Fall 1984

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Kelly Thompson Chapter, Public Relations Student Society

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Mennonites
Once you buy that beautiful tree of yours this Christmas, be sure it's not surrounded by potential hazards. Burning cigarettes, frayed extension cords, sharp-edged ornaments.

You see, holiday times turn up an unsettling number of accidents. In the home as well as on the highway. That's why our community hospital is especially interested in making this holiday season a safe one.

Keep your tree out of harm's way. Keep harmful objects (like cigarettes) away from it. Enjoy Christmas to the fullest, knowing you've been cautious in preparing for it.

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GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION
BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY -- HOME OF THE CORVETTE

Chevrolet・Pontiac・Canada Group
## FEATURES

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**Contributions**
Western's organizations provide a wide variety of charitable programs to aid community activities.

**Child Care**
Child care in Bowling Green offers a special place with many services to assist working parents.

**Mennonites**
Many people would like to return to a simple way of life—one the Mazelins of Scottsville still have.

## COVER

Mennonite Jerome Mast represents a simple lifestyle and traditional conservative ideas and values that have been the cornerstone of the Mennonites who have thrived in several communities near Bowling Green.

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Bowling Green is produced by a senior seminar class in public relations with the Kelly Thompson Chapter of the Public Relations Student Society of America and students in the journalism department. Address inquiries and information to Bowling Green magazine, 307 Gordon Wilson, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101.
The Bowling Green Magazine is heading into its fifth year of publication. Throughout its eight issues, the magazine has covered a number of diverse topics—computers, local professional women, and ballooning. We have looked to the past to see what Bowling Green was like during the depression, we have spanned the ocean to see which products made at home also travel abroad, and we have interviewed special community leaders like Dan Davis, Harold Huffman and Alan Baker.

In this issue we have not only concentrated on Bowling Green and Warren County but have also stepped into surrounding counties.

"Area theatres play an important community role" explores the numerous community theatres dotting southcentral Kentucky. Our feature on Mennonites provides a rare look one family in Auburn and another in Scottsville.

We also feature the sometimes controversial Ku Klux Klan, and explore the contributions made to the community by professional, student and social organizations at Western Kentucky University.

The article on exercise in the business department offers a rare look at a recent trend in business—company-sponsored exercise programs for employees. Our story looks at two local businesses.

Hours of hard work and countless sacrifices are put in to each publication. The years of effort paid off this October when Western Kentucky University's PRSSA (Public Relations Student Society of America) chapter won the nation's outstanding community service award for their work on the magazine. The award proves that the Bowling Green Magazine is moving in the right direction.

Bowling Green has proven it is a city well worth this exposure. The American Association of Nursery-men named Bowling Green "Green Survival City" for the high quality of life it offers. Bowling Green is one out of 22 cities in the United States and is the only city in Kentucky to receive the award.

The 1984 Fall/Winter issue presented a special challenge for the staff and we would like to thank Bob Adams for his help and cooperation and the College Heights Herald for allowing us the emergency use of their equipment. There would be no Bowling Green Magazine without the guidance of our adviser, Dr. Robert Blann. He makes sure that the production of the magazine is a learning experience for us all. Thank you, Dr. Blann.
The pride of Bowling Green

T.B. crusader

Beulah Smith was born in a modest log cabin in Mayfield on April 13, 1894. From her humble beginnings, she has forged a life full of dedicated acts and humanitarian deeds.

"I started volunteer work when I was four years old," the 90-year-old youngster said. "My grandmother had consumption, now known as tuberculosis, and I stayed up at night watching her. After that, every time I heard of someone who was ill, I wanted to go see them."

And see them she did. Mrs. Smith continued her volunteer work for the ill, and at the same time she started looking for solutions to help ease the hardships of victims of tuberculosis.

After graduating from Western Kentucky Normal School in 1915, she began to put her ideas into action. For years, she served on numerous committees and lobbied legislators for some action.

"No one really knew what cause tuberculosis or how to cure it," she said. Action finally came in 1939 when Mrs. Smith was asked to chair the committee which would decide if a need existed for a tuberculosis hospital. There was, and the Warren County Tuberculosis Hospital was opened in 1940.

"Warren County was mostly farmers and rural people in those days. We had to explain to the people what tuberculosis was and to see if they had it," Mrs. Smith said. The problem was solved by using the Elks Lodge X-ray trailer and posting bulletins, explaining tuberculosis and offering free X-rays. She was intially worried about public response. "We didn't expect the turnout that we received," Mrs. Smith said. "It was tremendous!"

The trailer was set up in downtown's Fountain Square. "Our banner day had 1,725 people being X-rayed from 9 a.m. until 3:00 that afternoon. It was a busy day."

Mrs. Smith continued to serve Bowling Green and Kentucky as well. She was finally recognized for her contributions when she was named Kentucky Mother of the Year in 1963. That same year, she was also named American Mother of the Year. "Not many people know that I was named American Mother of the Year. They had a mess up at the ceremony in New York and called the wrong lady's name," she giggled.

Mrs. Smith stays busy by keeping up with the political scene. "You know some people just don't seem to care about what happens to them," Mrs. Smith said. She recently sent a letter to President Reagan urging him not to cut Social Security benefits.

"All we can do is try," Mrs. Smith said.

Record breaker

Congressman Natcher was first sworn into Congress on Jan. 6, 1954. Since then, he served 15 consecutive terms. During nearly three decades in office, Natcher has more than 9,800 consecutive roll call votes and over 4,000 quorum calls. This unparalleled record has earned Congressman Natcher a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records.

"I have been exceedingly fortunate in being present for every roll call vote since I have been a member of Congress," Natcher said. "I know that the people in our district and throughout this country, believe that our elected off-
Western Affair

Dear Civic Leaders,

We would like to bring to your attention an event that may be of interest to you. This event is the WESTERN AFFAIR, Sat., April 20. It is a campus and city-wide street fair. Participants will be able to rent spaces to show an exhibit, sell crafts or have a game. We would very much appreciate you participation. For more information call the office of Student Affairs at 748-2791. Thank you,

Inter-Hall Council

Natcher’s dedicated service to Congress has earned him a seat on the Appropriations Committee. He also serves as Chairman of the Subcommittee of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education Appropriations.

A new Congress will take the oath of office in January. There will be several new faces in the crowd, but one face will be the same as it has been for almost a third of a century. That proud face belongs to William H. Natcher.

“Special” team

Dave and Angie Keltner spend their free time helping the handicapped have fun. “Most retarded or handicapped adults don’t have a chance to enjoy the same leisure activities we do; that’s why we’re here,” Dave Keltner said.

Keltner and his wife are volunteer co-directors of the Special Olympic Adult Athletic Club. The club sponsors handicapped adults who live at home and who otherwise could not participate in special olympics.

“It’s important for a lot of these people to get out of the house; most of them lead very sheltered lives,” Ms. Keltner said.

The Keltners work all year to provide social and athletic activities for their eight members.

“Many people think that special olympics happens once a year; that’s not true. We provide activities at least once a month for our members,” he said.

Members in the club are from Bowling Green—Warren County area. The Keltners started with three members last year. They now have eight members and want to have many more.

“We will get as large as we need to,” Dave Keltner said. “I feel like we can get the support from the community.”

The club was started with a grant from Kentucky Special Olympics, but now the club receives money through community groups like the Jaycees.

Money collected by the Warren County Jaycees sent the adult athletes to state competition last year, where the athletes won two gold medals and two bronze medals.

“We are very proud of our athletes,” Ms. Keltner said. “We believe that what our athletes learn in competition helps them deal with real life.”

Keltner and his wife are volunteer co-directors of the Special Olympic Adult Athletic Club. The club sponsors handicapped adults who live at home and who otherwise could not participate in special olympics.
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Businesses are shaping up for health, fitness and profit

by Annette Carroll and Elizabeth Clarke
At offices and plants across the country, an increasing number of employees are swimming, jogging, playing tennis and racquetball, and doing aerobics—all with the support of their employers.

Today, more than 400 companies have major fitness programs, headed by professionals, according to W. Brent Arnold, president of the American Association of Fitness Directors in Business and Industry. Among these 400 companies, sponsoring physical fitness programs as a fringe benefit, is Bowling Green’s FMC Corporation and Donnelly Printing of Glasgow, Ky.

In years past, the only physical fitness one’s employer promoted was the company softball or bowling team, and this was usually done in the interest of public relations.

However today, companies’ support of physical fitness goes way beyond softball. From coast to coast, businesses are building everything from racquetball—handball courts to exercise rooms to running tracks. These exercise facilities vary from company to company. One California corporation provides its 2,000 employees with all of the above, in addition to a sauna, a steam bath, and a hot tub.

Other companies are making use of their facilities to accommodate their employees. Prudential Insurance’s office in Houston uses its roof as a quarter—mile jogging track, in addition to an indoor exercise room. FMC and Donnelly are following Prudential’s idea by also utilizing what facilities they have. Presently, Donnelly employees have access to their exercise room 24 hours a day. It contains an electric treadmill, exerciser and Nautilus equipment. Yet before employees can enjoy this benefit, he or she must go through a brief training program. Donnelley plans on adding a jogging/running phase to their present physical fitness program.

FMC employees are involved in an aerobics program, as well as an exercise program, which requires no equipment. The employees walk in the plant where aisles are wide and a one-mile route has been measured, according to Sarah Budde, FMC’s health service coordinator and “wellness” program manager.

“Both our stress and our non—smoking lectures had a high attendance,” Budde said.

FMC has tailored its physical fitness program to the needs of its employees, according to Budde. FMC began its “wellness” program last January. They started out by appointing a committee, with representatives from every department, Budde said. This committee, in turn, surveyed the employees’ likes and dislikes, concerning physical fitness.

“First of all, most of our employees are men, and their median age is 40,” Budde said. “This puts them right in the age bracket for heart disease, the country’s number one killer. Keeping these factors in mind, we developed our program.”

Currently, FMC holds a one hour exercise class and aerobics class on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4:00 p.m. The exercise class usually consists of a 15—20 minute warm—up, 15—30 minute heavy exercise, and a 15 minute cool down.

For programs which are held two days at work, Mason recommends a third day at home. Research shows an in—plant 3 day program works better.

FMC employees are given a physical assessment each year on their birthday, in which their blood pressure is taken along with a blood test which includes a cholestrol reading. Their fitness level and flexibility are graded and lung function studies are done. Once the

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results are tabulated, Budde advises the employees on how to improve their health. All of this is done on company time. "They also use this opportunity to monitor the progress of the employees and their health habits from year to year," Budde said. "This is a way of measuring the success of our program."

FMC executives along with other company executives feel these programs will provide benefits.

Dr. Robert E. Dedmon of Kimberly Clark Corporation in Neenah, Wis., believes these physical fitness programs will have a positive impact on absenteeism, productivity and health care costs, and it is George Schislor’s, fitness director at Atlanta’s Life Insurance Company, contention that physically fit persons can take more stress.

More than 400 companies provide fitness programs.

Another hopeful benefit of these physical fitness programs is the savings in health care costs, which no company is going to ignore.

"Naturally, cutting health care costs is one of FMC’s goals with this "wellness" program, as well as improving employee moral and productivity," Budde said.

FMC has spent several thousand dollars on its program. This money has primarily gone for the printing of the literature they distribute and lab fees for the blood tests, according to Budde. "Anything we have spent is well invested when it results in an employee being more aware of his health and feeling better about himself," Budde said.

Budde said she never imagined that their "wellness" program would grow to be so big. However, FMC’s corporate headquarters is behind the program all the way. "FMC and I want the "wellness" program to continue to be a productive, on-going program, and we think it will be," Budde said.

"Sweet 16" comes to town

While basketball fans wait to cheer on their home team, local merchants are planning for increased business when the 1985 Girls Sweet Sixteen High School Basketball tournament comes to town.

The Chamber of Commerce, along with Western Kentucky University and the Tourist Commission, are working with the Kentucky High School Athletic Association in organizing this tournament.

"Bowling Green getting the tournament was a shock to the rest of the state," Sanderford said. The tournament averages 7,000 to 8,000 people a day in the finals and semifinals.

"We are trying to educate the community about the tremendous economic opportunity the tournament is offering Bowling Green," Jim Holton, of the Chamber of Commerce, said.

Bowling Green’s 1,700 motel rooms will be full during the tournament, and an estimated $400,000 will be taken in by restaurants, Holton said.

Long-range benefits include the number of players that will be exposed to Western during the tournament.

The tournament will be the second week in March and will run Wednesday through Saturday.

"We are in direct competition with Lexington, Ky. for the 1986 tournament," Holton said.

Duncan Hines: The man behind

When people hear the name Duncan Hines they think of cookies and cakes, but Jane Morningstar, Hine’s niece, thinks of family.

Duncan Hines, whose name is a household word, was a rare combination of a connoisseur and an entrepreneur. The Bowling Green native was born March 26, 1880.

Several products established by Hines, may go unnoticed even though they are asked for by name in supermarkets. Hines published cookbooks and books about restaurants and lodging. His name soon became well-known for being associated with several food items.

Morningstar said Hines began his business by finding nice places to eat, and he would tell his friends about them.

From that he went into the publishing of "Adventures in Good Eating" and eventually made that his business.
As a young man, Hines left Bowling Green and went to work for Wells Fargo Express Company in Chicago. He returned in 1937 and opened an office in the American National Bank building.

"Roy H. Park, a businessman from New York state, thought it would be a wonderful idea to have the Duncan Hines Recommended Foods business," Morningstar said. "So, they started the Hines-Park Food Company."

Proctor and Gamble bought the cake mix, along with the Hines-Park Food Company.

Hines built a combined home and business on Louisville Road, which is now the Hardy and Son Funeral Home.

"His work was his hobby, and he loved to travel," Morningstar said. "Uncle Duncan was a very pleasant person. He had a sense of humor and fun about him."
Lee Hunter serves breakfast to her long-term bed and breakfast guest, Motoaki Mitsuhashi from Matusudo, Japan. Motoaki attends the Kentucky Language Institute.

B.G. wakes up

by Nancy Day

Have you ever let a stranger sleep in your home? You hear of it happening all the time in Europe. Recently, it has spread to the United States and even to southern Kentucky. Norman and Ronna Lee Hunter don't think it's so strange. They run Bowling Green's only Bed and Breakfast establishment.

A bed and breakfast is a traditionally, European way to travel that his gaining popularity in the United States and here in Bowling Green. The Hunters have opened three rooms in their home to travelers, providing them with overnight accommodations and breakfast in the morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter decided to open a bed and breakfast after they stayed in private homes while in Europe.

Bed and Breakfast provides more than room and board; it creates lasting friendships.

"Usually you were a part of the family while you were there," Mrs. Hunter said. "We have written and kept in contact with the different families we stayed with. Whenever we return, we look up these families again. So it's sort of going home to visit relatives."

Meeting people is what it's all about in the bed and breakfast business. Mrs. Hunter remembered one of her favorite times at a bed and breakfast near Cambridge, England.

"One family had bits and pieces of four different families, from all over, staying with them; and we all sat around the breakfast table and had sort of a league of nations going there," Mrs. Hunter said. "It was so much fun to hear their views on things. I think we must have sat there and talked for about an hour and a half after breakfast."

The Hunters didn't have to make any major changes in their home to start their business, except to always be ready for company. They did have to get hotel and restaurant licenses and secure insurance before they before they could open for business. The health department inspects twice a year, just as it would any hotel or fast food restaurant.
The Hunters registered their home with a bed and breakfast agency and have been in operation since January. A write-up about their business appears in a bed and breakfast directory. Agencies, which book reservations and charge a fee for their services, provide directory ads which are the best way to get clients, since bed and breakfasts are not widely known in this part of the country yet.

Mrs. Hunter said they average one or two visitors a month. So far, their guests have included a business woman, traveling alone; a widower; and one long term guest—a young man from Japan.

"I can see a lot of ways this type of service can be utilized, and a lot of needs it can fill, if people know about it," Mrs. Hunter said.

She thinks it is ideal for business travelers, guest speakers at Western, overflow for large wedding parties, parents of students at the university, alumni and those who are in town to stay with someone who is ill.

"One family had bits and pieces of four families from all over, staying with them; and we all say around the breakfast table and had sort of a league of nations."

During their stay, guests are free to use the music and reading libraries, the tv room, the organ and the ping-pong table. Mrs. Hunter said that many of her guests are interested in the cultural aspects of Bowling Green.

The Hunters haven't had any undesirable guests yet. So far, all their guests have respected their house rules: no smoking, pets or young children. Guests over 16 years old are welcome.

Most of the guests feel comfortable staying in a private home.

"The people I have had, have either been exposed to this idea before and know what to expect, or were just super-friendly people," Mrs. Hunter said. "It almost seemed, in five minutes, like they were friends coming for a visit."

"We just want people to know what it is and realize that there is an alternative to motels," Mrs. Hunter said. "It's your home away from home. We want you to feel comfortable in our home."
WKU groups support

by Candace Roberts and Ann Hochgesang

From Donating blood to renovating homes, from dancing all night to selling Christmas trees, student organizations contribute many services and monetary donations to the Bowling Green area.

There were 10 of 125 organizations who responded to a survey distributed by Bowling Green Magazine. Other data was taken from a survey conducted by Western's Office of Student Affairs. Eighteen organizations are included.

The organizations are classified as follows:

I. Student Organizations: Interior Design Club, Inter-Hall Council
II. Service Organizations: Alpha Phi Omega
III. Professional Societies: Eta Sigma Gamma, Delta Sigma Pi
IV. Greek Organizations: Fraternities: Phi Delta Theta, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Nu, Alpha Gamma Rho, Delta Tau Delta, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Sigma Phi Epsilon, Lambda Chi Alpha, Sigma Chi and Pi Kappa Alpha
Sororities: Phi Mu, Alpha Xi Delta, Kappa Delta, Chi Omega, Alpha Delta Pi and Alpha Omicron Pi

There were 42 separate community activities cited, including those which focused on service and monetary contributions. Some overlapped. Some of the money and/or service went to specific organizations and other money and/or service went toward bettering the service in a more general way.

Some specific projects include the renovation of a historic house by the student chapter of the American Society of Interior Designers. This project was sponsored by the Bowling Green Landmark Association. Fifty students are involved in the various activities sponsored by this association.

Western's Inter-Hall Council presents a street fair on the lawn of the Downing University Center called "Western Affair." Campus and community groups set up exhibits with games and entertainment displayed for the public.

### Western students are making a difference in Bowling Green.

One outstanding service fraternity, Alpha Phi Omega, mentioned 20 events they participated in. Two of these included sponsoring a picnic for the Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Bowling Green and a camp out for the Boy Scouts. They also donated $451 to other groups, including $100 a semester to the Boy Scouts of America.

Eta Sigma Gamma sponsored two events including the "great American smoke-out." A member adopts a smoker for a day and persuades him to quit for at least 24 hours. Merle Hogan, who works at the Traffic and Safety Office at Western, was adopted last year and has not smoked since.

The WKU school of business sponsors the business fraternity, Delta Sigma Pi. Every year a local businessman is selected and given an award at the fraternity's annual spring recognition banquet. Delta Sigma Pi honored Ervin Houchens, founder of Houchen's grocery stores, as last year's outstanding recipient.

The majority of Western's contributions to the Bowling Green community comes from the Greek organizations. They give service, money and time to many needy causes throughout the school year.

One fraternity, Sigma Phi Epsilon, took children to the childfest carnival held at Fountain Square Park and also assisted the Optimist Club in selling Christmas trees. Overall, they donated $500 to the community services in Bowling Green.

One hundred percent participation was given by Phi Delta Theta Fraternity in this year's Special Olympics. Members assisted in supplying encouragement and helped with the various sporting events that were held for the handicapped children. Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity also had volunteers at the event.

Canned goods and monetary donations are collected by Lambda Chi Alpha in an unusual way. They annually "kidnap" local personalities and receive donations for ransom which are given to needy families and the Salvation Army.

Last school year, Lambda Chi's

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community

contributed more than $3,500 to Bowling Green organizations.

Forty two separate community activities were mentioned in the survey.

Data compiled by the Office of Student Affairs offered further evidence of Greek contributions to the community. Forty members of Sigma Nu Fraternity donated blood in the annual Greek Week blood drive. Alpha Gamma Rho Fraternity cooked a pancake breakfast for the Boys Club in which tickets were sold and proceeds were given to the club.

A rock-a-thon for the Arthritis Foundation was sponsored by Delta Tau Delta Fraternity and Alpha Omicron Pi Sorority. Kappa Alpha Order collected $200 for the heart fund by going door-to-door collecting donations. The Capitol Arts Center received $100 from raffle tickets sold by Kappa Sigma Fraternity, while Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Alpha Delta Pi danced all night to raise $1,500 for Muscular Dystrophy. Muscular Dystrophy also received $200 in contributions from both Phi Mu Sorority and Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Several sororities responded to the magazine's survey. Alpha Xi Delta sponsored the "Breathe-Xi" swing-a-thon in which members swing on a porch swing for 48 hours. They receive money from sponsors and donate it to the American Lung Association. The Alpha Xi Delta's contributed a total of $550 to Bowling Green community projects.

We do these services to better our relationship with the community.

Chi Omega Sorority was involved in 13 events. Their main project is sponsoring November Nonsense, a song and dance show in which campus groups perform various acts. Proceeds go to a different local group each year. In 1983, this event raised $1,200 for the Child Protection Agency. Overall, Chi Omega donated $1,600 to local services. Kappa Delta Sorority annually sponsors a country song and dance program called "KD Washboard." A $1,000 donation was made this year to the chapter's local philanthropy, the Child Protection Agency. Volunteers also offer babysitting services for the agency on Wednesday evenings. The KD's contributed a total of $1,500 to Bowling Green organizations in 1984.

Although few of these organizations get formal acknowledgement for their services, self satisfaction seems to be the reward that keeps these groups motivated. "It gives us a chance to be together and at the same time we are helping other people," Kim Wilkerson of Kappa Delta Sorority said. Lambda Chi Alpha member, Todd Wallace said, "We do these to better our relationships with the community and to emphasize the altruistic side of the fraternity."

Another professional society, Public Relations Student Society of America, has been twice recognized as receiving the outstanding community service award of the national PRSSA chapters.

Next year six organizations surveyed plan to donate even more time and money to their philanthropic activities. The success of these community services will continue because Western students are making a difference in the Bowling Green community.

Please bear in mind that there is considerable overlap in some categories. For example, more than one group could have participated in a given event or the same person within a group could have participated in any number of events.

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Children learn from the arts

by Pam Beard

Is the current education system teaching our children to appreciate the fine arts?

In the school system of Bowling Green and Warren County, the number of fine arts programs has been limited to a few art and music classes.

The Capitol Arts Center offers children the chance to appreciate the arts.

The Capitol Arts Center's Art-In-Education program is a way of sharing the arts throughout the community.

The Arts-In-Education program has been growing and improving since it was established three years ago.

The program is offered to kindergarten through 12th grade levels for all Bowling Green city and county schools.

Various types of performances are offered to each school. Some programs could include an artist-in-residency, or a private performance such as a puppet show, theatre, ballet production or a musical.

Funds for these programs are generated through several sources such as Bowling Green-Warren County Arts commission; local organizations or clubs; corporate sponsors and private donations.

Each school also contributes varied amounts for the programs to come to the school. The Capitol Arts Center will, in return, double the amount the school has donated, according to Pamela Herron Beard, program director. The school then has the option of choosing performances and/or an artist in residence. If a school contributes $200, the Capitol Arts Center will contribute $400. The school can then use the $600 to hire professional performers or artists in residence.

"With our school systems as overcrowded and penniless as they are, the children need a chance to experience the fine arts," Ms. Beard said.

With few fine arts programs in the school system, the Capitol Arts Center fills the gap left by the system.

"It is a necessity that children get exposure to cultural art activities while they are in school. It is a very important part of the learning experience," Ms. Beard said.
Library
A history of service
by Missy Buckley

Aside from the many programs offered, there are numerous services that many people are unaware of.
One of the major services is in the audiovisual department.
In addition, the library offers a large meeting room with a kitchen for community use, by reservation only. One also may get free notary public services.
For those with a specialized interest, there is a genealogy room available with local information provided by the Genealogical Society of Bowling Green—Warren County and the Daughters of the American Revolution.
A special service is available when material needed is not in the library. This service is called the "inner library loan system," and it allows the library to borrow books and other materials from state and out-of—state libraries.
The public library has an organizational structure which includes the Library Board, consisting of seven members—six by city appointment and one by county appointment—who direct the budgeting and policies of the library.
Next is the library director, Karen Turner, and then all other employees, which includes 16 professional librarians, 14 full—time employees and 6 part—time employees.
Funding for the public library comes from city, county and state allotments, in addition to private donations.
The Bowling Green—Warren County Public Library has a treasure chest of wealth to offer to children and adults. One need only to remember that just as a book cannot be judged by its cover, the library must not be judged by its physical appearance or value; rather, one must look inside to see its great wealth of book collections, programs and public services to completely appreciate what was begun in Dr. E.T. Barr’s home in 1904.
Security away from home
by Sarah Fallin

Many people have never experienced the trauma of physical or sexual abuse. For those that have, the experience is unfortunate.

A clinically oriented group home for emotionally disturbed girls opened in Bowling Green, Dec. 1, 1983. The Odyssey House has room for six girls at a time, with one bed available for emergencies.

The Odyssey is a non-profit organization operated by a state block grant. A full-time manager and four professional social workers are available for counseling on a 24-hour basis. Behavior modification is a strong component of the treatment course at the Odyssey.

"When the girls are referred to the group home by the state they are assigned to a counselor," Pam Juréka, the group home manager, said. "The counselors recognize that the girls are suffering from adjustment problems. Therefore, each girl is given individual attention as well as group therapy."

"I'm really happy here. The counselors really care," one 15-year-old girl said.

"They do know they are cared for," Juréka said. "Protection, a feeling of safety is provided. For some of the girls this is rare."

The home maintains a point system.

Many children are abused each year. This created scene shows how small

"When we do all our chores we receive points and these points give us extra privileges," one resident said.

The entire staff is trained in behavior therapy, group dynamics, individual therapy techniques and clinical intervention strategies appropriate for emotionally disturbed adolescents.

"The girls that come to the Odyssey are not necessarily law offenders," Juréka said. "Some of the girls who are referred to Odyssey have been physically or sexually abused, but most of the girls are referred to the group home because of adjustment problems."

The manager arranges for special consultation and training for four full-time resident counselors and two part-time counselors, while the home manager provides on-going supervision.

"We try to enforce cleanliness, hygiene and good manners to the girls," said Linda Degenhart, a resident counselor.

Each resident is responsible for straightening her own room, washing her own clothes and maintaining a wholesome environment for herself and her roommate.

When appropriate, overnight visits with parents or guardians are
and helpless a child can be. Encouraged. "We try to keep the girls close to their families," Jureka said.

Discharge planning begins immediately following admission of the resident.

"We anticipate a four to nine month stay for each resident, realizing there could be exceptions to the rule," Jureka said.

"I love all the girls; not only do I bring happiness into their lives, but they make me happy too," Jureka said. "All I can say is I feel at home with the girls. I think they're happier than they have ever been."

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Child protector

Many people cringe or turn away when faced with the subject of child abuse or neglect, but Rhonda Linden has made child protection part of her life.

Linden, executive director of Child Protection Incorporated, is working on ways to provide information to the public, and to help parents manage the many problems of child-rearing.

In 1977, professional civic leaders and parents took a hard look at the needs of families in the Bowling Green area.

"They realized child abuse is a community problem which requires a community working together to prevent it," Linden said.

Linden's involvement in community services does not stop with Child Protection Incorporated. She has been a member of the Bowling Green Junior Woman's Club for four years, on the board of directors for the Kentucky Chapter of the National Committee of Prevention of Child Abuse, on the advisory committee of the Foster Grandparent Program and is a consultant for training of the Technical Assistance for Head Start.

In addition, Linden recently published her first article, "Preventing Rural Child Abuse: Progress in Spite of Cutbacks."
Care centers teach social skills, ABC's

Photography by Matthew Helton

by Pam McMurtry

On the way to work each morning you must leave your child, kicking and crying in protest, with the nearest sitter or day-care center. Every time this scene occurs, the parent becomes more concerned. The child's unhappiness stays on their mind—at home and at work. Because of this preoccupation, the choice of a child care center is as important for the parent as it is for the child.

Many options are available for child care. The child can stay with grandmother, a neighborhood sitter, one of the 19 day-care centers in Bowling Green or with corporate nannies if available. We know what kind of tender care granny can give the child, and the neighborhood sitter is probably a close friend; but what do day care centers have to offer? How can they compete with the tender, personal care of a friend or relative? The two most frequent answers from care center directors are education and social interaction. These philosophies divide the care centers almost in half—some are school structured, while others focus on the teaching of social skills.

Kinder Kollege is one example of a care center which provides a structured school atmosphere. “We are not just a day care,” said Assistant Director Pat Strother. “A lot of children, even four-year-olds, read when they leave here.” This type of care center wants well-trained teachers, usually requiring them to have a teaching degree.

Children also benefit from the centers that are not so classroom structured.

“Children learn from each other,” said Bowling Green Care Center Director Joan Anderson. Even if the staff does not actually teach, follow-up studies prove that children who stay at the Bowling Green Care Center are more successful at coping with a public classroom and can follow instructions better, Anderson said.

Deveta McFarland, director of The Cradle, believes children who stay at day-care centers learn to interact with other children before entering public school.

Daily activities common to all care centers are hot, balanced meals and snacks, nap time and free play. Weekly activities pertain to community awareness, and include visits from community helpers as well as field trips. The children visit Lampkin Park, Chuck E. Cheese restaurant, the public library, Western Kentucky University theatre and the Kentucky Museum.

Aside from the activities common to all, each day-care center has some aspect different from all others. Bowling Green has a variety of centers which specialize in infant care, safety, night care, Christian care, child abuse cases or summer camps.
Neighbors hold hands while they listen to one of their teachers.

The Cemetery Road division of the Bowling Green Care Center provides service between 6:30 p.m. and 1 a.m. This helps factory employees and nurses who work night shifts.

If safety is your concern, then The Cradle provides this. It is run by an ex-nurse, who requires all workers to take CPR and first aid training. The Cradle also offers a child fitness program of dancing, swimming and gymnastics.

Do you desire Christian care for your child? Many centers operate from church facilities and require the employees to be Christians. These centers also offer Bible stories and lessons.

Tiny Tots has one major staff qualification—a signed form insuring they have never been arrested for child abuse.

The out-of-school months take on a new meaning for Kinder Kollege students, ages five through ten. They attend a summer camp, where they go somewhere daily, learn various sports and receive swimming lessons.

The cost of each day-care center varies according to activities, staff requirements and facilities. Prices range from $35 to $50 per week. Some care centers offer special rates for families with more than one child. Low income parents benefit from the centers that base their weekly cost on income.

A new form of child care, not yet available in Bowling Green, is corporate nannies. This is an in-house child care system that had its beginnings in a hospital and has spread to factories, corporations and approximately one thousand hospitals. It enables parents to be closer to their children during the day. The parents and children may even have lunch together. Most companies feel this service is too expensive, though. The cost of a company undertaking an in-house child care is similar to the cost of undertaking a new business.

No matter which type of child care suits you and your child best—a relative, a neighborhood sitter, a day-care center or a corporate nanny—keep in mind that learning is not limited to just ABCs. Social interaction is important in helping the child break from mother’s apron strings and becoming more independent of his or her home environment.

“Children who are more independent are able to cope with so many more things—reality and life in general,” said Strother of Kinder Kollege.

Social interaction is important in helping the child break from mother’s apron strings and becoming more independent of his home environment.
Cross roads of service

by Missy Buckley

A middle-aged gentleman was getting out of his car to go into a downtown Bowling Green business. As he walked toward the entrance, he fell to the ground—and he died. The cause of his death—a heart attack.

If just one of the onlookers had known CPR, could his death have been prevented? No one there did know CPR, and the result was fatal.

Fortunately for the community, there are CPR classes offered, along with many other programs, by an organization that was founded by Jean Henri Dunant.

The organization is the Red Cross, founded in Geneva, Switzerland. Before its founding, assistance to the military during war was left solely to the upper middle class.

Dunant saw a permanent role for volunteer civilians; and so the Red Cross organization was chosen to honor its birthplace; the symbol was a red cross on a white background, the reverse of the Swiss flag.

It was not long after this time that the United States adopted the American Red Cross, keeping the same goals and procedures—serving the country and its people. It was established in 1881 under President Garfield.

Each branch of the Red Cross has a number of similar programs adapted to each area offered to the community.

One branch of this organization is located in the McGuffey Building in Bowling Green. The branch serves the entire Warren County area.

Ms. Sylvia Branswick, executive director of the local Red Cross office, has become very involved in all the Red Cross activities since she began six months ago.

“We offer several classes to the public such as first aid, CPR and home health care. These are set up on a demand basis. When we have enough people for a class, we contact an instructor and set a date, then contact those interested,” said Ms. Branswick.

“Having a basic knowledge, in courses such as CPR and first aid, is so very important to the people,” she stated.

Since the Red Cross was created for the purpose of aiding the military and their families, there is still an emphasis in this area. For example, if a military person has not heard from his family in a long time and is worried about their well-being, the Red Cross will make a Health and Welfare report. The family is contacted in order to relay the message of concern. This is also done when a family is worried about a military person. Procedures like this and others are possible through a charter held by the Red Cross with the U.S. Government to verify emergency situations of this type.

Another well-known program is the blood drive. Normally, one drive is held per week, averaging 50-to-60 per year. Each blood drive averages 70 pints per drive, and Bowling Green has a 5,000 pint goal for this year, according to Ms. Branswick.

“This particular program is such a worthwhile program as far as reaching so many people and having such a lasting effect. The program requires many volunteers, which is sometimes a problem. “Many times I have to call 10 people to get one volunteer,” said Ms. Branswick.

There is a lot of time and effort involved in the volunteer process. Bowling Green averages about 300 volunteers that work about 10 hours of work each per year.
Along with volunteer workers are the volunteer instructors. Most of these instructors are professionals within the area who give their time and talents.

"We have so much to offer," said Ms. Branswick. Yet, the American Red Cross is strictly a non-profit organization, funded by the United Way, personal donations and an annual fund drive.

The Bowling Green Red Cross is here to serve the people of Bowling Green and Warren County. There is a 24 hour answering service with one person on call. Emergency cases are tended to within 30 minutes after calling, and others are dealt with accordingly.

The American Red Cross is not only here to help Bowling Green, but also to receive help from Bowling Green in the form of volunteers. The Red Cross Foundation needs us just as much as we need them.

Special Olympians and their buddies playing a new parachute game called popcorn.

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Helping hand of B.G.

by Missy Buckley

How many people would die if the American Red Cross had to close and could not supply any blood? Where would all those seeking help from Barren River Mental Health/Mental Retardation service go if it were forced to close its doors? Where would those in need of emergency help go if the Salvation Army was closed?

"All of these questions and many more are prompted from one thought—what would we do without the United Way," said Glenda Sharer, executive director of Bowling Green United Way.

United Way held its annual fund raising campaign August 15 through October 31 this year, raising funds for its 11 locally sponsored agencies.

This year's goal was $460,000, an amount agreed upon through a new method of surveying the 11 agencies plus the United Way main office in order to get the total operating costs for existence at present operating level. This total compared to the previous year's total of $357,000.

"The unique, yet sad thing about this goal," said Sharer, "is that if everyone in the Bowling Green—Warren County area gave just 50 cents per week during campaign time, we would have the potential of raising over one million dollars."

"Yet we don't, or rather won't, stop and think of what life would be like for just one week if any one or all of these agencies sponsored by United Way were forced to close," continued Sharer. "We all must think about it."

The 11 agencies sponsored by United Way in the Bowling Green—Warren County area include: community services—Salvation Army, Child Protection Committee, and B.R. A.S.S. (Barren River Area Safe Space); youth services—Bowling Green Girls Club, War Memorial Boy’s Club, Audubon Council of Boy Scouts, Kentuckiana Girl Scouts, and Big Brothers and Big Sisters; and health services—Barren River Mental Health/Mental Retardation, American Red Cross, and Hospice of Bowling Green, Inc.

"United Way is not just active at campaign time. We are active year-round, planning, evaluating, fund raising, recruiting volunteers, and referring information—practically seven days a week," said Sharer.

Bowling Green—Warren County United Way offers hope for so many through its different agencies, and hopefully one day they can offer even more by sponsoring campaigns in all 10 counties of the BRADD district.

What would society be like without United Way?

We can be sure it would be less fortunate than it is right now.

BOWLING GREEN 21
Old-time Christmas . . . made by hand

by Brian Todd

During the Christmas season there are many gifts to buy. What some may not be aware of is that many of those presents were made by craftsmen in this area.

Ed Moody, of Brownsville, Ky., is the only known blacksmith in this area.

Ten years ago, Wondering Woods Village, now a closed tourist attraction near Mammoth Cave, needed a blacksmith.

"I applied and got the job," Moody said. "I was a farmer before becoming a blacksmith, and I still have my own farm."

"Most people associate blacksmithing with shoeing horses, but I don't do much of that," Moody said. Instead, Moody makes mostly household items. Candle holders, dinner bells and fireplace sets are very popular during the Christmas season, according to Moody.

Lestol Childress, of Park City, Ky., is a fifth generation basket maker. Thirty-nine years ago his father taught him to make baskets.

He and his wife work year-round making their baskets, according to Childress.

"The baskets are made from the limbs of white oak trees," Childress said. The limbs have to be cut off and split down to the size of a tobacco stick. Childress takes the wood, splits it and pulls it apart for weaving.

"It's hard work," he said.

Childress said white oak is getting harder to buy because tree owners won't always sell to him.

"When they do sell, the wood is not always the best quality to use because the grain is not straight enough for weaving," he said.

When the Childress' baskets are finished, they send them around the country to be sold.

"We sell our baskets from New York to California," Childress said. They also display their baskets in area craft shows. Childress is concerned that the family tradition may die. He has three daughters who show no interest in learning the craft. Childress hopes that a grandson will show some interest and carry on this craft.

Virginia Petty, of Oakland, Ky., is a self-taught wood carver.

"I enjoyed whittling on wood as a young girl," Petty said. As she got older, her interest grew into carving.

Petty said she would carve on wood and give it away. Buying wood got too expensive to give away, so she started selling her carvings.

Petty now has her own shop in Oakland where she sells her carvings. Petty, like Moody and Childress, sells her work in area craft shows.

If anyone is interested in making their own crafts instead of buying them, they can go to the Holiday House.

Every year, for the past 14 years, Bowling Green Municipal Utilities hosts the Holiday House, beginning on the first of December. The Holiday House is a free service to the public.

People who come to the Holiday House learn to make different crafts which range from Christmas decorations to holiday foods.

Romanza Johnson, director of consumer relations at BGMU, is in charge of the Holiday House.

"Everyone in the community is invited, and all who attend will receive a free cookbook," Johnson said.

Those who attend, according to Johnson, learn about Christmas decorations, microwave cooking, needlecrafts, holiday foods, ceramics, gift ideas and candle making.

People wanting to buy Christmas gifts now have a choice. They can buy from a department store, from area craftmakers or they can make their gifts at the Holiday House.
**Ho, ho, ho!**

You can see the jolly, little plump man with the snow white beard wearing the bright red suit with white trim just about everywhere you look these days. Occasionally, he is heard to let out a hearty "Ho, Ho, Ho" and wish all those within earshot a very "Merry Christmas."

We know him from a potpourri of names: Saint Nicholas, Kris Kringle and Father Christmas. But he is best known as Santa Claus.

"It gives me a chance to be little again," said Jack D. Smith, one of Santa's helpers at the Greenwood Mall. "I can't help but feel good about myself when a child's eyes light up when he first approaches Santa. It's an awesome feeling!"

Santa means something different to each of us. To many he means a chance to treat ourselves to that little something special we have been waiting for. To others, he symbolizes joy, happiness and good cheer which we associate with the Christmas season.

To a few, Santa gives us a chance to escape our years and return to our adolescence. A chance to forget the hardships we are sometimes forced to endure, and reflect on the positive aspects of our lives.

Santa Claus helps us relive that "special" feeling we have during the Christmas season. All of us at the Bowling Green Magazine sincerely hope your holiday season is one full of happiness and love.
Area theatres play important 

by Elisa McCarty

Horse Cave Theatre ended its eighth successful season in September but not without "setting the stage" for the following seasons.

During the off-season, the Horse Cave Theatre staff is busy with workshops, educational outreach programs and fundraising.

Robin Hite, development director for the theatre, said ticket sales only make up 33 percent of the operating budget. Horse Cave Theatre relies heavily on donations, special gifts, grants and volunteer fundraisers for the rest of the budget.

As for the volunteer fundraisers, Hite said, "My philosophy is not to have them do menial tasks ... (they) need incentives to work hard."

The volunteers play a very important role in "setting the stage" for the theatre. Hite said she feels the volunteers should handle more important tasks than stuffing envelopes, such as contacting people for donations. She wants them to feel rewarded, knowing they've really helped contribute financial backbone to the theatre.

In the last six years, more than 12,000 rural Kentucky students have had a chance to visit the theatre to see a Shakespearean production, and afterwards participate in a discussion with the cast.

This is part of the Student Educational Outreach Program which Horse Cave Theatre offers.

During the summer students between the ages of eight and 18 have a chance to attend Student Theatre workshops. The actors and technicians of the theatre give students an overall view of the theatre itself.

At the end of the three week summer session, the students perform a play for their parents.

A season at the theatre is comprised of five plays performed in repertory style, which is a continuing rotation of the plays throughout the season.

In eight seasons, Horse Cave Theatre has produced 38 dramas for a total attendance of more than 95,000.

Most of the cast are members of Equity Actors, an actor's union. Many of them come from New York and live in Horse Cave for the season.

The theatre has a local board of directors which includes actor Jon Voight.

Voight has appeared on Broadway in "The Sound of Music" and also in his company's production of "A Streetcar Named Desire" in Buffalo, N.Y. Voight also received an Academy Award for his performance in the movie, "Coming Home."

Even though Horse Cave may seem to be a small place to open the only professional theatre in Kentucky (excluding Louisville), the area has been quite supportive.

Most of the audience is from Kentucky. Fewer than 20 percent are tourists.

With other theatres now in surrounding counties of Horse Cave Theatre, Hite doesn't feel there is a great deal of competition.

She said she feels that the other theatres compliment Horse Cave Theatre because they give people a choice and expose them to the arts.

This professional theatre was created in 1976 by residents of south central Kentucky. Since then, Horse Cave Theatre has provided a quality theatre to enrich the cultural and economic environment of Kentucky.

"The end result is to make better audiences with an understanding of the arts, more specifically, the professional theatre," Pamela White, administrative director and actor for the theatre, said.
community roles

by Brian Todd

Karl Weis is an actor in the Far Off Broadway Players. Weis, an art teacher at Glasgow High School, says he participates in the group because it is a way to release nervous energy.

Weis said he has had no professional training but has acted in four plays. In his last production, which was in the middle of November, he played the sheriff in “Bus Stop.”

“My first experience came when I was a senior in high school,” Weis said. He has worked with plays off and on since high school.

Blanche Trimble, director of the Tompkinsville playhouse, says most of the actors she uses are from the Tompkinsville area; however, Sarah Johnson, a violinist from North Carolina, performed in October.

Funding for a playhouse usually comes from grants, fund raising drives or private donations, according to area directors.

The community theatres are between three and five years old. Although they are new to the area, directors say that the reaction from the community has been positive so far, and they hope that their playhouses have a bright and successful future.

Pamela Whit’s “Nora” and John Jiler’s “Torvald” discovered that all was not well in their home in Henrik Ibsen’s “A Doll’s House” during the 1984 summer production at Horse Cave Theatre.

Lawrence Venneman as Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Brenton Frazier as Maria, Charles Noel as sir Toby Belch, John Jill as Malvolio, and Mary O’Neal as Feste the clown in Shakespeare’s “Twelfth Night.”
Reminiscing

Roots
Family tree barks interest

by Gary Briggs

While most people are not direct descendents of George Washington or Abraham Lincoln, many people have found their own ancestors to be special in their own way.

In the past few years, there has been a growing interest in genealogy, the study of the descent of a family line.

However, the search for one's background is a long, drawn out process which takes time and patience to accomplish. The search for your ancestors cannot be done by flying off to Europe and gathering information in a couple of days.

“I've been working on tracing my line for about 15 years,” said Mrs. E.R. Bradley, whose genealogical roots are from Kentucky.

The Bradleys, from Douglas, Ga., were visiting the Bowling Green area to attend a 50 year high school class reunion.

Surrounded by files and reference books, Bradley was sitting in a special room of collections on the second floor of the Bowling Green Public Library. She was trying to trace lines for herself and her husband's family.

“One or two lines are easy to trace because other people have done a bit of work on them,” she said. “Other lines just stop, period.”

The reasoning behind lines stopping can vary, according to Connie Mills who works at the Kentucky Museum at Western Kentucky University.

“The first place to start when tracing one's genealogical system is to talk to family members first, according to Mills.

“Sometimes their information is hazy and incomplete, but it is a starting place,” Mills said.

“It is also good to be familiar with the country as well as the state,” she said. “Deeds and wills are good resources to use.”

“I encourage people to find out about the local society,” Mills said. “It puts people together with similar interests.”

The Kentucky Museum housed the most extensive research found in the Bowling Green/Southcentral Kentucky area. The Kentucky Museum specializes in records from Warren County and a few neighboring counties, but the people who use the facilities are not just from Bowling Green.

same given name so it's hard to distinguish between John Brown, John Brown, and John Brown,” she said. “It was also hard to distinguish who were sons and daughters, and who were cousins.”

Deeds and wills are good resources to use. “I encourage people to find out about the local society,” Mills said. “It puts people together with similar interests.”

Illustration by Jane Massey
A life some never left

"We want to be a witness to the world—a testimony."

Photography by Mark Lyons
by Dreama Walton

Their appearance sets them apart from the world, so do their lifestyles. But their heritage sets them apart from each other.

There are 60,000 Mennonites in the United States and almost as many sects. They are known by various names but the two most common in this area are the Old Order Mennonites and the New Order Mennonites.

While most Mennonites today hold to the basic belief of the old church—that Christ is the son of God and the way of salvation—many have modernized their lifestyles.

"Most (contemporary Mennonites) look like a Baptist or Methodist," said Dr. Dorsey Grice, a Western professor and a Mennonite.

"They differ geographically."

It's the smaller, isolated groups that have resisted conformity, Grice explained. And even they differ in their lifestyles because they migrated from different parts of the country.

The Mennonites in the Auburn area, such as the Masts, are New Order Mennonites. Most have moved from Virginia and Northern Indiana. They differ from the Scottsville-area Mennonites that migrated from Pennsylvania, like the Mazelins, in that they drive cars, use electricity and have automated farm machinery.

"We're the same religious group, but we're different churches. We have different interpretations," said Julia Mast. "We try to live how

Although the Mast family is more modern than the Mazelins, they still believe in tradition.
Top, Mast harvests soybeans in a field behind his Logan County home. New Order Mennonites use some machinery on the farm and in their homes.

Above, sixth graders Nathaniel Kramer and Anthony Yoder, both 11, participate in a devotion service before class. The children attend school through the eighth grade.

we feel the Lord wants us to."

Unlike the Mazelins, the Masts weren't opposed to having their photographs taken.

"We want to be a witness to the world—a testimony," she said.

The weather-beaten frame house sits back from the road at the end of a long gravel drive. A gray-haired woman leans on the handle of her hoe as she pauses to wipe the sweat from her face with her apron.

A bushel of fresh tomatoes rests on the concrete front porch. Inside, a cast-iron pot of beans slowly cooks on a wood-burning stove.

It's almost supper time. The men bring the horses from the field, milk the cows and finish the other chores before sitting down to their evening meal.

This could be an evening at almost any rural Western Kentucky farm, except for what's missing—a car in the driveway, an electric stove, a tractor.

This isn't a scene from the past. It's a way of life for Rufus Mazelin, his wife and their seven children.

The Mazelins are Mennonites. They have no electricity, telephone, or motors of any kind. They make their own clothes, grow their own food and believe in limited education.

"We work with horses—the hard way," Mazelin said with a chuckle. His eyes twinkle behind the small,

Bottom, second grader Rhoda Schmucker, 7, and fourth grader Donna Beachy, 9, enjoy recess at the Franklin, Ky. Mennonite school.
round wire-rimmed eyeglasses. He strokes his long, white beard with calloused fingers that tell their own story.

The Mazelins cook and heat with wood they cut themselves.

"Wood heats twice—once when you cut it, and then when you burn it," he said.

"We try to live how we understand the Bible says we should," Mazelin said. "A lot of religions say the same thing about God, but they don't live it."

The Mazelins live by strict guidelines. This is evident in their appearance.

The women have long, uncut hair that is kept covered. Their dresses are conservative—one pattern in usually black or gray. The men's coats have no lapels.

Neither wear any jewelry—not even a wedding band. After marriage, the men grow a full beard.

Most of the Allen County Mennonites, like the Mazelins, have tried to preserve the old way of life.

"We grow it (sorghum), strip it, top it, press it, cut it, take it home and cook the juices," Mazelin said. The entire process is done by hand.

It takes about eight gallons of juice to make one gallon of molasses. The Mazelin family cooked about 140 gallons a day in the early fall.

They sell many of the crops they raise.

"We get a lot of traffic during the summer," Mazelin said. "A lot of people from Tennessee and some from Bowling Green come here regularly to get what's in season."

"But we don't sell on Sunday."

On Sundays they ride to Oakwood Mennonite Church in a horse-drawn buggy.

The day is filled with chores for all members of the family. The men are out in the field; the women work at the house. The children go to school.

The Mazelin's Scottsville farm is one of eight in the area that produces and sells sorghum molasses. It is operated without any automation.

The church is also a school. The Mazelin children attend grades one through eight there. After supper they finish their chores, read the Bible and go to bed shortly after dark. There is no entertainment or idle recreation.

"In the Bible the children of Israel sat down to eat and then rose to play. (The idleness) was offensive to God," Mazelin said

"It still is."

Every day is the same for the Mazelins—hard work without the benefit of machinery or electricity. Not even Christmas is different.

"We have no celebration of holidays; we keep each day alike," Mazelin said. "We do our work and spend the day reading the Bible."

They live a quiet, simple life; one many people would like to return to. A life some never left.
On Christmas Eve in 1865, a small village in Pulaski, Tn., was unaware of the ritual which was descending upon it. The ceremony that was taking place would inevitably alter the history of the Aryan race. The Ku Klux Klan was born.

An admiration for the Aryan culture in Greece and the Greek language contributed to the name Ku Klux Klan. The first two words are taken from the Greek word Kuklos, meaning wheel or circle, which symbolizes kinship and brotherhood for the new objective seen in the circle of creativeness.

The Ku Klux Klan came into existence at the end of the Civil War in a period called “Black Reconstruction.” Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, a cavalry officer, was the founder and first established president of the organization. His title was the “grand wizard.” The brotherhood, which began as a social club for Confederate veterans, constructed its ideas for the restoration of the white supremacy government and became “The Invisible Empire of the South.”

The Ku Klux Klan believes in strong Christian beliefs and historical traditions.

“Our goal is to keep the white government supreme,” stated Bowling Green Klan member Ernest Pierce. “Our Declaration of Independence was signed by an all-white Christian panel, and we believe this is the way our government should stay.”

The Bowling Green Klan, which came into existence in the early 1900’s, supported the rights of their members to exercise their religious beliefs and encourages the advancement of the educational system in Kentucky.

“Members of the Klan come from all levels of society,” Pierce said. "Klansmen may be male or female, but he/she must be 18 years old, of the Aryan race, white and of non-Jewish descent. A six-month probationary period is required before full membership is available. A signed recommendation by the Klan member is reviewed by the Klan Council before a person is considered for possible membership. No person whose character or action will discredit the Klan is allowed in the movement. A member’s oath of initiation or
Ethel Pierce, a 74-year-old Klansman, prepares for a ceremonial cross lighting which she has done for 25 yrs.

"naturalization" is administered by local Klan officers and is to be solemn. Many Bowling Green Klansmen are affiliated with the KKK because of their forefathers' involvement with the Klan.

The Ku Klux Klan is a self-supported, non-profit organization, but it is definitely in a class of its own. The Klan's meetings and rallies are much more technical than the average civic meeting. The Klan members wear traditional white robes with pointed hoods, originally worn to conceal one's identity for secrecy. Today they are worn for ritualistic ceremonies as a symbol of dedication and pride in the Klan. The original meaning of the robe and hood comes from ancient European rituals, meaning fraternal brotherhood and anonymity in doing good works. Each member's robe is trimmed in one of three colors distinguishing rank in the chapter or Klavern. A robe trimmed in green represents the highest status, red acknowledges the leader of the Klavern and orange is worn by non-council members.

The Ku Klux Klan believes strong Christian beliefs and historical traditions.

The Klan also has its own flag, which is red on the inside and outside panels, with a white maltese cross in the center panel. A drop of blood, in the center of the maltese cross, represents that Christ died for our sins and is shedding his blood for us. The fiery cross, which is often associated with the KKK, represents the light of the world. It is an ancient symbol of white racial victory against tyranny. Cross lighting ceremonies are displayed at private conventions, rallies and special functions where Klansmen are in complete robed attire.

"We do not burn crosses, we light them and they burn themselves," Pierce said.

Its controversial nature is what attracts tremendous curiosity to the movement. Despite the different causes that each Klavern works for, Klansmen all believe in the same basic philosophy -- the white Christian supremacy government. Although many of their beliefs and conceptions have been revealed, the Klan, with its hooded robes and cross lighting ceremonies, still remains controversial and mysterious.
Windom performs one-man show

by Joey Ward

"I don't imitate him. I don't look like him. What I do is present his story," William Windom said.

William Windom will be visiting Bowling Green Jan. 19, 1985, at the Capitol Arts Center to perform a one-man show entitled "Thurber."

"Acting wasn't something I had to do or die," Windom said. "It just seemed like an easy thing to do after the war so I did it." He got out of the army in 1946, and this is when he started his professional acting career.

"I did an army show first. From that I got up enough nerve to try for one in New York, and that's when I got lucky," Windom said.

Many of us have seen Windom on shows such as "The Farmer's Daughter," "My World and Welcome to It" (for this he won an Emmy), "To Kill a Mockingbird", "Escape from the Planet of the Apes", and many television shows.

"I started Thurber in 1972," Windom said. "I had just finished 'My World and Welcome to It' in 1970."

He put Thurber together because he thought it might capitalize on the television show, which was based loosely on Thurber's work.

Thurber, who Windom portrays, had total recall of his childhood, which enabled him to recount specifics and perceive the adult world as a boy. This gift is conveyed in many of his writings and drawings, according to some critics.

Literary critics say Thurber's cartooning style compares to Schulz—who was also a dog lover.

Others say Thurber's writings are similar to those of Mark Twain. Thurber's satire may seem like sarcasm, while his wit may be from personal bitterness, an Ohio magazine editor said.

"I had a real nice time in Kentucky," Windom said. "Fell in love with a girl there."

"I'm not an artist myself," says Windom. "I'd rather be playing tennis or chess." Windom said he will continue with Thurber for a while.

"After all I've got four kids to put through school," he said as he chuckled. "This is the thirteenth year our little group has been together."

Windom's father was in the army which gave him the chance to travel and visit many places around the world. The actor spoke Spanish and French by the age of eight.

Windom said he would like to do a Spanish or French film sometime.

He joined the army in 1943, during which time he was sent to the University of Kentucky for three months.

"I had a real nice time in Kentucky," Windom said. "Fell in love with a girl there. We had a grand time," he said, as he recalled his past romance.

Windom owns an island called Windom, Minn. He does not live there because it is only four acres at low tide and one acre at high tide.

"Acting wasn't something I had to do or die. It just seemed like an easy thing to do after the war."

"It's actually a bird sanctuary more than anything else. I'm a nature lover now," Windom said.

There is a television movie titled "Surviving", coming out in the next six months in which Windom will be appearing. "It has to do with
Thurber a cartoon artist and writer.

teenage suicide, a rather important story," he said. "I just got finished doing one with Jamie Lee Curtis called 'Grandview U.S.A.'"

Windom enjoys tennis, chess and sailing as hobbies.

"Sailing has been my hobby since 1937, and I have owned several different small boats since 1953." Windom said.

"Chess and tennis hold my interest whenever they occur," he said. Windom describes his tennis as being "left-handed junk."
Tanning in the '80s ultraviolet rays can tan you in bed

by Kim Foster

Sunshine is essential. It provides energy, and it tans the skin. A tanned skin has long been recognized as a sign of health, beauty and success. Unfortunately, the natural sun has one major disadvantage: it rarely shines for long.

An alternative to natural sunshine can be found at tanning establishments in Bowling Green. It is a tanning bed.

These establishments have risen to popularity mainly because of their convenience. So many people are working in today's society that they do not have time to sunbathe except on weekends. If the weekend is not sunny, they must wait until the next one and hope the sun shines. By using these tanning establishments, people are guaranteed sun everyday, even when the sun is not out.

Anthony Goodman, an employee at The Tannery, explained that another reason people are beginning to use tanning beds is because "it is safer than tanning in the sun."

"These tanning beds don't cause premature aging at all," Goodman said.

Also, there is less chance of skin cancer with the use of these beds, according to Goodman.

"They have been used in Europe for over 20 years, and not one case of cancer has been linked to the use of these beds," he said.

Teresa Creek, co-owner of The Tanning Experience, said some of her customers say these beds are good for health purposes. She said a lady in her late forties claims the heat from a tanning bed helps her back problems.

"I believe that the heat from the bed will help to relax tense muscles," Creek said.

Tanning beds were originally used for health purposes in Europe. Creek's customers also include medical professionals such as doctors and nurses from Bowling Green.

Dr. Newell, a local dermatologist, has a negative opinion of tanning establishments. He pointed out articles in magazines such as "Time", "Newsweek" and "Dermatology Times" that speak of the potential dangers involved in the use of artificial sun sources.

Yet, these establishments have become a common way of acquiring a tan. The Food and Drug Administration estimates that up to 1,000 tanning units are now in operation.

Another reason for the popularity of these tanning beds is in their quickness. According to Debbie Wehunt, co-owner of Leisure Tan, it only takes three or four visits before a visible change in skin color can be seen; and after about nine visits, one will have a good base tan which will allow one to get darker. This does depend on a person's skin type, though. She added that once a good tan is obtained, all that is required is one or two visits a week for 30 minutes in order to keep the tan from fading.

Wehunt uses Eurotanning beds from Germany in her establishment.

"When using these, a person starts at 15 minutes (equivalent to two and a half hours in the sun), and works up to 30 minutes (equivalent to five hours in the sun) and if a person visits ten times within a 14-day period he will be as dark as possible for his skin type," she said.

The natural sun is composed of ultraviolet A rays and ultraviolet B rays. Tanning beds use UVA rays, which are tanning rays, and not UVB rays, which are the burning ones. The virtual absence of UVB rays allows one to tan and not wrinkle, peel or burn as one would due to over-exposure to sunshine.

Another asset is that one does not have to worry about hiding "tan lines." These beds surround a person, so he gets tan on the back and on the front of his body at the same time.
Young musicians play and learn

by Joey Ward

Playing in the Barren River Youth Orchestra is not work to Betsy Kesler.

"It's getting together with friends," the junior from Bowling Green High said.

The orchestra, which has been around for 15 years, is the only place in Bowling Green where a young person can learn to play a string instrument.

"Playing in the orchestra is a learning experience for children," said Jack Kesler, a member of the orchestra committee. "Children who wish to play a string instrument are able to play with the orchestra. There aren't any string programs in the Barren River Area Development District schools."

Larry Long, the conductor, is a little disappointed because the orchestra is only drawing children from two of the ten counties in the Barren River District.

"Most of my students are from Warren County high schools," Long said. "But I have one student who comes up from Franklin to play the cello."

Betsy Kesler plays the flute for the orchestra. She said sometimes past members who are now in college come by and play with them. The age range in the orchestra is from junior high to high school.

"Most of the musicians are involved in band programs," Long said. So, Long doesn't plan to give the first concert until after the marching season is over.

"The orchestra really doesn't need that much money," Long said. "This year we are relying solely on the support of the community."

Long, who works at Royal Music, is a graduate of Western Kentucky University and has a master's degree in music from Memphis State. He has taught and conducted several marching bands in the school system, but he resigned from teaching because he wanted more time for himself. When he is not giving private lessons, he is helping out at different band camps and clinics.

Long would like to make the orchestra as fun as possible. He wants to get the children so excited that they will want to come on Saturday mornings. The orchestra rehearses every Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon at the High Street Community Center.
The South is gonna do it again

Civil War Reinactment was one of the many events for Jubilee '84, running Nov. 1-10.

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