Spring 1985

UA68/13/4 Bowling Green, Vol. 5, No. 2

Kelly Thompson Chapter, Public Relations Student Society

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/stu_org

Part of the Advertising and Promotion Management Commons, African American Studies Commons, Art and Design Commons, Creative Writing Commons, Education Commons, Journalism Studies Commons, Mass Communication Commons, Public History Commons, Public Relations and Advertising Commons, Social History Commons, Social Influence and Political Communication Commons, Sports Studies Commons, Substance Abuse and Addiction Commons, Theatre and Performance Studies Commons, and the United States History Commons

Recommended Citation

http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/stu_org/281

This Magazine is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Organizations by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact topscholar@wku.edu.
Drugs and Youth
TOURISM -
- Bowling Green's $67.5 Million Industry

Most people do not realize the effect tourism has on our local economy. In 1983, tourism was the #2 industry in the state of Kentucky, generating nearly $2.3 billion dollars.

In Bowling Green alone, tourists spent $67.5 million dollars—each of these being new dollars brought into our city, circulating and eventually affecting each citizen of our community.

Tourism truly has a strong impact on Bowling Green, and the local Tourist and Convention Commission is working hard to attract more tourist dollars to our city, helping our economic development and the future of Bowling Green.

For more information or assistance, please call (502) 782-0800 or write:
Bowling Green-Warren County Tourist & Convention Commission,
P.O. Box 1040, Bowling Green, KY 42102

Just a brief note of thanks...

...to the city and people of Bowling Green for creating the kind of environment that makes us all proud to have our WORLD CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS here. We’re happy to call Bowling Green our “home town”!

Union Underwear Co., Inc. □ One Fruit of the Loom Drive □ Bowling Green, KY 42102 □ (502) 781-6400
## Contents

### DEPARTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>Editors Notebook</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>Arts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Snapshots</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Andy Stahl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Peggy Bush</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>B.G. Books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>J. Paul Brown</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Stained Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Joe Marshall</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Progressive Enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Community Service</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Entertainment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>KELI Institute</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Western Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Exceptional Industries</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Canoeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>KMA-Medical care</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>BRASS</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Reminiscing</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Reminiscing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Anthony Barnett</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>World War II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>World War II</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Bowling Green Poet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>Drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Efforts being made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>locally to combat teen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drug problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|    | The problem of il-
|    | literacy in Kentucky  |
|    | is more severe than    |
|    | most people realize    |
| 16 | Education              |
|    | Local input on educa-
|    | tion through Prichard|
|    | Town Forums            |
| 20 | Bowling Green Poet     |
|    | Lillie Mae Bland Carter|
|    | leaves behind poems    |
|    | about Kentucky         |

### COVER

Teenagers often turn to drugs and alcohol to cope with peer pressure and gain acceptance—Warren County youth are no exception.

### STAFF

**Editorial Staff**
- Editor: Michael Todd Wallace
- Departments Editor: Linda Lu Jones
- Features Editor: Missy Dunkel
- Department Editors:
  - Arts: Cary Hall
  - Business: Susan Mann
- Community Service: Margaret Langseth
- Reminiscing: William Chandler
- Entertainment: Janey Burnette
- Snapshots: Jon Norris
- Adviser: Dr. Robert Blann

**Contributors:** Pam Beard, Janey Burnette, Missy Dunkel, Doug Gorman, Tracee Greenwell, Cary Hall, Sharon Hornback, Linda Lu Jones, Margaret Langseth, Susan Mann, Sundos Maari, Jon Norris, Jessica Rappaport, Tim Shelton, Mike Thomley, Todd Wallace

**Design and Layout:** Missy Dunkel, Linda Lu Jones, Susan Mann, Mike Thomley, Todd Wallace

BOWLING GREEN, KY 42101

**Business Staff**
- Business Manager: Howard R. Carpenter
- Advertising Sales Manager: Phillip Hatchett
- Staff: John Cornelius, Steve Cursinger, Doug Gorman, Susan Hill, Sharon Hornback, Terri Janisse, Tim Shelton
- Ad Production Manager: Terri Janisse
- Staff: Pam Beard, Phillip Hatchett
- Production Manager: Mike Thomley
- Circulation Manager: John Cornelius
- Staff: Janey Burnette, Tracee Greenwell
- Public Relations Manager: Susan Mann
- Staff: Missy Dunkel, Sundos Maari

*Bowling Green Magazine is produced by public relations students with the Kelly Thompson Chapter of the Public Relations Student Society of America and students in the Department of Journalism at Western Kentucky University. Articles in this magazine do not necessarily reflect the views of these students, the PRSSA chapter, the Department of Journalism, or Western Kentucky University. Address inquiries and information to Bowling Green Magazine, 115 Gordon Wilson, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101.*
Some magazines are entertaining. Others are informative. Bowling Green Magazine is a combination of both.

We have tried to provide the citizens of Bowling Green with a magazine that reflects our community.

We have often been successful in our endeavors, but there have been times that our purpose has been mistaken and some of our readers have been offended by our contents.

In the Fall-Winter 1984 issue of Bowling Green Magazine a feature on the Ku Klux Klan was published. A story that was originally intended to be curiosity provoking and human interest oriented became controversial and highly sensitive.

We never intended this feature to represent the views of Western Kentucky University, the staff of Bowling Green Magazine nor the residents of our community. However, we never intended to judge the Ku Klux Klan or to try to interpret its actions.

Bowling Green Magazine is a learning experience. We make mistakes and we learn by them. We publish an award-winning magazine and yet we are not always satisfied by our efforts. We encourage letters to our staff to keep us informed of reader reaction and we are pleased to provide one below which represents concerns with the recent Ku Klux Klan article.

The Spring-Summer 1985 issue of Bowling Green Magazine covers a wide variety of topics. From an introspective look at the use of drugs by youth in Bowling Green and Warren County and the programs to help curb their usage, to the problem of illiteracy in Kentucky focusing on the Warren County area, to a special birthday wish to a 100-year-old Bowling Green citizen, this issue is informative and entertaining.

This issue of Bowling Green Magazine completes its fifth year of publication. Throughout this time hundreds of students have gained valuable experience. We must thank our adviser, Dr. Robert Blann, for his dedication to us and these issues.

A special thanks must be directed to Mr. Robert Adams for his invaluable advice in using new typesetting equipment.

The staff of Bowling Green Magazine is looking forward to our next five years of publication, and with support from our readers, advertisers and the administration and faculty of Western Kentucky University, we will move into the future, "founded on tradition; moved by contemporary thought."

Todd Wallace, Editor

---

Editor's Notebook

---

Editor's Note:

Following are the principal parts of a letter sent to Bowling Green Magazine in reaction to the Fall-Winter 1984 article on the Ku Klux Klan. It was written by Henry Tutino, Executive Director, Bowling Green Human Rights Commission.

Editor

I want to stress that this is not a trivial matter. This is a highly sensitive, emotional subject, with deep concerns felt by many people in the community, both black and white. The major concern is the slanted, one-sided viewpoint in which the article was written. To put it bluntly, it is an out-right distortion of the facts and not at all a true history of the Klan. The violent nature of the Klan in its treatment of blacks and Jews, which includes lynchings and bombings was not mentioned. This could have been done with some editorial comment, or a disclaimer from the magazine regarding the views presented in the article. As it was, the article almost became a plea for membership.

Please understand that this letter is not written in an adversary manner, nor is it meant to be argumentative. The intent is to clarify any misconceptions some readers may have gotten about the Klan from the article and to suggest that it would have been not only proper, but good journalism practice to include facts and historical data as a supplement to the article.

Sincerely,

Henry Tutino
Bowling Green's pride: people

A historical perspective

Peggy Bush was fascinated when she visited her first museum at age six. Her childhood visit to the Reading Museum and Art Gallery in Reading, Pa., proved to be an experience which would affect the rest of her life.

Bush has been director of Bowling Green's historical Hobson House for more than six years. But her experience with historical preservation began long before that.

At age 21, Bush was hired at the same museum which had lived vividly in her memory since that visit 15 years earlier. Her work included four years of on-the-job training in research, exhibits, publicity, lecturing and museum writing.

In 1971 her experience was tested in Angola, Indiana. Bush headed a Tri-State University project involving the research and validation of historical documents that were acquired from the files of Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. Hershey was the Director of Selective Service for more than 20 years, including the World War II era.

"I panicked when the first shipment of boxes arrived from the General," Bush said, her dark eyes widening.

"His things filled at least 100 boxes and the library from Selective Service included over 20,000 volumes."

The Hershey project was an impressive success. Documents of great historical significance were found. Bush remembers the excitement of finding personal letters to Hershey from several U.S. presidents.

"I was sorting materials one day and came across a personal memo from President Kennedy," Bush said. The research culminated with the building of a small exhibit at the university.

Bush moved to Bowling Green in 1978 when her husband, Arthur, was hired to teach engineering technology at Western Kentucky University. It wasn't long before Peggy had taken an interest in Bowling Green history.

In 1979, Bush convinced city officials that the Hobson House needed a full-time director to develop its potential as a historical attraction. The city accepted the proposal and put Bush in charge.

Since her appointment, the number of visitors has increased from 300 to over 1,200 people per year.

"This was the first time Bowling Green had something of this nature. It just needed a little publicity and development," Bush said.

She has further plans for the Hobson House. "I want to make the house more historical by obtaining more documents and artifacts of the era," she said.

The grounds and gardens of the house also need some attention for authenticity.

Many projects have been lucky to have had the support of Bush. Her efforts to get higher response for the Hobson House have been successful. It is easy to see that Bush's childhood fascination has brought her a long way.

Making time for a hobby

How time flies when you're having fun. J. Paul Brown takes this expression seriously when he creates time in his part-time hobby.

Brown makes clocks. He is especially well-known for making grandfather clocks...from scratch.

A tour through Brown's Hampton Avenue home will reveal examples of his works. Virtually every room is filled with pieces which Brown has built.

Brown has always had an interest in what makes things "tick". As a child, Brown was curious about all types of gadgets.

"I would tear something apart," Brown said, "just so I could attempt to put it back together."

continued on page 4
Brown, cont.

Brown became known for his ability with repairs while serving in the Army from 1934 to 1935. During those years he used his manual dexterity to work on anything which might need repair.

"Uncle Sam got more than he asked for when he got me," joked Brown. "Something would tear up and they'd bring it to me!"

In 1959, Brown helped originate WBGN Radio of Bowling Green. Little time was available for hobbies until he retired from WBGN in 1980.

Now Brown's hobby keeps him almost as busy as his career did. He has produced and sold numerous pieces, including 12 grandfather clocks. He has also made mantel clocks and doll cradles. He has even made afghans by macrame.

"He made everything you see, but I kept him fed," Mrs. Brown said, as she conducted a tour of their home. Brown simply smiled and nodded.

Brown's basement is his workplace. But there are no time cards to punch or deadlines to meet.

Several machines assist Brown in making the clock casings. He then installs the inside components which are bought from a small company in Gallatin, Tn.

Because he is not pressured for time, Brown takes around two weeks to make a grandfather clock. Smaller articles, such as mantel clocks, take longer when a new design is required. The next copies can be produced quicker.

"Once I produce one copy of an original, I can produce the next one in half the time," Brown said.

Brown's hobby has paid off both emotionally and financially. He has sold several clocks, with each grandfather clock averaging $525.

A good product needs no advertising, and Brown's quality clocks are a fine example. Time, effort and careful planning go into each one.

Just ramblin'

A baby was born in the front room of a Peachtree Lane farm house in 1924. That child, Joe Marshall, would grow to give a special touch to Warren County.

His first dream was to become a country music star, but since that time Marshall has become a star in many other ways. Marshall is a farmer, musician, publisher, religious leader and father.

"I have enjoyed what I've done," Marshall said with a smile.

Marshall grew up on a dairy farm in Warren County. It is here that he learned to play the fiddle at age 12, a welcomed relief from the hard work on the farm.

In high school, Marshall started a band that was quite accomplished. Everyday at noon the band members would leave school and produce a live 15-minute program on WLBJ radio.

Marshall continued to play in a band in college, even during the hard times of World War II. In the early 40's, Marshall received an agriculture deferment, an official postponement of military service, to help produce food. Although he worked hard, he still found the time to play in the band. Many nights after supper the band would play at benefits such as bond rallies. In the 45 years Marshall has been in a band, he has never turned down a benefit. Marshall's biggest joy in life is meeting people and playing music.

After the war, Marshall and his brother sold the farm and began operating The Quonset, an auditorium and restaurant, which featured live entertainment. The Quonset, located at the intersection of First and State streets, hosted entertainers like Ray Charles, Sunset Carson, Ernest Tubb and Ted Williams. After 13 years The Quonset folded and Marshall went on to fulfill other dreams.

Early in March, 1978, Marshall and his family were in Florida on an annual family vacation. While drinking their morning coffee, Joe and Jennie, his wife, decided to work on a joint project. The idea of a weekly newspaper came up and they both agreed to do it.

They spent hours discussing a name for the newspaper. Jennie, an artist, drew a grapevine. The idea of calling the paper The Grapevine was humorous to Marshall and Jennie, but as they thought of the goals they wanted to achieve with the paper, The Vine was born. The current logo of the paper is still the same drawing.

"We expect it (The Vine) to grow and flourish as long as it is fed," Marshall said. The Vine has grown and is currently in its seventh year of publication.

When Marshall is not busy with the newspaper he can sometimes be found in the Music Barn on Nashville Road where the Rambling Rambler gather to play and enjoy country music. The building, located over Lost River, seats 250 people and is open Friday and Saturday nights.
Sometimes Marshall does TV commercials. For the last three years Marshall has become well known through these commercials. Wherever Marshall goes people approach him and say "Aren't you Joe Marshall, I just wanted to meet you. I see you on TV." Marshall enjoys having people approach him; "it's music to my ears," he said.

Marshall can be found in many places--in church, the Music Barn, The Vine office and maybe in the District 6 magistrate's seat in Warren Circuit Court. Wherever you find Marshall, he will always be wearing a smile and be willing to sit down and talk to you. "I just love people," he said with a grin.

-Pam Beard
It’s 3:30 p.m.

What are your kids doing?

by Missy Dunkel

Drugs. Most people in Bowling Green will admit there is a drug problem among teenagers in the “big cities” throughout the nation. Not many realize the problem can be as bad in small communities such as Warren County.

"There’s a problem in Bowling Green as well as all over the country," said Ron Adams, director of the Office of Educational Research and Development at Western Kentucky University. According to Adams, the problem is particularly critical with those people under 21. This is because drugs and alcohol interfere with a young person’s development mentally, physically and socially, Adams said.

Adams is working with the Bowling Green Parents for Drug Free Youths organization to find ways to combat the influence of drugs and alcohol.

Parents working together is one facet they believe can help solve the drug problem.

While research shows alcohol as the number one substance abuse problem nationwide among teenagers, national consultants say marijuana is one of Kentucky’s leading cash crops. With these two drugs being so prevalent, this makes the drug problem hit even closer to home for Kentuckians.

"Kentucky, as a state, is a large producer of alcohol and marijuana," Adams said. He said that from the surveys they have taken it appears that communities like Bowling Green have as high or higher marijuana usage than the national averages.

The survey Bowling Green Parents for Drug Free Youths (BGPDFY) used was administered to junior high and senior high city school students.

The purpose was to find out how many youths were using substances (including alcohol) and to what extent. The survey was obtained through a national organization called PRIDE (Parent Resources Institute on Drug Education), whose purpose is to educate parents about current drug and drinking behavior so that they might form groups to counteract these negative influences.

The Bowling Green survey showed that, among the drugs taken, alcohol and marijuana are by far the biggest problems, with usage generally increasing as the youth’s age increased.

"The survey showed we’re very close to the national averages," Adams said. Although usage was higher in some categories it was lower in others.

In comparing Bowling Green city school tenth graders to the national norms provided by PRIDE, Adams found Bowling Green students reported less usage of beer and wine, about equal usage of liquor, and slightly more usage of marijuana.

Adams found Bowling Green and national high school eleventh graders were about equal in all three categories.

Bowling Green twelfth graders were slightly above national averages in use of beer and wine, liquor and about 10 percent higher in use of marijuana.

One significant problem the survey showed was that teenagers often drank beer and wine while driving. Adams said. He suggested that a teen center or someplace the youths could have a "wholesome environment" might help.

The survey also indicated that drug...
and alcohol abuse is not a school problem but a community problem. The schools are involved, however, because they are part of the community and a vital part of teenagers lives. Drug involvement was shown to be more common on weekends, and before and after school.

"Overall the survey suggested that something needs to be done for teenagers in this community," Adams said. "We need help and support from the whole community in the fight against teenage drug abuse."

Three areas that the BGPDFY is currently concentrating on are the Safe Rides program, the Parents Education program and the educational process of drug prevention.

Safe Rides, headed by Jim Craig, is designed to provide transportation for teenagers who are under the influence of a substance. Adams said the program would be run primarily by teenagers with adult supervision. Money would be raised by the group to run the program but for now, Adams said, they are trying to determine if teenagers would support the idea.

The Parents Education program is aimed at encouraging parents to set standard rules for their children that are the same as other parents in the group. It would function as a peer parent group with parents working together to set standards such as curfew limits.

"The idea is to get parents acquainted with the drug problem and to teach them of the dangers," Adams said. He explained that even if the parents' children aren't involved with drugs, these standards would serve as a preventive measure to assist teenagers to resist temptation. With these standards, "It makes it okay for kids to say no to drugs," Adams said.

In helping with the educational process of drug prevention, BGPDFY would like to assist schools with their drug education programs. However, educators must be careful, Adams said, because some approaches could do more harm than good. Adams said they want to use a logical approach, such as looking at drug abuse as a health problem.

Some educators in Warren County have been trained specifically in these drug-related areas through a federal grant Nancy Minix received from the U.S. Department of Education. Minix works for the Board of Education as Instructional Supervisor for seventh, eighth and ninth graders.

The training grant is called the School Team Approach to Prevent and Reduce Alcohol and Drug Abuse. It works by using a total plan combining students, parents and school board members as well as the rest of the community.

The plan, referred to as KIDS (Knowledge and Information on Drugs-Substances), teaches students self esteem, leadership skills and refusal skills. It offers a comprehensive look at the who, why and what of drug prevention.

A survey was also taken in Warren County schools to determine the level of drug usage. Minix said KIDS team members plan to do the survey each spring and fall to identify changes which they hope will show a reduction of substance abuse.

KIDS is presently working to set up a telephone answering service that would relay drug and alcohol information. Through the help of IDAP

continued on page 8
Drugs

Drugs, cont.
(Institute for Drug and Alcohol Prevention), the awareness system would encourage people to call for information where they could receive recorded messages on the substances.

Other activities KIDS is planning are the possibility of forming a SADD (Students Against Drunk Drivers) chapter in Warren County and the establishment of a peer counseling network among students in Warren County.

"Our primary concern is with kids, but we're also concerned with adults because the total picture says kids do what their parents do," Minix said.

Because children learn so much from their parents, Gail Amato, who was appointed a member of the Governor's State Task Force for Drug and Alcohol Prevention, said the task force would like to see social attitudes change.

"We want to heighten awareness of the substance abuse problem among all age levels and develop cooperation through all facilities," Amato said.

The Governor's State Task Force was created by Governor Martha Layne Collins to take the place of the original Kentucky War on Drugs. The new task force, which has former Governor Julian Carroll as chairman, was formed to take a more active role in the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse.

The Governor's State Task Force is divided into three subcommittees: the Community Affairs subcommittee, the Model Prevention Plan subcommittee and the State Government subcommittee.

Since current research information has shown that educational programs alone don't really work, the task force tries to work through a variety of methods.

As Minix said, "We've got to make it a total school and community approach."

"We feel confident in what we're doing," said Minix. "We have a good plan with dedicated people, and we're not going to give up,"
Have you ever thought of being away from home and being exposed to a completely different language and culture? You may not hear of it often, but there are many people who go through such an experience.

I came to the United States from Israel. I did not know anything about the English language or culture. I came here to go to college; I had never left home before. The first thing I said to myself was, “Oh gosh, what has brought me here? Everything is different. I want to go home. I will never learn the language, much less the culture.”

However, I found out that there are various kinds of intensive English programs in most states to help foreign students like me speak English and become accustomed to American culture and lifestyle.

I joined the intensive English program at the University of Louisville. I had to learn English beginning with the alphabet. Intensive English programs teach international students how to read, write and speak English.

Western Kentucky University once had an intensive English program, but lack of federal funds forced its closure. Many international students who came to Bowling Green in order to go to WKU were not fluent enough in English to do college level work. The need for a new intensive English program led to the establishment of the Kentucky English Language Institute, KELI, in Bowling Green.

KELI was established by Mary Ann Kearny, director of the Institute. She organized the Institute so that each student can work at his own level of ability.

“We are an individualized program,” Kearny said.

In order to accomplish this, KELI has seven-week sessions of five levels of English ability throughout the year. Not only does KELI give the student a solid foundation in speaking, listening to, reading and writing English, but KELI also helps international students adjust to life in the United States.

Along with classroom discussion, the students also have the opportunity to go on field trips to experience the American lifestyle. The students have recently made trips to the Kentucky Museum, Greenwood Mall, downtown Bowling Green, Beech Bend, Camping World and Union Underwear.

All KELI teachers are experienced and university trained. One of the objectives of KELI is to prepare the students for university work. As Mrs. Ginny Lezhnev, a teacher in the Institute put it, "Our purpose in our academic program is to help people improve their English skills and introduce them to study skills they will need in the university.”

KELI’s programs are well coordinated with programs at WKU. Many students will enter Western after completing their studies at KELI.

The students at KELI have five hours of class a day, one hour each of lab, conversation, writing, reading and grammar. The intense classroom work is supplemented by practice in the language lab and by work with specially designed computer programs and videotapes. KELI also offers programs for specific types of English and terminology like business English and medical terminology. A special part-time program is provided for the spouses of students.

-continued on page 10
Community Service

The KELI program helps new students adjust to American language and customs, and it begins to get them ready for American life. Many students at KELI said that it had helped them learn English well enough to live in America.

Antonio Acosta, a KELI student from Colombia, has attended KELI for five months. He said that his English skills had improved greatly since enrolling, especially his pronunciation of English vowels which can be difficult for international students. He said he stayed in the KELI program because the teachers are friendly and pay special attention to the students.

"This school is the same as home to me," he said.

If there were no intensive English programs like KELI, I could not have written this story. I am living proof that these institutes work.

-Sundos Masri

photo by Drew Tutter
Howard Plank has spent his life in a wheelchair. Charles Gentry has nervous problems and suffers from anxiety attacks. Jimmy Roberts broke his back a few years ago and may never walk again. Ezra Osborne is legally blind.

In 1968, a new industry opened in Bowling Green which employs individuals 16-years-old or older with some diagnosed physical or mental disability. These four men work for Exceptional Industries.

"The main purpose of Exceptional Industries is to rehabilitate the individual for work," Jim Fishback, personal adjustment counselor, said.

According to Steve Wood, director of Exceptional Industries, most of the 60 current employees are either mildly retarded, physically disabled or are recovering from drug and alcohol dependency.

"Generally, they have a good attitude about work because they learn a simple task and try to do a good job," Wood said.

Plank, who has worked there for ten years said he loves his job.

"It makes me feel useful and adult," he said, "I don't worry about my handicap and I have something to look forward to. Working here gives me a purpose."

While Exceptional Industries is a non-profit organization and receives some funding from the Kentucky Department of Rehabilitation, it is a private business. A major responsibility is contract work with local and area companies like FMC, Kendall, AMCA, and Eaton. The primary function is packaging items such as first-aid tape. They also do assembly work, price stamping and tagging, sanding, woodworking, cleaning, salvaging, and sorting.

Workers are paid for each piece of work completed. Wood said that an average wage is $3.50 per hour. He said this varies with the amount of work to be done.

Roberts, an Exceptional Industries employee since September, said he enjoys the work and likes to help some of the others out, even if he does not get paid to do so.

"I'd rather stay busy," he said.

"I'm like and old machine. I can slow down or speed up if I have to." He said he feels like he can do just about anything. He does not think it's difficult to be in a wheelchair.

"I think the hardest obstacle I've come across is people trying to help me out all the time."

Roberts is a mechanic and loves to work on cars in his spare time. He also likes macrame, carpentry and gourmet cooking. "I think I can adapt to just about anything. When they told me I may never walk again, I knew I could adapt and still live a normal life."

Many people who have worked at Exceptional Industries go to work -continued on page 12
Exceptional, cont.

elsewhere. Wood said 32 people from the company were hired at factories, hotels and restaurants last year. He said the employers are satisfied with the work of the handicapped.

"They are dependable and appreciate their jobs," Wood said.

Many of the other workers would like to find jobs outside of Exceptional Industries. Roberts, for example, said he would like to work for a corporation.

"I don't see any disadvantages, I can do about anything that other workers can do," he said.

Plank would like to go into radio broadcasting. He said that he had tried this before coming to Exceptional Industries, but all the radio stations are upstairs. Plank also enjoys writing songs and poetry.

Osborne, who started at the company in January, thinks handicapped people have been treated unfairly.

"All I need is a chance to show them I can do a good job," he said.

"I think that when a handicapped person gets a good job, he has to do a little better than a normal person just to be accepted," Fishback said.

Gentry, who was once a school teacher, said he thinks Exceptional Industries has aided many people.

"I think for all the people it didn't help it has made up for by the ones it did help," he said. "Some people don't want to be helped. But it helps when you see others have problems too."

-Margaret Langseth

The day when a farmer brought two chickens to town to pay the doctor's bill may be past, but local physicians, as a part of a state and national program of the American Medical Association, are pioneering an effort...Instead of chickens, many doctors get nothing for their services.

A new program set up by the Kentucky Medical Association will help those unable to pay for doctor services by providing them a free doctor visit whenever they are sick. The program, Kentucky Physicians Care, is the first to be offered statewide.

"Our goal is to assure that every Kentuckian who needs medical attention can have access to a physician's care," Dr. Charles Smith Jr., president of KMA, said. "This is our way of demonstrating that Kentucky's physicians are not only concerned, but are moving forward to meet the health needs of less fortunate individuals."

To qualify for this program, a patient must be ineligible for medicaid or any other type of governmental medical assistance, have no coverage under a private insurance plan and meet specific financial guidelines. Eligibility for participation will be determined by local offices of the Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources.

Once eligibility is verified, patients will be referred to a physician who has agreed to waive his professional fee. Costs not routinely associated with an office visit, such as hospitalization and pharmaceuticals, will not be covered by the program.

Dr. Nelson B. Rue of Bowling Green said doctors had been told that the names of participants and nonparticipants would not be publicized.

Dr. Smith said that more than 1,600 Kentucky physicians have agreed to participate in the program.

"We have had a tremendous response from members of our association who want to make this program work," he said.

The KMA's house of delegates voted in early 1984 to create the program on a one-year trial basis. The program began in January 1985. Dr. Russell Travis, a Lexington neurosurgeon, is chairman of the Kentucky Physicians Care operating committee, which developed procedures and details for the program.

Approximately 300,000 Kentuckians will meet the criteria for the program according to government statistics.

"Some people may feel that this is like a medical card, but this is different in that we have no funds available to help with lab tests, x-rays, injections, medicine and previous bills," Bonnie Taylor, R.N. and assistant for the program, said.

"They tend to get the wrong impressions, it's not that we don't want to help them, but we don't want to be misleading either," Taylor said.

-Susan Hornback

Kinder Klub

-Planned Activities
-Ages 3-10 years
-Individualized attention
-Mon.-Thur. 5:00-8:30 p.m.
-Friday-Kid's Nite Out
-5:00-10:00 p.m.

Program Development:
Mrs. Rebecca Woodcock, M.A.

1408 College St.

an evening care program

a division of Kinder Kollege, Inc.

781-2895

12 SPRING-SUMMER
Shelter reaches out to abused

Barren River Area Safe Space (BRASS) is a crisis center that provides temporary shelter for abused women and their children.

During their stay at the center, the women receive protection from their abusive partner and counseling on coping with their situation. BRASS offers many outreach programs for the victim and her family after they leave the center. These programs include individual counseling, counseling for the abuser and a weekly group support session for the victims.

In the weekly support sessions the women discuss their feelings about abuse and the reasons they tolerate it. Each session deals with a specific issue.

In one session the women discussed the traits of the abused woman. In particular they focused on guilt and shame associated with the failure of the marriage.

One of these women said that she and many women stay because of children.

"Kids need their father," she said, "even though he may make their lives miserable."

"Then we stay, and we stay 'cause we feel that's what's right," another added.

Another talked about the guilt women feel for either staying or leaving.

"That carries over to the kids," she said.

Many stay because while they are afraid of being beaten, they are more afraid of being alone. "Sometimes it is less scary to face the abuse than to face the unknown," one member said.

Many stay simply for security or because they feel needed.

"I stayed so long because it made me feel needed," one member said. "He couldn't even find his socks."

Abused women often have low self-esteem and are not decisive, Jeannie Campbell, BRASS director, said. The shelter and its staff help these women raise their self esteem and make decisions.

"We want them to make their own decisions and when they ask us something, even though we know the answer, we won't tell them," Campbell said.

According to Martha Ann Parker, director of one support session, a main objective of the organization is for the women to set realistic goals.

"We tend to have unrealistic expectations, but we can put them in check," Parker said.

"Sometimes we have to take little tiny steps just to get started because we've been beaten down for so long," Parker added.

While BRASS is one organization designed to help abused women and their families, it does not work alone.

BRASS is a crisis center and provides immediate shelter, individual counseling for the abuser and helps children adjust.

But for long-term help BRASS refers its clients to other agencies like Comprehensive Care and the Department of Social Services.

Comprehensive Care provides individualized counseling for the victim and the abuser, it also has marriage and family therapy. One hotline counselor said when an individual first comes to Comprehensive Care they have sessions to determine background, then they work out a program and set goals to help reverse violent behavior.

The Department of Social Services works with the family as a whole. Some social workers stay at the office to receive calls on domestic violence. When such calls are received they investigate immediately and refer the victim to BRASS and Comprehensive Care. The department maintains a social worker to keep track of the family's progress.

BRASS and other organizations in the community are working together to decrease family violence and to strengthen the family unit.

-Margaret Langseth
George (not his real name) is handicapped but you don't notice it. He walks around the room and talks about the football game he saw the night before. He looks and acts like any 28-year-old white American male. How can anyone know he is handicapped?

George is illiterate. He seems to function as any person his age. There are no signs of his crippling handicap—he can't read.

He is not alone. He is only one among millions nationally and one among thousands within Warren County. Government studies show that one out of every five Americans is functionally illiterate.

Illiteracy in America stands as a constant ugly insult to one of the most civilized countries in the world. This handicap is not inherited. It is not contagious. "Why can't Johnny read" was a cry against the American public education system heard in the mid-1970s. Students who could not read were graduating from high school. Since that time, public secondary education has shifted emphasis toward assuring a student's mastery of the basic skills of reading and writing before awarding him a diploma.

Although steps have been taken to reverse the trend of graduating illiterate students, the plight of the adult illiterate and high school drop-out continues.

The life of an illiterate American is not easy. The shame, pain and problems suffered by one who can't read can only be compared with the problems associated with other crippling handicaps like blindness, deafness or paraplegia.

How does one cope in a civilized society without the basic skill of reading? He hides. He lies. He relies. He hurts.

"A person who can read can't begin to understand how it feels when your little boy comes and sits in your lap and hands you a book and says, 'Daddy, read to me,' and you can't," said George, who is now reading at the fourth grade level.

"I was embarrassed to write to my children. I wrote short letters because I was afraid of making mistakes." -Sarah

Although there is usually no physiological problem, most illiterate adults feel inferior or less capable than other adults. They tend to avoid social situations and other forms of interaction which might involve reading or having read something.

"I was embarrassed to write to my children," said Sarah who went to school through the sixth grade but had to quit to help on her family's farm. "I wrote short letters because I was afraid of making mistakes."
"You never really feel like you fit in. You don't think that you are smart enough to talk with most other people," she said.

There comes a time when you must get someone to read for you," George said. "A memo might be issued at work and require immediate action and I have to get someone to read it for me. My wife was in the hospital in Nashville for almost a month. I had to pay the bills. I couldn't write out a check so I got the canceled checks for the bills from the month before and copied them.

"In many ways people who can't read are more resourceful than those who can because we have to use our wits more," he said.

Many people who can't read do use their wits and learn to function in society. They get jobs and driver's licenses and get married and have families. They learn to act as if they did read "the article in the paper last night" that everyone else is talking about. Or they learn to "have trouble seeing menu boards clearly" at fast food restaurants instead of admitting they can't read them. They often attribute the real problem to some other malady.

Just like most other Americans, illiterate adults are proud; many times too proud to admit their handicap and seek help. Help is available.

In Bowling Green, the city Board of Education, with help from the state, sponsors adult education programs which offer courses from basic reading through General Equivalency Diploma preparation. George and Sarah and several other Warren County adults are actively involved in this program. Unfortunately only a small percentage of Warren County's illiterate adults use the programs.

"Sure it's embarrassing for other people to know you can't read," George said. "But it's worse to not be able to read at all.

"My friends and my boss are very supportive of me and encourage me to keep progressing in the program. My boss knows that I will be a much better employee and more qualified to take on more responsibility.

"My goal is to one day move into a supervisory-type position," he said. "I like to work with other people and I work well with other people, but a supervisor has to be able to read and write."

"I feel better about myself now than I did before I began the program," Sarah said. "I wrote my daughter a two-page letter a while back and she was very surprised. It felt real good to write that." Sarah is preparing to take the GED examination.

Some illiterate people remain in school for many years without ever being able to read.

"I stayed in school until I was a junior," George said. "I hated school. Most of my teachers just thought I was lazy and didn't want to study. I did well in math but I couldn't read the tests.

"In many ways people who can't read are more resourceful than those who can because we have to use our wits more." -George

One teacher knew that I could answer the questions so she had another student read the questions to me and write down my answers. I made a C in that class, but I didn't pass the test -- I couldn't read it. She wasn't helping me.

"That year I made a C, two Ds and the rest Fs on my report card. That was funny because I couldn't pass any of the tests but I passed the classes."

Because of Kentucky's high under-educated adult population and soaring high school dropout rate it is estimated that Kentucky might lead all other states in illiteracy. Kentucky is attempting to help stem the tide of increasing numbers of illiterates. Kentucky has library literacy efforts in 43 counties. Adult Basic Education funds volunteer literacy programs in 67 counties.
Education: improvement

by Linda Jones

“What do you want your schools to do?” This question was answered for almost every school district in the state in Nov. 1984 at Prichard “Town Forums.” The forums were sponsored by the state Prichard Committee on Academic Excellence, a privately funded non-profit organization based in Frankfort.

The purpose was to “have a public forum where people in Kentucky could say what they wanted done,” Mary Cohron, organizer of the local forum and member of the state committee, said.

Governor Martha Layne Collins, former Governor Bert Combs, and state Superintendent of Public Instruction Alice McDonald kicked off the forums in a live Kentucky Educational Television telecast.

In Warren County, “The turnout was encouraging. The Capitol Arts Center was filled.” Dr. James Flynn, forum participant and spokesman for the Kentucky English Teachers Council, said.

Forty-two points were made at the
at the grass roots level

forum. After a sorting process, each point was assigned to one of the eight subcommittees: curriculum, testing, special education, vocational education and career education, finance, teaching (financing, support and respect), leadership and public support of schools, parental involvement and local economic development.

"It's the first step in raising consciousness about education and improvements that might be made," Flynn said.

Flynn's concerns were "giving increased attention to writing in the public schools," and teacher certification requirements.

"In the state of Kentucky, right now, the standard high school certification requirements (for teachers) do not include specific requirements in the teacher's teaching specialty," he said. He added that teachers were getting master's degrees not in their content areas. Teachers need to get additional, continued growth in subject matter.

Flynn said the student-teacher ratio would have to be reduced for writing instruction to improve. In Kentucky, most high school teachers teach five classes a day with 25-30 in each class. That's not a good environment for teaching writing.

The concerns Flynn voiced at the forum are being addressed by the curriculum and special education, vocational education and career education committees.

"Education needs to be looked at in totality," William Kummer, a forum participant and parent, said. Education includes physical, mental and social aspects.

This, too, is being addressed by the curriculum committee.

"Concern for the educational process in this state is very political," Kummer said. He felt the forum was a step to improve this.

Kummer's impression was, "A forum for input of people...they have a chance to voice their opinion."

The synthesis of the town forums statewide was compiled in a report distributed to state committee members at a conference in late March.

According to the report, the most commented on segment was curriculum at a rate of seven times per forum.

Community parent involvement was next at an average of five times per forum. Comments in this area were usually given a high rating by participants on the scale created by the state committee.

Teaching was next with the greatest concern being individual attention in teaching.

Teachers followed with participants knowing that good teachers were crucial in high quality education.

Responsible and accountable administrators were important to participants.

Finally, finance and the realization that additional funds were needed to implement solutions to the problems was a concern voiced statewide.

A summary of the state report concluded that participants want: high quality, challenging academic programs, involved parents and community, good, well rewarded teachers, more individual attention for students, responsible and accountable school administrators and the funds to pay for the improvements.

The problems raised at town forums weren't all intended to be dealt with on the state level, but if there is a consensus statewide that might be a solution. Communities could solve their unique problems at the local level, too, Cohron said.

"Bowling Green has to prepare itself for future growth," Al Baker, former chairman of the Bowling Green-Warren County Prichard Town Forum, said.

"Education in Kentucky is the biggest bargain there is," he said as he named graduates of Kentucky schools who have come to the forefront of their fields.

Collins said at the late March meeting of the state Prichard Committee that improvements were going to take funds.

The mood is to generate funds at the local level for communities that truly want "academic excellence."

The forum process will "identify problems and find solutions," Cohron said. "Come up with the best solution." Local sub-committees are in the process of meeting, with plans to formulate the best solutions.

"Trying to get schools back to the way they use to be...getting back to the basics," Pat Kafoglis, Bowling Green member of state committee, said.

"I'm looking for the time talking stops and action is taken." Kummer said. Parental interest is "selfish in many respects. We all want our children to get what they need," for the future.
Reminiscing

Heaven born a soldier

The brick building with white columns on its front porch could have been mistaken for any other house on Newton Avenue had it not been for the sign out front which read “Medco Center.”

The Medco Center, a 66-bed nursing home, has been Anthony Barnett's home for nearly seven years.

Born the son of a slave, Barnett celebrated his 100th birthday on April 28, 1985.

Barnett is unusually spry for a man his age; if there is a way a 100-year-old man should act, there is little doubt it could be done with as much poise as he.

“I've had many trials and tribulations,” Barnett said. “Many trials and many tribulations.”

Barnett was one of 10 children born to Blue and Jenny Barnett on a farm located 23 miles from Bowling Green near Petros in Warren Co.

His father, “he came up through slavery,” supported his family by farming. But they were very poor.

“We used to eat mushrooms beside the railroad track,” Barnett once told Ann Chaney, Medco's activities director.

Farming has been Barnett’s livelihood since he was a child. When he was physically able, Barnett began working the tobacco fields which surrounded his small house. He started at a wage of 30 cents per day.

"Then I got to makin' 90 cents a day. I was gettin' grown then," he said. Chaney said that he cut and stripped tobacco until he was 92.

Barnett married his first wife, Mattie Mason, when he was 18 years old. "She took both my arms and pulled me close," he said. "Then she kissed me and told me she loved me."

Barnett’s first wife gave him three children. He has outlived all three.

Barnett fathered a son by his third wife, and he now lives in Indianapolis. His son, 67, is his only living family. “He comes and sees me real often,” Barnett said.

Barnett’s second and fourth wives had no children.

Barnett knows death better than most people; many loved ones have left him behind.

“They don't tell me when someone passes on,” Barnett said. "They're afraid I'd have a spell. I'd never known my sister died unless she hadn't of been here in Bowling Green.”

Barnett does not speak of secrets when talking of his age. Instead he offers a simple philosophy:

“Help people out as much as you can. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. I would help anybody out if I could,” he said. “Yes sir!”

He told the story of a woman who ran out of gas while hauling a load of wood on a cold, rainy night. She came to his house and asked for two dollars to get some gas. The smallest amount Barnett had was a five dollar bill.
The woman made it home with the wood.
At 100, Barnett is living a full and complete life at the Medco Center.
"He is a big participant," said Chaney. "He is extremely happy."
Barnett is asked by many area churches to sing at Sunday services.
"I'll be singin' and then I'll start shoutin'," he said. "Sometimes tears will come, but I don't care."
Barnett recalled that his mother, Jenny, would sing with pride,
shouting 'I'll be singin' and then I'll start comin', but I don't know I ain't ashamed, Heaven born a soldier."
As he talked, his foot tapped as if keeping time with the verses of the Bible placed in his pocket.
Happy Birthday, Mr. Barnett.
Heaven born a soldier.
-Steve Curtis

During 1985 Bowling Green, as well as the rest of the world, is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. Life has changed greatly in Warren County since those early years in the 1940s, but many people still remember the hectic war-time period and the impact of the war on their lives.

Like many communities its size, Bowling Green had small but vital links that helped it support the total war effort. From sending 3500 men overseas, to salvaging tin cans and buying war bonds, the whole city of Bowling Green did its part to help end the war as soon as possible.

According to past documents recorded by The Park City Daily News, Warren County sent 3500 men (approximately 2700 returned) to war, creating a great loss of manpower. But doing as they have done before, the women of Bowling Green quickly picked up the slack. They called themselves WACS, Women's Army Corps. Their goal was to take over non-combat jobs that were presently held by men, so these men could go to combat. This switch over was an excellent idea. It worked so well that sometimes one woman could do the clerical and communications jobs of four men. Also, the Army was so impressed with these women that they created 150 specialist jobs which many of the women were trained to do.

Along with the WACS, Bowling Green inaugurated the salvaging of tin cans. A system of house-to-house collections was implemented. To send the large quantities of collected cans to de-tinning plants, large storage spaces were needed. Utilizing what was available, local tobacco warehouses agreed to be collection points. When the tin was finally recycled, a gross ton of 2240 pounds yielded 22 pounds of tin and 2218 pounds of scrap steel. Almost all of this was turned over to government agencies to be used for the war effort.

Even the youth of Bowling Green and Warren County got involved in the war effort. Approximately 125 local newspaper boys and motor route carriers enlisted in a voluntary National Defense Stamp sales program. As they made their regular deliveries the news carriers tried to sell the defense stamps to their customers. To encourage wide involvement in this program, the Treasury Department commissioned each volunteer carrier as an "agent to national defense."

Several well-known heroes are from Warren County. Some of these heroes are Victor Strahn and G.D. Milliken, both of Warren County, who helped make the U.S. Ninth Air Force the largest aerial fighting unit in the world. Major Harris Walker, from Bowling Green, commanded the 10th Infantry Regiment’s 2nd Battalion, which captured the first Metz fort in France, on Nov. 13, 1943.

Forty years after the end of World War II, Bowling Green continues to thrive. People still remember the good things that resulted from that war: the increased feeling of national unity that rose out of the war effort; the productivity that was created; the new jobs that opened up, especially for women; and possibly more than anything else, the fact that a small city like Bowling Green did its part to help keep America free. Yes! Bowling Green was truly, "the man behind the man behind the gun."

-Steve Curtis

MERLE NORMAN
The Place for the Custom Face
Feel free to come in and browse around anytime.
We're here to help you.
Greenwood Mall
Bowling Green, Ky
502 762-96-0

Barbara's World, Inc.
Step into Barbara's and step into a world of fashion
Barbara's World

(502) 842-8228
BARBARA MARTIN
OWNER
GREENWOOD MALL
BOWLING GREEN, KY 42101

Reminiscing

Bowling Green recalls World War II

Mike Holmes

BOWLING GREEN 19
Poems mirror poet's life

by Jessica Rappaport

My green Kentucky hills come rolling into view;
Sun-kissed and wind blown,
With tops slightly askew.
My green Kentucky hills,
With winding roads between,
Meandering streams which cut into vales so blue-green.
My green Kentucky hills,
With winding roads between,
Mounting streams which cut into vales so blue-green.
My green Kentucky hills,
With winding roads between,
Mounting streams which cut into vales so blue-green.

Lillie Mae Bland Carter wrote this poem, "My Green Kentucky Hills" for her old Kentucky home—Bowling Green. She once said that she never could think of anything without poetic possibilities, and Kentucky was no exception.

Carter, 1919-1982, was a poet and school teacher who was born in Bowling Green, Ky., one of three children to John and Winnie Bland. Her father, John, worked as a cook for 34 years at Western State College. There, he met E.A. Diddle, who was a frequent visitor to the Bland home.

"Dad and Coach Diddle were good friends," said Arletta Bland Moore, Carter's older sister, who still lives in Bowling Green. "Coach Diddle used to come to the house just to talk to Dad. I remember that he and Dad were about the same size, and Coach Diddle would divide with Dad some of the clothes he received for being coach of Western. Dad would tell him that he didn't need them, but Coach Diddle insisted."

Carter attended State Street High School and graduated as class valedictorian in May, 1936. Western was not integrated at this time, so she attended Tennessee State College in Nashville, Tenn., and graduated with distinction.

"It was during her college years when Lillie Mae began writing seriously," Moore said. "She never really wrote much in high school. She treated writing as a hobby."

When Carter was a college student, she submitted a poem to the campus publication, but it was rejected because the judges thought it was too similar in tone to poet Langston Hughes' writing. Worried, she sent him the poem and asked him for his criticisms. Not only did he send a critique, but he also told her to send more poems to him. She dedicated her book, Black Thoughts to him 'in loving memory of my critic and friend.'

"Langston Hughes was a big inspiration to Lillie Mae," Moore said. He was instrumental in getting her first booklet, Whispering Leaves included in two of the larger collections of Negro literature, housed in the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library.

Locally, Carter's memorabilia is housed in the Department of Library Special Collections in the Manuscript Department in the Kentucky Museum.

"When Lillie Mae Carter had one of her books published, she sent us a copy," said Pat Hodges, manuscripts librarian at the Kentucky Museum. "'Black Thoughts' was given to us in memory of her father. I then wrote to her and asked her if she wanted to place her other materials at the Kentucky Museum. She made photocopied of her letters, articles, poems, etc., and sent them to us. Since we had so little material on blacks, we were very pleased to receive her collection," Hodges said.

When Carter sent material to the Kentucky Museum, it arrived in bundles. The bundles were sorted and organized into boxes and put into usable form.

"She had been sending material to us for about two or three years when she came to Bowling Green on a visit with her family," Hodges said. "She came to the Kentucky Museum to see..."
The Carters had three children. Leon Jr. and Michael both write poetry, with Leon Jr. publishing a volume of poems. The daughter, Janice, doesn't write but she paints, and has had her work displayed in art exhibits in Columbus, Ohio, where she lives.

Carter died suddenly of a heart attack in 1982.

"After she died, we found poems and notes that she had written that were unpublished," Moore said. "Her husband has them with him in Ohio."

Carter spent her life teaching and writing. She always believed that everyone had a talent for writing and reflected her thoughts best through her poems. In her poems, she relays these messages to her readers.

Cheer up, cheer up the sun does shine
A better day you cannot find.
Forget your little tale of woe,
Perhaps it never was just so-
The qualms and fears of darkest night
Tend to make the morrow bright.

Speak low and cheer a downcast soul,
Speak low to help him with a goal.
Your voice will still the spastic beat,
And give new strength to weary feet,
Speak low,
Speak low, in tones so soft, yet clear.
Speak low, its music on the ear.
Speak so, and I will rest
A welcome pause amid life's test,
Do so and cares will flee.
As you speak low so tenderly.

Carter said once that she can't remember when she began to write poetry. She told the Toledo Blade in 1972 that she saw poetry as "an expression of feelings in a direct and simple manner." The 42 poems in Black Thoughts are simple and direct, showing a wide variety of events, moods, and reflections.

"When Martin Luther King died," Carter said in 1972, "I couldn't say anything. I sat down and wrote three poems, one called 'A Dream Lives On.'"

The Dream lives on of a land called free!
The Dream is there for you and me.
Don't crush it, or burn it,
Kill it, destroy it!
Nurture it, Cradle it, Build it...
Until that Dream becomes reality,
A fulfilled Dream of a land called FREE!

The Carters had three children. Leon Jr. and Michael both write poetry, with Leon Jr. publishing a volume of poems. The daughter, Janice, doesn't write but she paints, and has had her work displayed in art exhibits in Columbus, Ohio, where she lives.

Carter died suddenly of a heart attack in 1982.

"After she died, we found poems and notes that she had written that were unpublished," Moore said. "Her husband has them with him in Ohio."

Carter spent her life teaching and writing. She always believed that everyone had a talent for writing and reflected her thoughts best through her poems. In her poems, she relays these messages to her readers.

Cheer up, cheer up the sun does shine
A better day you cannot find.
Forget your little tale of woe,
Perhaps it never was just so-
The qualms and fears of darkest night
Tend to make the morrow bright.
Local actor succeeds in "The River"

It is believed that artistic talents begin at an early age, whether it is singing with the radio, being the class clown or drawing pictures with crayons; and so it is true with Andy Stahl.

Stahl, once a Bowling Green resident, now lives in Morgantown. At first glance his subtle manner of dress and the large hands of a farmer would not indicate that he is an actor. After a few minutes of talking with him, his love and dedication for his art shows through his rough exterior.

As long as he can remember, Stahl has been singing in talent shows or constantly painting or drawing.

"Teachers in grade school didn't know what to do with me," Stahl said, "I didn't study. In class, I would draw."

It wasn't until Stahl's senior year at Western Kentucky University that he really had his start at acting.

"In this class it was mandatory that I audition for a play," he said. "It was an original play, 'Eve of Winter Dreams,' written by one of the students. I got the part." For Stahl, this was the crossing of that "big hurdle." Something clicked; it was a new art for Stahl, but at the time, he didn't realize the hold it had on him.

After college, Stahl sang and played bass guitar in local night clubs for a year and then began to sell real estate. After a period of time, he became dissatisfied and left real estate to open an art studio with two friends and to continue his painting and music. Stahl sold two of his works: "Broadway the Clown", a portrait of Nick Wilkins who portrayed Broadway the Clown in the Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey Circus; and "A Rich Past", a collage of the aspects of square dancing.

During this time he found interest in a group that was starting a community theatre which is now the Fountain Square Players. While working with this group, Stahl met Warren Hammack, director of Horse Cave Theatre, who offered Stahl an apprenticeship. So Stahl gave up the night clubs and the art studio and began one season of apprenticeship and continued with two seasons as a "local jobber", an actor who lives near the theatre.

In his third season Stahl made a major career decision. "At that time I said, 'O.K. I'm going to be an actor.' I felt if I trained and studied I could do well." Stahl got an agent in Nashville and joined the Actors Equity Association.

Before his third season ended, Stahl met Leigh Smith, a Bowling Green dance instructor, and by December they were married. They decided to move to New York to look for work as actor and dancer.

As Andy Stahl sits in front of the motion picture poster of "The River," he discusses his role in the movie and his acting career.

photo by Allen Hensley
Stahl spent the next two years standing in "cattle call" lines at 6 a.m. suffering rejection after rejection, and acting in off-off-Broadway theatres where he said heat was non-existent and rats were almost everywhere he looked.

Stahl studied with Jack Waltzer, a former acting teacher of John Voight, Terri Garr and Dustin Hoffman.

In the summer of 1983 Stahl heard of an audition in Nashville. All he knew was that it was a film about farmers. To prepare for the audition, he didn't bathe for two days, didn't shave and wore his work clothes that still had dirt on them from his father's farm.

He auditioned twice, once for casting director Lynn Stahlmaster and once for director Mark Rydell. By that afternoon, Stahl had the role of Dave Birkin in the motion picture "The River."

Stahl was amazed at the turn of events, "It was a paradox, things that didn't happen in New York happened in the South where my home was. I'm seven years ahead of where I'd be if I had stayed in New York."

In the fall of 1984 he played the father of an abducted child in the television movie, "The Rear-View Mirror."

He now supports himself solely through acting with more than eight commercials to his credit. Between acting jobs Stahl spends his time restoring a farm he recently bought. June 1 he begins working on an ABC mini-series, "North and South." He will play Ned Fisk, a West Point cadet.

"For the first time I am making a living at what I like to do. I focused on my acting and didn't care if I left the other things (painting and singing) behind. I found what I wanted to do. I believe the sky is the limit, but I could quit tomorrow and feel very happy about what I accomplished."

-BG-Warren Co. history

Warren County and Bowling Green serve as a historical focal point between Kentucky and Tennessee by location. It is fitting that the historical landmarks of this area be captured in the pages of books.


This book is full of timeless photographs, maps, sketches, drawings and actual newspaper clippings that date back to 1798. Many interesting historical facts, like the day in March, 1798 when five Warren County commissioners chose a name for Bowling Green, are recorded in the book through the use of excellent photography along with interesting details of the illustrations. This hardback can be purchased for $25 at the Capitol Arts Theater.


Mrs. Sumpter tells the history of Warren County churches, graveyards, schools and homes and the families that lived in them. The book details old families, forgotten streets, beautiful homes and rustically worn landmarks of Warren County.


Here again Mrs. Sumpter captures history by looking at beautiful Bowling Green buildings and the people who lived in them. Enjoyable memories are locked inside this book depicting the heritage built by the forefathers of Bowling Green. Pictures of the town square and the park are just a few of the many sites shown in their early stages of progress.


Architectural designs of Bowling Green/Warren County have been collected by the Kentucky Heritage Council through a federal-state collaboration. The architectural history is preserved with black and white photographs and descriptions of designs. In addition, there is a fold-out reproduction of an 1877 D.G. Beer's map of Warren County. A $25 hardback or $10.50 paperback can be purchased at the Landmark Association.

These books can be located and used for research or leisure in the Kentucky Museum and Library.
Stained glass: more than a hobby

Her large brown eyes lit up as Carol Motley explained the different processes of staining glass. With enthusiasm she described what stained glass actually is and how the craft has affected her life.

"There is so much to it, so much you can do with it, that I get excited just thinking about it," Motley remarked.

Motley, a slim and energetic brunette, explained the functions of the various pieces of equipment which filled her brightly lighted basement workshop.

"The process of staining glass begins with making the pattern; this is where it's crucial to have the light table," Motley explained. The light table enables her to carefully trace the pattern and also enables her to cut the glass more precisely.

After the pattern is completed the glass, which is "stained" chemically, is cut into various patterns by "scoring" it with a razor-sharp cutting knife.

The glass is then made into a design by altering soft lead to the shape of the pattern.

Motley, a registered nurse and graduate of Western Kentucky University's first nursing class, explained that she recently resigned from her nursing position to fulfill her longtime hobby of creating stained glass.

Modey has always had a passion for stained glass but until recently was not sure of her talents. She explained that she finally realized that she could make a career of it when she completed her first major work for the State Street United Methodist Church. Motley designed two windows for the church.

"This was an answer to whether or not I wanted to do this as a career or as a hobby," she said. "I was thrilled to do the windows; it was an honor."

As the sun shone brightly through the windows of her workshop, Motley said that she built her shop with lots of light to ensure that her customers correctly see the colors they pick for her to use.

Motley stressed the importance of advising the customer on the color choice. She insists on custom designing all of her patterns according to what the customer likes.

Motley taught herself the basic concepts of stained glass by reading books on the subject and then taking some classes from various instructors in Bowling Green. While taking classes, Motley found she knew more about the subject than many of her instructors so she decided to improve her craft by reading.

Motley now teaches class three times a week in her workshop, "Class Act Stained Glass."

"When students finish my class they have all the tools needed to make their own project plus the talent," added Motley.

Motley said patience is necessary because she often has to bend and unbend the lead many times and the glass must be cut precisely.

From the brilliant, jewel-like quality of sunlight to the meditative light of early afternoon and the solemn perspectives of gathering twilight, the windows alter their personality in a manner indulged in by no other expressive medium.

Motley said that stained glass is not only an art but a discipline. The frustrations are many, hours are long, progress is slow and patience is continually tested. Motley continued, "but the end result is beauty and satisfaction, not only for the crafts-person, but for generations to come."

-Tracie Greenwell
Lets handicapped participate

Progressive Enterprises

As he carefully pointed out the various parts of the large mill saw, Thomas Cassidy's blue eyes sparkled as he was able to share his knowledge with someone.

Cassidy, one of 35 employees, has spent two years at his job and loves it. He works at Progressive Enterprises, a non-profit, work-oriented evaluation, training and job placement program for mentally handicapped adults of Warren County.

The purpose of this program is to enable handicapped adults to participate in the community by providing vocational training and job placement. Included in the training program is a woodworking shop where customers can place orders for custom-made items.

Among the things Cassidy has completed in the wood-working department are picnic tables, toy chests, cradles, table sets, dog houses, and crayon boxes.

Cassidy explained that when he completes custom orders he feels a sense of accomplishment. "I've gotten on my own by working here. I've made money and saved up enough to get a trailer," Cassidy proudly announced.

Terry Eidson, supervisor of the woodworking program, explained that with the program the mentally handicapped individuals feel more like a part of society because they can contribute to it. "We want to integrate the individual into the community and realistically assess them," he said.

Eidson explained that the quality of work these individuals produce must be top-notch because customers want quality work.

Progressive Enterprises focuses mainly on children's handicrafts because of the cost of producing larger furniture. They also make various products during the holidays when people are looking for gifts, said Ann Esterle, vocational coordinator.

Plant stands, wall shelves, coat rack holders, key chains, and even a custom-made toilet paper holder are among the orders they have received.

The workers are paid for what they do, explained Esterle, and at the end of the month an office party is held and various individuals are recognized. "We have an award for the most improved worker, and for the top producers," she said.

Both Esterle and Eidson are quick to add that the stereotype of the mentally handicapped person is changing and with programs such as Progressive Enterprises, society is accepting the mentally handicapped individual for what he is and what he can do.

-Tracee Greenwell
Program focuses on Bowling Green

Most TV stations end their programming day with the National Anthem and shots of beautiful local scenery. After that, the viewer is presented with a screen of snowy static. This is not the case on the cable channel Western 4, a channel which broadcasts throughout Warren County. At the end of the programming day, a magazine format show called Western Weekly takes the place of the fuzzy screen.

Western Weekly is created, directed and produced by Western Kentucky University broadcasting students and Mr. Cory Lash. Lash created the show to give WKU students hands on experience with television production. That experience is still a primary concern, but the show is also created to entertain and inform the people of Warren County.

The show is thirty minutes long and commercial free. It is patterned after P.M. Magazine.

Various topics of university and community interest are covered, generally by on-the-spot reporters. The co-hosts then have a commentary about a subject in the studio.

The first show aired in October during WKU’s Homecoming. The show covered Homecoming activities and game day.

Western Weekly has also covered the Rugby team, the 1984 Jubilee and the debate between Watergate felon, G. Gordon Liddy and drug use guru, Dr. Timothy Leary.

In the future, the producers of Western Weekly hope to branch out and cover other areas of interest in surrounding communities like Mammoth Cave and Shakertown.

In Western Weekly’s first season, only four shows were produced. Each season is a semester long. Lash said they will produce 10 to 12 shows this season. The program will be discontinued this summer, but will resume in the fall.

Eric Harlan, a graduate assistant and the executive producer of Western Weekly, said the show is good experience for those involved.

“Everyone a one up on everyone else who just graduates with a broadcasting degree,” he said.
According to Harlan, the atmosphere on the set is about the same as that of a regular TV studio. Therefore, this experience “lessens the culture shock.”

Patty Padgett, the producer of Western Weekly said the only difference between their production and the real thing is that all of their shows are pre-taped rather than live. However, they do hope to do at least one live show before the season is over.

Padgett also thinks the show is great experience for the students. “They learn how to be in front of a camera, and they can prepare a resume videotape,” she said.

Lash said every show of the Western Weekly has something to do with Western but the material is presented in a way to interest local members of the community. He feels that the university is tied closely to the community.

For entertainment and information on university and community happenings, tune in to cable channel Western 4 at the end of their programming day. You will see more than a snowstorm on your TV screen.

-Carolyn Barnes

Canoers get satisfaction from exhilarating sport

The idea for a canoe probably began when someone fell onto a log in a rain swollen stream and found that the log would take him through the water. Later, man realized the need for river transport and hollowed out trees for more efficient travel. This basic idea was adapted to fit different environments.

The American Indians made canoe frames from wood and covered them with bark. It was this form of canoe that pioneers encountered when they began to explore North America.

Canoes were a major element in Indian life. They were used in hunting, traveling, war and play. Trappers found the canoe valuable in transporting their furs.

Today Americans rely on canoes not only for transportation, but for sport and recreation.

The Beech Bend Canoe Festival, May 18-19, is an event which offers sport and festivity. The canoe race is the Kentucky State Championship, the largest annual canoe race in Kentucky.

The race is organized primarily by Kenny Cooke, a member of the Southern Kentucky Paddlers Society. The Paddlers have about 80 members. C.H. McCauley, president of the group, says their original purpose was to raise funds for conservation projects. They still work to keep dams from being built on the rivers and to keep the water clean, but their group has also turned into a social organization. The Southern Kentucky Paddlers will officiate the canoe race.

Nat’s Outdoor Sports, Camping World, Domino’s Pizza, Coca Cola and WBGN are sponsoring the event. The Warren County Rescue Squad will monitor the course and the Kentucky Ham Radio Club will handle the communications. The Bowling Green-Warren County Tourist and Convention Commission will promote the event.

Three or four bands will play for spectators.

The Canoe Festival and the races are two separate events, but they fall on the same weekend.

“Most of the canoers don’t really participate in the Festival, but we’re glad it’s there,” said Cooke.

The canoe race is divided into two major classes: the Novice class and the Sanctioned or Expert class.

Competitors in the Novice class race in tandem or two-man canoes. The Novice race is about 3.5 miles long and takes about half an hour to complete. There are two major divisions within this class: one for boats under 16 feet long and one for boats over 16 feet long.

The Flatwater Marathon Race, for the expert class, is about 20 miles long and takes about two hours to complete. This is a one-man canoe race, and all the canoes must meet standard size specifications.

Nat Love, from Nat’s Outdoor Sports said he thinks there will be over 100 competitors in this year’s race.

continued on page 28

BOWLING GREEN 27
Entertainment

Canoe, cont.

"Today's racing canoes are comparable in technology to the Indy cars," said Norman O'Neil, who took second place in the one-man canoe race in the Kentucky State Championship last year.

Racing canoes are completely flat on the bottom and streamlined. They are usually made of aluminum, fiberglass or Kevlar. Kevlar is a fiberous cloth which has been saturated by a resin. Before the resin hardens, the cloth can be shaped and molded. Some racing canoes are made with foam rubber strips reinforced with Kevlar. The end product is extremely light and buoyant. An eighteen foot canoe weighs between 30 and 38 pounds and costs about $1,000.

Most people view canoeing as a leisure activity. To some, however, canoeing is serious business.

Canoe racing involves strength, skill, experience, strategy, discipline and guts. Serious racers train everyday, all year long, as do O'Neil and his racing partner John Geier.

Geier, last year's winner in the one-man canoe race in the Kentucky State Championship, said he trains about 10 hours a week, in addition to canoe workouts on the weekends. O'Neil also trains year round. In addition to canoe workouts, they run, swim and lift weights. Good endurance may take three or four years of training to develop.

"You have to make a lot of sacrifices if you want to be good," Geier said. "It takes a lot of dedication.

Training for canoe racing, just like training for any other athletic event, is intense.

"Not everyone wants to experience life at that intensity: many people prefer to go through life softly," O'Neil said. "But that's O.K."

"Canoeing is a real challenge, a real test. Anybody can run, but not just anyone can make a canoe go fast in the water," O'Neil said.

"You have to be able to understand the river and its messages, so you know where you can make the canoe go its fastest," he said.

Even though speed is essential, O'Neil and Geier believe that the training is more important than the race.

"The race is like a ruler by which we measure our progress," O'Neil said. "It's not the winning so much as it is knowing that you are pushing yourself to do the best that you can do."

"Canoeing is a sport anybody can enjoy," Geier said. "Not everyone has to go at it with the intensity we do."

The 1986 National Canoe Races will be at Barren River August 15-17. O'Neil thinks this will inspire more local interest in canoeing.

Three major races will be held in the Nationals: The U.S. Canoe Association Marathon Nationals, the American Canoe Association and International Canoeing Federation Team Trials, and the National Canoe Triathlon.

The Triathlon involves running, canoeing and cycling.

The bid for the race, submitted by Cooke, was accepted in February. Cooke estimates that about 200 boats will be on the water each day of the race.

Canoeing can be an enjoyable leisure activity or a rewarding sport.

"But it's not so much the winning," O'Neil said, "it's the training involved."
PriMed cuts health care costs

Dramatic increases in health care costs are becoming more prevalent today than ever before. How long will these costs continue? Will middle and lower income families be able to afford sickness in the years to come? These are a couple of the frightening questions that Americans are beginning to ask themselves.

Since 1977, the cost of health care has more than doubled. Employers in the United States spent about $77 billion in 1983 as compared with $33 billion in 1977, a 133 percent increase in six years. These facts were stated in a recent article published by the Hospital Corporation of America.

Hope, however, may be here in the form of a program called Preferred Provider Organizations (PPO).

A PPO offers a company or union, with at least 25 employees, medical services with controlled expenses in return for prompt payments and increased patient volume. The increased patient volume will be delivered by the company or union offering its employees breaks on co-payments and deductibles if they use the PPO. According to an article in Hospitals magazine, there are currently 18 individual plans that offer PPOs to approximately 200,000 subscribers across the nation.

One such plan, PriMed, may be available to the Bowling Green community soon, according to Alan Palmer, director of public relations for Greenview Hospital. However, Palmer said that the program will not be implemented until a high response favors the program. Palmer said that the PriMed program, in the long run, will cut costs to businesses at a minimum of five percent.

PriMed is a cost savings package that employers can offer to their employees. The health care benefits that the employees receive offer only the highest quality of medical care. One PriMed feature is the benefit design. That is, a consultation on the design of a cost effective health care benefit plan.

Second, through PriMed’s claims administration, it can provide claims processing. Third, PriMed’s Employee Assistance Program (EAP) offers a comprehensive, confidential counseling and referral service for employees.

Wellness Programs, which offer programs and materials encouraging the prevention of illnesses, are another feature of the PriMed packet.

These programs, along with several other PriMed features, may be implemented in any combination at any time.

Whereas only one percent of a community is anticipated to choose a PPO in 1985, it is estimated that this number will increase to 18 percent by 1995. Of course, similar programs will surface in this highly competitive field. One such program currently being offered in areas across the United States is the Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO). HMO’s are membership groups. They are organized by hospitals and doctors. HMO’s can provide all or almost all of a family’s medical needs for a fixed annual fee. One disadvantage of the HMO is that one may not always have his own doctor. Instead, one may have to use the doctor on duty that day. Any company or union with at least 25 employees may participate in HMOs.

The battle to control health care costs is by no means over. But, as more and more innovative programs such as PPOs and HMOs continue to arise, the burden of health care costs on Americans and companies alike may be substantially contained and perhaps even decreased.

Palmer said that businesses do not have to use the entire PriMed packet. Instead, he said that businesses can choose parts of the packet that are geared to suit the needs of that particular company.

"It’s a shopping list approach for employees," Palmer said. And, he added that any hospital that offers a PriMed program will honor PriMed members.

With these organizations in existence, businesses will be able to reduce their health care costs and provide to their employees an insurance plan that will offer substantial discounts for health care benefits.

-Susan Munn
Training firm solves communications problems

The biggest problem business organizations have with employees is communication.

Barbara Johnson and Evan Rudolph, Western Kentucky University speech department faculty members, use their expertise in solving problems in communications for business organizations. They are owners of Johnson-Rudolph Inc., a Kentucky-based training and development firm. Since the beginning of the firm in 1981, they have addressed more than 7,000 people.

The firm specializes in four major areas: training seminars, videotapes, training manuals and management organizational services.

Johnson and Rudolph agree that they are not the type to do research and write articles. They feel you should apply your education. "Starting and maintaining a training firm shows your expertise," Rudolph said.

The firm is considered a training firm rather than a consulting firm. They say anyone who carries a briefcase and is from out of town is a consultant.

Most of their training seminars are for banks and industry. They handle the seminars together because some people identify better with the male and others with the female.

In order to provide variety and so both may speak to the group, the seminars are broken down into intervals of 30 to 45 minutes. Group members are asked to do case studies so that they may apply what has been learned.

"The most effective seminars are held away from the organizations offices," Johnson said. Retreats keep the participants away from the daily duties of the organization, which allow for their full attention. Although they conduct many seminars, they are rarely away from the university. Most seminars are held at night and on weekends.

Seminars are effective, but the firm is moving to a media oriented program. Videos are cost effective, have audience appeal, and are versatile. Videos are available anytime without incurring the cost of a seminar. "It is a one-time cost," Johnson said.

Their first major client was Citizens Fidelity of Louisville. Since then clients have included Kraft Inc., Department of Defense and General Electric.

A brochure titled "The Employment Interview" is the first attempt by the firm to advertise. "Word-of-mouth is the best advertising we have," Johnson said.

Their long range goals include making videos covering the topics of customer relations, health care, legal aid and medical care. These videos will be sold to the public. Also they would like to be well enough established that they don't have to do all the work. "Most of all, get out of debt, break even," Rudolph said.

-Tim Shelton

WKU: money to

Western Kentucky University students, faculty and staff contributed more than $58.5 million to Warren County's economy during the 1983-84 school year, according to Dr. J. Michael Morgan, an associate professor of economics at WKU.

"Many local areas fail to realize how many dollars are pumped into an area by a particular business, when in fact, an organization like Western is big, big business," said Morgan, who tabulated the figures.

Morgan said he used a local income multiplier estimated to be 1.404. This means for every dollar spent and remaining in the local economy, $1.404 in new income is generated.

The four major university components: students, faculty, administrative personnel and staff made up the $58.5 million spent, with students spending $33.4 million in the Bowling Green-Warren County area.

Faculty and administrative personnel spent an estimated $11.3 million, while the university staff (non-faculty positions) spent $5.5 million.

HOO'RAY! we're now on Broadway

Western Kentucky University students, faculty and staff contributed more than $58.5 million to Warren County's economy during the 1983-84 school year, according to Dr. J. Michael Morgan, an associate professor of economics at WKU.

"Many local areas fail to realize how many dollars are pumped into an area by a particular business, when in fact, an organization like Western is big, big business," said Morgan, who tabulated the figures.

Morgan said he used a local income multiplier estimated to be 1.404. This means for every dollar spent and remaining in the local economy, $1.404 in new income is generated.

The four major university components: students, faculty, administrative personnel and staff made up the $58.5 million spent, with students spending $33.4 million in the Bowling Green-Warren County area.

Faculty and administrative personnel spent an estimated $11.3 million, while the university staff (non-faculty positions) spent $5.5 million.
"Many Warren Countians tend to think of Western as only students, when in fact it's much more," Morgan said.

"Dr. Morgan's study shows how important the financial aspects of Western are to the economic health of Bowling Green-Warren County and surrounding counties," WKU President Dr. Donald Zacharias said.

In fact, WKU employed 82 people from outside Warren County in 1983-84. These people earned $1.3 million which was taken out of Warren County and into the surrounding areas. The university spent $121,400 for goods and services in the counties adjoining Warren County.

The university also spent $5.5 million a little closer to home in Warren County in 1983.

An estimate of the total amount spent by the university is $82.3 million.

"This does not represent local income remaining in the area, but rather includes both primary and secondary spending rounds," Morgan said.

Of the $33.4 million spent by students in 1983-84, $10.1 million was retained in the Bowling Green economy.

Of the faculty’s and administrative personnel’s $11.4 million direct spending, $3.3 million has remained in the economy, while $2.5 million of the staff’s $8.4 million has also remained in the local economy. Of WKU’s $5.5 million direct spending, $961,000 remained in the local economy.

The total first round spending retained in the Bowling Green-Warren County economy was $16.9 million. This figure represents the total direct local income created by the university’s presence.

Morgan, a specialist in economic theory and urban and regional economics, said he received a good response from the more than 500 students and 175 faculty and staff polled. Western has more than 12,000 students and 1,500 total employees.

"I feel the $17 million which was retained by the local economy is the main emphasis of the survey. This figure represents the total direct local income brought about by the university population," Morgan said.

-Doug Gorman

Quality . . .

Not a slogan, but a day-after-day, month-after-month, year-after-year commitment to improvement. This commitment to improvement is our way of doing business.

By 1986 every Lord employee will have completed training in statistical problem-solving techniques. From chief executive officer to secretary, line, management and staff, all will speak the same language — statistical quality control. Giving every member of the Corporation the power, the ability and the responsibility to contribute.

Quality is more than a slogan. It distinguishes us as a leader in our markets. And it provides a way for our employees to improve the quality of their work life.

Statistical techniques will document the quality of our next generation of engine mounts. Lord Fluidastic™ mounts will be manufactured in our Bowling Green, Kentucky facility.
American National's merger

The Multi-Bank Holding Company Act has made it feasible for Kentucky banks to merge or acquire other state banks. This regional banking law, which was passed in February, 1984, enables a holding company to acquire three banks within a 12-month period.

First National of Louisville has done just that. Within the past year First National of Louisville acquired Third National of Ashland, Commercial National Bank of Lexington and the American National Bank (ANB) of Bowling Green.

Two steps are to be taken when merging with a target bank. First, the shareholders are notified about the proposed sale. If they vote to sell, then the Federal Reserve Bank considers approving the acquisition of stock. Second, the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice has to rule that the acquisition will not stifle competition in the area in which the target bank is located.

Many experts believe that bank mergers and acquisitions tend to create stronger banks. On the other hand, some experts believe most mergers do not work out. An article in Vital Speeches Of The Day said that as many as seven of 10 bank mergers have been failures.

But Herbert J. Smith, chairman of the board for ANB, sites many advantages to the new acquisition, which was finalized in February of this year.

Smith said that by merging First National of Louisville with ANB, ANB can use First National's "personnel and financial materials." He said that ANB will be able to lend more money to businesses and groups because of the merger. He also added that the "trust area" of the bank will have more to offer. Smith said ANB plans to add a personal banking department to aid individuals in managing their money.

According to Smith, when an acquisition takes place the rates will rarely change. He added that the rate schedule will not change at all.

With the merger being finalized, will ANB offer a higher quality of service? "Definitely it will," Smith said. By using the holding company's expertise, Smith said a higher quality of service will be offered.

However, Smith and Dr. Robert E. Nelson, finance and management professor at Western Kentucky University, do not see the generation of new jobs due to the merger. But with ANB being able to increase its lending benefits to businesses, businesses will be able to increase jobs, according to Smith.

Smith is very enthusiastic about the acquisition. "I'm tickled to death," he said. Furthermore, Smith said the acquisition helped to accomplish several objectives. First, he said the acquisition gave ANB shareholders an excellent value for their stock. Second, he said it will enable ANB employees to better themselves.

"They'll have opportunities to move up in the holding operation." And third, "the acquisition will ensure depositors more ways to use their
money,” according to Smith.

Because of the merger, competition will be more prevalent in the city’s banking business. Nelson stated that it will bring about wholesome competition, which will help to get rates down. Smith said the merger will intensify competition, adding, “banking business in Bowling Green is very competitive.”

ANB’s motto “a step ahead in service” seems to be just that. With total assets at $184 million in 1984, seven full service branches and nine automated teller machines, ANB will keep offering quality banking services to the citizens of Warren County.

-Susan Mann
For over seventy years, Bowling Green Bank has been serving the financial needs of the citizens of this community. In that span of time, we've helped generations of Bowling Green area families and businesses grow and prosper along with our community.

With a tradition such as ours, we're more than just a bank. We're an organization of professional men and women who care about our local economy and the quality of life we all enjoy. From our tellers who greet you, to our President, we not only take a personal interest in serving customers, but in serving our community as well. Last year, our President, George Shaw, served as President of our Chamber of Commerce. Presently, he continues to serve as a Director and is involved in many Chamber committee activities, as well as other community, civic and charitable causes.

You can depend on Bowling Green Bank, because Bowling Green and its future is what we're all about.