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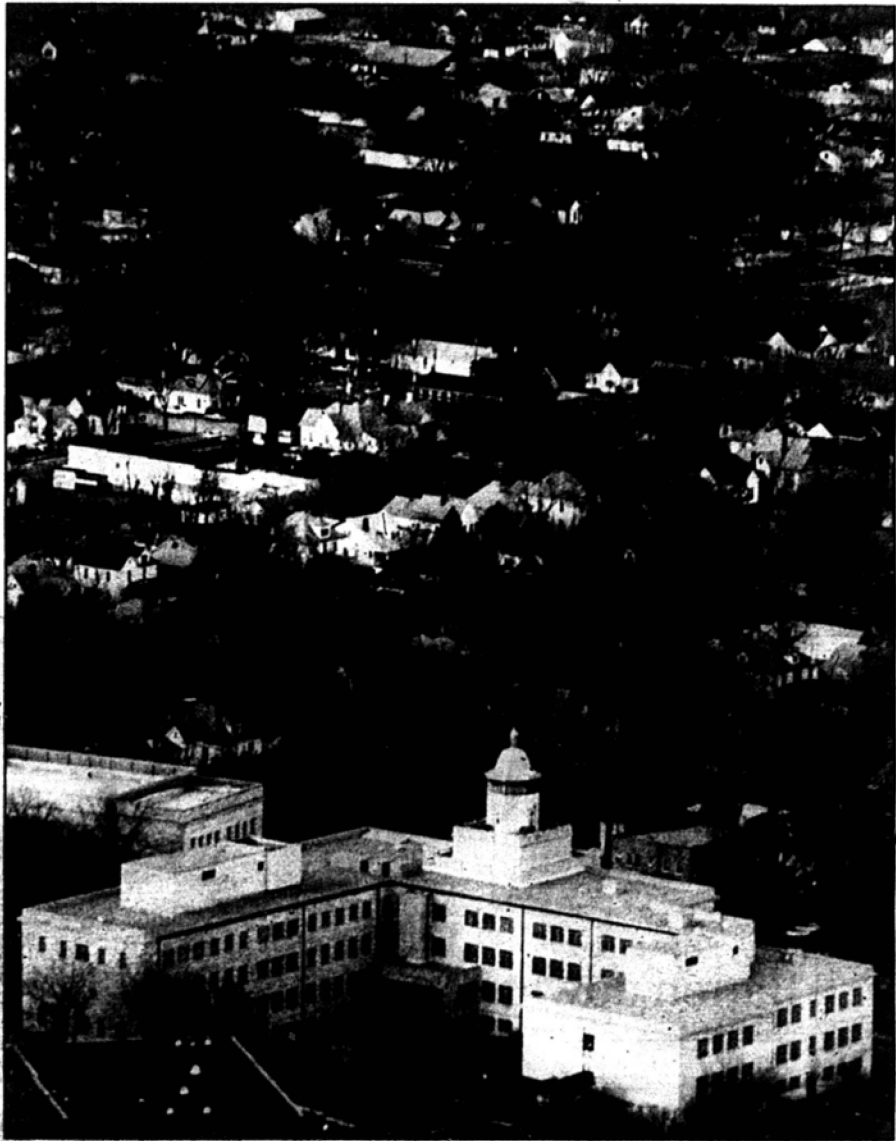
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Bowling Green/Warren County
Growing in all
Directions

Area has potential for prosperity, erosion

By ERIC WOEHLE

Watching shoppers pass by on both sides, Willard Thomas sat on a bench in Greenwood Mall and ate cashews by the handful.

He was there 50 years ago, too. As a youth, the Bowling Green native worked on the farmland that has since become the mall and Scottsville Road — the most prominent symbols of Bowling Green's growth in the last decade.

"I used to work for 50 cents a day on those fields. Ten minutes ago, I paid a dollar for this bag of nuts," he said, laughing. Things have changed.

A report by the Urban Studies Center at the University of Louisville showed Warren County's population rose from 71,828 in 1980 to 82,400 in 1986 — a 16.8

percent increase, the most vigorous in the state.

During the period 1985-1995, the county is predicted to have a growth rate of 24 percent, while the state's rate is projected to be 5.2 percent, according to the study. By 2000, population will be 109,334, and by 2020, that figure will skyrocket to 156,000, the study shows.

Air commuters may soon be able to board a plane here and wind up in Sydney, Australia one transfer later. Bowling Green Warren County Airport manager David Southard forsee airlines "beating a path to get here."

The boom will jar the surrounding communities, as well. Jobs in Logan and Butler counties will multiply, their county seats' mayors say. "We have great

potential," said Morgantown Mayor Charles Black, booming. But all results won't be so welcomed.

Imagine a trash disposal problem nearly three times its current magnitude. In 2000, it will be reality, warns the state Division of Waste Management.

While more people means more trash, it also means more need for social services. With programs already being strained, human services "will go all to hell," fears a Cabinet for Human Resources spokesman.

And with paltry pay, benefit cuts and bonus deductions pulling down teacher morale, "we're going to wake up 10 years from now with one-half to three-fourths of the (teaching) work force retired and no one here to replace them," says

a Kentucky Education Association official.

The appearance of a rural, decentralized Kentucky community is nearly gone as a decade of growth nears its end. Yet the small-town charm remains.

That paradox, local officials say, is why Warren is Kentucky's fastest-growing county.

Factors in the area's boom: ■ It's location. "We're right in the hub of things," Judge Executive Basil Griffin said.

Major highways link Bowling Green with nearly every major Kentucky town, as well as Cincinnati, Chicago, Atlanta and Nashville.

"Things happen here that do not happen in other places simply because we are where we are," Griffin said. "We're close to Nash-

ville, not too far from Louisville and just 300 or 400 miles from the tremendous population of America."

■ Western Kentucky University. "The university is one of the main drawing cards for Bowling Green-Warren County," said Charlie Wilson, a city commissioner.

Former mayor Charles Hardcastle said it is imperative that city and county government recognize the value of finding jobs for Western graduates.

"If there's a job available out of school here, most Western graduates, I think, would be tickled to death to stay in Bowling Green, Kentucky," Hardcastle said. "That means growth for the com-

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DIRECTIONS

Inside

4 A proposed city-county government merger could make the government run smoother without causing major changes in the lives of residents. But some oppose the plan because they see no problems with the way things are now.

5 The black population is expected to stay about the same because opportunities here are limited.

6 Western will add more buildings and expand services to meet the need of future students.

8 As the population booms, human services will come up with more creative approaches to working with people's physical and emotional problems.

8 The area is overflowing with trash and needs to find more places to stash its waste.

11 Commuter airlines, shorter hospital stays, less tobacco farming, fewer teachers and more crime will probably represent Warren County in the year 2000, mirroring expected national trends.

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Three generations of the Spot Cash store family. Jack Davis (left), his father John C. Davis (center) and Jack's son Philip, celebrate their longevity as downtown merchants. John Davis, who his son

said is "probably the oldest merchant in Bowling Green," and his father bought the remaining interest in the store in 1929, and the men and boys store has been in the family ever since.

Barren downtown to change with times

By DANA ALBRECHT

Downtown Bowling Green today is quieter than the downtown of yesterday.

"You think back to the hustle and bustle, and not to have that anymore" is sad, said David Faxon, the 42-year-old owner of Western Auto. "It's kind of turned around."

He remembers when downtown bulged with steady businesses before today's shopping giants on 31 W Bypass and Scottsville Road, lurged them away.

Faxon has owned the hardware store on Main Street since his father gave him the reins 42 years ago. Business has been steady since the store opened 52 years ago.

Downtown "was a gathering

place," he said, where students after school grabbed a hamburger at the local drugstore and shoppers crowded the sidewalks on Saturday nights.

Elizabeth Byrnes, a 55-year-old manager of Norman's clothing store for women, remembers that "downtown was real busy on Friday afternoons and Friday nights because stores always stayed open late till 9."

Faxon and Byrnes vividly remembered the department stores such as J. C. Penney and Sears, numerous car dealerships, grocery stores such as Piggly Wiggly's, pool rooms, barber and beauty shops, hotels and the movie theaters that once inhabited the old, tall buildings.

But these businesses began to disappear around 1949 to relocate

on the new 31-W Bypass. Faxon said. The downtown that was once the retail hub became a thing of the past.

But now "it's changing," said Dafiny Whittle, Bowling Green's city planner. "It's a long way from dying."

For almost 20 years, about \$2 million from public and private investment has been spent renovating utilities, streets, sidewalks, and buildings, Whittle said. Parking lots were also made and landscaping was done to spruce up the area. Today, the upper floors in some buildings are being converted into apartments.

"Downtowns are changing historically all across the nation" from retail centers to work centers, Whittle said.

Offers for the government,

doctors, insurance salesmen, attorneys, stockbrokers and bankers inhabit space vacated by long ago businesses. Specialty stores such as Norman's have remained for professionals who sleep after work, and more are cropping up.

George Shaw, president of the Bowling Green Bank and Trust Company on College Street, said he thinks the growing professional work force "will bring more people to downtown Bowling Green in the future."

Business has been good for the bank there, he said. The bank is trying to buy property on Park Row, including the old, Citizens National Bank building with the middle burned out.

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Boom won't hurt atmosphere

Continued from Page 2

munity, so one of the greatest things this area can do is to provide job opportunities for when they get out of college."

■ Cooperation between city and county government. "If the city and county are pulling apart, you have a problem," Wilson said.

To avoid that, Warren County and Bowling Green officials are trying to merge governments. "If the merger passes," said merger commission chairman Tom Hart, "we will see a lot more growth — and a lot smoother growth."

So far, at least, the two governments, the Chamber of Commerce and Western officials have managed to cooperate toward the betterment of the area, Wilson said. "When you've got that, you

can't help but grow."

The officials disagree on just how large the area will become.

"It's hard to say," said Bernie L. Steen, a city commissioner and former mayor. "I remember a time about six or seven years ago when I said it could not grow anymore. Of course I was wrong then. So I can't say."

Spero Kereiakes, a city commissioner from 1968 to 1972 and then mayor until 1976, said most of Warren County's growth occurred during the 1970s.

"I think it will have a good, constant, well-developed growth into the 1990s," he said. "But I don't expect to see any big eruptions or things like that."

But Griffin said he expects Bowling Green to become the state's third-largest city by 2000.

"We haven't scratched the surface," he said. "If certain things happen, the growth over this area is going to be tremendous."

Even if Bowling Green becomes the metropolitan area it seems to mock at times, don't expect it to fall into the big-city coolness it has avoided so far, officials agree.

"No, sir," Wilson said. "This is a friendly city and county that works together, and that's not going to change."

The growth doesn't bother the 64-year-old Thomas too much. "I'm happy with it, but I don't want to see it get too much larger."

Bowling Green should realize its place, he said.

"We're a small town," Thomas said. "We're still a small town."

Downtown not dead, official assures

Continued from Page 2

In the past 10 years, Warren County's Landmark Association and Bowling Green's Downtown Business Association have used more than \$18 million, mainly from private investments, to renovate the downtown area, said Dick Pfefferkorn, Landmark's executive vice president.

Formed in 1976, Landmark's major project for the past nine years has been helping the Downtown Business Association re-

talize downtown. Bowling Green is also part of the Kentucky Main Street Project.

When the Kentucky Heritage Council in Frankfort began the project in February 1980, Bowling Green was the first of five cities picked to begin construction, Pfefferkorn said.

Besides renovation, Bowling Green began an advertising campaign two years ago with help from a Louisville ad agency to recruit business from Kentucky

and Tennessee, Pfefferkorn said.

Part of the campaign was making a logo reading "Downtown Bowling Green, Kentucky, A Classic Performance," which can be seen on green banners that hang throughout town. The campaign has been successful, Pfefferkorn said, in making people more aware about downtown.

"Businesswise, I think we have several vacant buildings," he said, "but it's not a dead downtown."

Surging city mirrors Boca Raton of 1972

By ERIC WOHLER

While Bowling Green city officials' mouths water at prospects of a population spurt over the next several years, residents of Boca Raton, Fla., saw the same thing coming in 1972 and winced.

Homeowners in the Atlantic Coast town about 60 miles north of Miami got a referendum on the ballot 17 years ago that would cap housing units at 40,000.

The referendum passed overwhelmingly.

But the owners of undeveloped land that was affected by the vote sued, and in 1981 the Florida state Supreme Court overturned the referendum.

"The only reason it did, though, was because the 40,000 figure wasn't arrived at by scientific research," said Grace Johnson, the city's growth management director. "It was

arrived at over backyard-barbecue discussions."

In 1979, while the court struggle continued, Boca Raton officials designed a better plan that included a 40,000 housing-unit cap. And this time it held up in the courts.

¶¶
We like to say that we lost the battle over the '72 referendum. But we won the war.

¶¶
Grace Johnson

Population has nearly doubled since the referendum was placed on the ballot in 1972 — from about 36,000 to more than 66,000.

But the homeowners' efforts have been successful, Johnson

said. Now the city's attention has turned to curbing business growth by limiting the number of establishments per square acre, and Johnson said she expects it to be just as successful.

"We like to say that we lost the battle over the '72 referendum," Johnson said. "But we won the war."

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Merger could streamline local government

By DOUGLAS D. WHITE

With talk that Warren County is the fastest growing area in Kentucky, merger commission chairman Tom Hart said that combined city-county government would aid in growth and make it easier to control.

"My personal opinion is that if the merger passes, we will see a lot more growth — and a lot smoother growth."

The commission originally intended to have the "Urban County Government of Bowling Green and Warren County" charter ready to be voted on in last November's general election, but confusion over "wet-dry" laws forced the group to reconsider.

Now, because of state election statutes, the issue can't be realistically put into effect until 1994.

The commission, appointed in January 1988 by the mayor and county judge-executive, is now meeting about once a month to discuss and vote on specific issues in the rough draft of the charter.

"What we are deciding is not the final charter," Hart said, "but we are trying to agree on points" within the document.

He said that after the commission goes through the document, then it will be presented to the public for input on other changes or improvements.

Then the document can be finalized and put on the ballot.

The commission will still be voting on revisions of their charter draft until June or July, Hart said. For now, here are how some of the sections are shaping up.

■ **Service districts.** The county would be divided into three service districts for consideration of waste disposal, fire protection, water and other services full, partial and general.

Hart said city residents would be in the full services district and most county residents would be covered under the general district. Sixth-class cities such as Plum Springs and a few other areas would be considered as separate partial service districts.

He said residents outside the city limits aren't all getting the same services — but they pay the



Photo by Steve Smart

At Monday night's meeting of the Bowling Green-Warren County merger commission, chairman Tom Hart discusses sections of the

same taxes. The new districts would provide a more equitable system, he said, because the new urban-county council would tax only for services provided.

Hart emphasized that as of now "the proposal is not to change the services, it will allow for growth and change in the services later."

■ **Schools.** Hart said that because state law requires a system of school boards statewide, the merged government wouldn't have any effect on area schools.

■ **Wet/dry liquor areas.** The city is wet and the county is dry, Hart said, but there was some confusion about how or if a merger would change that. Under state law now, he said, it could be interpreted that a future vote for wet or dry would affect the whole county. But an attorney general's

opinion sought by the commission said individual districts could still be considered separately. So now the council is seeking a change in state legislation to make that point more clear.

■ **Government structure.** Instead of having a fiscal court, city commission and a mayor, the charter would concentrate power into a non-partisan, 16-member council.

The county will be divided into twelve districts — with one council member being elected from each district. The other four council members will be elected as at-large representatives.

As of now, council members would serve two-year terms and receive a salary of \$12,000.

A mayor, the chief executive officer, would preside over the council and would only have

proposed merger charter. As of now, Lexington-Fayette County is the only merged government in Kentucky.

voting power if the council came to a tie vote. The vice mayor will be the at-large representative with the most votes.

A merged city-county government won't cause drastic changes in the lives of Warren County residents, Hart said. It would just make it easier for the new government to handle change as the area grows.

Although Bowling Green isn't really in the same league with cities such as Lexington and Indianapolis, Hart said, their examples show the advantages of merged government.

"Every place you see that has gotten an urban-county government has become the hot spot for growth," he said.

Dr. John Parker, Western's government department head and an executive member of the

commission, said the other side of that coin can also be examined to make a case for merger. Louisville has tried to adopt a merger charter in the past and failed, he said. As a result, "they are literally dying up there."

Without a merged government, he explained, new industry is often hesitant to consider moving into an area.

Parker and others involved in merger issues said merger lends itself to growth for many reasons.

Instead of having two or more governments operating in the same area, he said, one system would cover everything.

Dr. Bill Lyons, chairman of the commission that drafted a successful merger charter for Lexington, agreed that "the basic overall

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'Fear of the unknown' may hinder merger adoption

By DOUGLAS D. WHITE

Although confusion over a "wet-dry" issue delayed a proposal to merge the city and county governments, some officials said it was probably better not to rush the issue in politically stable Warren County.

Commission chairman Tom Hart said the delay has "probably allowed us to do a more detailed job and get a feel for what the people in the county want."

Legal questions about how joining the two governments would affect "wet-dry" boundaries forced the group of about 50 people to reconsider putting the "Urban County Government of Bowling Green and Warren County" proposal on the ballot in

the November election.

As of now, Bowling Green is "wet" and Warren County is "dry." Current state laws are unclear about how or whether a merger would affect those boundaries.

"In May or June we realized the wet-dry issue was a problem we probably couldn't overcome," he said, "so at that point we decided to put it off until the statutes could be changed" or clarified.

That opportunity won't arise until the state legislature meets in 1990.

And because, if passed, the adoption of an urban-county merger has to coincide with the election of a new county judge executive and governing body, Hart said the plan couldn't be realistically put into effect until

1994.

But Hart and others involved in merger issues said that because urban-county mergers are traditionally hard to adopt, the extra time and the group in forming a more comprehensive, acceptable charter.

Speaking a day after the merger issue failed on the ballot in Scott and Franklin counties last November, Dr. Bill Lyons said, "I think the one thing that is observable this morning is that it's very difficult to get one of these things passed."

Lyons, a professor of political science at the University of Kentucky, was chairman of the committee that created a successful urban-county charter for the Lexington-Fayette County gov-

ernments.

National statistics show that "the odds are about 4 to 1 against it" passing, he said. "In a sense, Kentucky is a microcosm of that."

Of the four counties in Kentucky that have voted on merger proposals, he said, all except Fayette County's have failed.

Dr. John Parker, Western's government department head and an executive member of the charter commission here, said successful attempts usually don't come on the first try.

"Most of these (proposals) fail," Parker said, "and most communities that do get this have to vote on it several times."

Every proposed merger has certain issues that may become sticking points with local voters,

but Parker said the biggest problem is "fear of the unknown — that's a tremendous fear by far."

Lyons said that relates to "the general attitude of — if it isn't broken, don't fix it."

Like most Americans, he said, Kentuckians are slow to approve of change unless they are shown drastic problems.

"What you are asking people to do here is make some fundamental changes in their local government," Lyons said. "People are reluctant to make these changes unless there is some reason. There have to be serious problems."

As an example, he discussed the margin of defeat for the proposals in Scott and Franklin

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Merger possible in 1994

Continued from Page 4

advantage is to focus responsibility."

But concentrating government frightens some people because all they can see is "big government," Lyons said.

In Fayette County, where a merger has been in effect since 1974, Economic Development Director J.R. Wilhite said the simplification makes it easier for everyone from industry to area residents.

"We have one place for business to come, and we have one place for the people to come and deal with government," he said.

And if a new firehouse or utility station is needed, he said, "you don't have to worry about whether

it's a city thing or a county thing — you just put it where it's most logical."

Merger also seems to draw people because of what it represents, Parker said. "Right or wrong, it has the perception of demarcating a progressive community."

Hart said he agrees and hopes residents will see that when it comes time to vote on the merger. But, he added, the commission isn't going to worry about selling area citizens on the idea.

"That's not the commission's job," he said. "This commission's job is to draft the charter, hand it over to the (county) clerk and walk away."

Odds are against merger

Continued from Page 4

counties. In Scott County, which has had considerable growth lately, the merger was defeated by about 1,200 votes. In Franklin County, the issue was soundly defeated by 2 to 1.

Lyons said the obvious need to redraw confusing service districts lines was one of the main reasons urban-county government came so easily for Lexington-Fayette County in 1972.

Hart said that if a merger is to pass in Warren County, people will need "the foresight to change" before problems arise.

But, Parker said, "as long as

you try to sell it on the basis that it's a better form of government — it's going to be a tough row to hoe."

Although the area is growing, Bowling Green Mayor Patsy Sloan said a lack of problems may hinder the move for merger.

"I sense that there is a pretty high level of satisfaction," she said, "so it could be difficult to pass."

Considering "the natural inclination that people don't want to change," Sloan said, and "the people supporting it are going to have to do a pretty good job of selling" a merger charter.

Black situation not improving

By LEIGH ANN EAGLESTON

For Howard Bailey, there was no choice.

"I couldn't have gone to my hometown and been anything but a schoolteacher," said Bailey, dean of Student Life.

As a black teacher in a small Eastern Kentucky town, he would have been at the top of his social group. But limited opportunities for blacks in small towns have forced the talented ones to leave, Bailey said.

Bowling Green is no different, he said. "It's chased off its young black talent" for 40 years.

The Rev. Ron Whitlock, president of Bowling Green's National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Warren County retains less than 2 percent of black graduates from Western.

Low black population, discrimination and weak leadership have prevented and still prevent blacks from progressing, black community leaders said.

One of the fastest growing counties in the state, Warren County saw no black growth in a recent 10-year period. The population went from 8.4 percent black in 1970 to 8.2 percent black in 1980, according to statistics based on census information from the University of Louisville's Urban Studies center.

The black situation in Bowl-

“

We have no black CPA's (certified public accountants), a couple of black doctors, no black lawyers, no black bankers.

”

Ron Whitlock

ing Green won't improve unless the black population increases, Bailey said.

Former president of the Bowling Green NAACP chapter Gwendolyn Downs agreed. "At this rate, the black population will be a long time increasing unless a large industry comes in."

Discrimination hasn't increased, however, "it's gone underground," said the late Hank Tutino, former executive director of Bowling Green's Human Rights Commission, in an interview before his death Dec. 12.

Whitlock said blacks leave because they're passed over for jobs. "We have no black CPA's (certified public accountants), a couple of black doctors, no black

lawyers, no black bankers."

Why? "Because Bowling Green is Dixie," Whitlock said. "The mindset has to be changed."

Some black students said they don't plan to stay in Bowling Green, but it's not because they're black. "There's no job opportunities here," Nashville junior Kandes Hatcher said. "That's everybody" black and white.

As an art major, Louis Jones said, "there are no opportunities here for me, especially being black." But even if he weren't black he wouldn't stay in a town this size. "There really aren't many opportunities for whites either."

The trend has been that the greatest percentage of blacks in Warren County work in factories or in service jobs, particularly in private households, according to population characteristics based on census information.

Many Warren County whites also work in factories or service occupations, but high percentages do professional, clerical or management work.

Recruitment of blacks into city and county government jobs would begin to remedy the situation, offering positive role models for young blacks to look up to, Whitlock said.

Downs said economic equality won't come until there's an overhaul of salaries nationwide.

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"Buildings were going up all over the place" in 1967, said university historian Lowell Harrison in the next 20 years Western could see more go up, such as a student health and activities center, more dorms, a public service center, a welcome center for visitors and Greek housing, said President Thomas Meredith.

James Borchuck/Herald

Construction boom to hit Western in 2000

By DARLA CARTER

University historian Lowell Harrison remembers 1967, the first year he taught at Western, as a boom time because "buildings were going up all over the place," he said.

One of the first campus functions Harrison attended at Western, he said, was the dedication ceremony of nine buildings.

"You had the feeling things were really moving that it was a boom time," he said.

That boom time came to an end during the '70s when enrollment took a nose dive and construction of buildings ceased. But during the next 20 years Western will experience a renaissance of the boom time it once knew, according to university officials.

A health and activities center, more dorms, a public service center, a welcome center for visitors and "legitimate Greek hous-

ing" are on their way, said President Thomas Meredith.

The public service center will serve as a place where heads of government, business and industry could "get answers to any question they might have," he said.

The welcome center will provide campus visitors with a place where they can get information and find out where they need to go, Meredith said.

In order to accommodate the new buildings Western will have to expand its boundaries, he said. "Considering the growth of Bowling Green expected by the year 2000, it would be difficult for us to have the kind of university on the existing property."

Just where it will expand to is still up in the air, he said. "The master planner will help us with that."

Visitors as well as Western students, faculty and staff will be

able to get where they need to go via an expanded shuttle system, one of the few options Western has to use in dealing with the ever-present parking problem, Meredith said.

Because of an unusually large high school graduate population in 1994, Western's enrollment will begin to "gradually increase so that as we hit the years past 1995, 1996, we'll be passing all time enrollment highs," Meredith said.

An enrollment increase such as that indicates a university on the move, Harrison said. But it also signals a crisis.

About the same time "large numbers of faculty members will be retiring," Meredith said. "The number of people teaching will go way down, and the number of the people in the pipeline preparing to be college professors will be very low."

Consequently it will be difficult to find enough qualified people to fill faculty positions, said Dr. Jerry Wilder, vice president for Student Affairs.

That crisis will require an already much-needed increase in funding to higher education from the state, administrators said.

Western continues to try "to expand on constant dollars, and that's hard for a university," said Dr. Robert Haynes, vice president for Academic Affairs.

Growth and an increasing economy will demand that Western students be educated on a broader base, Haynes said.

"We won't be able to get away with just saying we have high quality and excellence," he said. "We're going to have to demonstrate it."

The community college will become "a major entity in the

university's organization," Meredith said. "The growth in population and the attractiveness of a two-year educational opportunity will make people want to take advantage... it could grow to a population of 5,000."

Haynes said there will be a greater demand for continuing education because people will change jobs more often and need additional training more.

Haynes and Meredith agreed that the number of non-traditional students will increase because of those factors. Students 25 years old or older make up about 31 percent of Western's student population.

"We're sitting on a powderkeg of potential," Meredith said. "We have excellent faculty and staff. We have a good student body that's getting stronger every year in quality. The future is incredibly bright for Western."

Western 'horses' work on comprehensive city plan

By CHRIS POORE

Last year when city officials began preparing an update of the city's comprehensive plan, they decided to keep the project at home.

"We didn't want to see an outside consultant come in and spend two weeks' developing a plan," said Herbert Leopold, vice chairman of the Bowling Green-Warren County planning and zoning commission. "We've got the horses right here at Western."

Those "horses" were corralled from nine departments on campus. About 16 faculty members and six full-time students began working on the plan in May.

The master plan is "a number of elements that are going to, in a general way, chart the city's

growth and development for a period of time," Hoffman said. The plan will also set guidelines for future construction and growth in the city and Warren County.

State law requires city and county governments to develop comprehensive plans.

Western received a \$140,000 grant from the city and county to pay workers and buy materials, and organizers expect to spend no more than \$200,000 before the plan is completed in 1990.

"I believe the city is going to get about a half-million-dollar plan for about \$200,000," said Dr. Wayne Hoffman, the project's coordinator at Western.

The plan, which hasn't been fully updated since 1967, will research methods of land use, growth management, environ-

ment, transportation, housing, public facilities, government structure, education, public safety, open space and recreation, economic development, historic preservation, energy and health.

Faculty and students began the project by taking an inventory of the city and Warren County.

That meant charting "every stop sign, lamp post, fire hydrant, house and gas line," said Thomas Tweddell, a graduate student who worked on the project.

"Bowling Green has changed so much you couldn't just add information" to the existing plan, Tweddell said. So the group started from scratch.

That included inventories of structures such as the Greenwood Mall and other buildings on Scottsville Road that weren't built

when the first plan was completed.

Many of the buildings in the county had never been charted, Hoffman said.

The students and faculty this summer were split into four groups. Tweddell estimated that each group surveyed 90 square miles.

In the county, groups had to drive every road and assess structures, he said. In the city, the workers had to walk every road.

The effect of the plan on citizens will be general at first, Hoffman said. But it will have lasting influence.

"Most people don't know what zoning is until a store goes up in their back yard," he said. "It may determine how fast they get to work or what route they will

take."

"It (zoning) may determine where we're going to build our new houses and stores," he said, "or what kinds of jobs and the number of jobs we're going to have."

"It will affect our overall quality of life."

Planning and zoning commissions are set up to make sure land is used for the benefit of the community, Leopold said. Cities set up regions where only certain types of construction are permitted.

For instance, commissioners would probably not permit a major store or factory to be built in a residential area.

Industry will keep growing

By DONNA CROUCH
and ANN SCHLAGENHAUF

Industry and retail will continue to grow and flourish in Bowling Green because of its location, area businessmen say.

The city has been the regional retailing center for years, said Jim Holten, a former official of the Bowling Green-Warren County Chamber of Commerce.

Jim Menoni, general manager of Greenwood Mall, agreed.

"Now we are a tad bit over-retailed," he said, "but competition is good and will be for the next few years."

George Shaw, chairman of the board of the industrial foundation, said Bowling Green will continue to grow industrially, but "we may see some changes in the type of growth we will experience."

Because Bowling Green is centrally located near large cities, he said, it will probably grow as a

distribution center.

Menoni said, "We are one of the only counties in Kentucky that is growing, partly because Bowling Green is positioned as a hub" between Nashville and Louisville on I-65.

He also said he thinks there will be fewer privately-owned businesses because of stores such as Wal-Mart and K mart, which will be attracting more family-oriented consumers.

People are going back to the values of marriage, family and children, Menoni said. "I also see the market getting older: The empty nesters — older, retired people who have disposable income — are looking for value, service and integrity."

Shaw said that the strong work ethic of area residents is one reason why industries will be attracted to Bowling Green. Others are geographic location, educational facilities, community arts, and the quality of life.

"We have a very good place to raise our family and work."

The city also offers incentive packages to lure businesses to Bowling Green, Shaw said. The packages can include site location development, such as water, sewers, or roads.

In the past three years 12 industries have come to Bowling Green, he said, creating between 1,800 to 2,000 jobs.

Some of these have been automotive related, Shaw said, because the city has the Corvette plant and is near the Nissan and Toyota plants, which are in Smyrna, Tenn. and Georgetown, respectively.

Shaw said he expects the industries to keep coming.

"We'll continue to see healthy economic growth take place in our community," Shaw said. As the population increases "we will see continued efforts to bring new industries into our communities."

Center innovatively draws in businesses

By LAURA HOWARD

Since he moved his business into The Innovation Center two years ago, Ken Castleberry said the sales of its computer software products have increased 30 percent.

Data Image, Castleberry's company, is now in its third year. But he said moving it to the center, 225 Third Ave., helped it gain the direction it needed.

The center, built by the city of Bowling Green in 1987, is a non-profit project designed to promote local establishments and draw young businesses to the area. It offers office space, provides office services and helps the business owners make contacts and sell their products, center director Marty Blubaugh said.

Kirby Ramsey, Bowling Green's financial administrator, said, "The number of businesses is increasing," and as many as 60 more jobs and 11 companies have been brought to the area because of the center. Although other incubators for economic growth are in the state, The Innovation Center is the only one financed by public funds, Blubaugh said.

The project was originally financed through state grants

and bonds sold a year before construction on the center began, Ramsey said. It was developed to increase the shrinking economic base in Bowling Green.

"There is a fallacy that there is economic growth in Bowling Green," Blubaugh said. "People should not confuse retail growth with an overall tax base increase. If the town was booming, this center wouldn't be here."

Blubaugh said the tax base, the income generated by a household or business, can be increased by developing local businesses and drawing others from different areas and locating them in Bowling Green.

Most of the 22 businesses in the Innovation Center have been operating for three to four years and are generally owned and operated by one person or firm, Blubaugh said.

The businesses will probably stay in the building for an average of three years, he said. Then they will be examined to see if they are ready to move out on their own.

Many of the center's office spaces and services are less expensive than normal offices, Blubaugh said. But "the rent

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Maps, graphics due by end of year

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Maps and graphics for the project should be developed and computerized by the end of the year, Hoffman said. They will then be reviewed by the planning and zoning commission and subjected to a series of public meet-

ings in July, when the information is published.

The 1988-89 year will be spent developing a policy plan, or a set of standards explaining how the comprehensive plan will be used as a guideline in zoning decisions.

Hoffman said he is impressed with the way people are working

together on the project through out various departments on campus.

"It's really kind of massive," he said. "That kind of cooperation in a university is not necessarily a common thing."

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John Dunham/Herald

Richard Draham, 3, waits for his father (background) to unload garbage. Many residents make trips to the Glasgow city landfill daily.

Officials hash out trash ideas

By ANGELA GARRETT and LAURA HOWARD

Pizza boxes, soft drink cans and 2-liter plastic bottles are regular guests in Bowling Green garbage cans. The city's growth is causing the amount of trash to increase alarmingly and making disposal a problem, local officials say.

The average person in Bowling Green throws away about 3.5 pounds of trash a day, said Bob Tinscher, owner of Monarch Environmental, the sanitation company that disposes of the city's trash. That's about 1.75 million pounds of waste a day.

Last fall, a USA Today Snapshot survey, based on information from the Environmental Protection Agency, estimated that the average amount of trash generated daily by each person in the United States will rise to 6.5 pounds by the year 2000.

The most common form of trash disposal is the use of public landfills, areas of land used to bury solid wastes.

But regulations governing landfill operation in Kentucky are

now being examined by the Division of Waste Management, said Jack Watkins, a waste management inspector.

"Right now, landfills can accept household wastes like oven and bathroom cleaners and paint," said Annette Hayden, public information director for the Division of Waste Management.

"These wastes contain chemicals that are already regulated in industries but not in household disposal," she said. "They are then disposed of in areas determined unsafe for industrial waste even though they are the same chemicals."

Finding suitable sites for landfills is also a problem in Kentucky, Hayden said, because the topography isn't suitable for them in 50 percent of the state.

The soil in Bowling Green's area is composed mainly of limestone and other porous minerals, Tinscher said. That type of land makes it hard to construct a landfill that will not leak and harm groundwater, which supplies water for one-third of the

population of the state.

To prevent the pollution of groundwater, state officials propose that landfills be constructed with liners and pipe systems to properly drain waste water away for treatment, Watkins said.

Bowling Green takes its trash to a landfill in Butler County because of the shortage of available land in the immediate area.

The landfill in Butler County will reach its capacity in about five or seven years, Tinscher said.

But alternative ways to dispose of waste must be found, with one possibility being incineration, he said.

Franklin now uses an incinerator for trash disposal, but it cannot effectively eliminate plastics which compose the majority of the waste in the United States, Tinscher said. Plastic is the only product that can't be recycled in some way, he said.

Tinscher said some cities, such as New York and San Francisco, require residents to separate

See USING, Page 9



John Dunham/Herald

Rex England, 54, drives a trash compactor over garbage in the landfill located in Glasgow.

As area grows, human services will be more creative

By DOUGLAS D. WHITE

When Brad Hughes talks about the need for expanded services in Kentucky, he relates the situation to a rubber band.

"You're going to stretch that rubber band until you try to get in that one extra folder and that rubber band will give and the folders will go all to hell."

"Kentucky human services are that rubber band, and they will not stretch into the 1990s," said Hughes, a Cabinet for Human Resources spokesman.

He said that in a developing area such as Warren County, there can be even more "growing pains" as the population and its needs rise.

Local officials said Bowling

Green's growth is putting a strain on their programs, but several added it is forcing them to come up with more creative, intensive programs to meet the demand.

Ken Roysse, district manager for the department for Social Services, said, "Although the development has a positive economic impact, social services increase with that growth."

His department, which provides adult day-care, child protection services and juvenile programs, has started looking toward "different ways of providing programs."

"We've changed the kind of focus in the way we do things," Roysse said.

In the past, the typical reaction by his department was to remove

a person from the problem. If there was an instance of child abuse, he said, they separated the child from the home and provided care and protection.

But now "we try to work with the entire family," he said. That often means relying more on family counseling and group therapy, instead of temporary, institutional solutions.

"We try to be real intensive with our services in the beginning," he added, and we hope to "achieve our goals a little faster."

"That is pretty much a change from the way we did things a few years ago."

By doing that and also using more help contracted from professionals such as psychologists and medical professionals, Roysse said,

his department has been able to reduce worker caseloads by almost half in the past five years.

Hughes said involving family and friends in crisis intervention is part of a growing trend in human services.

"They become a part of the solution," he said. "They're not just standing on the outside."

"If you simply offered assistance to the victim — well, you're missing other possibilities for help."

For example, Hughes said it may help to provide medical treatment for underprivileged children. But if their parents and family can be taught about proper nutrition and health care, he said, the problem can be avoided in the future.

Larry Sensing, executive director of the Barren River Comprehensive Care Center, said his department has also started focusing more on early intervention when dealing with mental health or drug problems.

"Rather than the old approach of just being caretakers" for individuals on a long-term basis, he said, they now "work intensively with a small group of people."

In coming years, he said, the most important need for treatment in all areas will be "residential treatment facilities."

He said the centers would allow for more concentrated, personal treatment — but the probability for funding isn't good.

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Services to be more creative

Continued from Page 8

"When the population grows," Sensing said, "you have to treat more people, and that's hard to do when everyone is talking about no new taxes or social program spending."

Chuck Bunch, director of the Barren River Area Development District health department, said the number of patients his staff and one full-time doctor had been seeing in past years was rising by about 12 percent a year.

"The workload was incredible for our staff," Bunch said.

To ease that load and still treat more people, his department applied for and got permission from the state to become licensed as the Bowling Green-Warren County Primary Care Center in January 1987.

Although still operating out of the same facilities, Bunch said the change brought two more full-

“
When the population grows you have to treat more people
”

Larry Sensing

time doctors and another part-time doctor. The center is also now partially funded by the Medicaid program, and only charges patients by their ability to pay.

"What we have tried to do is set up a physicians' clinic," Bunch said.

The health department was seeing about 200 patients a day in recent years, he said. Now they are treating 350 to 400 patients a day.

"I think we'll continue to grow," Bunch said, "and a new Bowling Green-Warren County Primary Care Center will be built in the next five years" to replace their aging Adams Street building.

Hughes said programs in other areas such as Bowling Green are also rising to the test. As need grows, they must find a way to provide services.

But creativity can only go so far.

"Undoubtedly, the people of this state and country are going to face a major social consciousness decision before this decade is up," he said.

"Either we will pay to meet the demand, or we will have to admit that we are only going to pick and choose who we are going to help. I don't see the latter happening — but I don't see the former coming about yet either."

Using resources will decrease landfills

Continued from Page 8

their trash so recyclable resources may be used.

If resources are reused, there would be as much as a 90 percent decrease in the amount of trash in landfills, Tincher said. In New Orleans it has gone to 98 percent.

He also said that unless penalties are enforced, only about 25 percent of the people will comply

with trash separation.

Vincent Wirth, 1328 Scottsville Road, said he would willingly separate his trash. He already collects cans and bottles for recycling and buys products made from recyclable materials.

Tincher said Monarch will work with the Barren River Waste Management Division in setting up a pilot program in the next six months for recycling

products. The program was to begin in February, but the compartmented trucks required for the program were not provided by the state.

Wirth recommends the program. "They may not want to, but they'll realize it's going to be easier to recycle than to not be able to breathe."

Outpatient surgery to increase in area

By REBECCA FULLEN

An overnight change is coming to Bowling Green hospitals — but probably not until 2000.

HCA Greenview Hospital is working to have fewer surgeries that require patients to stay overnight instead of expanding its building at 1801 Ashley Circle, said Alan Palmer, director of public relations.

The city's other hospital, the Medical Center at Bowling Green, 250 Park St., added outpatient surgery with laser surgery in the last 10 years.

Eliminating overnight room costs saves money for the patient, the insurance company and the hospital, said Doris Thomas, director of human resources and spokeswoman for the Medical Center.

The future of the two hospitals also includes technological advances, expanded specialized programs for patients, more doctors and more laser and orthopedic surgeries. The state has denied requests for funds to expand to both hospitals.

Palmer said the future will bring more diagnostic tools. Replacing X-rays, the tools will be similar to today's CAT scan, which provides a detailed cross section of the organ under study, and the magnetic reso-

nance imaging — MRI — that uses magnetic rays that are safer than X-rays.

In the last 10 years the Medical Center has added the MRI, a catheter lab and special centers for digestive diseases, cancer treatment and open heart surgery patients.

With new medical advances, laser surgery will almost replace the conventional scalpel, said Steve Sinclair, an administrator for Graves-Gilbert Clinic.

That clinic, the largest in Bowling Green, will also expand with the times. It will move later this year from State Street to near the Medical Center.

A skywalk will connect the third floor of the clinic to the second floor of the center, but the clinic will remain independently owned by the physicians, Sinclair said. Doctors will continue to practice at both hospitals, and patients will have their choice of where to be treated.

The clinic will grow from a three-story, 57,000-square-foot building with an annex to a three-story, 85,000-square-foot building.

The plans include centers for physical therapy, cardiac reha-

See NEW, Page 10

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Baby Boom will cause 'explosion' in 2000

By DORREN KLAUSNITZER

When the Baby Boom generation — those born between the years 1946 to 1965 — reaches old age in the early 21st century, there will be "an explosion of people over the age of 65" in Warren County, said Lois Layne, Western's gerontology coordinator.

Although 3,000 more elderly people are expected in Warren County in the year 2000 than there are now, they will probably continue to make up about 10 percent of the population, according to the Urban Studies Center at the University of Louisville.

The percentage rate will not show a great increase because the population as a whole is increasing.

Because of the expected increase in the elderly population, Bowling Green is more aware and responsive to their needs, Layne said.

"There are more programs available in the hospitals and community," she said. "We have also had two Life-After-50 fairs aimed at educating the community and society."

Even the young are less ignorant. "I think compared to 10 years ago, somewhat more of an awareness is growing for older people," Layne said.

Unlike Warren County, the elderly population is expected to grow by more than 50 percent in three Kentucky counties — Boone, Bullitt and Oldham — partly because people are living longer and more babies and mothers are surviving childbirth.

Also, there is a lower birth rate, making the percentage of elderly people seem higher, she said.

Improvements in health care have also boosted the elderly population. "The medicines don't cure," Layne said. "They keep people alive."

According to national studies, a 65-year-old woman can expect to live 18.6 more years, and a 65-year-old man an additional 14.3 years, Layne said.

Audrey Mercer, 66, isn't worried about getting older. "I expect to live at least 20 more years," the Bowling Green resident said. Statistically, she'll come close.

"If you've lived to 65, you've gotten through the high risk area," Layne said. In fact, those over 85 are in the fastest growing age group nationally.

Statewide, there will be 89,705 people over 85 by the year 2000, that number will skyrocket to 131,423 by 2020, according to the 1984 Population Studies Program at the Urban Studies Center.

According to Aging America, a survey on aging, "In 1980, 39 percent of the elderly population was 75 and older. By the year 2000, half of the elderly population is projected to be 75-plus."

The grant influx will hit Bowling Green, Layne said. "We will see some change in the population as it goes. Old people tend to have a lower crime rate and are more likely to vote."

New stores and new attitudes will sprout up as a result of the aging population.

"There will be a big boom in home health care and retirement homes," she said.

One such retirement community is in the works. The Kirkland, to be built at 1800 Westan Ave. southwest of the city, will provide specialized and independent liv-



Audrey Mercer, 66, said she would rather live at home or stay with her relatives than be put away in a retirement home. Warren County is expected to have 3,000 more elderly people in the year 2000.

ing to those older than 62, said Jackie Francis, retirement counselor.

Weekly housekeeping and laundry service, transportation, activities, security and utilities will be available to its residents in a manicured community atmosphere, Francis said.

Ground breaking for the community is to begin soon but no dates have been set, she said. Residents will be able to move into the more than 70 apartments and 10 cluster houses within 18 to 24 months after ground breaking, Francis said.

Bowling Green Health Care

Center, a nursing home, will not change greatly in the next 11 years, said Jerry Rogers, administrator.

"We will provide heavier care and have more high technology," he said. "We will be more hands-on care-oriented."

Patients at the Health Care Center are unable to care for themselves and would not be able to live in a more independent environment.

Costs for elderly housing in the future will go up because of the nursing shortage and the cost of high technology equipment. "It's going to have to increase," Rogers

said. "It has for the last few years."

The Kirkland will provide organized activities such as games and classes.

High-quality senior centers will be needed in the 2000s in Warren County, Layne said. Churches will provide many of these.

Layne said by the year 2000 there will be more affluent, educated and healthier senior citizens.

"But we still need to develop new ideas about what old is and how to spend the last part of our lives."

Innovation Center offers exposure

Continued from Page 7

rates are competitive with those in other office buildings. The only difference is the services we offer."

Those no-cost services include workshops for marketing products and developing management techniques and program-featuring speakers whose business expertise might help the center's tenants.

John Coker, owner of Finesigns and Graphics, listed exposure to the public as one of the major benefits he has discovered since

locating in the center in January 1988.

"With all the professional people here, it's almost like networking," he said.

Most of the tenants in the center had been in business for about a year before moving into one of the offices, Blubaugh said. He said his department analyzes the progress a business has made in the amount of time it has been operating and then decides whether the business will benefit by moving into the center.

The center is not yet self-sup-

porting — money from taxes helps with operating costs, but it is expected to near financial independence by 1992, Ramsey said.

Richard Reitor, community development director, said it would take about 25 to 30 new businesses operating from the center to make it self-supporting.

Reitor is hopeful about the center's success rate. "Most of the jobs in America are created by companies that employ less than 100 people."

still try to open an obstetrics unit next year. But Thomas said another unit would raise overall costs for obstetric care.

The Medical Center — a non-profit hospital — also provides indigent care. The center would keep admitting non-paying pregnant women while Greenview would cut into the paying market, raising prices and curtailing indigent care, Thomas said.

New medical centers may be in store

Continued from Page 9

bilitation and nuclear medicine, Sinclair said.

County hospitals may have to become clinics to survive, Palmer said.

Those hospitals in Simpson, Franklin, Allen, Hart, and Logan counties, for example, might not be able to compete with the services that the city hospitals provide. And increasing government regulations don't help.

"In the next decade they'll be closing doors" unless they become satellite clinics of larger hospitals.

Even city hospitals compete when it comes to delivering babies.

The Medical Center has always been the only place in the city that delivers babies. And the state health economic board denied Greenview's request for funds for a unit last November.

Palmer said Greenview will

'Joint effort' needed to help black growth

Continued from Page 5

"Middle class for blacks is not the same as middle class for whites," Downs said.

Income for black families in the county has increased over the years, but not as quickly as that of whites. For example, the median income of the black family increased from \$4,382 in 1970 to \$7,099 in 1980. During the same time, the median income for white families increased from \$11,444 to \$17,742, according to census information.

Industries and outsiders moving in have forced some change, Bailey said.

And that trend must continue for the city's sake, Whitlock said.

Continuing affirmative action, pressing civil rights laws and growth will increase progress for blacks in Bowling Green, Bailey said.

But Downs said she had

66
There has to be a joint effort between everyone in the community to see that things change here.

39
Gwendolyn Downs

hoped for more from Bowling Green's past and expects more from its future.

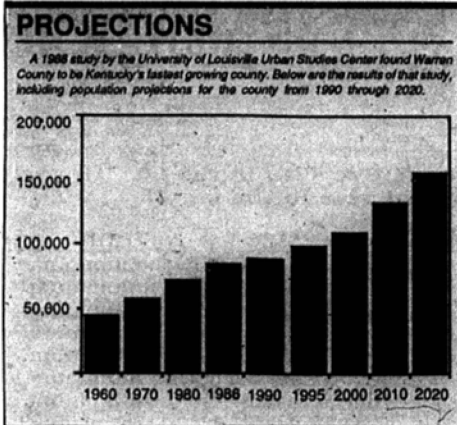
"I don't want to sound hostile," she said. "I guess I'm just impatient. I don't want to fault any person or group for our situation. There has to be a joint effort between everyone in the community to see that things change here."

Bowling Green has its share of prophets, and they all foresee the same thing — growth.

They're not seeing skyscrapers next door to city hall, smog looming over area fishponds or Boeing 747s flying over Scottsville Road.

But they do see change: fewer farms, more industries and a revitalized downtown — a small town becoming a big town, but not a metropolitan area.

"We haven't scratched the surface," said Judge-Executive Basil Griffin. "If certain things happen, the growth over this area is going to be tremendous."



County set to tumble down farm totem pole

By JASON SUMMERS

Farming is big business in Warren County, which ranks 11th among Kentucky counties for money made from agriculture. But as Bowling Green grows and absorbs farmlands, that position may be lost.

"It's going to take its toll," said Kely Driskill, Warren County's agriculture extension agent. "I figured we'd drop pretty drastically with the development already, but we haven't."

The 2,113 farms in Warren County average about 125 acres each, Driskill said, while the average farm size in Kentucky is about 140 acres, and the national

average is about 400 acres.

"Tobacco has been the principal reason that small farms have remained economically sound," said Dr. Luther Hughes, Western's agriculture department head. Tobacco will remain important for Warren County "but will become less profitable" as sales decline.

"We're looking at alternatives, not to replace tobacco, but to replace the lost income from tobacco," he said. The three alternatives being studied for Kentucky are alfalfa hay, vegetables and beef. Warren County is already the state's largest beef cattle producer.

Minutes 'seem like hours' on jammed area roadways

By JENNIFER UNDERWOOD

Stately homes with large lawns surrounded by white fences line narrow, winding Cemetery Road in eastern Warren County.

But during rush hour, or when farm machinery travels down the road, traffic piles up along its 28 miles and slows travel to a crawl.

Like many roads in the county, Cemetery Road, of Ky. 234, is suffering from growing pains.

Residents like Kristie Kennedy, who lives on Greenhill Road, feel the pain when they get caught in traffic.

Kennedy said the daily eight-mile drive home from her job as a credit union officer at Western usually takes her about 20 minutes, some of which "seem like hours."

Traffic flow will probably increase by 50 percent on most major highways and their outlets, especially the Scottsville, Nashville, Russellville and Morgantown road areas, according to a 1983 Barren River Area Development District study.

About 37,000 Warren-Countians will be employed in Bowling Green by 2000, which means more road usage, the study says.

The city and county want to build roads and expand old ones

before the highways become more congested, Bowling Green Mayor Patsy Sloan said. And having roads that can handle Bowling Green's growth are essential to the city's industrial and economic growth.

"It's no question that good roads are a crucial factor, not only in terms of people that live here but on the impact of attracting industry," Sloan said.

In its 1983 study, BRADD suggests ways to improve highways based on population and traffic congestion projections.

The department, along with road contractors, is already planning some of those projects. Some of these are:

- A Victoria Boulevard bypass will link with 6th Street.

- Campbell Lane will be expanded from a four-lane highway to five lanes and joined with Lovers Lane and Cemetery Road.

- Russellville Road, which is four lanes until it intersects with Campbell Lane, will extend to four lanes past Rockfield.

- A toll road might be built for drivers traveling west from Bowling Green to Hopkinsville.

- Cemetery Road might be a five-lane interchange allowing access to I-65.

Teaching shortage may get critical

By KELLI PATRICK

In 18 years of teaching, Brenda McGowan has never seen teacher morale this low.

"Teachers who have been in the business for 10 or 15 years are looking to get out," said the math teacher at Warren East High School and member of the executive committee of the Kentucky Education Association.

"We're going to wake up 10 years from now with one-half to three-fourths of the (teaching) work force retired, and no one here to replace them," said McGowan, who also serves as a

state director to the National Education Association.

The morale problem in Kentucky is caused by below-average pay raises, cuts in insurance benefits and removal of bonuses which had been promised to teachers, McGowan said.

"Unless we make teaching attractive enough to entice more people to go into that particular field," a teacher shortage will arise, said Randy Kimbrough, superintendent of Warren County Public Schools.

Kimbrough said a teacher shortage already exists in some areas, particularly in special

education. There are also critical shortages in mathematics and chemistry teachers.

Warren County is more fortunate than some other school systems, she said.

Because Western is in its backyard, Warren County schools don't have as much of a problem finding teachers as some other school systems.

"We have a bigger pool from which to draw," Kimbrough said. "Some of our counterparts in Kentucky are having a much more difficult time than we are."

Commuter service to take off soon

By JENNIFER UNDERWOOD

Imagine a twin-engine commuter jet from Atlanta landing on the runway, bringing businessmen and tourists from Los Angeles to their Bowling Green homes.

That could be reality soon at the Bowling Green-Warren County Airport off Scottsville Road as population increases and industry expands.

"As Bowling Green becomes a more popular situation, industry comes in and the world finds out about it," airport manager David

Southard said.

The airport now charters planes for companies and individuals, Southard said, but in a few years the airport's role will change — especially in its service to customers.

By the year 2000, Southard said the city will be served by two or three major commuter services that would use smaller twin-engine planes of 30 or fewer passengers. The airport is negotiating with three airlines — Northwestern out of Memphis, Delta out of Atlanta and Cincinnati

and TWA out of St. Louis.

The commuter service would enable passengers to bypass smaller stops such as Louisville and Nashville.

With the commuter service, the airport would eventually get bigger and better planes that could potentially serve 30,000 passengers a year.

And as the "population swells," potential industries will visit the airport more and more, and an attractive airport will help recruit the business, Southard said.

Now the bad news: crime to grow, too

By JASON SUMMERS

Crime will probably almost double in Bowling Green by the year 2000, because "there's always a certain percentage of your population that's going to be criminal," said Robert Cron, a public information officer for the city police.

Bowling Green has 75 police officers, he said, but if the Bowling Green and Warren County governments combine, the department could have more than 100 officers.

In a combined government, the police and sheriff's departments wouldn't combine totally, he said. The police department would

handle countywide law enforcement, while the sheriff's department would continue collecting taxes and serving papers.

Sheriff Jerry "Peanuts" Gaines doesn't see his office moving out of police work, though. Twelve deputies cover Warren County and Gaines expects that number to double by 2000.

"We'll be more active in patrolling and investigations," he said.

Both departments want to expand.

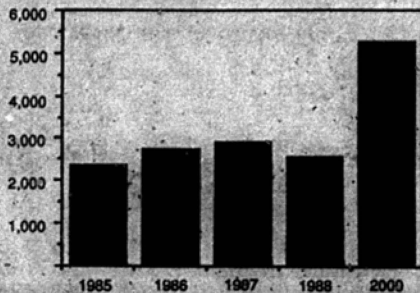
The city department wants to build a new headquarters and provide each officer with his own patrol car; the sheriff's department plans to computerize all tax records.

To accommodate the growing number of criminals, the penal system may change.

Bobby Bunch, the Warren County jailer, moved into a new jail in April 1987. He said he worries that he won't always have the option of turning prisoners away as he does now. That's because the state has shown interest in taking control of county jails statewide.

The only expansion for here that Bunch expects is a juvenile jail being considered now.

"The old jail had been here since '39. If I keep this one in shape, it'll last and last and last."



The above chart displays the number of crimes in Bowling Green in recent years and a projection for the year 2000. Information was supplied by the Bowling Green Police Department.



Spring Closet Sale

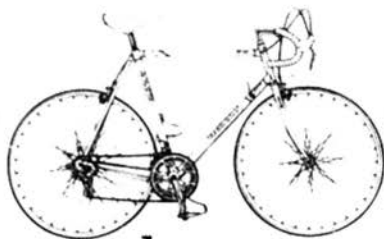
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- Trek 1500 Blue-White
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- Trek 520 Touring
- Raleigh Capri
- Trek 1000 Red
- Raleigh Pursuit
- Raleigh Record, Men's & Ladies

size	frame material	reg.	SALE
54cm	Aluminum	\$950	\$750
58, 63cm	Aluminum	\$630	\$430
23"	Aluminum	\$475	\$275
25"	Aluminum	\$385	\$250
25"	Aluminum	\$350	\$250
48, 54, 59cm	Aluminum	\$399	\$299
54cm	Aluminum	\$699	\$499
21"	Reynolds 531	\$419	\$319
22.5"	Reynolds 531	\$599	\$499
19, 21, 23, 25"	Steel	\$188	\$158
54cm	Aluminum	\$495	\$395
21, 25"	Chromoly	\$285	\$185
25"	Chromoly	\$229	\$179
17, 19"	Chromoly	\$229	\$179



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- Trek 850

size

- 20"
- 16.5, 18, 20"
- 18"
- 16.5, 18, 20"
- 18"
- 18, 20, 22"

frame material

- Chromoly
- Aluminum
- Aluminum
- Aluminum
- Aluminum
- Chromoly

reg.

- \$499
- \$599
- \$899
- \$499
- \$585
- \$589

SALE

- \$299
- \$449
- \$649
- \$399
- \$399
- \$489

Bench Cruisers

- Raleigh Easy-6

21, 23"

Steel

\$249

\$199

