Rights Commission 781-7900</td>
<td>Civilian Club 842-2503</td>
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<td>Civil Defense 781-8776</td>
<td>Compassionate Friends 782-1892</td>
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<td>Chamber of Commerce 781-3200</td>
<td>Elk’s Lodge 843-9665</td>
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<td>City Hall offices 782-2489</td>
<td>Fraternal Order of Eagles 843-1812</td>
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<td>ext. 41 Citizens Assistance</td>
<td>Fraternal Order of Police 781-8415</td>
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<td>Child Support office 782-2761</td>
<td>Gamblers Anonymous 1-587-6866</td>
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<td>County Agricultural Agent 842-1681</td>
<td>Gamma Sigma Sigma—service sorority 748-2145</td>
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<td>Evaluation/Day Treatment Center 842-0161</td>
<td>Knights of Columbus 842-3628</td>
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<td>Humane Society Animal Shelter 843-8572</td>
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<td>Warren County Jail 843-4606</td>
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<td>Warren County Judge 843-4146</td>
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<td>Dog 782-2462</td>
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<td>Optimist Club PO Box 1683</td>
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<td>Motor Vehicle Registration 842-1535</td>
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<td>Planning and Zoning Commission 842-1953</td>
<td><strong>SOCIAL SERVICES</strong></td>
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<td>Property Evaluation Ad 843-3268</td>
<td>Abortion Info 1-800-523-5350</td>
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<td>Warren Co. Sheriff’s office 842-1633</td>
<td>Bureau for Social Serv 781-2750</td>
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<td>Tax information 842-3268</td>
<td>Comprehensive Care Ctr 842-6344</td>
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<td>Warren Rural Electric 842-6541</td>
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<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
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<td>Adult Self Study Center 781-1911</td>
<td>Cumberland Trace legal clinic 781-1924</td>
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<td>BG State vocational/technical 843-1115</td>
<td>Family services 781-4911</td>
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<td>BG Board of Education 781-2254</td>
<td>HELP line 842-5642</td>
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<td>BG School Superintendent 781-2254</td>
<td>Manpower services 781-8400</td>
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<td>Community Education 842-4281</td>
<td>Parents Anonymous 842-3209</td>
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<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
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<td>Head Start 781-3721</td>
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<td>Health Education 842-0111</td>
<td>Salvation Army 843-3485</td>
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<td>KY Dept. of Education 781-3854</td>
<td>UCP of Kentucky 782-0281</td>
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<td>Rehabilitation Service 781-5492</td>
<td>United Way of Bowling Green 843-3205</td>
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<td>Warren Co. Sch. Superintendent 781-5150</td>
<td>Welfare Fraud Line 1-800-372-2973</td>
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**RECREATION**

| BG Biking Club 781-4723 | **COMMUNITY SERVICES** |
| BG Parks and Recreation Dept. 843-3249 | Child Protective Services 781-1060 |
| BG Running Club 842-3369 | Consumer Reporting 781-1414 |
| BG/Warren Co. Tourism Comm. 782-0800 | Federal Credit Union 781-7289 |
| Capitol Arts Center/Theatre 782-2787 | Federal Credit Union 781-7289 |
| Bowling Green Art Commission 782-2787 | Federal Credit Union 781-7289 |
| Warren Co. Parks & Recreation 842-5302 | Federal Credit Union 781-7289 |
| Western Buckaroo Square Dance 781-6741 | Federal Credit Union 781-7289 |

**PHONE LIST**

**CITY HALL**

- **Alcohol.**
- **County Road Engineer.** 842-1681
- **County Agricultural Agent.** 842-1681
- **County Surveyor.** 781-8990
- **County Dog Warden.** 842-2400
- **Evaluation/Day Treatment Center.** 842-0161

**HUMAN SOCIETY ANIMAL SHELTER**

- **Shelter.** 843-8572
- **City Animal Control Officer.**
- **Warren County Jail.** 843-4606
- **Warren County Judge.** 843-4146

**MOTOR VEHICLE**

- **Registration.** 842-1535
- **Municipal Housing Commission.** 843-6071
- **Municipal Utilities.** 782-1200

**PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION**

- **Commission.** 842-1953

**PROPERTY EVALUATION AD**

- **So. Ky. Community Action Agency.** 782-3162

**WARREN COUNTY JAIL**

- **Sheriff’s office.** 842-1633
- **Tax information.** 842-3268
- **Rural Electric.** 842-6541

**EDUCATION**

- **Adult Self Study Center.** 781-1911
- **BG State vocational/technical.** 843-1115
- **BG Board of Education.** 781-2254
- **BG School Superintendent.** 781-2254
- **Community Education.** 842-4281

**HEALTH**

- **Alcoholics Anonymous.** 842-3188
- **Alanon, Alateen.**
- **American Cancer Society.** 842-8425
- **American Heart Ass.** 842-5700
- **American Kidney Fund.** 1-800-638-8299
- **American Red Cross.** 781-7377
- **Arthritis Foundation, KY Chp.** 1-800-459-6460
- **Barren River Diabetes Chapter.** 842-6855
- **Barren/Green River Health Education.** 842-2461
- **Cancer Hotline.** 1-800-432-9321
- **Health Department.** 781-2490
- **Hospice of Bowling Green.** 781-2490
- **Lamaze Childbirth method.** 781-1035
- **Leukemia Society Ky. Chapter.** 1-800-849-4090
- **Lifeline.** 781-2150
- **Mental Health Dept.** 842-6344
- **Medicare/social security.** 842-0111
- **Poison Cont. Ctr.** 1-800-722-5725
- **Speech and Hearing Clinic.** 842-3738
- **Tel-Med.** 782-1700
- **Venereal Disease Control.** 781-2526

**RECREATION**

- **BG Biking Club.** 781-4723
- **BG Parks and Recreation Dept.** 843-3249
- **BG Running Club.** 842-3369
- **BG/Warren Co. Tourism Comm.** 782-0800
- **Capitol Arts Center/Theatre.** 782-2787
- **Bowling Green Arts Commission.** 782-2787
- **Warren Co. Parks & Recreation.** 842-5302
- **Western Buckaroo Square Dance.** 781-6741
Handicap facilities gain recognition

by Debbie Miller

Shanda is 22. She has an IQ of 28. She can't tell time or match colors. She can barely print her name. Four years ago, Shanda hardly spoke. She was inactive and listless. Now Shanda talks spontaneously, loves to dance and enjoys doing puzzles. Shanda is reaching her potential for a productive, happy life with the help of facilities that were not available in Bowling Green a decade ago.

Shanda is one of nearly 1,200 mentally retarded citizens in the Bowling Green area. In the past many of these people faced a bleak future; full-time institutionalization, or years behind locked doors at home. Now there are literally scores of new programs designed to help the mentally and physically handicapped in this area.

More than 80 separate programs, including public school programs, private institutions, advocacy groups, and government agencies have recently been established in Bowling Green.

These programs provide social, recreational, educational, and vocational services for the handicapped. Occupational, speech and physical therapy are also offered, along with remedial training.

Most of these developments can be attributed to the “Education For All Handicapped Children Act” of 1975. Called Public Law 94-142, this law sets the goal of providing a free appropriate education for all handicapped children. It also emphasizes related services, such as therapy, counselling, recreation, medical evaluations, health services, and home economics.

The first federal law of its kind, this Act requires the public to deal appropriately with the handicapped. Dr. John Vokurka, exceptional child education professor at WKU, said the law forced society to deal with a problem that had been largely ignored.

Karen Chapman, special services coordinator for Head Start, believes this Act was essential. “It made the public more aware that handicapped children even exist,” she said. “They became aware of the handicapped needs, which made more people apply for the services.”

“This was a controversial act, because it demands things of society which society has not done,” he said.

Since 1975, Bowling Green and Warren County have made great strides in improving the facilities for the handicapped. Most educators think schools have made every possible attempt to provide services for the handicapped.

No one knows what causes autism. Autistic children are usually withdrawn, and have inappropriate or no emotional response. Their behavior is sometimes uncontrollable. Many don’t talk.

Jay is autistic. In his first year at school, Jay tried to climb out the windows of a school bus. His behavior was very unpredictable. He did not participate with the class, and Jay would not talk.

After two years in Bowling Green public schools, Jay rides the bus daily. He also participates in class, and controls his behavior. Jay now talks spontaneously.

In 1970, Warren County schools had six classes offering special education. Now 36 special education classes are offered. Robert Gover, superintendent of Warren County schools, believes that the school system has progressed because of Act 94-142. The county has hired extra special education teachers, a psychologist, and a special education coordinator. Six buses were also bought for special education students.

“To me that progress is significant, in that we’ve increased our programs 6-fold in 12 years,” Gover said.

The Bowling Green Independent School System has also dramatically improved programs for the handicapped in the last few years. In 1970, seven special education classes were offered, compared to the cur-
rent 25 classes. Certified teachers are employed in special education areas such as speech therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, vocational therapy, music therapy, counseling, and recreation.

Increasing social acceptance has led to the development of many other facilities in Bowling Green for the handicapped.

Barren River Mental Health-Mental Retardation Board offers many different services for the handicapped. These provide individualized support for persons with mental, physical, or emotional handicaps.

Fees charged for these services depend on family income and the number of dependents. These programs are administered by the Barren River Mental Health-Mental Retardation Board, a private, non-profit corporation. The board is composed of representatives from each of the 10 counties surrounding Warren County.

Crippled Children Services, a non-profit organization designed to serve patients up to 21 years old, covers a 10-county region. “We treat almost any handicapping condition if we feel it can be improved on or even corrected,” said Denzle Hill, coordinator for Speech and Hearing Services. “We treat (subsidize) anything from ear infections to open-heart surgery.”

Last year Crippled Children Services helped more than 14,000 children state-wide.

Becky has spina bifida. Her vertebrae are incompletely formed. She is paralyzed from the waist down and was restricted to a wheelchair. Her mother was afraid that schooling with a classroom of “normal” kids would harm rather than help her daughter. After much encouragement by school officials, Becky’s mother enrolled her in school.

She wasn’t sorry. Becky improved tremendously. After only two years in Head Start, Becky was fitted with braces.

She took her first steps to accept her diploma in a tear-filled auditorium in May.

Head Start, a federally-funded pre-school program for low income and handicapped children, provides social and academic preparations. “We give the children a lot of experience which they otherwise wouldn’t have, and they would be at a disadvantage entering the school system,” said Karen Chapman, special services coordinator.

Brad was born a normal, healthy baby. When he was six months old, a baby-sitter left him alone with a bottle. Brad choked. The milk went down into his lungs. The baby-sitter didn’t know what to do…Brad “died” for two minutes.

This lack of oxygen caused brain damage, which resulted in cerebral palsy. Brad now has no feeling from the waist down; he stays in a wheelchair. Until this year, Brad would not talk.

But because of the well-equipped schools in Bowling Green, Brad now talks to anyone and he has a good outlook on life. Brad has a good start in coping with his CP.

United Cerebral Palsy offers a preschool program for disabled children, called Special Early Childhood Training Services. ‘SECTS’ is also designed as a parent-training program, providing counseling and advice to parents of the handicapped. Support comes from the UCP telethon, “Weekend With the Stars,” each January.

There is a new program this year for kindergarten-age children. “Kentucky Individualized Kindergarten,” KIK, is designed to pin-point problems of younger children before they reach school age. Each child is individually tested in order to find problems by the second or third month after beginning the program. Since September, 25 out of 250 children tested have been found to have some form of learning disabilities. KIK programs are offered 2 1/2 hours daily at each Bowling Green elementary school.

Lion’s Handicapped School is designed especially for the mentally retarded. Its 35 students, ages 6-21, have IQ’s of 30-50. Classes meet from 8:30 to 2:30 daily.

Vivian was the last-born in a family of 12 children. Her mother was 51 when Vivian was born.

She will never be able to wash her hair or brush her teeth. She won’t know the difference between a $1 and a $5 bill.

Vivian has Down’s Syndrome. Forty years ago, she would have stayed at home with her parents until her death. Today Vivian lives in a special housing facility, where she insists on greeting all new visitors at the door.

Panorama, which opened three years ago, is an intermediate-care nursing home for mentally and physically handicapped people. It is a private facility that houses all levels of handicapped people. They presently have 58 residents, ages 7-35. The residents are mainly mentally retarded; a few have cerebral palsy and one is blind.

Panorama residents attend public schools or a work activity center conducted by Panorama. This workshop teaches basic skills to 21 residents, who are beyond school age.

According to June Artist, Panorama facility director, the goal is “to maximize each resident’s potential. We do this by providing a normal, least-restrictive environment.”

Workers at Exceptional Industries make products for area businesses. (Photo by Camille Forrester)
Handicap Continued

The community awareness that has developed since 1975 has caused advocate groups to form.

The “Mayor’s Committee,” started by Bowling Green Mayor Harold Miller in October 1980, is one such group. It consists of 15 governmental and business leaders throughout the community, appointed by Mayor Miller. Its purpose is to increase the employment of the handicapped, to make the community more aware of the needs of the handicapped, and to make the handicapped aware of the services available to them.

“We try to be positive and promote awareness in the public,” said Peggy Clark, first president of the “Mayor’s Committee.” “Lately, our meetings have been on parking and building facilities. We’ve asked the City Commission to pass an ordinance for the police to ticket cars parked illegally in handicapped slots.”

Several recreational activities have been organized for the handicapped in Bowling Green. Most of these programs were formed by parents, teachers, or other volunteers from the community.

Perhaps the best-known of these is the Special Olympics (see box), but another important recreational activity for the handicapped is offered by the Bowling Green Association of Retarded Citizens. Called ‘Camp Happy Days,’ this is a free 6-week day camp for physically and mentally handicapped persons in this area. This service provides both recreational and educational training for children age 3-21. Last summer about 100 children were involved in the camp, which was held at WKU.

Activities include swimming, fishing, arts and crafts, and bowling. Jan DeVasier, president of ARC, said, “activities must be aimed to meet the special needs of the individual child. For many, this is their first time away from mom and dad.”

The ‘Fit-By-Eight’ program brings handicapped and non-handicapped children together every Thursday to play, learn and exercise.

The program, also held at WKU, is open to any child age 3-12 at a cost of $17 a year.

About 35 children participate weekly in the ‘Fit-By-Eight’ program. They are involved in activities such as soccer, tumbling, basketball, relay races, and ring toss. Dr. Charlie Daniel, a WKU physical education teacher for the handicapped, helps with the program.

“The handicapped need to be treated more normal than different,” Daniel said. “They don’t need babying; they need instruction, with patience.”

Most of the handicapped recreation programs stress normalization. June Artist, facility director of Panorama, said they take their residents to movies, church, sports events, shopping—all normal activities. “We try to integrate our handicapped into the normal atmosphere. This is the general feeling-against segregation-in the field,” she said.

Even though Bowling Green provides many useful services for the handicapped, experts agree there is still a lot of room for expansion. Most educators agree that more residential housing should be the first priority.

“Bowling Green desperately needs group homes or smaller living organizations for four to eight people,” said June Artist, Panorama facility director.

Doug Chenault, director of Bowling Green Work Activity Center, thinks the community needs some type of service for the blind.

“The main problem is that you’re dealing with a small town,” he said. “In addition to inadequate services for the blind, there are also no services or follow-up for the elderly handicapped.”

Continued

The Area 5 “Special Olympics” games are held at Western Kentucky University every April, with participants from 10 counties who go on to state and national games. Participants must be eight years old or older and have an IQ of 75 or less.

The events consist of 16 official sport competitions, opening and closing ceremonies, and award presentations. More than 800 volunteers helped in last year’s competition. Area organizations donated prizes, equipment and even food. Wendy’s and the Coca-Cola Company provided lunch for nearly 600 participants last year.

Joann Verner, a therapeutic recreation teacher at WKU organized the games here in 1971. She is now this area’s coordinator.

“They look forward to this day more than any other,” she said. “There are tears in everyone’s eyes when they see a kid with CP cross the finish line in his wheelchair.”
Warren County Special Education Coordinator Betsy Fleenor said the school system needs more money.

"Another problem is finding enough space for the children; the schools are very overcrowded," she said.

Sue Bennett, a former president of ARC, thinks Bowling Green should offer 12-month schooling for the handicapped. "Over the summer, handicapped students lose much of what they learn in 9 months," she said.

The Director of Administrative Affairs for Barren River Mental Health-Mental Retardation Board, Warren Stowell, thinks there is something else missing.

"There needs to be a better recognition of what the handicapped are doing," he said. "It's not that people don't want to know about it; it's that they are unaware. They don't realize that for every dollar spent on rehabilitating a handicapped person, he/she puts $3 back into the economy."

WKU Professor John Vokurka is pleased with the progress of the last seven years, but he warns that the community must not become complacent. "Bowling Green has made great strides on acceptance of the handicapped," he said, "but we've got a long way to go."

Children play while awaiting orthopedic therapy at Crippled Children's Services. (Photo by Camile Forrester)
Young Life offers alternative

Forty high school kids sit on the floor shoulder-to-shoulder. They talk noisily to each other until a guitar begins to play. Standing in front of the group, two leaders begin to sing "Peanut Butter and Jelly Sandwiches." The kids enthusiastically join in, clapping.

This scene begins a typical Young Life meeting called club.

Young Life is a non-denominational Christian outreach to high school students. Going strong for over 40 years, it was started in Bowling Green only three years ago.

Mrs. Lee Truman, committee co-chairperson and founder of Bowling Green Young Life said, "It shows kids that religion is not a drag. It's really fun."

Missy Conley, a Western Kentucky University junior and former club member, adds, "When I was in high school it meant a lot to me to have these people spend so much time with me, and to really care."

Miss Conley has enjoyed Young Life so much that she is now a leader in the organization. "I am so glad for what Young Life has done for me. I want to reach out and help others. Being a leader is a way to do the Lord's work."

Young Life basically works through three programs: club, Campaigners and an extensive camping program.

The high school students and leaders meet in different homes every Monday night at 7:30 for club.

The leaders, who currently are all Western students, go to ball games, high school cafeterias, "pizza joints," anywhere that kids "hang out." Talking with kids on their own ground, the leaders meet new kids and get to know them better, and invite them to club. It is open to any student who wants to come.

"For some students, club is a chance to get out of the house and be with their friends. But for others, it's an opportunity to ask questions about family, friends, God... anything," said one club member.

All the songs that are sung at club are not traditional hymns. Contemporary and fun tunes are used at first to lead into the main purpose of the clubs—to introduce the kids to Christianity.

In addition to singing, crazy skits are acted out. At one club, two boys rolled the hair of two unknowing, blindfolded girls with celery, carrots and toilet paper rolls.

According to Mrs. Truman, "They do exciting, crazy, silly things to grab attention but in a low-key way, not pushy, to introduce them to Jesus."

A conversational talk about the Christian faith is given by the leader that challenges the kids to think about their relationship with God.

Dave Brooks, staff leader for Bowling Green’s Young Life, doesn’t preach, but talk about Christianity in a way the kids can understand by including real-life situations and humor.

Campaigners is a Bible study for Young Life Members. More serious than club, this program is designed for those who want to make a commitment in faith, and who want to learn more about scripture.

Teenagers have a real zest for adventure, and the Young Life camping programs are designed to satisfy their interests. The camps provide an opportunity for concentrated interaction between leaders and their kids. The camps’ durations range from a weekend to one week. Every summer, 16,000 campers spend a week at the camps, and a total of 60,000 teenagers attend camp throughout the year.

"These camps let kids know they’re special and show them a great time," said Mrs. Truman.

The camps are staffed with volunteer leaders who live the national Young Life camping motto: "We don’t send kids to camp—we take them."

Miss Conley, who has been a participant and a volunteer worker at Windy Gap camp in North Carolina said, "Young Life camps are very unique. They are a great place to go to learn about Christ in a relaxed atmosphere. There are no pressures. You’re totally away from parents, newspapers, television."

Young Life operates on volunteer contributions, according to Mrs. Truman. Bowling Green Young Life is "managed by a committee of adults who are solid citizens in the community who just want to see some good things happen and provide an alternative to things that the kids are pressured into."

And good things are happening. One high school student said, "I love the feeling of friendliness and togetherness in Young Life, but it’s more than that. I would much rather be at club with these people than at a party drinking or taking drugs with my ‘so-called friends.’"

Karen Chesser

Members of Young Life open meetings with skits. (Photo by Linda Truman)
Police provide crime checks

According to 1981 Uniform Crime Reports, one in every 30 Kentucky citizens was a victim of a major crime in 1981.

There are ways to protect you, your family and your home from becoming a crime statistic. The Bowling Green Police Department (BGPD) offers several programs to inform citizens of crime prevention methods, according to Sgt. Bernie Cox.

Operation 1.0. is a state-wide program designed to discourage burglary and theft of valuables from your home and other locations, and to provide a way to identify stolen property. People are loaned a free electric engraver to mark their property and an operation identification record to list property.

"Since the program began in 1975, 11,150 people have checked out the engraver," Cox said. "It has been estimated that at least four people use engravers when they are checked out. Most thieves steal for resale, but if items are marked with a personal identification number it will make the merchandise harder to sell."

Not only does it help prevent burglary, but items stolen can be reclaimed when they can be properly identified.

Another successful way to protect against theft is through the Neighborhood Watch Program, Cox said. There are presently 57 active neighborhood watches in Bowling Green. In this program neighbors agree to watch for suspicious people in the neighborhood and report them before they do any damage. "One person participating in Neighborhood Watch reported two strangers in the neighborhood and police were able to catch them in the process of stealing $920 worth of merchandise."

More than 37 other cases were cleared from this one case," Cox said. "Crime goes down in areas that use neighborhood watch, because the criminal not only has to watch for police but for neighbors also."

The program also offers tips in properly identifying a suspect. "Police usually catch criminals based on witness descriptions, instead of actual scientific evidence," Cox said.

Rape Prevention, Drug Awareness and Business and Home Security Surveys are other programs offered by the BGPD. All of the listed services are provided free by police officers through the Crime Check program. Services range for those of preschool age to senior citizens. Any person or organization is encouraged to contact the Bowling Green Police Department at 842-4244 to make arrangements for these services.

Pamela Fraley

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Center assists abuse victims

A frightened woman sits in the emergency room at a hospital. She is not only experiencing physical pain but mental defeat and moral degradation. She is the victim of spouse abuse, something that happens to one out of ten Kentucky women yearly, according to a recent survey by Louis Harris Associates. This incident is true and the victim, a Bowling Green resident.

As she waits for treatment, her husband comes in and begins beating her again... There seems to be no safe place to ward off his attacks.

After she is examined, the doctor not only prescribes medication but also prescribes "a visit to the BRASS Spouse Abuse Center."

Jeannie Campbell, director of Barren River Area Safe Space (BRASS), considers the doctor's referral a great leap for the Spouse Abuse Center. "We are gaining respect and recognition for the services we offer here."

The center, which opened in fall 1980, provides 24-hour, 7-day a week protection and respite for spouse abuse victims and their minor children.

The center can be contacted at 502-843-1183. The location of the center, however, is kept private as a protective measure to prevent an angry partner from locating his spouse and hurting her or others at the center.

The center not only meets the immediate physical needs of food, shelter and protection, but also provides individual and group counseling to help alleviate some of the mental stress of the abused person.

A woman can stay at BRASS a maximum of 30 days. Mrs. Campbell said the average stay is 11 days with 52 percent of the victims returning home. The center serves an average of 25 to 30 victims and their minor children a month.

Mrs. Campbell agrees with Sociologist Mary R. Lanier's theory that our culture fosters these violent outbreaks.

"Our culture accepts violence in all institutions including marriage, courtship and child-rearing," Ms. Lanier said. "We're taught to accept violence from those who say they love us — so violence comes to connotate a depth of feeling."

Although incidents of spouse abuse occur year-round, there is an increase in occurrences around holidays. "We had eight women to come to our center Christmas day," Mrs. Campbell said.

Federal Funds supporting BRASS ran out December 1982. The center is funded partially by the United Way and the Cabinet of Human Resources.

House Bill 141, which was passed on July 1, 1982, adds $10 to the marriage fee to go toward the funding of spouse abuse centers.

Funds are received from clubs and civic organizations, churches and Western Kentucky University fraternities and sororities.

Contributions are also received on an individual basis and not all by monetary means. "There are several people who bring food and toys to the center. We have four foster grandparents who donate their time to work with the children of the abused spouses," Mrs. Campbell said.

Others donate their talents. The late Ray Hampton Smith donated his entire limited edition of 600 prints of "A Scene on Barren River" to raise funds for the center. A local artist-writer, Michael Card, gave a benefit concert last September.

Arts

Artful education

As the kindergarten students entered the auditorium, they were awed by the sight of an autoharp. The older kids recognized the guitar and smiled. They knew they were going to hear something special.

These students were about to be exposed to an unusual form of education: art in the school. Through the combined efforts of the Bowling Green Junior Woman's League, the Kentucky Arts Council and local schools, various forms of art are being brought into the classrooms. Each organization contributes $200 for a total of $600 worth of presentations per year.

Program director Michele Douglas has been involved with the program for the past two years. "Our goal is to expose area kids with all forms of art," she said. "If they are introduced to this at an early age, then maybe they will take some of what they learn and put it to practical use."

One such program took place at Rockfield Elementary School in Bowling Green. Sue Petersen, an area folk and ballad singer, was the featured artist. When she first heard of the program, she wanted to participate.

"Sometimes my songs are too involved for school kids, so I plan my program for the ages of my audience," she said. "On occasion, the kids and I will sit down and actually write a ballad. That way, they will fully understand what a ballad is. It's amazing how quickly they learn," Mrs. Petersen said.

The program began with an autoharp solo to introduce the 575 students to the sound it makes. They immediately started to clap their hands and tap their feet. Ms. Petersen plays the instrument on her shoulder rather than her lap as most do. Some of the audience initiated her by stroking the air.

Her first song was about a little
boy named Henry who went to the woods and ate worms for dinner. The girls made noises while the boys all laughed.

"Can we sing a song with you?" one student asked. She obliged them with the famous ballad "A Frog Went a Courtin'." By the last verse, they were singing and clapping so loudly that Ms. Petersen could barely be heard.

"How many of you have ever seen a guitar?" Petersen asked. Almost all of the audience raised their hand. She continued, "But, how many of you have seen a guitar with only four strings like mine?" They leaned forward to get a closer look.

She sang a song about being married for the older students. They nodded their heads and laughed. "I've heard my mom say some of the same things you just did," one girl said.

A comical song about why you should not wear underwear played like she did," he said. "It shows that she's good because she doesn't ever look at the strings."

"Her voice wasn't like others I have heard," said 11-year-old Shawna Aune. "Sometimes it would be soft and get loud all of a sudden. I liked that the very best."

Doug Winston, a fifth grader, agreed. "The songs sounded very hard to sing, but she used her voice in a lot of ways. She even made it get shaky on one of the slow songs," he said. "That is what made them sound better."

Matt Mitchell, 12, enjoys all of the programs he sees. "I would like to see more artists that work with clay and pottery," he said. "But I also like it when we get to see a singer."

Rockfield Elementary School Principal Bill Leasor looks forward to each of the programs that are presented at his school. "Our students come from a wide variety of socio-economic backgrounds," he said. "Without this program, most of our kids would not be exposed to the arts. We feel that we get more than our $200 worth that the Parent-Teacher Organization provides."

But singers are not the only form of art offered in the program. Traditional arts like painting, sculpture and dramatic plays are presented. Unusual skills such as doll and quilt making are also featured. Such current topics as the history of popular music are presented in high schools. The Western Kentucky University child-

ren's theater company performs on a regular basis.

Both local school board superintendents feel the program should be expanded. They believe that it provides area students with an education they could not receive within the classroom setting.

Teresa McNelly, 5, was inspired by Sue Petersen's singing. "I felt like I was up there singing with her," she said. "I wish that I could learn to sing like she does. Then, I would go around to sing to children like she did for me."

If programs such as the "Arts in Education" continue, she might get her wish.

Mark Smith

Actor's itch

At a time when most people are content to come home after work, jog, read, watch television or go to bed, there's a group of people in Bowling Green who are trying to get a little more out of life by pursuing one of their interests—acting.

Bowling Green's Fountain Square Players is not a select group, but one open to anyone in the community with a love of the theatre. Those who take part are of diverse careers and backgrounds—from a doctor to a retired shoe salesman.

What prompts someone with little or no previous acting experience to do the makeup and costumes and try his hand at acting?

Bill Russell's attraction to theatre began in his college days at the continued
Theater Continued

University of Michigan, when he wrote a musical that the school chose to use for its annual production. Now a doctor at Graves-Gilbert Clinic, Russell became involved with the Fountain Square Players when the group was formed 6 years ago. As well as being treasurer of the group, Russell also acts in many of the productions.

Russell said he really enjoys the comic parts he's played—such as his most recent role in "Fantasticks."

"I wondered if some of my patients wouldn't want me for a doctor since I'm involved in all that foolishness," Russell said.

Many hours of practice are necessary for a successful production. The director of the play asks cast members if there are any schedule conflicts, and then sets rehearsal times accordingly. Russell said a schedule problem seldom arises that can't be resolved, so he has managed to act or work behind the scenes (designing and building sets) in many productions.

Elizabeth Honeycutt gained a bit of acting experience in her high school plays in Meridian, Mississippi. A math teacher at Warren Central, Mrs. Honeycutt moved to Bowling Green in 1976. When the Fountain Square Players organized, she jumped at the chance to try her hand at performing and has since appeared in a string of plays.

"It takes a lot of time, and there are many late nights," Mrs. Honeycutt said. But her husband Wilbur has been very supportive of his wife's acting, and has even been in a few productions himself.

One of Mrs. Honeycutt's most memorable evenings in her theatre experience was the closing night of "The Skin of Our Teeth" in 1980, when all the cast stood on the stage for the cast picture—and the stage fell in.

"It was funny at the time," Mrs. Honeycutt recalls, "but still a little frightening." The play had called for some of the characters to enter through a hole in the stage, so those cast members were a little shaken at the thought of the collapse. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Andrew Telli moved to Bowling Green in 1980 from Cincinnati to take a reporting position with the Daily News. A friend had auditioned for a play, so Telli said, "I can do it, too." He landed a small role in "Born Yesterday," "I got to be someone different for a while," he said.

Telli said he was always a "closet ham," and enjoyed the recognition he got from being in the plays. "People will see me in the Greenwood Mall and tell me I did a good job," he said.

Telli said he uses acting as an outlet for his nervous energy. All the hard work is "worth the gratification of applause," he said.

Although Telli has been in four plays, he says he still worries about forgetting lines. His family always drives to Bowling Green to watch him perform.

"I stay pretty nervous all the time," he laughed.

Sarah Sams has always been interested in the arts. A music major in college, she had previous community theatre experience before coming to Bowling Green 'n 1981.

Ms. Sams, a dorm director of Poland Hall at Western Ky. University, said, "Since I had a live-in job, I was afraid I'd limit myself to university-aged people, so I wanted to get to know those people in the community."

Ms. Sams was awarded the female lead for "Our Town", the first show held in the Capitol Arts Theatre in 1981. She adds, "I'm more nervous when I play the flute than when I act. When I act, 'Sarah' steps out for a while."

Ms. Sams said she concentrates a lot when she's backstage, but "once on the stage I stay in character."

Besides acting, Ms. Sams has also played in the orchestra for "Anything Goes" and has done other backstage work.

"It's not important to only perform, but to get involved in all aspects," Ms. Sams said.

Her recent work in the 1982 summer production of "Ten Little Indians" was a positive experience for her in many ways. There was a good rapport among the cast, and many strong friendships developed. Her performance also helped her in her work.

"Many of the dorm residents taking theatre appreciation came to the play, and got to know me through my performance," Ms. Sams said.

Earl Porterfield, 73, had always been interested in performing, and got his first taste of the art in church work as a boy in Taylorville, Illinois.

"In those days, you'd read a poem in church," Porterfield said. "I had a knack for not being afraid, and never hesitated to put my best foot forward."

Porterfield and his wife moved to Bowling Green in 1974 when he retired after 48 years in the shoe business. Porterfield read about the Fountain Square Players in the paper, and thought, "Why not try out?"

He got the part of "Scrooge" in the 1980 production and did "a lot of jumping up and down on stage and silly dancing," Porterfield said. But the role he liked best was that of Grandpa in "You Can't Take It With You." A warm, easy-going man, Porterfield said, "That role came easy to me. It was a natural."

"It's a joy and a pleasure to be in these plays," Porterfield said. "Sometimes I ask myself, 'What am I doing up here with all these college-aged kids?' But they're all very respectful and nice to me."

For those in Bowling Green who seek an alternative to dull evenings at home, try community theatre. There's something for anyone who wants to forget his inhibitions and enjoy himself. Cheryl Bickett
"Burgoo: This stew is a Kentucky tradition"

Burgoo. Although nobody knows where it came from, it has come to be known as a native Kentucky tradition.

Burgoo is a soup-like dish cooked in large cast-iron kettles, usually outside over an open fire. It is unique because it is never cooked the same way twice. Many people consider it a delicacy.

There is a certain amount of pride in making burgoo and those who make it consider it an art. They consider their burgoo special and keep the recipes secret.

Ray McGuire, who owns the B & R Rib House on Three Springs Road, said he worked on his recipe for several years before he got it the way he wanted it.

"I've had many people tell me that my burgoo was better than any they ever had in Owensboro," McGuire said.

"Burgoo" was first used as a word for porridge by sailors and the first well-known Kentuckian to make burgoo was Lexington cook Gus Jaubert, according to Alvin Harlow in his book *Weep No More My Lady*.

Jaubert reportedly made burgoo for Gen. John H. Morgan and his soldiers during the Civil War from any ingredient the soldiers could find including chickens, ducks, corn and potatoes.

McGuire claims to have introduced burgoo to Bowling Green in 1974. "Nobody here knew what it was," he said.

Burgoo has traditionally been served at social gatherings for large numbers of people. According to Harlow, burgoo was often served at political rallies, picnics, religious encampments and farm and stock sales.

McGuire, who developed the recipe used by two Bowling Green restaurants, said that restaurants are restricted because only government inspected meat can be used.

"To make burgoo right," McGuire said, "you have to add all those meats—coon, mutton, deer, anything that doesn't move. If it don't walk by and jump in, you put it in."

According to McGuire, burgoo must be cooked for 12-15 hours. "You start by boiling the vegetables," he said. Vegetables include celery, lima beans, and whole kernel corn.

"After about six hours you add the spices," McGuire said. These include salt, black peppers and green peppers. After eight or 10 hours, meat, which has been pre-cooked and chopped, is added.

Spicy is right, McGuire says. "It has to be hot with spices to be good," he said. "It will open up your sinuses. If it's not hot enough to make you sweat, the recipe is wrong."

McGuire says burgoo is often confused with Brunswick Stew, a Georgian dish. "This is a Kentucky dish," he said. "Burgoo."

Jeff Shirley

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Fall/Winter '82 27
Bowling Green takes to the sky

by Kathie Bowman

Inspired by the same sense of adventure which spurred Rozier Montgolfier's first manned balloon ascent in 1783 and the first heavier-than-air flights of the Wright brothers in 1903, today's aeronauts continue to explore the horizon.

New methods combine with old as aviators search for different ways to climb into the clouds. Ultralights and hot air balloons are two ways Bowling Green residents explore the skies.

Ultralights got their start in the Midwest when John Moody, a frustrated hang glider enthusiast, strapped a Chrysler engine to his back and took off with a hang glider, Bill Holzapfel of Bowling Green said. The flat terrain of the midwest offered no cliffs for Moody to take off from. Holzapfel said Moody soon found that attaching the engine to the frame was much more comfortable.

You can own your own ultralight for about $5,000, said enthusiast John Osborne, WKU housing director. It breaks down and stores in your garage, so there are no hanger fees. The Federal Aviation Administration does not require a license for flying ultralights.

Fuel for a regular plane costs about $60 an hour, but ultralights can fly for about three hours, approximately 70 miles, on five gallons of gasoline mixed with oil, said Osborne.

Bill Young, a shop superintendent for Scotty's Construction company, and Holzapfel, owner and operator of Bowling Green Cleaners, along with Young's son, Danny, share ownership in an ultralight. The men began work on their ultralight three years ago, completed it last spring, and took their first flights in late March and early April.

Holzapfel said they practiced taxiing the plane on a level field in front of Young's house. They went up a few feet at a time until they felt in control of the plane, said Holzapfel, then took off for the skies.

The Youngs were the first to fly the ultralight. Holzapfel went up a couple of weeks later. He described his first flight as "scary," but he noted the thrill of the flight outweighed his fear.

Osborne bought his plane in February, already assembled from Big Boys' Toys Inc., a Nashville dealership.

After five hours of flight instruction and four to five hours of ground school, Osborne made his first flight in April at Eagleville, Tenn. He kept radio contact during the flight with his instructor, Mike Bradford, owner of Big Boys' Toys Inc.

"I've been interested in flying all my life," said Osborne. He passed written exams for Air Force pilot training but learned he needed glasses and was ineligible. Osborne has found his alternative in ultralights.

Osborne's plane, like the Youngs' and Holzapfel's, has an aluminum frame covered in dacron material. Dacron will not continue to rip if it is seared, Holzapfel said. Holzapfel and Young painted their craft with dope, a chemical sealant, so the air cannot travel through the fabric. They added a coat of acrylic enamel paint to further weatherize it.

The ultralight pilot, wearing crash helmet and goggles, sits in the seat of a frame which resembles a go-cart with wings. The only thing that holds him in is a seat belt.

The group likes to take the planes up side-by-side and fly together. In the air, Osborne plays the role of the conservative, Holzapfel the moderate, and Young the dare devil. Young likes to stall the plane which makes the plane drop suddenly and then go into a glide. "I like those acrobatics," said Young.

All three men say it is good to practice stalling the plane so that you know what to do if it happens without warning.

Osborne said the ideal time to fly is early morning or early evening, when the winds are calmest. If winds are over 10-15 m.p.h., especially if they are gusting, one should not go up.

Osborne said when the winds are calm, "it's absolutely fantastic; they just fly themselves. It's just like flying through silk." He said ultralights let you enjoy what you are seeing and give you plenty of reaction time.

"It's highly elating skimming along over the trees," Holzapfel said. "You see birds flying along and you just fly with them. To know that you are up there suspended by something you put together is an elation beyond words."

Osborne, Holzapfel and the Youngs are looking for others in Bowling Green/Warren County who enjoy flying. They would like to start an ultralight chapter of the Experimental Aircraft Association, which would sponsor fly-ins and training sessions.

It's a great sport, they said, one in which practically anyone can engage with the proper training.

Ballooning—"The sport of the Gods" - Marie Antoinette

As Jim Napier drove down the 31W by-pass, he noticed Ole Glory and the McDonaldland flag wrapped
and its design for subsequent adventure in a hot-air balloon.

A retired Army Lieutenant colonel and helicopter pilot, Napier now takes to the skies in a more novel way.

Instead of a cockpit, Napier explores the sky from a wicker basket covered at the top edges with suede and laced together with leather thread. No longer is he propelled upward by a thrusting rotary blade but bursts of burning propane gas which heat the air inside his balloon.

He calls his craft Imagination II, and its design resembles "that coat of many colors" Dolly Parton sings about.

In good weather, Napier said it only takes him and one member of the ground crew to send Imagination II flying high, but other members often come along just to lend an extra hand and watch the excitement.

For an initial fee of $100 and $50 for subsequent passengers. A recent passenger, Elaine Alcott said it's unlike riding in a plane because there are no barriers between you and the sky. "You don't ever feel yourself moving, you just glide along."

Before a trip with "Captain Jim," as he is known to his customers, the balloon is readied for take-off. Napier and the crew unload the basket from his economy-sized truck and haul out a large black nylon bag which looks like an oversized piece of collapsible luggage. Inside is the balloon.

The crew carefully unpacks the balloon, stretches it along the ground and rolls it outward. The basket is turned on its side and roped to the balloon. Next a fan is placed at the opening of the balloon. With a closer look, one notices a three horsepower motor attached to the back and an oak propeller, instead of a metal blade, to motion the air.

After a successful pull of the starter rope the fan begins to fill the balloon with air as Napier and the crew hold open the many yards of canvas.

Once the balloon is full, Napier climbs between the ropes and the basket and ignites the propane burner. The balloon begins to rise as Napier adds more fuel to the fire.

The ground crew struggles to hold down the balloon while Napier and the passengers climb aboard. When everyone is set, the ground crew lets go and Napier and his passengers begin their adventure.

Once the balloon is airborne, the chase begins. The crew loads up their vehicles and tracks Napier from the ground. The chase is much like a New England fox hunt. The balloon is the fox and the ground crew is the hunter.

The chase is aided by radio contact between Napier and the crew.

Neal Robinson, one of the student members of the crew said, "I only lost him once." Robinson said he found Napier an hour later with the aid of a pilot who had been taking aerial photos of the balloon. The plane circled overhead until he got there. At first he couldn't figure out what the pilot was doing Robinson said.

The chase is not as easy as it would seem. The ground crew must not only keep an eye on the balloon but also look for roads that will take the crew to the balloon. In unfamiliar territory Robinson said, it is often difficult to find the right roads.

Napier never knows exactly where he will come down so he can't make preflight arrangements for the landing with landowners. In early days of ballooning, this was a real problem. Peasants in the country side of France, where ballooning got its start under the direction of Louis XVI, were not as amiable as the curious farmer of today. Instead of meeting the intruder from the sky with a scratch on the head and a curious smile, they met him with a pitchfork ready to spear not only the intruder but the balloon as well.

Napier said the earlier balloonists carried a bottle of champagne to help smooth things over with the peasants. Upon landing, the balloonist would uncork a bottle of "bubbly", and by offering to share, he kept both balloon and balloonist intact.

Napier carries on that tradition established almost 200 years ago. At the end of each balloon adventure, a bottle of champagne is uncorked and passed around to passengers, crew, and whomever has gathered to watch.

Bill Young prepares his ultralight for take off. (Photo by Kathie Bowman)
Entertainment

S.T.A.C.K. group games in "pit"

Some people enjoy spending their free time pulling logs of steel with hefty tractors, some enjoy cooking gourmet meals and some enjoy doing things that others may be totally unfamiliar with. For example, the members of S.T.A.C.K., (Strategic and Tactical Association of Central Kentucky), enjoy gaming.

Pat Shaw, the originator of S.T.A.C.K. says gaming is more than just Monopoly or Scrabble. "It's different from any other hobby I can think of," said Shaw. It involves hundreds and sometimes thousands of miniature characters. The characters, ranging in size from one to several inches tall, are hand painted historical figures. For example, in one of the most popular games called 'Dungeons and Dragons', (D and D), prehistoric animals and prehistoric man figures are used.

Since the characters are hand painted, they have unique characteristics. Tom Young, a painter and regular player, said, "In order to give such characters special features you must know it's history. For this reason, I am a history buff." Young paints Ancient Persian characters, Confederates, Russian Armor, WW II French Fleet, WW I Aircraft, Neapolitan Prussians, etc.

Every game involves different characters and different rules. War games involve horsemen and other characters. Each horseman figure represents a troop of twenty men. The player roles the dice and by using the number he roles, he looks on a chart to determine what his character does to the opposing side. For example, the number rolled determines whether the opposing member is injured or killed.

Before the game starts, the game board must be set up. S.T.A.C.K. games in the basement of Howards' Bike Shop, also known as the 'pit.' Boards range in size from four by eight to sixteen by eight feet. Their particular board consists of two-bys fours so the players can climb on top of it to reach their characters. The game board is landscaped with hills, trees, bushes and other life-like features.

Shaw said, "When we reconstruct battles, we try to go all the way and reconstruct the specific features of where the battle took place. For example, Bowling Green almost had a major battle (during the Civil War) and we would like to reconstruct Bowling Green in the 'pit' as it appeared when the battle was about to occur. We have always said we were going to find out who would have won. This would be a great way to find out." Shaw said gaming can be done just about anywhere with a little use of imagination. Just as an example, the main floor of the bike shop has tiled and carpeted areas. So, one weekend a few members of S.T.A.C.K. had a game on the main floor and the carpeted areas represented dry land or islands and the tiled areas represented water. "This variation made the game a little different and exciting," said Shaw.

"The major point to gaming," said Shaw, "is role playing. In order to get involved in the game you must assign personality and character to the figures. Gaming is as fun as you make it. The more you get into creating the characters you are playing with, the more fun you can have." Young said, "The rules to each game are very different. Some are as complicated as a tax return and others as simple as a children's prayer."

Some games involve endless hours of playing and concentrating. Others can be over within an hour. A few members of S.T.A.C.K. try to meet every Wednesday night and play at 7 p.m. If the game isn't over by midnight they usually call it off for the night, sometimes leaving the game in position for a later time to finish.

Shaw started S.T.A.C.K. about five years ago when he realized there were several others in Bowling Green who were interested in the 'role-playing' games. It got started through the use of the membership fees of $10 and donations. When the game boards and supplies were purchased, membership in S.T.A.C.K. was free and has been since. Now around 100 to 150 people are on S.T.A.C.K.'s 'call' list who play from time to time.

Last summer S.T.A.C.K. had a volunteer gaming seminar at the public library to show kids different kinds of gaming. Shaw said this was very successful because the children were introduced to a whole new form of entertainment and accepted it with a lot of curiosity.

S.T.A.C.K. is a popular hobby...
Sweet Adelines; a unique performance

The melody of "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" floats through the room as the members of the Bowling Green Chapter of Sweet Adelines stand in a semi-circle perfecting their special arrangement of music. It isn't the songs they sing that make this group unique, it's the way they sing them — without accompaniment. Their music is arranged in four different parts, tenor, lead, baritone and bass. Therefore, by familiarizing themselves with the music, the four-part harmony has a unique characteristic.

Vivian Gentry, president of the local chapter, said Bowling Green organized its charter in 1974. Since then the Adelines have won the small chorus competition twice, most recently in 1981.

The Sweet Adelines' primary purpose is to become educated in the art of barbershop music. Gentry said, "Most of the ladies in the group have little or no background in music. Sue Carole Hall, director of the local chapter, has a minor in music, and she teaches us just about everything we know."

Hall is in her seventh year of directing the Adelines. "By being in

and conventions and gaming seminars are held in all cities around the U.S. and on college campuses.

Shaw uses his call list to contact people for scheduling games. He adds "Since we don't have membership fee, we don't really have a membership role. I do have this list of people in Bowling Green who game with us at various times, and when we have a game scheduled, I just start calling people on this list. If there is anyone who is interested in gaming with us or learning more about S.T.A.C.K., they can contact me at 782-2877."

Debbie Lane

The Bowling Green chapter of the Sweet Adelines has won small chorus competitions twice. Most recently in 1981.

the group I've learned a lot more about music since I graduated from Western Kentucky University.

Hall says Sweet Adelines is not for everyone because it takes a dedicated person willing to work hard.

The members of the Bowling Green chapter range from realtors to students to housewives. They all come for the purpose of learning about music and having fun.

Including international and local dues, each member pays about $7 a month.

Continued
Adelines Continued
Donations are accepted at performances and this money is used for special equipment and costumes.

The types of music the Sweet Adelines sing is not strictly barbershop, although it is arranged in four part harmony. The Adelines sing ballads, gospels, blues, popular and patriotic songs.

The Bowling Green chapter performs for civic groups and other organizations in and around Bowling Green.

The Sweet Adelines always welcome new members. Anyone interested or needing any information about the group contact Vivian Gentry, 842-7213. Debbie Lane

Billy Vaughn tours Japan

The lights are dimmed. The audience anxiously awaits the show. The large blinding lights come on to reveal a single man accompanied by his orchestra. The man on the stage is Billy Vaughn.

Vaughn was born in Glasgow, Ky. and lived there until he attended Western Kentucky University. From the small town of Bowling Green to the continent of Japan, Vaughn has acquired world wide fame.

Vaughn said that he first realized his national prestige when he was on the "Ed Sullivan Show". In 1958 his song "Sail on Silvery Moon" was number one throughout the world. Vaughn had another number one hit in the early 60's in Japan and several in the top five. He received a double platinum record in Europe two years ago. He has also had top hits in Peru and Malaysia, and his orchestra was a chosen favorite in a Hawaii survey.

According to Vaughn, his last five albums were recorded in Nashville. "I record with Victor in Japan and Arcade in Europe," said Vaughn, "But I do not have a company in the United States." He feels that his popularity is much higher in Japan and Europe than in the States. Vaughn seldom writes for his albums, but he does do the arrangements. "I do not know if I'll write much anymore. You never know what will happen," added Vaughn.

Every November, Vaughn tours Japan for six weeks. He first flies to Los Angeles to meet the rest of his band. Vaughn currently has a fifteen year old boy in his group. "This boy is a musical genius. He can play pieces of music just by listening to recordings," said Vaughn. According to Vaughn, the younger musicians have really worked hard and it has been beneficial for everyone.

"They are very giving people and extremely motivated," said Vaughn. The Japanese love the Christmas season, even though the Christian religion does not dominate the nation. They begin decorating and playing the traditional music early. "We are not over there for Christmas but the spirit is throughout the air," said Vaughn.

Vaughn has been going to Japan for 17 years with his group of California studio musicians and three female singers. "I used to take two guitarists and a percussionist. The Japanese asked for the three female singers," said Vaughn.

His style varies as he tours. "I like the saxophone best, and I feel my audience agrees but I also enjoy strings." Most of Vaughn's music is Big Band, but he likes to have a variety. According to Vaughn, the young people are missing out by not listening to the good old music. "Rock n' Roll was a way for the young to do their own thing. Maybe the next generation's own thing will be the orchestra music," said Vaughn. Billy Vaughn and The Dixie Land Combo plays at the Golden Branding Iron. He has been an inspiration to the orchestra music. He has helped to keep that tradition alive. Susan Bradley

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32 Bowling Green
Capitol Arts offers entertainment

The scene is a Broadway musical. The auditorium is filled with people tranced by the brilliance of each performance. The crowds come from near and far. This could be a description of a New York theater but it is not. The setting is Bowling Green, Ky.

According to Michelle Douglas, the Capitol Arts Center has opened a variety of opportunities for shows.

The Montavani Orchestra is touring the United States for its first time in over nine years. This orchestra is famous for its string instruments and ensemble of all types of musical instruments.

The Chinese Magic Circus show brings the United States a part of the Orient culture. This show has been touring America for six years and has some of the best acrobats and dancers that our nation has ever seen.

The last of this series is the North Carolina Dance Theatre. This show has been touring since 1970 across the United States. The dance is choreographed by the major people of the dance business.

The other package deal is the Family Entertainment Series. This series is focused to the family unit and has many shows that children could attend.

The Nutcracker is probably the most famous of all these shows. This year celebrates its 100 year anniversary.

The last is Mother Goose Tales. This musical brings the magic of Mother Goose on stage. The production comes from Stage One, a Kentucky based children group. The director is Moses Goldberg, who is known throughout the world for his productions.

Carpenter brings B.G. to screen

Anyone who has ever seen a scary movie can remember the chill in his spine as he left the theater, careful to avoid anything that might jump out and grab him. But for Bowling Green residents, watching movies such as “Halloween,” “Halloween II” and “The Fog” can leave an added creepiness under the skin.

Bowling Green native John Carpenter, who has earned a reputation as one of the hottest producers in the business, made several references to his southern Kentucky hometown in his blockbuster horror films. “Smith’s Grove Sanitarium in Warren County,” is mentioned in “Halloween,” and from “Halloween II” comes the quote, “Come up 17th Street and meet me at the Bypass.” Carpenter included several other Bowling Green street names in “The Fog” such as Smallhouse Road, Regents Avenue, Chestnut Street and Clay Street, locale of Pauline’s “house.”

Carpenter, who is married to actress Adrienne Barbeau, also used the names of people he has known from Bowling Green. From “The Fog” is Carpenter’s friend, “Elizabeth Solley,” whose father is the former head of the physical education department at Western Kentucky University. Also from “The Fog” is “Doc Thaden,” a former faculty member in the music department at Western.

New Grass revival successful in Kentucky

Twangy banjos and guitars gives bluegrass music its distinct sound. The New Grass Revival, a band that has existed since 1971, adds a different spark to bluegrass music.

Sam Bush, the originator of the band, said the band’s style of music is rock and roll bluegrass or bluegrass with a modern touch. This is how newgrass music differs from bluegrass music.

In 1973 the New Grass Revival went on tour with Leon Russell, a popular singing star. They released their first album with Russell as his band. The album, “The Live Album,” was produced by Paradise and distributed by Warner Brothers.

The New Grass Revival has released several other albums and another is soon to be released.

Pat Flynn is one of the lead singers for New Grass Revival and is presently the major song writer. Bela Fleck, from New York, plays banjo. They both have been with the group since 1981.

In addition to concerts and albums, the New Grass Revival has done radio performances on FM stations across the nation. “Through things like this, we’ve gained enough recognition in the past 10 years to build our own audiences for concerts.”

“In the past New Grass Revival has traveled around 42 weeks per year. Keeping a schedule like that, it won’t be long until everyone is listening to ‘new’grass music,” said Johnson.
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