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by Lynn Niedermeier

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Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu
Measuring Up: Women’s Intercollegiate Sports Return to Western

by Lynn Niedenneier

In fall 1972, Western Kentucky University’s physical education program boasted enough talent to compete statewide in tennis, regionally in gymnastics and nationally in golf, yet some of its students were transferring and many high school athletes were spurning the overtures of Western recruiters. The reason? The athletes were female and, unlike other Kentucky universities, Western offered them no program of intercollegiate competition. Title IX, which banned discrimination in school athletics, had become law, but approval of its implementing regulations was still years away. For some faculty members and students, this was too long to wait.

Women on the Hill had not always lacked the opportunity to compete against other schools. In 1912, girls (as they were called) in the sophomore, junior and senior classes enthusiastically fielded basketball teams. The classes played each other at first, but in 1915 a team that included Dr. Henry Hardin Cherry’s daughter, Josephine, journeyed to Russellville to defeat Logan College by a score of 12-8. On Jan. 12, 1923, Logan College was again the victim as the bloomer-clad girls gave freshman coach E. A. Diddle the first intercollegiate basketball victory of his long career.

Unfortunately, intercollegiate play ceased in 1930. While women enjoyed an expanded physical education curriculum that included volleyball, field hockey, archery, baseball, tennis, track and soccer as well as basketball, competition was scaled back to intramural play and occasional “sports days” arranged with other schools.

For one student, the intramural system proved entirely too tame. In the mid-1940s, physical education major Betty Langley startled Western’s athletic coaches by trying out for the men’s tennis team. She defeated two of her three male opponents - then went home. “I thought if you lost once, you were out,” she recalled. “Nobody told me any different.”

A similar communication gap arose in October 1972 when Ms. Langley, now an assistant professor of physical education at Western, presented a proposal for women’s intercollegiate sports to the University Athletic Committee. She had long been working toward this goal even though administrators, like the coaches who had witnessed her tennis skills, had not volunteered much feedback. The idea for women’s competition had been “shoved around,” she realized, but apparently suffered from a fatal defect: it had never been put in writing.
At the same time as Ms. Langley was quietly negotiating bureaucratic channels, a group of physical education students had concluded that their intramural programs were inadequate and discriminatory. After meeting several times and gathering 700 signatures on supporting petitions, the women loudly demanded better competitive opportunities. “We need to start measuring up to other universities if our program is going to stay in existence,” said one.

Physical education department head Burch Oglesby was taken aback by the students’ impatience. “The young women have talked about this thing ever since I’ve been here,” he said, “but they have never once gone to the athletic director.” Suggesting that the women’s only mistake was procedural, he nevertheless expressed his preference for an intramural program and grumbled about the financial cost of instituting equality.

“I have certain reservations about a total athletic program for women,” agreed gymnastics coach Ray Rose. “What I would really like to see for girls is a limited program to start out with and see how it works.”

While the students complained about unresponsiveness and red tape, Betty Langley persisted. Under her ministrations, the Athletic Committee warmed to the idea of paying $75 and $15, respectively, for Western to join the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women and the Kentucky Women’s Intercollegiate Conference.

The breakthrough came on Jan. 29, 1973, when President Dero Downing, after conferring with several department representatives, gave the go-ahead for intercollegiate competition.

Women gymnasts traveled to their first meet only two weeks later, and faculty member Shirley Laney began coordinating Western’s initial foray into women’s tennis and golf. Volleyball and basketball also came under consideration, but not without some residual anxiety. Basketball, in particular, revived long-standing cultural tensions about the level of competition considered safe for the “delicate” female constitution. Though teams in the early 1900s often played by modified rules so as not to appear unladylike, the game’s potential for scrappiness and high emotion had always worried the guardians of womanhood, both male and female.

“There is a lot of faculty resistance to women’s basketball,” said Burch Oglesby, “and I am one of them.”

The doomsayers, however, quickly lost the fight. In October 1973, coach Pam Dickson announced tryouts for the intercollegiate basketball team, and players began their seven-game schedule on Jan. 19, 1974. During 1973-74, Western women also competed on an intercollegiate basis in tennis, golf, gymnastics and track, and the coeducational riflery team.
continued its winning ways.

Funds were scarce - in 1974-75, the entire women's athletic budget was $12,025 - but with the implementation in 1975 of grants-in-aid as required by Title IX, Western began attracting some of the top women athletes in Kentucky and the nation.


Today, five women basketball players, along with four other female athletes who have excelled in track, tennis, riflery and gymnastics, are members of Western's Athletic Hall of Fame. The first 30 years of women's intercollegiate sports on the Hill have been outstanding, thanks to skill, hard work and courage - and to Betty Langley, who first put it all in writing.

Lynn Niedermeier is an archival assistant at the Kentucky Library and Museum.
Hillbilly History
by Kimberly Shain Parsley

What is a hillbilly? What do you think of when you hear the word? Does the image of a bearded, barefoot, gun-toting mountain man come to mind? If so, according to Dr. Anthony Harkins, assistant professor of history at Western Kentucky University, there's a good reason for that.

In his book, *Hillbilly: A Cultural History of an American Icon* (Oxford University Press, 2004), Harkins explores the enduring and almost unchanging image of the hillbilly, an image present for over 100 years in film, literature, comic strips and nearly every aspect of American popular culture.

Harkins said that since he is not a part of the hillbilly culture (generally portrayed as being of the rural Southern Appalachian or Ozarks region) and because he believes it is important to distinguish between how people are presented and how people actually are, he only used the term hillbilly to refer to the media's presentation of people, and not the actual group of people, although he said some people from that culture do embrace the term.

Harkins said his interest in studying the hillbilly stemmed from comic strips, a medium in which the hillbilly is a favorite subject. He noticed that the hillbilly images in comics from the 1950s were nearly identical to the comics of the 1990s. As a historian with an emphasis in cultural history, his curiosity was peaked.

"I thought it would be an interesting study of the constructions of a national stereotype and the role of the media in that and reactions to it," Harkins said.

Though his study began with comics, he quickly found that the hillbilly image pervaded all media. According to Harkins, the first written reference to the hillbilly appeared in the New York Journal in 1900 in a story about vote buying in Alabama.

Harkins said that the zenith of hillbilly humor came during the 1930s. Several movies about hillbillies were made during that time, country music (then commonly known as hillbilly music) was gaining in popularity, and three well-known comics strips were born: "Snuffy Smith," "L'il Abner" and "The Mountain Boys." Harkins said he believes that the image of the hillbilly resonated with people during
the Depression era because hillbillies survived circumstances of extreme poverty.

“There’s a notion that they have this indomitable spirit and toughness that could survive,” Harkins said.

The hillbilly image experienced a rebirth in the 1960s, driven primarily by the popular sitcom, “The Beverly Hillbillies.” In contrast to the pure-heartedness and generosity of Jed and the rest of the Clampett clan, the 1972 film “Deliverance” portrayed hillbillies as territorial and violent. Harkins cites one journalist as saying that “Deliverance” did for north Georgians what “Jaws” did for sharks.

Harkins said the image of the hillbilly has been used to evoke both positive and negative ideas of American culture.

“On the positive side, they tend to be seen as people who have close family connections, a closeness to the land, a real sense of who they are as individuals, and who are still connected in some way to the pioneers who founded America,” Harkins said. “Then all of those things can also have negative connotations.”

He explained that close family connections can be viewed negatively as inbreeding, a strong sense of self has been perceived as a near violent stubbornness, and closeness to the land is often equated to backwardness.

“All of these things have both parts to them,” Harkins said. “This is particularly because this stereotype is a white stereotype unlike other stereotypes of different ethnic groups.”

Harkins explained that he is studying the hillbilly as a cultural construct, “meaning that the image is an image, not a reality.”

He said this is an important point to make when discussing the hillbilly because people tend to believe in the image as a reality rather than as a stereotype, something that does not occur with cultural images of other ethnic groups.

Today, groups have formed and a movement is afoot to dispel the misconceptions about people who have long been regarded as hillbillies and to expose that image as mere stereotype, but this reality is not likely to quell the century-old interest in the hillbilly image as an entertaining part of our national identity.

For more information about Hillbilly: A Cultural History of an American Icon, contact anthony.harkins@wku.edu.

Dr. Harkins will be signing copies of his book at the Southern Kentucky Bookfest, held on April 16-17 at the Sloan Convention Center.
Cultural FLEXibility
by Kimberly Shain Parsley

Three faculty members in Western Kentucky University’s Department of Modern Languages and Intercultural Studies are flexing their teaching muscles in front of a younger audience.

Bénédicte Bossut, Gustavo Obeso and Tim Straubel came up with the idea for the Foreign Language Exploration Program, or FLEX, a series of three different foreign language exploration workshops for K-3 school age children. The program aims to introduce them to the language and cultures of French-, German-, and Spanish-speaking lands.

Bénédicte Bossut, French instructor, said, “The FLEX program is a unique opportunity for the community of Bowling Green to send a message that languages should and can be learned early and that they can be learned in a fun way.”

Bossut, Obeso and Straubel determined that there was an interest, as well as a need, in Bowling Green for some type of early foreign language program. The FLEX program is the product of their vision and funds from an Action Agenda grant from the Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education.

FLEX classes are held on Thursdays from 4-5 p.m. at the Bowling Green Public Library. Bossut said that the library was chosen because the staff was eager to offer the opportunity of learning a foreign language to children who participate in after school activities. She said that she wanted a public, easily accessible location so that the opportunity could be available to many children.

Spanish, taught by Gustavo Obeso, was the first course taught in the FLEX program. The French course began on Feb. 12 and runs through March 4, and the German program will begin on April 8.

In addition to the instructors, two WKU students assist in each class. Bossut said this gives language and education majors an opportunity to gain valuable experience teaching foreign language to others.

Bossut said she believes that the earlier children begin learning a second language, the better. “Children are flexible,” she said. “They learn through sound and visual reference. Adults want to analyze things and break them down, which takes time. There’s a certain flexibility that we lose as we grow older with the amount of knowledge that we accumulate.”
In addition to introducing children to different cultures and languages, Bossut and Straubel, German instructor, said that one of their hopes is that the FLEX program will expand, and that eventually foreign languages will be taught in area elementary schools.

“We try to make it fun,” Straubel said, “and disguise the learning process in fun activities so that the kids don’t feel like they’re learning.”

Straubel said the students will learn foreign words for numbers, colors, body parts, food, holidays, and clothing, as well as simple introductions and lessons about cultural differences and similarities.

“The whole idea is to spark a seed of interest not only for the students, but also for the parents so that they can see the benefits of foreign language exposure,” Straubel said.

Straubel said that as the Bowling Green community becomes more and more culturally diverse, the need for early foreign language education increases. “Bowling Green is more than just being between Louisville and Nashville,” he said. “It’s a place where different people are coming together. The University attracts many international students and faculty.”

The increasingly international culture of the U.S., including Bowling Green, makes it more important than ever for Americans to add knowledge of other cultures to their work and social skills, according to Straubel. “Languages should be a part of children’s daily curriculum,” he said. “Kids in most other countries are already starting a second language by the time they are in the third grade. They are bilingual by the time they are in sixth grade, and many of the children in the United States won’t even have a chance of getting into a language program until they are in high school. We want that to change.”

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu
Never Too Young to Play
by Kimberly Shain Parsley

Sarah Mitchell began playing the violin when she was four years old. By the time she was a teenager, she knew that she wanted to teach violin.

And that is exactly what she is doing.

After receiving her bachelor’s degree in music education from Western Kentucky University and her master’s in string pedagogy from the University of Memphis, Mitchell has returned to Western as professional in residence in Western’s Pre-College String Development Program, a collaboration between the WKU Music Department and the Division of Extended Learning and Outreach, DELO. The program offers pre-kindergarten through high school students the opportunity to receive high quality instruction in orchestral stringed instruments in a nurturing environment.

Classes are taught using the Talent Education method of Dr. Shinichi Suzuki, a Japanese violinist. The Suzuki method focuses on teaching children to play musical instruments in much the same way that they learn to speak: They listen first. In addition to private instruction, students also participate in group lessons, and parents are actively involved.

Mitchell is a trained Suzuki specialist, and was herself a Suzuki student. She said that students in the pre-college program come from several surrounding counties to attend lessons. One student even travels from Burkesville, Ky.

“I think they’re happy with the program if they’re coming from that far,” Mitchell said.

Another aspect of the DELO/Music Department collaboration brings string lessons directly to the students, specifically, fourth-grade students at Natcher Elementary in Warren County.

Dr. William Scott, Baker Professor of Music, has 28 years of experience developing string programs in public schools. “A lot of people don’t understand that string instruments are like shoes, they come in different sizes,” he said, “so you can teach all different ages.”

Scott said he is pleased that of the 74 Natcher fourth-graders, 21 enrolled in the string program. Two classes meet twice a
week at the school, and students can learn violin, viola, cello and double bass. The cost is just $5 per week, and instruments can be rented for just $11 per month.

“I’m a father, and when you’re carpooling and taking a child to this class and that lesson and this after school practice, it all takes a tremendous amount of time,” Scott said. “Here, the parents are getting a great deal for $5 a week, and they don’t need to take the kids anywhere because they’re already at school.”

Arrangements have been made with the Natcher Parent Teacher Organization to assist with the cost for students on free or reduced lunch programs who wish to take lessons.

“In Kentucky, there’s no child who is denied the opportunity to play basketball.” Scott said, and added that he feels that the same should be true for music and for any other field.

Scott said that he is currently planning to extend the public school program to include two more area schools in addition to Natcher.

Scott said that there is a nationwide shortage of string players. “In every single town in the United States that has a school, there’s a band and there’s a chorus. There’s not necessarily an orchestra.”

He said that since every university has a symphony orchestra, there is a wealth of scholarship opportunities for string players. “There’s scholarship money there that is not being tapped in a community like Bowling Green where you don’t have a strings program in the schools.”

Both Scott and Mitchell hope that the public school and the Pre-college String Development will go a long way in providing students with more scholarship opportunities and the Bowling Green Western Symphony Orchestra with an abundance of qualified string players for the future.

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu
WKU Unveils Plaque Honoring Facilities Employees

echo joins President Gary Ransdell and the rest of the Western Kentucky University community in honoring WKU Facilities Management employees. On Feb. 23, a plaque on the Downing University Center South Lawn was dedicated in recognition of their service to Western.

At the dedication ceremony, Dr. Ransdell thanked the Facilities Management employees for taking pride in keeping the campus clean, orderly and functioning and for providing a comfortable and pleasant environment for faculty, staff, students and others. “This marker will be a permanent gesture of the appreciation we share for their dedicated efforts,” he said.

The plaque reads: “In Grateful Appreciation To the WKU Facilities Grounds-keeping Staff for their dedication to making this campus a beautiful place for all to enjoy. To the WKU Facilities Building Service Attendants for their dedication to making the buildings on this campus pleasant for all who live, work and learn in them. To the WKU Facilities Maintenance Staff for their dedication to keeping this campus safe and comfortable for all who share the pride and spirit of Western. Dedicated February, 2004.”

Photo by Sheryl Hagan-Booth

Representatives of the three Facilities Management groups at the plaque dedication were: James Greenwood, Maintenance; Euell Fields, Building Services; and Royce Delnudge, Groundskeeping.

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu
Education cuts hard to heal.
by Bob Edwards

The areas to be reduced or eliminated as a result of the recently mandated $5.6 million cut to Western Kentucky University’s budget have been determined and approved by the Board of Regents. Of the $5.6 million, $3.2 million is recurring or permanent, and $2.4 million is a one-time reduction.

To say the process of releasing that amount of money seven months into the fiscal year was difficult, is an understatement. While many University expenses, such as salaries, benefits, telephone service, etc. are paid incrementally over the course of the year, other budget lines, such as computer equipment and software upgrades, office equipment, printing and professional development are spent on an as-needed basis. In the case of the latter, many budget line items had been exhausted and the chance for any recovery had past.

Another particularly challenging aspect of the budget reduction process was the decision to cut strategically rather than across the board. The simplest method would have been to implement a percentage cut of every departmental budget; however, such a policy would have unfairly penalized programs and areas that are leading the way in our quest to become the best comprehensive institution in the state and among the best in the nation. It would also have been bad for morale.

In addition to avoiding across-the-board cuts in the process, several other objectives were identified:

- To protect academic major and minor programs.
- To protect the physical integrity of the campus.
- To avoid any divisional cut that would be disproportionate to a department’s share of the overall budget.

Also, it was decided that current or future tuition increases would not be used to accomplish this cut. Additionally, any future tuition increases will be used specifically to fund strategic objectives such as the Academic Quality and Student Success Initiative.

Among the final expenditure reductions to reach the $5.6 million budget cut were:

- returning $1,450,000 of unbudgeted tuition revenue that was frozen in anticipation of such a cut;
- drawing $1.2 from the emergency reserve fund;
- eliminating the budget for the Board of Advisors and most of the funding for the Presidents’ Circle Gala;
- charging a three percent fee to revenue-dependent accounts;
- reducing support for the Preston Center;
- eliminating the University contribution to the health insurance fund for employees that receive the flex-benefit contribution;
- reducing overtime by 33 percent;
• reducing the budget for the Center for Excellence in the College of Education;
• eliminating the University subsidy for the Institute for Economic Development;
• reducing the number of vacation days an employee can accumulate from 24 to 20;
• eliminating central funding for tuition benefits for part-time faculty and staff;
• and eliminating the 50 percent discount for athletic tickets.

Other divisional expenditures that will be reduced or eliminated include travel, subscriptions and dues, dining/food, cell phones, postage, advertising for vacant positions, energy consumption, and water and wastewater.

As a result of this exercise, some much needed policy changes were identified to produce the necessary efficiencies to help meet our recurring and non-recurring budget reduction targets. Foremost is a new budgeting format to create specific and accurate account titles to better identify the amounts and uses of money. Another new policy is to return half of any departmental or divisional carry forward money to the central budget for possible reallocation. Requests from divisions to earmark returned carry forward dollars will however, be considered. Also, vacant positions must be filled within two years or they are eliminated and fringe benefit money will be allocated only after the position is filled. And, a process will be initiated to select a third party to administer tuition payment plans for students and families who wish to choose this convenience.

A complete breakdown of all budget reductions and new policies can be found at http://www.wku.edu/budgetcuts.html.

This budget cut process and the new policies which stem from it will help Western Kentucky University be a more efficient and effective institution, while maintaining the momentum it has gathered toward the goal of becoming the best comprehensive university in the Commonwealth and among the best in the nation.

Bob Edwards is the assistant vice president for University Relations.

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu
Professional Activities

Submissions for entry in the Professional Activities section should be sent to Rebecca Miles, rebecca.miles@wku.edu. All submissions must be sent electronically. Please include name, department, title, current position, name of presented or published work and name of publication or conference. No acronyms or abbreviations please.

Accounting and Finance
Dr. Johnny Chan published, "Creative personality and student perceived interest in the finance profession," in the winter issue of the 2003 Journal of Financial Education.

Agriculture
Dr. Jenks Britt hosted corn buyers from Mexico in January. The group was made up of dairymen and feed mill co-op members from Queretaro, QRO, Mexico. Britt has been working with the group for almost 10 years and visits the Mexico farms about three times yearly. The corn buying delegation visited large corn growers in Warren and Logan counties.

The WKU Department of Agriculture will share in a $61,400 grant from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for research on control of Mycobacterium paratuberculosis in cattle. Mycobacterium paratuberculosis, known commonly as Johne's disease, is an insidious disease that causes chronic diarrhea in older cattle for which there is no treatment. The WKU dairy herd will be used to demonstrate practices to prevent the spread of the disease within a herd and will lead to eradication of the disease from a herd. Western will be working with the Kentucky Department of Agriculture and the State Veterinarians office to complete this project.

Chemistry
Dr. Colin Abernethy was invited to present at a symposium at the spring 2004 National American Chemical Society meeting.

Drs. Lowell Shank and Les Pesterfield are the co-directors for the Kentucky Science Olympiad State Tournament to be held at WKU on April 24.

Consumer and Family Sciences
Dr. Louella Fong and Janet Fugate presented, "Recruitment of Diverse Populations, Training and Mentoring Via Distance Education in Early Childhood Personnel Preparation," at the 2004 Hawaii International Conference on Education in Honolulu.

Economics and Marketing
Dr. Brian Goff's article, "Supreme Court Consensus and Dissent: Estimating the Role of the Selection Screen," was accepted for publication in the journal Public Choice. Goff was also invited to serve on the editorial board of Public Choice.

Geography and Geology
Dr. Chris Groves returned to WKU from a research visit to a remote area of Hunan province in
southwest China, where he laid the groundwork for assisting Chinese scientists in a new karst water resource development project. Along with karst hydrologists from the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences and the Xiangxi State (Hunan) Hydrogeology Bureau, they investigated several huge caves and underground rivers on western Hunan’s Guizhou Plateau and negotiated details for a WKU led cave expedition to the area this March.

Dr. David Keeling visited Manchester, England, to conduct research on urban redevelopment in the industrial suburb of Salford Quay as part of a long-term project to understand how cities are converting dilapidated industrial landscapes.

Drs. Kenneth Kuehn and Michael May passed the National Association of Boards of Geology (ASBOG) exam.

Dr. Michael Trapasso conducted research in the central valleys of Mexico on the historical development of social networks, with particular attention to how weather and climate shaped indigenous people’s lives.

**History**

Dr. Robert Antony presented, “Pirates and their Networks of Accomplices in Mid-Qing China,” in Washington, D.C., in October 2003 at the Mid Atlantic Asian Studies Association annual meeting. Antony gave a presentation entitled, “Kevin Costner, Sino-Vietnamese Pirates, and Water Worlds: Thoughts on an Ocean-Centered History of Southeast Asia,” for a University of California (Irvine) workshop on Southeast Asian Maritime History, Feb 28-29. He will give a paper at the annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies in San Diego, March 5-7, on “Banditry and the Culture of Violence in Late Imperial China,” and “In One's Own Image: American China-Hands and China's Modernization, 1927-1931,” at the annual meeting of the Historical Society for 20th-Century China in Vienna in May 2004. Also, Antony’s article, “Demons, Gangsters, and Secret Societies in Early Modern China,” has been accepted for publication in *East Asian History*.

**Management and Information Systems**

Drs. Gabe Buntzman, Kirk Heriot, Richard Parker and Leo Simpson were active participants at the 2004 meeting of the United States Association of Small Business and Entrepreneurship (USASBE) in Dallas. Heriot and Simpson conducted a workshop entitled, “Starting a Student Consulting Program.” Buntzman and Parker presented “MBA Perceptions of Entrepreneurial CEOs: A Pilot Study.” Buntzman and Parker were awarded Coleman Scholarships to the conference. In addition to the workshop, Heriot presented a paper co-written with Dr. Noel Campbell, North Georgia College and State University, entitled, “The Tentative Link between Planning and Firm Performance in Small Firms: An Explanatory Framework.” Heriot was also elected USASBE divisional vice president for Entrepreneurial Support Organizations.

Drs. Kirk Heriot and Richard Parker were recognized as runners-up for the Distinguished Applied Paper Award at the 2004 Small Business Institute Annual Conference in Clearwater Beach, Fla. Their paper, “A New Approach for Developing an Incubator: A Case Study in Peru,” was co-written with Peruvian researcher Braulio Vargas.

Dr. Richard Parker published, “Gore Mail vs. Bush News - Candidate Email Campaign Strategy in the 2000 Presidential Election,” in the *Journal of Organizational Culture, Communications and Conflict* (Vol. 7, No. 2). Parker’s dissertation focused specifically on the 2000 presidential election and the candidates’ use of e-mail. He will be conducting a follow-up study for this year’s election.
Music
Violinist Stansilav Antonevich played with the Nashville Chamber Orchestra at the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, Tenn. on Feb. 14. The featured performers were Alison Krauss with Union Junction.

Dr. John Cipolla was awarded College/University Teacher of the Year from the Third District Kentucky Music Educators Association.

Dr. Heidi Pintner traveled to San Miguel de Allende, Mexico, where she gave two concerts with pianist Dr. Robert Bowman. Upon return, Pintner judged the Flute Society of Kentucky Young Artist, Collegiate, High School and Middle School Competitions. She gave a piccolo seminar at the Flute Society of Kentucky Festival and participated in a panel discussion called "Key to Success" for the Middle Tennessee Flute Festival in Murfreesboro, Tenn. In late January, she hosted Dr. Stephanie Rea in a flute master class and recital at WKU.

Dr. Robyn Swanson received the 2003-2004 Citation for Service Award from the Third District for Music Education Association on Feb. 6 at the Kentucky Music Educators Association's annual conference. The Citation for Service award honors those who have contributed in a significant way to the furtherance of music education.

Pam Thurman was elected to membership in the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

Physical Education and Recreation

Physics and Astronomy
The Department of Physics and Astronomy hosted four Russian scientists: Vadim Zabolotinkov, Valery Kubyak, Sergei Ivanov and Yuri Seryabin. They were sponsored by the National Nuclear Non-Proliferation Program under the U.S. Dept. of Energy under the direction of Oak Ridge National Laboratory and Brookhaven National Laboratory and Northwest Nuclear LLC. They were here to learn how to use their training in weapons development in more peaceful pursuits.

http://www.wku.edu/echo/archive/2004march/profact/
University Libraries Activities

Iraqi Freedom Documentation
Technology has changed the way our service members stationed far from home communicate with family and friends. E-mail has become one of the major lifelines connecting American military personnel in Iraq with their loved ones at home.

Library special collections would like your help in documenting this military campaign. Such documentation is used by researchers who write books, articles and papers as part of a class assignment or for personal interest.

The Library would be thrilled to receive original letters and journals, but photocopies of such materials are certainly acceptable. History students frequently are assigned research projects requiring source materials such as letters, diaries/journals or papers of veterans of World War I, World War II or Vietnam. The library wants to ensure that the Iraqi Freedom Conflict can be added to this listing.

Items may be brought or mailed to the Kentucky Building, Western Kentucky University, 1 Big Red Way, Bowling Green, KY 42104. If you have questions or need further information, please contact Patricia M. Hodges, coordinator, Manuscripts and Archives, Library Special Collections (270) 745-6434 or pat.hodges@wku.edu.

The Kentucky Live! presentation of “African American Artist” by Alice Gatewood Waddell, will take place on March 11 from 7-8:30 p.m. at Barnes & Noble Booksellers, 1680 Campbell Lane. This Trace Die Cast sponsored series is free and open to the public. For more information, contact Brian Coutts (270) 745-6121 or brian.coutts@wku.edu.

The Far Away Places series presentation on France by Dr. Eric Reed, History Department, will take place on March 18 from 7-8:30 p.m. at Barnes & Noble Booksellers, 1680 Campbell Lane. All programs in this series, which is underwritten by Integra Bank, are free and open to the public. For more information, contact Brian Coutts (270) 745-6121 or brian.coutts@wku.edu.

Email comments to the editor at: kimberly.parsley@wku.edu