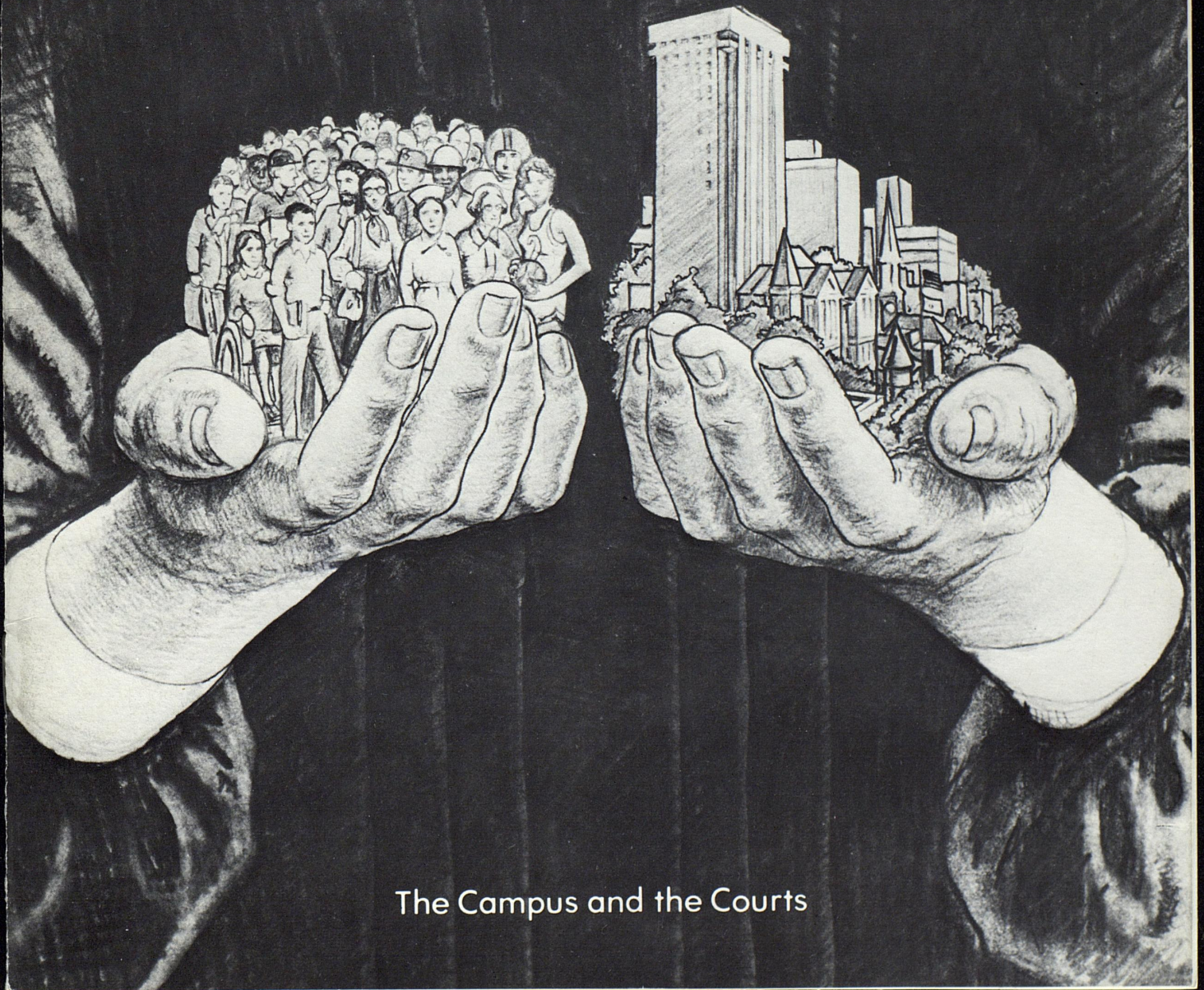


FALL

1980

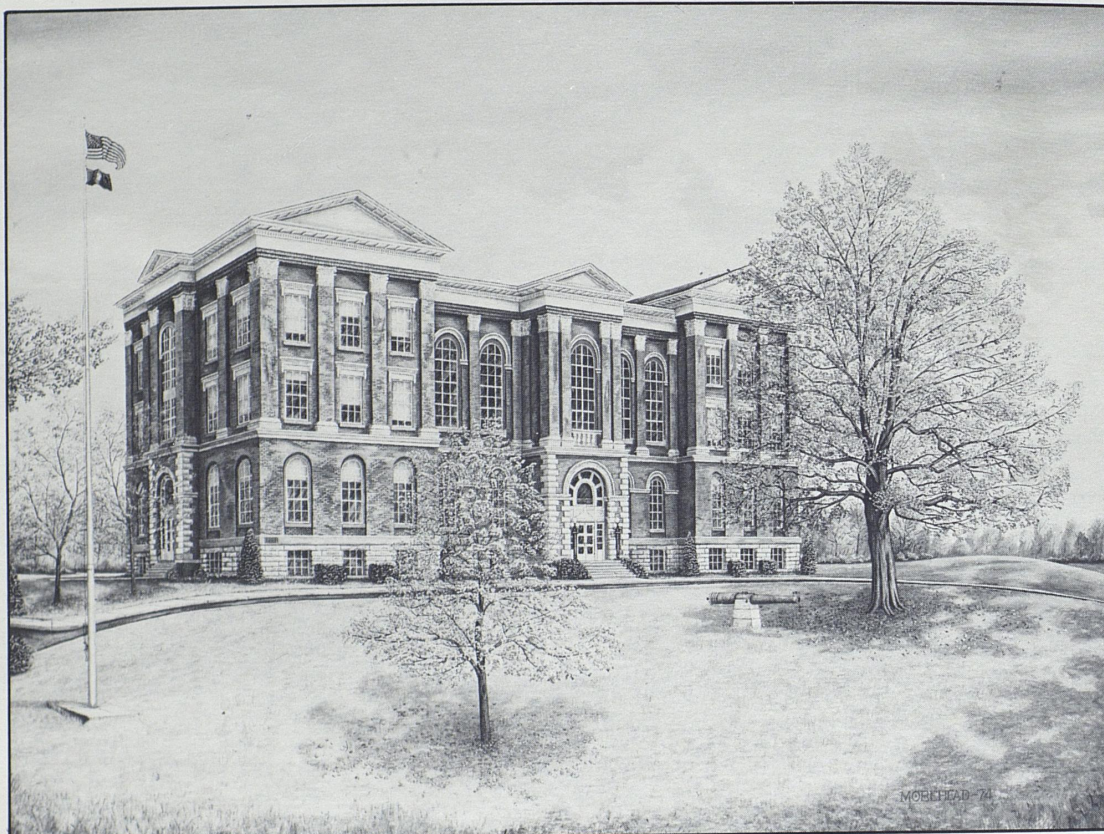
# KENTUCKY

A L U M N U S



The Campus and the Courts

**C. G. MOREHEAD'S**  
**ADMINISTRATION**  
**BUILDING PRINT**



-----  
RETURN THIS FORM with your check payable to UK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, Morehead Print, King Alumni House, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506.

No. of Prints \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$20 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ky. Sales Tax @ \$1 per print  
(Ky. residents only) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Postage & Handling \$3 per order \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY, STATE, ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Copy 1

Fall 1980

Vol. 50 No. 4

# KENTUCKY

A L U M N U S

## The Campus and the Courts/2

Increasing litigation is throwing universities across the country into a number of courtroom encounters.

## Demand for Legal Services/10

UK legal counsel John Darsie shares his observations of the changing attitude toward suing universities.

## Students with Troubles/12

UK Student Government has set up a legal aid service to help students with a variety of problems.

## Alumni Volunteer Leadership Directory/15

A pull-out guide to alumni leaders who can keep you in touch with UK and get you in touch in their hometown areas.

## Understanding Terrorism/19

A student explores the rationale of terrorism following the seizure of the American Embassy and the holding of 53 hostages in Iran.

## Take the Possibility of Kidnapping Seriously/22

A former hostage who survived tells you how he did it and what you can learn from his experience.

## The College of Knowledge/25

Philip Morris, Inc. and the College of Agriculture pioneer a program that demonstrates the public need for new as well as applied knowledge.

## Class Notes/29

University Archives  
Margaret I. King Library - North  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, Kentucky 40506

The Kentucky Alumnus (USPS 292-840) is published quarterly by the University of Kentucky Alumni Association, 400 Rose Street, Lexington, Kentucky 40506, for its dues-paying members. Individual dues are \$15 annually with \$2.00 of that amount used in publication of the magazine. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Kentucky, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send changes of address to The Kentucky Alumnus, UK Alumni Association, Lexington, KY 40506.

Opinions expressed in The Kentucky Alumnus are not necessarily those of the University of Kentucky or the UK Alumni Association.

1980 OFFICERS: PRESIDENT John C. Nichols II '53, Louisville, Kentucky; PRESIDENT-ELECT Richard M. Womack '53, Birmingham, Alabama; TREASURER Mrs. Joe F. Morris '38, Lexington, Kentucky; SECRETARY Jay Brumfield '48, Lexington, Kentucky; ASSOCIATION STAFF: DIRECTOR Jay Brumfield '48; ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR Bob C. Whitaker '58; EDITOR Liz Howard Demoran '68; MEMBERSHIP COORDINATOR Ada D. Refbord '39; Brenda Bain, Julia Brothers, Linda Brumfield, Ruth Elliott, Amelia Gano, Ruby Gilpin, Ruby Hardin, Ennis Johnson, and Tom Wise '73. ART DIRECTOR Elaine Golob Weber.



# THE CAMPUS

**W**hen coed Beatrice Anthony caused some minor difficulties in her sorority, campus officials decided she was not "a typical Syracuse girl" and promptly expelled her. Anthony sued Syracuse University and lost. The court ruled that attendance at a private university is a privilege, not a right, and can be revoked at any time, for practically any reason.

That was fifty years ago, when a lawsuit by a student was rare. Times have changed, and so have the attitudes of judges. Not long ago, for example, Brigham Young University expelled a student for what seemed a clear case of academic dishonesty—using a professor's name on a paper in order to get it published. The judge in the ensuing court case told the jury that it could disregard the university's standards of honesty in deciding the rightness of the dismissal. The student was awarded \$88,000 in damages.

After centuries of benign neglect by the courts, colleges and universities now find themselves confronting a legion of federal, state, and local laws which affect virtually all of their operations, and a growing body of court decisions which redefine their powers and their place in society.

More people are suing more colleges for more reasons than anyone could have dreamed when Anthony went to court half a century ago. Suits range across a broad spectrum of issues, from exploitation in athletic recruiting to sexual harassment by professors; from job discrimination to "academic malpractice." And lawyers, who only a few years ago visited the campus on rare occasions for legal consultation, are now key members of the institution's administrative team. Here are some obvious signs of the legal system's growing intervention in higher education:

- One of Washington's fastest-growing associations today is NACUA—the National Association of College and University Attorneys. When the group was founded in 1961, only 34 schools (out of more than 2,000) were members. Now, with in-house legal counsel considered a necessity on most campuses, NACUA claims more than 1,000 institutional members.
- The literature of higher education law has grown from practically nothing two decades ago to include today several national journals, a series of digests, and copious briefing papers prepared by education groups. There is also a Kansas-based National Organization for Legal Problems in Education which tracks court rulings in the field, and several legal consortia to help pool information and defray the rising costs of litigation.
- For one recent two-week period, *The Chronicle of Higher Education* listed 17 national meetings devoted to legal issues in higher education.



---

# & T H E C O U R T S

---



## Once a sanctuary, the university is now plagued with growing intervention by the courts.

Government-mandated social legislation and the related directives and guidelines from federal agencies are the most rapidly expanding source of college law. Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 banning sex discrimination, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 forbidding discrimination against the handicapped, the Age Discrimination in Federally Assisted Programs Act of 1975 and a number of Executive Orders—all of these and more (some 60,000 pages of new federal requirements) have paved the way for continuous legal action against institutions of higher learning.

State governments, too, are getting tougher in their dealings with colleges and universities. Last year, national education groups were disappointed when the Supreme Court let stand a 1976 Pennsylvania law requiring all federal funds coming into the state to be funneled through the state legislature. Alarmed educators see the Pennsylvania case as a "dangerous precedent" that risks politicization of academic research and management. A number of other states have passed or are considering similar legislation, although most have worked out compromises or exemptions with their colleges and universities.

Higher education is not, of course, alone in being plagued with legal problems. The nation seems to be preoccupied with litigation, and most American institutions have become targets for lawsuits. The rise of consumerism, the passage of sweeping civil rights measures, and a growing sense of alienation from the "establishment" on the part of many have made us, in the words of Stanford President Richard Lyman, "the greatest litigators in world history."

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once warned his fellow jurists to be prepared in their careers to oversee the dismantling of much in life they held dear. In America, he noted, "the orderly change of law" supplants revolution.

Intense, often painful examination of our values and directions as a society has produced a revolution of sorts. And even Justice Holmes might be startled by how readily we Americans are turning to the courts to resolve our problems. Questions that once were settled

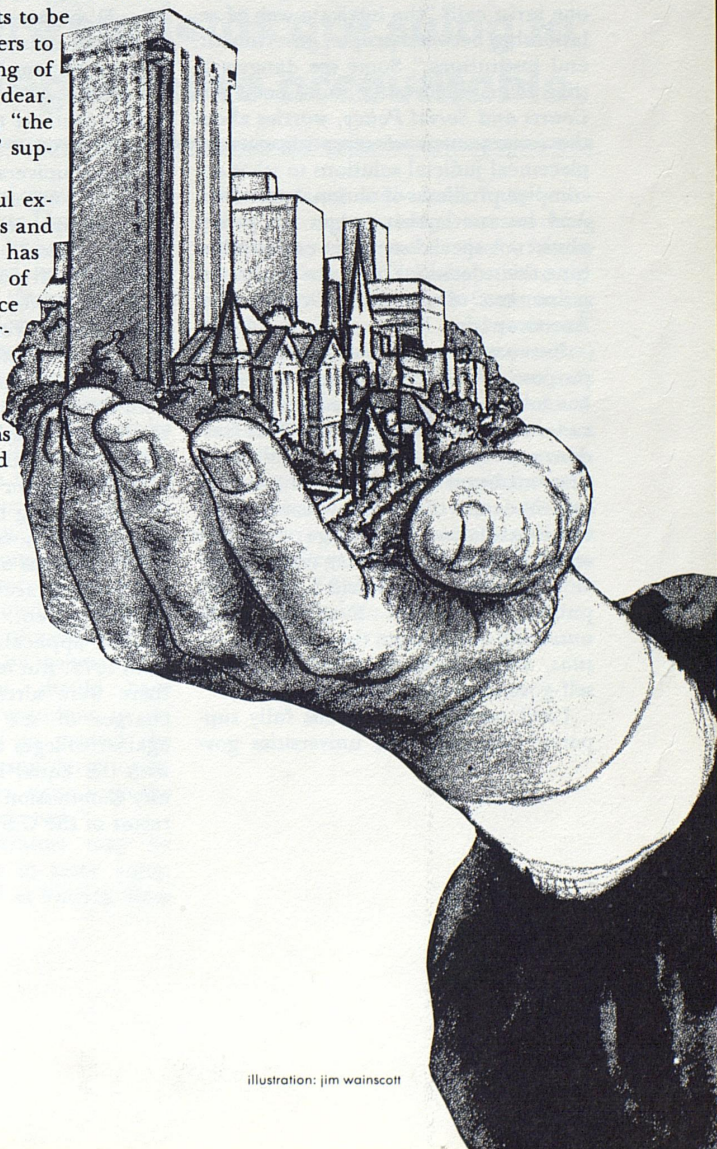


illustration: jim waincott



## No activity of the college is now invulnerable to intrusion by the courts.

through accommodation and compromise are now taken into the courtroom. The number of civil suits filed in federal courts doubled between 1960 and 1975, with the Supreme Court's caseload almost tripling in ten years. *Newsweek*, echoing Holmes in spirit if not intent, calls the mounting influence of law on American life simply "one of the great, unnoticed revolutions in U.S. history."

The results of this revolution are now being noticed. They involve in many cases the wholesale re-weaving of what one jurist calls "the intricate web of relationship between people, government, and institutions." Some see dangers in that. Donald Horowitz, in his book *The Courts and Social Policy*, worries about the consequences of accepting narrow, piecemeal judicial solutions to what are complex problems of national priorities. And he asserts that judges are generalists, not specialists; they cannot fine-tune their decisions to fit the special requirements of one, specialized area of American life.

Because of its unique structure and purpose, American higher education has been remarkably free over the decades to chart its own course. This freedom grew out of a notion as old as the first medieval gatherings of teachers and students: that the law cannot presume sufficient knowledge to guide scholars in their search for truth. Higher education was a world apart, a republic of scholars. Even the word *university* comes from the Latin *universitas*, which in Roman law denoted a self-governing corporate unit.

Until recently, Americans fully supported the idea that universities gov-

erned their own delicate enterprise with a complicated balance of understandings, intuitions, and subtleties. We granted our institutions of learning legal exemptions and immunities. And in the rare instances when colleges were brought before the bar, the courts deferred to academic judgement as a matter of course, asking not whether an action taken was wise or correct, but only whether it had been taken with due authority.

No longer. Beginning with World War II, higher education abandoned its "splendid isolation" and became an active participant in the day-to-day affairs of society—from conducting research under contract to training special constituent groups like the veterans. Colleges and universities were declared by a series of Congresses and Presidents to be a "national resource" and universal higher education became a national goal. Federal dollars in ever-increasing amounts flowed to the campuses. The more deeply colleges and universities became involved in helping society to meet specific goals and the more dependent on government funds they became, the less persuasive was their claim to immunity and apartness.

Today higher education fares little better than big business in the number and range of lawsuits brought against it. The provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act barring race and sex discrimination in employment, for example, did not become applicable to higher education until 1972. But less than two years later, there were already more than 1,600 charges of sex discrimination alone against colleges and universities on file with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. This past fall, the director of the U.S. Office of Civil Rights

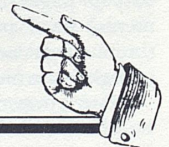
said that one-fourth of the complaints filed with OCR involved higher education.

And headline-producing discrimination suits are only the tip of the legal iceberg for academe. With unionism a growing force on campuses, universities increasingly find themselves in court over labor practices. Students, aroused by the consumerism movement, are suing because their courses do not meet their expectations. Tax-exemptions are being challenged. Even playing rock songs at a student concert can be perilous, as Harvard discovered when it was recently sued for violation of the 1976 Copyright Act.

---

### Individual administrators are now held personally liable in some cases.

---



"The range of problems facing us is absolutely enormous," says Norman L. Epstein, who, when he was vice chancellor and chief counsel for the California State University and College system, directed a staff of some 14 lawyers. He says his office's workload is divided into about 30 functional areas. "We used to say, in recruiting new lawyers, that we handled just about everything but admiralty law. Now we handle admiralty as well."

Indeed. There is virtually no area of higher education that is not now vulnerable to court intrusion. Consider some of the major legal battlezones.

**C**onsumerism. More and more students are suing to make their colleges more accountable, or to get information they think they are entitled to, or because they feel they didn't get their money's worth. And on many campuses, the students have free or inexpensive legal assistance. The legal service at the University of Maine at Orono, for example, handled 73 cases against the university last year. Here are some recent examples showing the wide range of consumer suits:

- Students at George Washington University and the University of Bridgeport sued their institutions because they said courses they took were "pure junk" and "worthless."
- A Penn State graduate student dismissed for poor academic performance sued because he claimed the decision was too subjective.
- A group of Northwestern medical students filed suit over a 57 per cent tuition increase. They said the hike violated an implied contract in the college's catalog to keep fee increases "reasonable."
- A graduate of Southern University's law school filed suit after failing the state bar examination three times. He claimed that the school had not prepared him to take the test.
- Eight Vanderbilt doctoral students won \$30,000 in damages because a court agreed with them that a management program they were enrolled in was "hastily embarked on, vague, and ill-defined."

Not many court battles in this hazy area of consumerism are settled in favor of students, but the growth in the number of such suits, and the willingness of more and more courts to hear them, may signal that a legal definition for what some are calling "academic malpractice" is on the way. Already, courts have come to view catalogs, bulletins, and other publications as part of the contractual agreement between the students and the university. Sheldon Steinbach, of the American Council on Education, warns, "If you say this course is going to do something and it doesn't, you've got a potential legal problem on your hands."

**L**iability. Colleges and universities were once shielded even from lawsuits arising out of negligence. The rationale of the courts was that public institutions, as units of government, were immune, and private colleges were charitable institutions providing education at less than cost, and thus needed their assets for good works.

Such immunity, hard to imagine in our litigious age, has crumbled, as rising insurance rates show. At the University of Michigan, for example, insurance costs jumped by more than 470 per cent between 1968 and 1976. Liability coverage, to protect the institution and its staff from personal injury and damage suits, skyrocketed by an amazing 2,875 per cent (from \$104,000 to \$3-million) in the same period.



## More students are suing to make colleges more accountable.

Negligence is defined very broadly in some cases. A Marquette University law student sued because, he said a "mine-control" course offered as an aid to study threw him into a deep depression. Delaware Valley College is trying to overturn a \$1-million negligence verdict in a case involving an auto accident which left a student a quadriplegic; the accident occurred on a return trip from an off-campus class party at which beer was served. San Diego State University has been sued in the rape and murder of a coed in her dormitory room by a non-student. The dorm room door was not forced, and the dormitory was shown to be safe, but the court ruled that the university, in being aware of a chronic pattern of violent assaults on women in the university community, should have taken "responsible precautions to reduce the hazard and to protect the residents in the university dormitories, or to warn the students, or to train the students to protect themselves."

Individual administrators may be held personally liable in some cases. Robert Bickel, counsel at Florida State



University, says individuals "may be involved . . . for anything from searching a dormitory to non-renewal of a faculty member's contract." Perhaps more significant is a 1978 Supreme Court ruling which makes "local governments" (hence, public colleges and universities) liable for violating an individual's rights; previously, only an individual official could be sued and the school, as a branch of government, was immune. Now damages can be collected from the institutions, which, says Marion McGhehey, executive secretary of the National Organization on Legal Problems in Education, have "deeper pockets to dig into."

**A**thletics. Title IX's ban on sex discrimination is revolutionizing collegiate athletics and generating a host of problems, many of which are finding their way before courts and government agencies. In the eight years since the act's passage, both men's and women's athletic associations have filed suit to prod HEW into spelling out precisely what is intended under Title IX. Much of the confusion surrounds the applicability of Title IX to intercollegiate athletics, particularly revenue-producing sports like football.

At issue is whether Congress intended "any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance" to mean sports activities which do not themselves receive federal dollars, but which do bring in money for the schools. Women's groups say that equal opportunity means just that: equal scholarships, equal grants-in-aid, equal coaching staffs and facilities, and equal average expenditures per student. In institutions with big-time athletics programs, such an equalization process could be enormously expensive, especially since women's sports would not likely produce revenue the way men's sports do. Some 300 institutions with major intercollegiate athletic programs have hired a Washington public relations firm to represent their interests in the legislative and regulatory arenas.

Meanwhile, athletic equality has already become a court issue. A federal district court last year ordered Michigan State University to give its female basketball players the same amount for transportation as it gives its male varsity players. And last November, the Justice Department took its first legal actions under Title IX by moving against Texas A & M University and the University of Alaska, charging them with discriminating against female students.



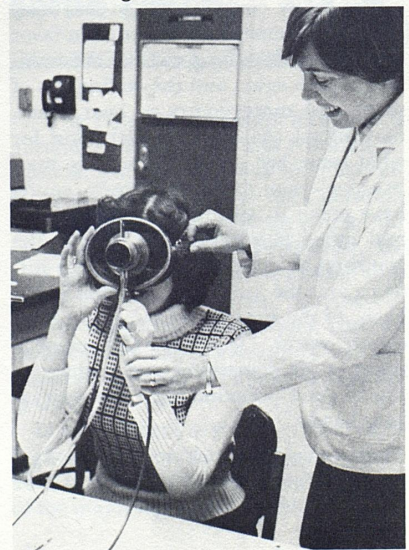
**L**abor issues. The replacement of collegiality with what David Reisman calls "trade union mentality" has also led to a proliferation of legal problems for colleges and universities. Columbia University tried to cut its budget by firing a group of university maids. They sued, claiming sex discrimination, and the University was compelled to keep the maids and pay \$100,000 in fees.

The Department of Labor had sued Denver's Regis College to force it to pay its student residence-hall counselors the minimum wage (and back-pay allowances). Regis argues that the residence-hall program is an educational program for the students and they receive tuition, room, and board rebates. The case could have significant implications for higher education.

So could the Yeshiva University case recently decided by the U.S. Supreme Court this year. The National Labor Relations Board ordered Yeshiva to recognize a faculty collective bargaining unit. Yeshiva went to court, claiming that faculty are part of management since they share in decision making involving curriculum, hiring and promotion of faculty, and setting and enforcing academic standards. A victory by Yeshiva could have curtailed unionization on all private campuses.

**R**esearch. Does the First Amendment cover what might be called "the right of inquiry"? Scholars hope so because they feel that new and proposed guidelines for federally sponsored research violate such rights. For example, proposed guidelines to protect human subjects in social science and humanistic research have produced outrage in the academic community because they require researchers who interview, study, observe, or merely talk to human subjects to submit projects to the same kinds of peer-review boards that biological scientists do. Duke University political scientist James David Barber suggests such a regulation would mean that he "can't go out and talk with some political candidate and note his or her views without going through some HEW prior censorship."

The right of the researcher to confidential notes and records is also being challenged, and a case soon to be decided by the U.S. Supreme Court raises the question of whether the public has the right to see raw research data (in federally funded projects) under the Freedom of Information Act. In a previous case involving confidentiality, Judge B. Renfrew said: "Much of the raw data on which research is based is simply not made available except on the pledge of confidentiality. Compelled disclosure would . . . without question stifle research into questions of public policy, the very subjects in which the public interest is the greatest."





**F**aculty hiring and promotions. A decision rendered in the 1974 case of *Faro vs. New York University* stated: "Of all fields which the federal courts should hesitate to invade and take over, education and faculty appointments at a university level are probably least suited for federal court supervision." It is a measure of the swiftness of change in this area that the *Faro* precedent has already been substantially supplanted. A year ago Christine Sweeney, a professor of education at Keene State College, won a sex discrimination suit in which she charged that she had been denied a full professorship unfairly on two previous occasions. Perhaps more important than the fact that she was the first woman to win a faculty promotion or tenure case, was the court ruling that called into question the "hands off" attitude that earlier courts had taken with respect to faculty promotion cases.

The ink had hardly dried on the Sweeney decision before a second U.S. appellate court used the same argument in the case of Geraldine Powell, a part-time professor of architecture at Syracuse who claimed her contract was not renewed because she is black. Her case was tried in the same court which had rendered the *Faro* decision just five years earlier. And although all the justices agreed that Professor Powell's case had no merit, the court now backed away from *Faro* and declared: "This anti-interventionist policy has rendered colleges . . . virtually immune to charges of employment bias."

---

**As court intervention increases, institutional autonomy is eroded.**



Coping with increased litigation has become very expensive, and costs are rising rapidly at a time when colleges and universities are already struggling to make ends meet. Stanford is probably typical: its legal expenses have quadrupled in less than a decade and now exceed \$1-million annually. Even at small, non-resident community colleges, annual legal bills of \$200,000 are becoming commonplace.

Preventive measures consume much of the money and considerable staff time, as administrators (now personally liable) try to avoid potential lawsuits by checking decisions and policies against the mountain of state, local, and federal regulations that govern their operations these days. Shortly before he resigned as president of the University of Cincinnati, Warren Bennis complained: "I find I must consult our lawyers over even small, trivial decisions. The university has so many suits against it now that my mother calls me 'my son, the defendant'."

When an institution actually finds itself in court, the costs can be staggering. In a class action sex discrimination suit (eventually settled out of court), Brown University spent more than \$1-million in legal fees, indirect costs, and costs of the settlement. The University of Maryland spent more than \$1-million to win an affirmative action suit. And the University of California at Davis, still absorbing heavy legal costs of five years of litigation in the Allan Bakke reverse discrimination case, was handed a bill (which it is disputing) last fall for an additional \$437,000 in legal fees for Bakke's lawyers.

The cost of litigation is so high that institutions are increasingly eager to settle out of court. When a student sued Carleton College for violating his civil rights with a ban on student-owned automobiles, the trustees settled despite their attorney's assurance of victory. The trustees figured that settlement, even though it might encourage others to sue, was preferable to the estimated \$40,000 in legal fees it would cost to fight the suit.

In his prize-winning book, *The Law of Higher Education*, Catholic University Professor William A. Kaplin points out that costly and time consuming legal business is not confined to the courtroom. The increase in regulation and government-mandated social programs has resulted in a variety of

agencies, commissions, boards, and quasi-judicial bodies with jurisdiction over some aspect of higher education. "Proceedings can be quite complex, and the legal sanctions these agencies may invoke can be quite substantial," says Professor Kaplin.

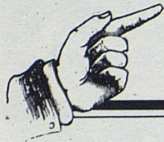
The cost is not entirely monetary when the courts intrude into academe. In peril is the right of colleges and universities to decide for themselves such matters as academic standards, hiring and promotion policies, criteria for admission, and various internal governance practices. Judges and juries are more and more ready to intervene in complex academic and managerial issues, and, as they do, institutional autonomy is eroded. For example:

- A judge in Pennsylvania recently awarded tenure to Connie Rae Kunda, a physical education instructor at Muhlenberg College who claimed discrimination because she had not been told the full requirements for tenure at the time of her appointment.

- When Wilson College's trustees decided to close the school last year because it could not reverse a steepening decline in student enrollment, the judge stepped in on the side of concerned alumnae and ordered the college to remain open. He expressed doubts that the college was run properly and believed it could do a better job in attracting students by revamping its curriculum and changing its approach to admissions.

- A U.S. District judge in Tennessee has given predominantly black Tennessee State University control over the University of Tennessee's Nashville campus in order to end duplicative programs and facilitate desegregation. A similar suit, seeking the merger of predominantly white Armstrong State College with historically black Savannah State College, is being heard in a federal court in Georgia.

- In New York this year, a court told the state's board of higher education that a graduate student who had been



## Educators see a trend toward a civil jurisdiction over intellectual inquiry.

denied his master's degree for failing an examination at a state college should be granted one. The student had not been told passing the examination was a requirement.

Such rulings alarm educators, not only because they show a trend away from previous judicial concern with protecting academic freedom, but also because they represent the beginning of what former Cornell president James A. Perkins calls "civil jurisdiction over intellectual inquiry."

Assessments of quality—in the selection of faculty and students, the planning of courses or educational programs, the assigning of grades, and the awarding of degrees—form the heart of the academic enterprise. Yet it is this assessment of quality that is often the focal point in discrimination cases. It is not an easy thing to define or measure. How is a judge or jury to know with any certainty whether a faculty member should receive tenure or whether one applicant is more suitable for a position than another? To cope with the complexity of such questions, courts are making procedural requirements stiffer and emphasizing hard evidence rather than informed intuition. As a result, says one university dean, measurable criteria become ultra-important: "The direction and quality of someone's research or teaching often do not count toward tenure appointments," he says, "only the number of books or articles published. Academic departments don't evaluate their members anymore; they weigh paper credentials." It's safer that way.

Discrimination on the basis of quality is further threatened by court-ordered breaches of confidentiality. To prove discrimination in employment cases, especially those certified as class actions affecting large groups of people defendants have often been given broad "dis-

covery" rights to information. They can sift through the private recommendations and evaluations in faculty files. This can lead not only to resentment and embarrassment for the individuals involved, but also to defamation and libel suits. President of the University of California David Saxon believes that few faculty will be willing to risk the candor necessary for the selection of top quality personnel if they know their opinions can be used against them. His university has been battling the Department of Labor and the State of California for the past two years over the confidentiality of university files.

The trend is toward more legislation to bar confidential meetings and evaluations. State sunshine laws have begun to present boards of trustees with difficult questions about what to discuss at meetings and how to deal with many sensitive issues. And such freedom-of-information laws as the Buckley Amendment, which gives students access to their own files, cause an array of administrative headaches. As Claire Guthrie, former counsel for Princeton and now a staff lawyer with the American Council on Education, complains, "Every student who gets to see his files thinks he has the legal right to challenge a grade."

The constant threat of lawsuits changes the campus in other vital, though less obvious, ways. When groups and individuals who once worked together view themselves as potential adversaries in court, the mutual trust and cooperation that are so crucial to student-teacher relationships and to community-wide decision-making break

down. This is happening today on many campuses, educational leaders say, robbing the academic world of two of its greatest assets: spontaneity and common purpose.

Collegiality is further jeopardized by presumptions that the law makes about college management. Most academic institutions are decentralized and function as confederations of academic departments which are essentially responsible for their own decisions and conduct. Federal regulations, however, are written as though universities, like business corporations, are tightly managed from the top. And many courts, using the corporate model, have come to expect those in charge at universities to have more power than they actually have. As one university president puts it: "For a college president to try to dictate affirmative action in a tenure decision would be a certain prescription for campus warfare."

Leaders of private colleges and universities, especially church-related schools, are concerned about homogenization as the law progressively erases the distinctions between public and private higher education. Private institutions are not bound, for example, by such constitutional protections as due process and equal treatment, which protect individuals against government action. But private institutions now get about one-fifth of their revenues from the federal government and are therefore being held to the same standards as public institutions. Thus, as one commentator has said, private institutions may be losing their greatest strength: "the possibility of doing something different than government can do, of creating an institution free to make choices government cannot—even seemingly arbitrary ones—without having to provide a justification that will be examined in court."

Even the most optimistic observers see little likelihood that colleges and universities will be able to reverse the trend to more and more involvement with the

law. Opinion differs on what if anything, higher education can do to cope with the situation. Some, like the 23-member Sloan Commission on Government and Higher Education, urge an attack on one of the root causes: overlapping, undermanned, and uncoordinated government bureaucracies which elaborate and enforce government regulations. Congress drafted much of the social legislation of the past two decades with the voluntary resolution of complaints as its goal. But the agencies responsible for mediating disputes quickly stockpiled so heavy a backlog of pending cases that complainants sought quicker action in the courts. As of 1975, for example, there were 126,000 cases pending before the EEOC, making the average wait from hearing to resolution in an EEOC suit from four to six years.

Several federal statutes barring discrimination do not give injured parties the right to sue, but rather imply that government agencies should solve the problem by arbitration and, failing that, by cutting off federal funds. Different courts took different positions on the individual's right to sue until last May when the U.S. Supreme Court settled the question by ruling that Geraldine Cannon, a 39-year-old surgical nurse did indeed have the right to sue the University of Chicago and Northwestern medical schools.

The Sloan Commission has recommended that all the anti-discrimination procedures be brought into one agency within the new Department of Education. Commission vice chairman Carl Kaysen feels this would provide a "more flexible array of remedies and sanctions that should diminish the widespread resort to litigation."

Others would attempt to allay the problem by making it more difficult and dangerous for those who bring suit, and shifting to them the burden of proof and the costs of losing. Bank of Chicago President Richard L. Thomas believes "we ought to work toward a change in our laws to provide that those who file unworthy suits and lose them will be obliged to pay for the defendant's costs and legal fees."

In fact, many federal anti-discrimination laws, such as Title VII, do provide such recourse, but courts have been hesitant to assess fees against losing plaintiffs. As one jurist notes, most discrimination complaints that make it to court have some merit; the individual truly believes—whether or not it can be proved—that he or she is a victim.

Dallin H. Oaks, the president of Brigham Young University, wants to fight fire with fire. He thinks the most promising approach to the problem of growing court involvement in academe would be for colleges and universities to fight broad legal battles of principle based on the First Amendment. A former University of Chicago law professor, he thinks that the First Amend-

---

## The task is to balance social injustice with institutional integrity.

---



ment protections of speech, press, and assembly can be logically extended to include a constitutional protection of schools, colleges, and universities "in their role of advocacy and practice as sources, teachers, and practitioners of values in our society." He notes that just 50 years ago, the law of free speech and free press in the United States was in an embryonic stage. It was strengthened and defined by court challenges. "Now there are threats to the freedom of educators and educational institutions," says President Oaks. "And while we have legal theories to meet them, those theories can only be developed into full-fledged protections if we are willing to take positions and carry them through with the expensive litigation necessary to the progressive development of the law."

Until now, the most famous assertion of broad education freedoms came from Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter in a 1957 court case testing the more narrow definition of academic free-

dom—a professor's right to hold and express unpopular opinions. Justice Frankfurter extended the concept to include what he described as "the four essential freedoms" of a university: "to determine for itself on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught, and who may be admitted to study."

Twenty-three years later, college attorneys still quote the Frankfurter decision, but they and their institutions grow increasingly aware of the encroachments on each of the four freedoms he defined. The prevailing social currents favor egalitarianism and strongly resist any unchecked authority—even if it comes in the name of so noble a goal as the search for truth and understanding. The difficult task facing colleges and universities, then, is to find, within the law, a way to balance social justice and institutional integrity: to remain free to perform their mission for all of society, while being fair to each segment of society. □

This report is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of colleges and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the persons listed below, the members of EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, INC., a non-profit, tax-exempt educational organization, with offices in Washington, D.C. The members, it should be noted, act in this capacity for themselves and not for their institutions, and not all of them necessarily agree with all the points in this report. All rights reserved; no part may be reproduced without the express permission of EPE. The members are:

Geno A. Ballotti, Permanent Charity Fund of Boston; Robert W. Beyers, Stanford University; Maralyn Gillespie, Swarthmore College; Charles M. Helmken, Council for the Advancement and Support of Education; John I. Mattill, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ken Metzler, University of Oregon; Robert M. Rhodes, Brown University; Verne A. Stadtman, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; Frederic A. Stott, Phillips Academy, Andover; Charles E. Widmayer, ret. Dartmouth College; Elizabeth Wilson, University of Toronto; Chesley Worthington, ret. Brown University, and Ronald A. Wolk, Editorial Projects for Education.

The Staff of EPE are:

Ronald A. Wolk, Editor; Martha Matzke, Associate Editor; Leslie K. Hubbard, Business Manager; Denton Beal, Special Consultant, and M. Sandra Reeves, Special Consultant.

Copyright © 1980 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc.

*"It used to be that suing a university was like suing a church—it just wasn't done,"* says John Darsie, UK's legal counsel.

However, Darsie, the principal legal officer of the University, is first to admit that those days are long past. Since his appointment as a full-time attorney for the University in 1965, the once unnecessary legal office, located in the Administration building, now operates on a budget in excess of a \$100,000 a year (not including costs for specialized litigation), employs two other full-time attorneys in addition to Darsie, two full-time secretaries, and two to three law clerks, usually UK law students, throughout the year.

In Darsie's role as general counsel, he is directly responsible as a staff officer to President Otis Singletary for counsel on all legal questions and problems and for supervising the activities of the legal office.

---

*"We live in a world of litigation, and universities are not immune."*

---

Not only does Darsie give advice, but he defends the University in court actions and drafts and approves contracts and deeds involving the University.

And, "Yes," says Darsie, "it is a full-time job. Litigation has increased drastically since the '60s, especially in the last five years, and will probably continue to increase."

Darsie believes that the increase in litigation in higher education has occurred for a variety of reasons.

"In general, people's attitudes toward litigation have changed. We live in a world of litigation, and universities are not immune," says Darsie.

He says that beginning in the '60s with campus protests of Viet Nam, collegiate involvement with social issues has brought the university closer to the community. This closeness, says Darsie, while having its benefits, has opened the university to public scrutiny.

A major cause of increased legal action against UK and other universities in the last five years, is the dilemma of a tight academic job market.

"In the early '70s, a great percentage of faculty members were highly mobile—they could get jobs most any place. So, if a university didn't promote its faculty or grant them tenure, they could easily go elsewhere.

# Demand for Legal Services

*Changing with the times*

by Lisa Barnett

---

Today, with such a tight job market, faculty members are not as mobile and because of this, a non-renewed contract or denial of tenure makes them want to fight, which means a lot of law suits," explains Darsie.

Darsie believes that this type of litigation will continue to increase in direct proportion to the job market.

"We have three or four such cases in some stage in court most of the time," says Darsie.

One of the most publicized cases that Darsie and the University have been involved in is the Penn Central railroad case, a two-year litigation involving a \$1 million investment by the University.

UK invested a million dollars in commercial paper, a type of security, of the Penn Central Transportation Company. When the Penn Central Company went bankrupt, UK feared a large loss of its investment.

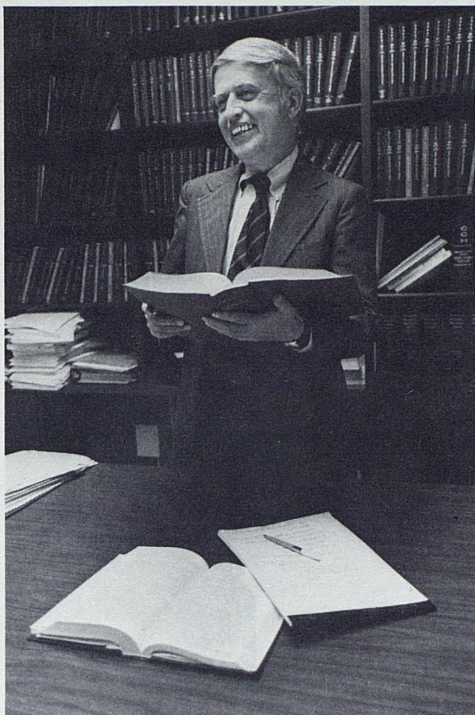
Darsie was in charge of hiring a specialized New York law firm since the matter concerned securities litigation. UK filed suit against Goldman Sachs & Co., a brokerage house and underwriting firm in New York who handled the selling of the securities, the railroad and Dunn & Bradstreet, a financial information service.

In the suit, which Darsie refers to as "very successful litigation," UK recovered \$630,000 and retained possession of the Penn Central notes, which have since been estimated to be worth more than \$400,000.

---

*"A major cause of increased legal action . . . is the dilemma of a tight academic job market."*

---



Darsie says that the case that probably "frightened" him the most since he's been with the University involved the \$2 million purchase of the Main Chance Farm, located between University-owned Spindletop and Coldstream farms.

Problems began when a local veterinarian was denied permission to set up a horse sales arena at the Main Chance Farm after the University purchased it.

The arena, according to Darsie, would have been set up to directly compete with horse sales run by the Keeneland Association, a long-time benefactor of the University.

Consequently, the veterinarians sued the University of Kentucky, the Keeneland Association, and the Bank of New York (executor of the original owner's estate) for \$30 million, claiming that the three had entered into conspiracy in restraint of trade in violation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law.

After nearly two years in federal court and a month-long jury trial, the University finally won the case.

---

***"Negligence cases are going on all the time. Some of them are even a little funny."***

---

Negligence suits brought against UK are quite common, too, says Darsie.

"Negligence cases are going on all the time. Some of them are even a little funny," Darsie laughs. "Like a few years ago, a professor was walking along reading a book and fell into a manhole. He sued, but didn't collect."

Law suits by students for "academic malpractice" are fairly rare at UK, says Darsie.

"We did have a suit about four years ago, brought by a medical student who was expelled from medical school after failing some courses. He brought suit against UK and several faculty members and officers. It went to trial in Federal Court, but the University ultimately won."

Darsie believes that the practice of students suing universities for failure to meet educational expectations or for violating their academic rights, are "just a passing, fashionable thing right now."

He compares them to the student suits brought against the University for violation of First Amendment freedoms during the peace demonstrations of the '60s.

"Those suits were just a part of the times. I think that's what this academic malpractice business is now," says Darsie.

Other areas in which the legal office is involved include medical malpractice suits against UK's Medical Center, and the implementation of Supreme Court rulings and federal and state legislation that affect universities.

For example, Gay Elste, one of the attorneys in the legal office, worked out the planning for physical changes to the structure of university buildings and facilities to accommodate handicapped, students, faculty and staff as legislated by Section 504 of the U.S. Rehabilitation Act.

Although the amount of work keeps the legal office staff and Darsie quite busy in legal consultation and case work, Darsie feels that their most productive time is spent in the area of preventive law.

"Advice on how to avoid problems is much more productive, in general, than law suits, which are time consuming and often a waste of time," says Darsie.

As he sits behind his cluttered desk in the modest office with legal books lining the walls, Darsie smiles and says of his job, "It's really fun and interesting — and definitely not boring." □

---

***"Advice on how to avoid problems is much more productive, in general, than law suits. . ."***

---



Un  
lav  
al

fr  
st  
lic  
an

pc  
H  
wi  
re

fin  
H  
fo

la  
m  
in  
m

of  
U  
dc  
co  
av

# Students with Troubles

By Sherry L. Carpenter

Mark, a sophomore at the University, is 20 years old. Kentucky law says he must be 21 to purchase alcohol or to enter bars.

While parked in his car with a friend one night, campus police stopped and asked to see his driver's license. The policeman noticed another license in his wallet.

Mark was issued a citation for possession of a fictitious identification. He was sent to traffic court and, without seeking legal advice, he represented himself.

On January 16, 1980, Mark was fined \$25 plus court costs of \$22.50. His actual driver's license was revoked for six months.

If Mark had been advised by a lawyer before court day, the fines might not have been as high and the inconvenience of not driving for six months might not have occurred.

This situation, however, is just one of many that haunt students at the University. Like Mark, many students do not seek help and often suffer consequences that could otherwise be avoided.

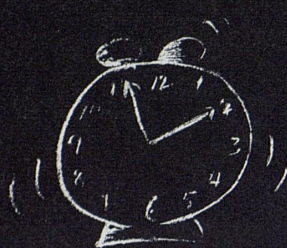
Since the mid-1970s, the University of Kentucky Student Government has offered a free legal service to students. The program was originally set up for landlord-tenant problems. Today, lawyer Keith Baker of the Kirk and Baker firm in Lexington, handles various student legal problems ranging from criminal charges to child custody suits.

According to the 1979-80 Constitution of the Student Government, Article III, Section 12 I; "There shall be a legal counsel having the responsibility of advising the Student Government on legal matters and representing the Student Government in legal disputes and in the conduct of its legal affairs. The legal counsel shall also assist in the administration of the Legal Service and shall serve as counsel to the Commission on Student Rights."

Mark Metcalf, '79-'80 Student Government president, explained that the attorney is not hired to represent students in court. The scope of his

**"... many students do not seek help and often suffer consequences that could be avoided."**

**"I see people every 20 minutes and end up staying an extra hour or two each time."**



**"The landlord-tenant relationship is a frequent problem. . ."**



**A student can save anywhere from \$10 to \$50 each visit by seeking advice through the legal aid service.**



services includes talking with the student to identify the legal problem and then advising the student of what to do. Occasionally, he will advise the student to retain an attorney or to pursue the matter on his own through Small Claims Court or some other avenue. Metcalf added that sometimes students are told the best action is no action.

"Our legal service has gotten better as our budget for the service has increased," said Metcalf. "One setback has been that students either don't know about the free legal aid or they just won't take the time to take advantage of it."

Baker, who holds two degrees from UK, was hired on retainer for the four months of spring semester to work four hours per week. He was paid \$800 by the Student Government.

According to Baker, when he is in the Student Center for his office hours on Wednesday and Thursday, his schedule is always full. "I see people every 20 minutes and usually end up staying an extra hour or two each time. Students can also reach me at any other time. I stress the importance

of availability because I know some problems can't wait," said Baker.

In the fall '79 semester, legal counsel was provided by Jim Harralson of Fowler, Measle, and Bell. During a two month period, 84 students were seen. Thirty of these had criminal or criminal-related problems. Included were felonies, misdemeanors and traffic citations.

The landlord-tenant relationship is a frequent problem and during the period Harralson handled 23 complaints of this nature. The problem usually arises with a failure of the landlord to return security deposits, a failure to properly care for the property, or breach of contract by either party.

Along these same lines, nine students had problems with consumer credit contracts or with transactions with local businesses.

Eight students were involved in auto accident problems and four students with family law. This category includes divorce, child support and custody problems.

The remaining cases involved police harrassment, civil rights, labor law, libel/defamation, name changes, and wills.

Baker said the only complaint he has handled against the University concerns a pharmacy student who was dismissed from the college. He said, "The pharmacy school has a policy that a student can be dropped at any time for a grade point average of less than 1.5. This particular student feels he has been wronged, and I'm working with the ombudsman to check it out."

A student like this can save anywhere from \$10 to \$50 each visit by seeking advice through the legal aid service. "I refer very few for actual legal counsel," said Baker. "I try to minimize their expenses."

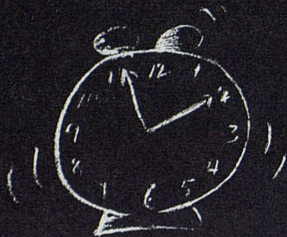
Baker is in favor of legal aid internship programs to allow third-year law students to represent students in court. He said, "This program has been talked about since 1974, but it has never been passed. It could be supervised by a lawyer or faculty member and would be good experience for the law students and helpful to the students seeking legal counsel." □



# Keeping In Touch With You

The *Kentucky Alumnus* magazine and the *Open Door* newspaper are two ways the UK Alumni Association is in touch with you. You can get a more personalized touch by calling upon the UK club officers and directors listed on the following pages in this pull-out-and-save section. Familiar with their local communities and sharing a special interest in the University, they are good people to know. Get in touch with your representative.

**"I see people every 20 minutes and end up staying an extra hour or two each time."**



**"The landlord-tenant relationship is a frequent problem. . ."**



**A student can save anywhere from \$10 to \$50 each visit by seeking advice through the legal aid service.**



services includes talking with the student to identify the legal problem and then advising the student of what to do. Occasionally, he will advise the student to retain an attorney or to pursue the matter on his own through Small Claims Court or some other avenue. Metcalf added that sometimes students are told the best action is no action.

"Our legal service has gotten better as our budget for the service has increased," said Metcalf. "One setback has been that students either don't know about the free legal aid or they just won't take the time to take advantage of it."

Baker, who holds two degrees from UK, was hired on retainer for the four months of spring semester to work four hours per week. He was paid \$800 by the Student Government.

According to Baker, when he is in the Student Center for his office hours on Wednesday and Thursday, his schedule is always full. "I see people every 20 minutes and usually end up staying an extra hour or two each time. Students can also reach me at any other time. I stress the importance

of availability because I know some problems can't wait," said Baker.

In the fall '79 semester, legal counsel was provided by Jim Harralson of Fowler, Measle, and Bell. During a two month period, 84 students were seen. Thirty of these had criminal or criminal-related problems. Included were felonies, misdemeanors and traffic citations.

The landlord-tenant relationship is a frequent problem and during the period Harralson handled 23 complaints of this nature. The problem usually arises with a failure of the landlord to return security deposits, a failure to properly care for the property, or breach of contract by either party.

Along these same lines, nine students had problems with consumer credit contracts or with transactions with local businesses.

Eight students were involved in auto accident problems and four students with family law. This category includes divorce, child support and custody problems.

The remaining cases involved police harassment, civil rights, labor law, libel/defamation, name changes, and wills.

Baker said the only complaint he has handled against the University concerns a pharmacy student who was dismissed from the college. He said, "The pharmacy school has a policy that a student can be dropped at any time for a grade point average of less than 1.5. This particular student feels he has been wronged, and I'm working with the ombudsman to check it out."

A student like this can save anywhere from \$10 to \$50 each visit by seeking advice through the legal aid service. "I refer very few for actual legal counsel," said Baker. "I try to minimize their expenses."

Baker is in favor of legal aid internship programs to allow third-year law students to represent students in court. He said, "This program has been talked about since 1974, but it has never been passed. It could be supervised by a lawyer or faculty member and would be good experience for the law students and helpful to the students seeking legal counsel." □

# Keeping In Touch With You

The *Kentucky Alumnus* magazine and the *Open Door* newspaper are two ways the UK Alumni Association is in touch with you. You can get a more personalized touch by calling upon the UK club officers and directors listed on the following pages in this pull-out-and-save section. Familiar with their local communities and sharing a special interest in the University, they are good people to know. Get in touch with your representative.

**Club  
Leadership**

**OUT-OF-STATE**

**Atlanta**  
Doris Moseley  
7780 Weldstone Terrace  
Atlanta, GA 30338

**Birmingham**  
Bill & Ellen Uzzle  
1824 Canton Road  
Birmingham, AL 35216

**Chicago**  
Dave Campbell  
9408 Ogden Avenue  
Brookfield, IL 60513

**Cincinnati**  
Don & Kaki McClanahan  
6322 Vista Ridge Lane  
Cincinnati, OH 45227

**Dayton**  
Lou & Nancy Garriott  
3676 Meadow Court Drive  
Dayton, OH 45431

**Greater Delaware Valley**  
Erwin F. Albrecht, Jr.  
1180 Highland Avenue  
Abington, PA 19001

**Denver**  
Mrs. Frances Hahn  
5995 E. Iliff Ave. No. 212A  
Denver, CO 80222

**Detroit**  
Betsy Evans  
27855 Hoover Road No. 6  
Warren, MI 48093

**Florida Gold Coast**  
Tom Kirk  
P.O. Box 13137  
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316

**Houston**  
Rich Robbins  
Gerald D. Hines Interests  
2100 Post Oak Tower  
Houston, TX 77056

**Huntsville**  
Al Reisz  
P.O. Box 1349  
Huntsville, AL 35807

**Greater Indianapolis**  
Joe Barber  
P.O. Box 26254  
Indianapolis, IN 46226

**Greater Jacksonville**  
George Stephenson  
5676 Swamp Fox Road  
Jacksonville, FL 32210

**Greater Knoxville**  
Ron Grimm  
1308 Park Glen  
Knoxville, TN 37919

**Los Angeles**  
Jim Pearson  
4383 Via Majorica  
Cypress, CA 90630

**Montgomery**  
Troy Christopher  
423 Melanie Drive  
Montgomery, AL 36109

**Nashville**  
Larry Tomich  
Rt. No. 1 Concord Road  
Brentwood, TN 37027

**Oklahoma City**  
William E. Jackson  
2021 Forest Road  
Edmond, OK 73127

**Orlando**  
Ben Darnaby  
32 Azalea Drive  
Cocoa Beach, FL 32931

**Piedmont**  
Tim Strauss  
P.O. Box 2247  
Greenville, SC 29602

**Greater St. Louis**  
Sherman Dozier  
15111 Country Ridge Drive  
Chesterfield, MO 63017

**Syracuse**  
Edward A. Smith  
241-119 Lafayette Road  
Syracuse, NY 13205

**Florida Sun Coast**  
Pete Kurachek  
223 176th Avenue, East  
Redington Shores, FL  
33708

**SW Virginia**  
Jeff Lorch  
3246 Hastings Road, SW  
Roanoke, VA 24018

**Washington, D.C.**  
David Ravencraft  
11902 Blue Spruce Road  
Reston, VA 22091

**IN-STATE**

**Anderson Co.**  
Tom Smith  
199 Greenview  
Lawrenceburg 40342

**Ashland-Boyd Co.**  
Don Weller  
116 Country Club Drive  
Ashland 41101

**Bourbon/Nicholas Co.**  
James Prater  
P.O. Box 146  
Paris 40361

**Caldwell Co.**  
Paul Brown, Jr.  
P.O. Box 293  
Princeton 42445

**Carroll Co.**  
Michael Stout  
P.O. Box 307  
Carrollton 41008

**Christian Co.**  
Barry Clark  
406 Country Club Lane  
Hopkinsville 42240

**Clark Co.**  
Bev "Buddy" Yeiser, Jr.  
851 Boonesboro Road  
Winchester 40391

**Cumberland Valley**  
Judy Park  
1232 Forest Circle Drive  
Corbin 40701

**Daviess Co.**  
Paul Martin  
P.O. Box 913  
Owensboro 42301

**Fayette Co.**  
Lamar Hight  
318 E. Main Street  
Lexington 40507

**Fulton Co.**  
Susan Cardwell  
Rt. 5, Box 200 Deepwood  
Fulton 42041

**Hardin Co.**  
Joe Goodman  
P.O. Box 871  
Elizabethtown 42701

**Harrison Co.**  
Mark Fitzgerald  
P.O. Box 313  
Cynthiana 41031

**Hazard Co.-Hindman**  
Gene Combs  
RR 3, Box 544  
Hazard 41701

**Henderson Co.**  
Frank "Nib" King  
818 S. Elm Street  
Henderson 42420

**Hopkins Co.**  
Mike Baldwin  
35 Nottingham  
Madisonville 42431

**Jefferson Co.**  
Dick Mueller  
10302 Turnstile Court  
Louisville 40223

**Lake Cumberland**  
Ann Haney  
Rt. No. 2, Box 48A  
Nancy 42544

**Lewis Co.**  
Helen Smith  
Twin Valley Farms,  
RR No. 7  
Vanceburg 41179

**Logan-Simpson Co.**  
Pat Patton  
Box 16  
Franklin 42134

**Mason Co.**  
Gene Royse  
27 E. 4th Street  
Maysville 41056

**McCracken Co.**  
Donna Keller  
1235 Hedge Lane  
Paducah 42001

**McLean Co.**  
Sandy Wood  
RR No. 1  
Calhoun 42327

**Mercer Co.**  
Clarice Hatcher  
Mockingbird Road  
Harrodsburg 40330

**Nelson Co.**  
Susan Sloane  
3005 Yorkshire Drive  
Bardstown 40004

**Northern Kentucky**  
Joel Williamson  
47 W. Lakeside Avenue  
Ft. Mitchel 41017

**Big Sandy**  
Gary Knight  
General Delivery  
Tutor Key 41263

**Scott Co.**  
Bruce Lankford  
1100 Choctaw Trail  
Georgetown 40324

**Shelby Co.**  
Mary Brainard Mitchell  
Haven Hill, Rt. 6  
Shelbyville 40065

**Trigg Co.**  
Laura White  
P.O. Box 4  
Cadiz 42211

**Union Co.**  
George Kurtz  
104 E. Main  
Morganfield 42437

**Warren Co.**  
Charles E. English  
P.O. Box 449  
Bowling Green 42101

## 1980 Alumni Directors

**District I**  
Sam Ball  
1220 Glenshield Way  
Henderson 42420

Betty W. Nelson  
214 Wayne Drive  
Hopkinsville 42240

Cleland W. White, III  
P.O. Box 4  
Cadiz 42211

**District II**  
James F. Dinwiddie  
308 Sequoia Drive  
Leitchfield 42754

Steve Smith  
Widener Circle, Box 489  
Franklin 42134

Lee C. Truman, Jr.  
2113 Kaymoor Drive  
Bowling Green 42101

**District III**  
Dan Abbott  
P.O. Box 3600  
Louisville 40232

Janice Blythe  
8 Arrowhead Road  
Louisville 40207

Scott R. Duncan  
c/o Duncan Wallcoverings  
1729 Research Drive  
Louisville 40299

Kay Evans  
2312 Tuckaho Road  
Louisville 40207

Paul Fenwick  
512 Briar Hill Road  
Louisville 40206

John C. Nichols, II  
252 St. Matthews Avenue  
Louisville 40207

**District IV**  
William Barker  
401 Brookside Drive  
Danville 40422

Doris Henton  
Route 1, Box 215  
Versailles 40383

Harry Russell  
763 McBrayer  
Harrodsburg 40330

**District V**  
John R. Adams  
3046 Montavesta Drive  
Lexington 40502

Anne H. Atchison  
3333 Overbrook Drive  
Lexington 40502

Morris Beebe, Jr.  
1405 Pendennis Circle  
Lexington 40502

Daniel N. Brock  
3337 Braemer Drive  
Lexington 40502

Frank Dickey, Jr.  
490 Woodlake Way  
Lexington 40502

William J. Hanna  
395 Redding Road No. 59  
Lexington 40502

Don Mills  
2135 Georgian Way  
Lexington 40504

Julia Tackett  
134 N. Limestone  
Lexington 40507

**District VI**  
Bettie S. Beach  
1253 Meadow Lane  
Frankfort 40601

Cecil Bell Jr.  
Route 1, Paris Road  
Georgetown 40324

Joe R. Johnson  
108 Reservoir Road  
Frankfort 40601

**District VII**  
Gene B. Downing  
Route 1, Jersey Ridge Road  
Maysville 41056

Hall Kinney  
434 East Pike Street  
Cynthiana 41031

Jerry Stricker  
Gradison & Company, Inc.  
580 Building  
Cincinnati, OH 45202

**District VIII**  
William G. Francis  
P.O. Box 110  
Prestonsburg 41653

George Rupert  
Route 2, Box 254  
Ashland 41101

Dick Spears  
1004 Highland Avenue  
Ashland 41101

**District IX**  
Judy Park  
1232 Forest Circle  
Corbin 40701

Frances H. Parsons  
102 Cedar Street  
Pineville 40977

George E. Stewart  
P.O. Box 429  
Pineville 40977

**District X**  
Jerry B. Johnson  
29 Old Stone Church Road  
Upper Saddle River,  
NJ 07458

L.L. "Jay" Schwall  
1359 New York Avenue  
Huntington Station, NY  
11746

Peggy Silhanek  
164 Highland Avenue  
Short Hills, NJ 07078

**District XI**  
Faye Claiborne  
4201 Clagett  
Hyattsville, MD 20782

Ronald McCabe  
19745 Greenside Terrace  
Gaithersburg, MD 20760

Paul V. Price, Jr.  
Box 598  
Williamson, WV 25661

**District XII**  
Ronald Grimm  
1308 Park Glen  
Knoxville, TN 37919

Daniel M. Van Sant  
One Commerce Place,  
Suite 2000  
Nashville TN 37239

Cullen Wilson  
614 Clovertrail Drive  
St. Louis, MO 63017

**District XIII**  
John Crosthwaite, Jr.  
8139 Elbow Lane, N  
St. Petersburg, FL 33710

Ronald Forester  
2442 Cherokee Drive  
Montgomery, AL 36111

Richard M. Womack  
3512 Old Leed Crest  
Birmingham, AL 35213

**District XIV**  
Martha Burks  
2037 Christie Drive  
Toledo, OH 43606

Samuel McIlvaine  
5695 Bell Station Road  
Circleville, OH 43113

Patsy A. Miller  
5771 Kugler Mill Road  
Cincinnati, OH 45236

**District XV**  
William T. McClain  
869 Pine Street  
Winnetka, IL 60093

Johnnita Miller  
744 Burns Avenue  
Flossmoor, IL 60422

(cont'd)

Marsha Rae Wallis  
9431 English Oak Drive  
Indianapolis, IN 46236

**District XVI**  
Sherman Dozier  
15511 Country Ridge Drive  
Chesterfield, MO 63017

Ruth Newman  
1401 Fairfax No. 7  
Denver, CO 80220

J. Jeff Pence  
27 Carmel Bay Drive  
Corona Del Mar, CA 92625

## Voting Districts

**District I**  
Kentucky counties of  
Ballard, Caldwell,  
Calloway, Carlisle,  
Christian, Crittenden,  
Fulton, Graves, Henderson,  
Hickman, Hopkins,  
Livingston, Lyons, Marshall,  
Muhlenberg, McCracken,  
McLean, Todd, Trigg,  
Union and Webster.

**District II**  
Kentucky counties of  
Adair, Allen, Barren,  
Breckinridge, Bullitt,  
Bulter, Clinton,  
Cumberland, Daviess,  
Edmonson, Grayson,  
Green, Hancock, Hardin,  
Hart, Larue, Logan,  
Meade, Metcalfe, Monroe,  
Ohio, Russell, Simpson,  
Taylor and Warren.

**District III**  
Kentucky county of  
Jefferson.

**District IV**  
Kentucky counties of  
Anderson, Boyle,  
Jessamine, Madison,  
Marion, Mercer, Nelson,  
Spencer, Washington and  
Woodford.

**District V**  
Kentucky county of Fayette

**District VI**  
Kentucky counties of  
Carroll, Franklin, Gallatin,  
Grant, Henry, Oldham,  
Owen, Pendleton, Scott,  
Shelby and Trimble

**District VII**  
Kentucky counties of  
Boone, Bourbon, Bracken,  
Campbell, Harrison,  
Kenton and Mason.

**District VIII**  
Kentucky counties of Bath,  
Boyd, Carter, Elliott,  
Fleming, Floyd, Greenup,  
Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis,  
Magoffin, Martin, Menifee,  
Montgomery, Morgan,  
Nicholas, Pike, Powell,  
Robertson, Rowan and  
Wolfe.

**District IX**  
Kentucky counties of Bell,  
Breathitt, Casey, Clark,  
Clay, Estill, Garrard,  
Harlan, Jackson, Knott,  
Knox, Laurel, Lee, Leslie,  
Letcher, Lincoln,

McCreary, Owsley, Perry,  
Pulaski, Rockcastle, Wayne  
and Whitley.

**District X**  
States of Connecticut,  
Delaware, Maine,  
Massachusetts, New  
Hampshire, New Jersey,  
New York, Pennsylvania,  
Rhode Island, Vermont  
and foreign addresses.

**District XI**  
States of Maryland, North  
Carolina, Virginia,  
Washington, D.C. and  
West Virginia.

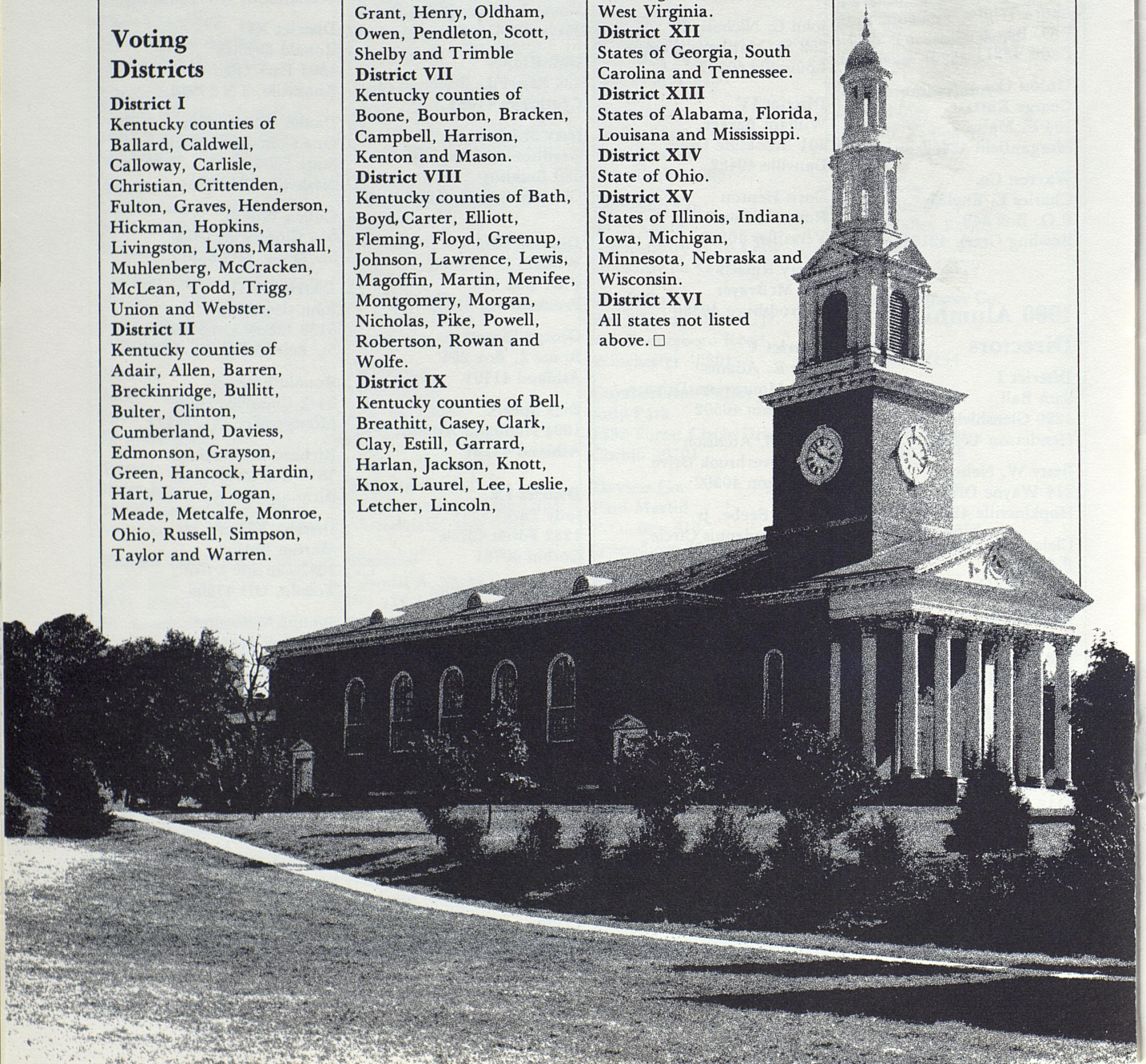
**District XII**  
States of Georgia, South  
Carolina and Tennessee.

**District XIII**  
States of Alabama, Florida,  
Louisiana and Mississippi.

**District XIV**  
State of Ohio.

**District XV**  
States of Illinois, Indiana,  
Iowa, Michigan,  
Minnesota, Nebraska and  
Wisconsin.

**District XVI**  
All states not listed  
above. □



# UNDERSTANDING TERRORISM

A Student Essay / by Billy Douglas '80

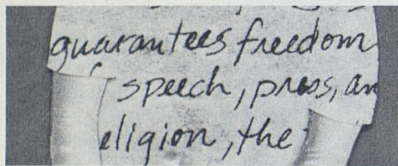


Illustration: Elaine Golob Weber

## Terrorist groups usually have highly articulated ideologies, and view themselves as the transitional implementary force.

Political terrorism has taken on a new, and more personal, meaning for Americans since November 4, 1979. With the beginning of the Iranian hostages crisis, terrorism became a household concern. Media coverage has both kept the viewing audience abreast of the hostages' status, and underlined the frustrating futility of the United States government attempts to negotiate a settlement. While Iran has focused national attention upon a small group of religious militants, terrorist activity throughout the world has long been a vehicle for political protest.

The systematic use of violence advocated as a legitimate exercise of power, beginning with Machiavelli, has now evolved into a coercive force, not necessarily under the sanction of any government. The role of the terrorist is to over-



throw the existing power structure, paving the way for a new order to gain control. Just what the terrorist's position in this new order will be is dependent upon the political circumstances. Che Guervara said, "The role of the revolutionary is to create the revolution."

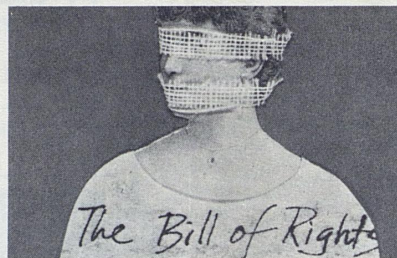
The terrorists' objective is political coercion; terrorist groups usually have highly-articulated ideologies, and view themselves as the transitional implementary force for these ideologies. To view such activity as the rantings of wide-eyed fanatics underestimates the fervor and dedication implicit in an organized, active, revolutionary force. It

is equally useless to apply ordinary rationale and logic to the behavior of such groups. For this reason, American threats of military action to free the Iranian hostages cannot hope to have the impact upon the militants stance that our government would like. If the pronouncements of the Khomeini regime are to be given credence, the militants' dedication is strengthened even more, for in the Moslem world, a martyr's death is an honor.

Due to their reliance upon superficially similar tactics and methods of violence, terrorist activity and guerilla warfare often are linked, or the terms used interchangeably. This is a fundamental fallacy in examining the role of the terrorist today. Guerilla warriors operate in an auxillary function to a main fighting body, usually under the sanction of a government. Their use of violence tends to be more discriminate, and their support base among the native population serves to legitimize their violent action.

The terrorist group is a fringe element, a band of revolutionaries who do not see normal channels of dissent as operative, and who resolve to resort to systematic violence as a means of publicizing their viewpoints. This activity exists in countries with antagonistic social relations, where broadly delineated class structures have led to oppressive exploitation of one class at the expense of another, lower, one. Men such as these have existed throughout history, even taking a hand in shaping parts of it, but a dramatic rise in the level of terrorist activity, coupled with the high visual profile afforded by the modern mass communications network, has brought the terrorist, in image or force, into daily life.

Terroristic activity has several discernable characteristics described by Paul Wilkinson in his book, *Terrorism*



and the Liberal State. The analysis of these characteristics clearly shows that terrorist activity is outside the bounds of conventional logic. Terrorism derives its effectiveness from its unpredictable, indiscriminate nature. Use of excessive violence is justified by fervoristic, cathartic idealism, evidence of past effectiveness, or by "the morality of just vengeance, an eye for an eye."

The terrorist must be prepared to perform violent tasks with cold calculation. Bombs loaded with steel bearings and bolts planted by members of the IRA are witness to the destructive capacities some groups are willing to resort to. Yet, as Machiavelli was quick to point out, excessive violence may be a detriment, dulling the sharpness of the act. Wilkinson quotes an ancient Chinese proverb that underscores the terrorist's most effective action, "Kill one, scare ten thousand."

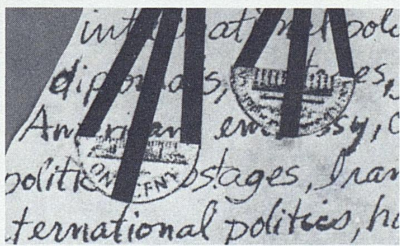
The last ten years have seen acts of international terrorism on the rise, from 206 incidents in 1972 to an estimated 3,000 in 1979. With American multinational corporate expansion has come a fresh, and profitable, figure onto the terrorist hit list. Businessmen working through foreign offices are prime targets, with companies willing to comply with huge ransom demands. Ransoms in the millions of dollars have become commonplace, leading many multi-nationals to invest in insurance coverage for kidnapped executives.



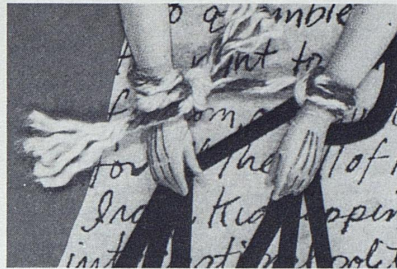
## Terrorism derives its effectiveness from its unpredictable, indiscriminate nature.

With the huge amounts of money obtained for kidnap victims, terrorists are able to equip themselves with sophisticated weaponry. The ominous threat of a nuclear arsenal at the terrorist's disposal may be a stark reality today; missing amounts of high-grade plutonium from the U.S., France, and Great Britain have never been accounted for, and could be in reactionary hands. Given the easy availability of crude nuclear weapons technology, the disastrous possibilities of a terrorist-detonated nuclear bomb looms too clear. Much of the terrorists' advantage lies in this element of uncertainty, and the ability to coerce and intimidate implicit within it.

Within America, political dissent has only occasionally resulted in violent flare-ups. The absorption of volatile issues into the innocuous mainstream of American political ideology is largely responsible for this, but radical elements of the 1960s showed themselves ready to carry through with selected bombings. The grim spectre of Presidential assassinations that have plagued



our history reveal an undercurrent of dissent, however diffuse, that can manifest itself in violent action. The absence in this country of a clearly defined and delineated right and left wing has led to the compromise solution, give and take, being the operative mode of resolving social conflict. In countries where a broad political spectrum exists, such



compromise may be impossible, and violence the ultimate end. In this country, violent revolutionary groups like the SLA are unable to garner a support base from which to articulate an ideology to the masses; thus the revolutionary thrust is blunted or dismantled with the removal of key organizational figures.

As an added inducement to terrorist groups, the mass communications network today assures them a rostrum for espousing their doctrine, through on the spot coverage and press conferences. The Arab raid at the Munich Olympics, the fatal SLA shootout in California, the Israeli raid on Entebbe, and the Iranian hostage takeover are all examples of the in-depth coverage afforded terrorism by the major networks. Often coverage includes graphic portrayals of on-screen violence, as with the SLA raid of 1974. Less violent action also makes news, however; political kidnappings provide a more viable forum, and give leverage for the airing of the faction's demands or ideologies.

Just how far news agencies should go in complying with terrorist demands remains an ethical dilemma. Undeniably, acts of this nature are news, yet the dictates of the types of coverage they are given could influence action taken by the radical groups. As with most journalistic ethic questions, this is one that can never be resolved or "answered", instead it demands the utmost sense of

professionalism from the news media.

Day-to-day media coverage of the Iranian crisis has brought an immediacy to the violent conflict of terrorism, and the effect upon the national consciousness has been deep. Few issues in recent memory have invoked such national unity, or been clouded in more psychologically mystifying terms. Coming to grips with terrorism has become a part of American life. With the emergence of the Third World nations and their demands for social and economic equality, it seems likely to remain a major social problem. Easy solutions are non-existent, given the turmoil of today's political climate. As long as repression exists, there will be revolt, linked in a vicious, self-perpetuating, circle. □

## Take the possibility of kidnapping seriously

*This is an excerpt of a talk by William Niehous to corporate executives and security officials from three states at a seminar. Niehous was rescued a year ago from his captors in Venezuela where he had been serving as general manager of operations for Owens-Illinois, Inc. Niehous now is vice president of the corporate staff and director of administration for corporate technology in O-I world headquarters in Toledo, Ohio.*

*William Niehous and wife are reunited in July 1979 upon his return home.*



**C**  
too  
a k  
suc  
An  
you  
do  
you  
my

O  
swen  
mon  
I  
a sig  
but  
the t  
I  
Illin  
time  
In  
Tod  
I  
thre  
ation  
com  
It  
the t  
ience  
upon  
and  
fact  
thos  
time  
nar.  
It  
abou  
fame  
ber  
Way  
that  
abou  
tions  
Bu  
happ  
pect  
O  
and  
enjo  
We l

**O**viously, I wasn't too successful in preventing a kidnapping. I was successful in surviving. And, if I can explain to you what I did and didn't do to survive, perhaps you might benefit from my experience.

One question which I will try to answer is how I survived three years, four months, and three days as a hostage.

I have been free for one year. That is a significant period of time in one's life, but it represents less than one-third of the time I was a hostage.

I spent 12 years working for Owens-Illinois overseas. One quarter of that time I was a hostage.

In 1976, my sons were 14, 16, and 18. Today they are 18, 20, and 22.

I missed three wedding anniversaries, three Christmases, a couple of graduations, and all the other things that we commonly take for granted.

It is not my intention to recite all of the things I missed because of my experience. Rather, I would like to impress upon you the meaning of kidnappings and hostage-takings and, above all, the fact that it could happen to you or to those you advise. These are serious times; this is an obviously serious seminar.

It is difficult to get people to think about serious topics. It's a little like that famous book by Jessica Mitford a number of years ago called *The American Way of Death*. Americans—anyone for that matter—don't really like to think about serious, life-threatening situations.

But we must. I can testify that it can happen, especially when you least expect it.

Our life overseas—in Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela—had been extremely enjoyable and rewarding for our family. We lived in different cultures, learned a

different language, saw different sights. We might have missed some things by not being in the States, but we also gained from the experiences that you can have only by working overseas.

However, in February, 1976, our lives forever changed.

My wife, Donna, thought it was a robbery. I really didn't know what to think. Within minutes after our home was invaded by gunmen armed with automatic weapons they injected me with a drug, took me outside to their waiting car, placed me on the floor of the back seat, and drove away. The drug took effect, and I was out for some period of time.

When I awoke, I was out of the car, in the rain, in the jungle.

I knew I wasn't being robbed. I could sense a tenseness among my captors. They were running around like madmen.

I had no idea how long I might be held or for what reason. I had no warning that anyone was watching me or setting me up to be kidnapped.

So what do you do? I was not trained, as I said, in how to act as a kidnap victim. I was still under the effects of the drug. I know my captors were heavily armed.

What would you do?

I believe businessmen are promoted at least in part, based upon their ability to make prompt and correct decisions especially during a crisis.

I had never before been kidnapped, but I had made a number of decisions while head of operations thousands of miles away from headquarters. And I hope this helped me to assess the options.

What I would like to explain to you are five different options which faced me and the rationale behind my choices:

- First, I adopted a position of trying to be human.

I did not resist or try to escape. During my time as a hostage, my captors changed frequently. But there were always 10 to 12 of them, and they were always well-armed.

I was chained during the night from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m., dusk to dawn. But I didn't try to escape because they had the force and they could have made my life much more difficult than it was. And I didn't know where to go if I had escaped because I didn't know where I was. I heard no cars or trains or sounds of civilization.

- Second, I communicated with my captors. I was able to speak Spanish—none of my captors spoke English—so I was fortunate enough to at least be able to talk with them.

I think this did a number of things: It proved to my captors that they were dealing with a human being, not simply with some object. It enabled me to express to them my needs—food, clothing, water, a bath. It gave us a basis for getting through the next boring day—and life as a hostage is boring.

We discussed all sorts of things, including their Communist philosophy of what the world should be like and my thoughts about our democratic system. Communicating is important.

I tried to write letters to my wife and family, although I later learned that they were not delivered. This gave me something to do, but it also made me feel useful—like I was doing something, even if it was only trying to let my family know that I was alive and well. I also kept a diary in which I recorded my candid thoughts and feelings on a particular day.

In short, I tried to continue to communicate, to keep the dialogue going.

- Third, hostages—including those in Iran—should set some individual goals. Simple things work best at the beginning: I will live until next Monday, or this date next month, or a holiday, wedding anniversary, birthday—any particular date of significance which gives one a goal for living.

This does have some drawbacks in that as the date approached and passed and I still wasn't free, it tended to bring on fits of depression. But these, too, passed as I set another goal for survival.

- Fourth, the hostage should eat and exercise. I was fortunate to be able to have three meals a day—not the kind my wife fixed for me, but enough rice and beans and bananas and occasional red meat to survive.

I lost about 50 pounds while I was a hostage (from 200 to less than 150 pounds), but principally because there were no such things as bedtime snacks—no ice cream or cookies, and certainly no beer in a bottle.

I exercised as best I could—both physically and mentally.

Physically, I tried to do some general exercises, like running in place and

**I** never again will live in a home without a window, either in or near the front door. Had we been able to screen who was at our door on that night in 1976, we might have been able to avoid the entire episode.

jumping jacks and the sort of thing we did when playing sports as kids.

For the last 14 months I was held in an 8-by-10-foot shack, just mud walls with a tin roof and no windows, so it got very hot during the day and there wasn't much room to move around. But I tried to exercise every day.

I would have liked to have gone for a two- or three-mile jog, but they wouldn't let me. I was allowed outside only about once a week.

I also exercised my mind. I read a lot. They gave me rather current newspapers and magazines and let me listen to the radio on occasions—the news in Spanish, or the BBC networks, and sometimes the Voice of America, also in Spanish. Those all spurred more discussions between us, which was good.

My captors also carried with us—literally on their backs when we moved camps—a library of perhaps 100 or 150 books. I read all sorts of things, including the sayings of Chairman Mao, in Spanish.

• The final point I would make to a potential hostage is to have faith—faith in God, faith in your family, faith in your company, faith in the human race. Faith that sooner or later the ordeal will be over.

Although I believed in God and went to church regularly before my kidnapping, I didn't consider myself a religious zealot. I still don't. But faith in a supreme being did give me strength, especially on the darkest days, to carry on.

It gave me strength to have faith in my family. Occasionally, I would read or hear about some move being made by my wife or my company to help obtain my release, and it gave me the courage to live another day.

And I had faith that I could somehow outlast my kidnappers. They told me they would keep me alive and release me alive when they had obtained all of their demands.

I had faith that they would do so—that one day, somehow, sooner or later, all of this would be over. To give up hope and faith to me was not an option or alternative.

So, those are my five points for survival. Other cases might be different, but these points did help me to live through the experience.

That's the look back—at a time of my life that I hope I will never have to repeat but one which I fully realize will

live with me for the rest of my life.

Let me just comment briefly on some lessons which I think can be learned from my story.

I never again will live in a home without a window, either in or near the front door. Had we been able to screen who was at our door on that night in 1976, we might have been able to avoid the entire episode.

I would say that while it might not be possible to totally prevent a kidnapping—even with bullet-proof glass in cars and heavy bodyguards—it is possible to make it so difficult for the kidnappers to get you that they'll look for another target.

These preventative steps can be as simple as varying the times you leave for work, or church, or the grocery store, or school, and varying the routes to those places where you and your family go regularly.

You and those you advise must take the possibility of a kidnapping more seriously. I know I didn't, and I paid a heavy price for it.

Executives, whether stationed overseas or here in the United States, should discuss the possibility of a kidnapping with spouses and determine in advance what both parties will do.

For example, if a family is overseas, how soon after the kidnapping—if the victim is not freed—will the family return to the United States? If this is agreed upon in advance, the spouse who is free will not have the agonizing task of making that decision, like my wife did, worrying about whether I would feel they were deserting me by leaving.

Finally, let me offer a few personal observations.

We live in troubled times. Past kidnappings have resulted in some measure of success. My case, for example, embarrassed the government of Venezuela around the world for more than three years because they couldn't solve the case and find me and free me.

Ransoms are being paid, which tend to help finance more terrorists and terrorist activities.

It's an international problem. The potential exists here in the United States just as much as in Venezuela, or Colombia, or Iran, or England. If it can happen there, it certainly can happen here.

I ask that you think about your reaction to such an event before it happens. It can make your life a lot easier. □

# The College of Knowledge for Burley Tobacco

*In no other part of the world is more burley tobacco grown than in Kentucky*

**W**hen cigarette ads were banned from tv and federal law mandated a health warning be carried on each pack of cigarettes, many people feared a decline in the tobacco industry.

That hasn't happened, but other factors threaten the supply needed to meet the world-wide demand for Kentucky burley.

To combat these problems—of capital, labor and technology—Philip Morris Inc. recently gave UK a \$266,000 initial grant. The distribution of the funds recognizes the unique role of the University as a land-grant university.

In no other part of the world is more burley tobacco grown than in Kentucky. For more than a century, it has been a cash crop of the Bluegrass state. From the period of the first known settlements in the late 18th century, tobacco has been closely woven into the economic and social fabric of Kentucky.

Production of Kentucky burley tobacco (there are actually four other types grown in the state—two fire-cured types and two dark air-cured types) is shared by more than 164,000 farm families plus sharecroppers and allotment renters and seasonal helpers. A considerable labor force is employed in processing plants, auction

warehouses, tobacco factories and by various services. About a fifth of all cigarettes manufactured in the United States were made in the state as well as a considerable quantity of smoking and chewing tobaccos.

Tobacco in its manufactured form also produces important revenues to both the state and federal governments. The state's cigarette tax alone has netted about \$333.7 million since its enactment in 1936.

A recent analysis showed an average of 280 to 320 hours of labor per acre is required to produce a tobacco crop in Kentucky. Cost exclusive of land and allotment charges and unpaid family labor were approximately \$1,400 to \$1,800 per acre, thus the expenses of Kentucky tobacco producers for production supplies were approximately \$270 million. Growers have to finance their family operations amidst soaring inflation and high interest rates for loans, including paying wages to hired hands (which are getting harder to find), until their crops are sold at auction—their sole payday.

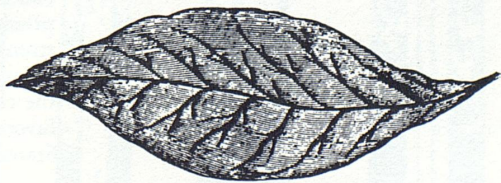
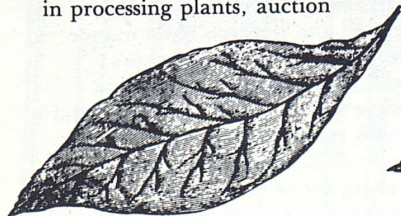
Making a tobacco crop involves more hand labor than any other major agriculture activity. Seeds are planted in treated seedbeds during March, transplanted to the field in late May and early June. Disease and insects are very destructive during the summer and require careful attention by the grower. When the plants have reached

the bloom stage, the flowers are removed so that full-bodied, highly aromatic burley can be produced. Suckers—small buds at the point where a leaf is attached to the stalk—are not allowed to grow.

The crop is cut by hand in September and placed in a barn built for this purpose. It is then air cured for two months. After curing it is removed from the barn, hand-stripped into grades and marketed (beginning late in November) to cigarette manufacturers. The leaf is then packed into 1,000 pound hogsheads for the "long sleep". After several years, the burley is then ready to be manufactured into the blended cigarettes with flue-cured Maryland and Turkish tobaccos.

Blended cigarettes would taste different—and not nearly as good as they do—if they lacked burley leaf. On an average, a third of the tobacco in cigarettes today of American manufacture is burley. The leaf also is used in domestic pipe and chewing tobaccos.

The UK College of Agriculture has been engaged in tobacco research since before the turn of the century. The current research and extension



The UK College of Agriculture has been engaged in tobacco research since before the turn of the century.



program began in 1919. This research has meant tobacco farmers can use the latest techniques in producing high quality tobacco for the tobacco industry. Tremendous progress has been made in the following areas:

*Varieties:* Development of varieties that are resistant to many major diseases common in Kentucky.

*Rotations:* A rotation plan has been incorporated that allows high quality burley production and at the same time improves fields on farms for other crops and livestock.

*Fertilization:* The generous use of nutrients to produce more tobacco on less land. This releases land for the production of other crops and livestock on the farm.

*Management:* A management program that qualifies the burley grower as being one of the best production managers of any group of farmers in the United States.

Intensive studies are now being done in the College of Agriculture in the areas of mechanization, chemistry of the tobacco plant, insecticides and residue studies, studies on tobacco leaf, agronomic studies in all areas of production and economic aspects of production.

Philip Morris Incorporated is now the second largest cigarette company in the U.S. market and the largest U.S.-based international cigarette company, selling its 160 brands in more than 170 countries.

Hugh Cullman, chairman and chief executive officer of Philip Morris U.S.A., points out that "our executives believe that business activities must make social sense and social activities must make business sense. As a consequence, Philip Morris continues to create new jobs, contribute more in taxes as it grows, and significantly contributes to the U.S. balance of trade."

As a group, the U.S. tobacco industry's net positive contribution in 1979 totaled nearly \$1.7 billion, due to exports of cigarettes combined with substantial overseas shipments of tobacco and other cigarette manufacturing materials.

Recognizing that excellence in tobacco products begins with the grower, Philip Morris has a good track record for contributing to land-grant universities which have the knowledge and the means of improving upon and sharing that knowledge with growers to overcome the problems they face in the fields.

The College of Agriculture's tripartite organization of academic, extension and research has a unique opportunity to ensure the state's continuing economic health—and preserve and enhance the agricultural strength that means so much to the balance of Kentucky's economy and the character of its people and to a favorable trade balance for the United States.

The new Tobacco Resource Development program, funded by grants and an endowment from Philip Morris Incorporated totalling more than \$266,000, will expand the research and education base for burley tobacco which is Kentucky's leading cash crop and a major industry in the state.

UK President Otis A. Singletary said that the tobacco resource program is the first of its kind at the College of Agriculture and could become a format for other programs to follow. "The success of the tobacco resource program in satisfying the need for human resources as well as the technology for producing useful tobacco will certainly communicate our separate but distinctly complimentary roles," he said.

In acknowledging Philip Morris' funding of the program, College of Agriculture dean Charles Barnhart said, "The tobacco resource program uniquely fits the land-grant college and its mission. Our tobacco people in the College are dedicated and competent."

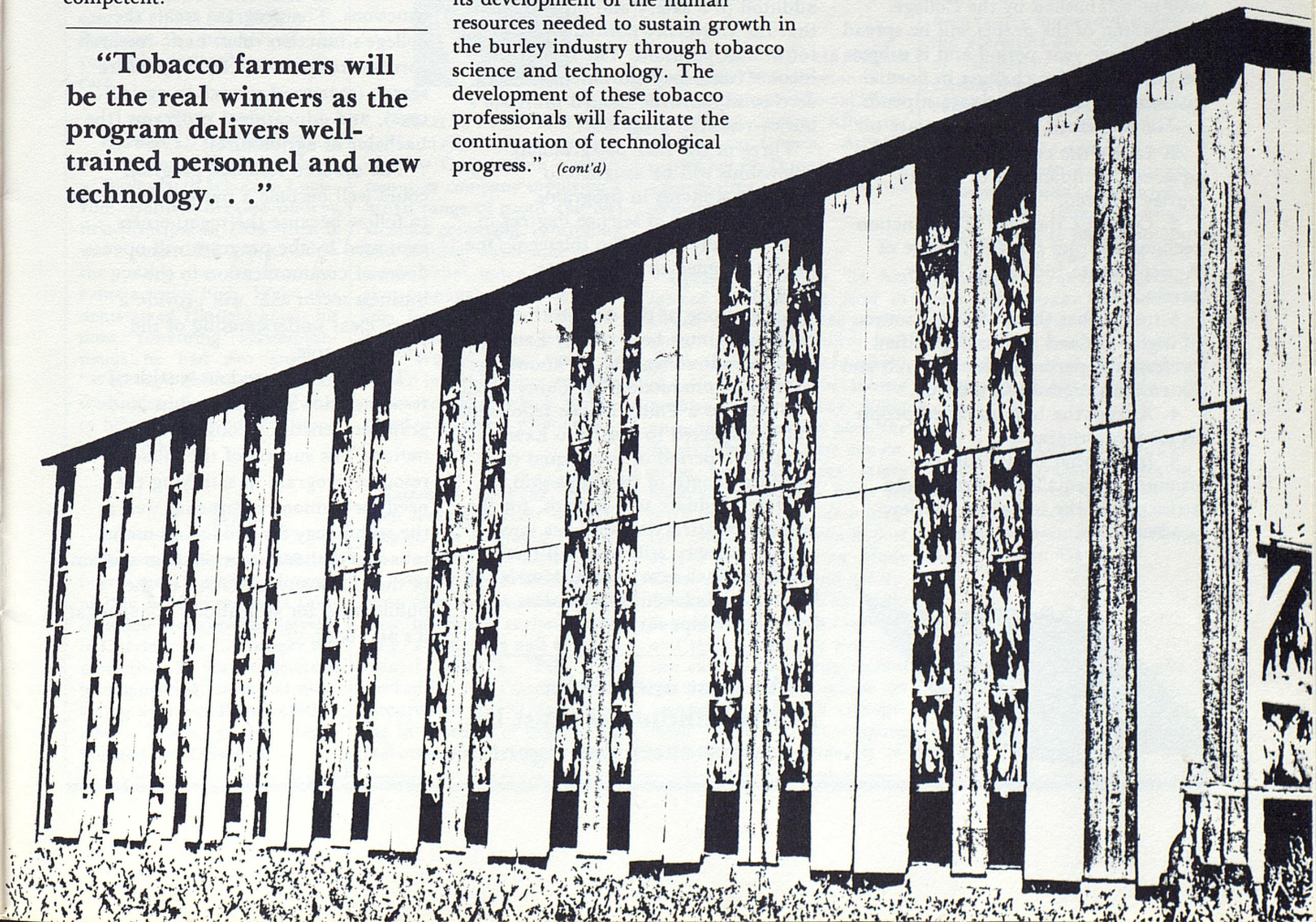
---

**"Tobacco farmers will be the real winners as the program delivers well-trained personnel and new technology. . ."**

"Tobacco farmers will be the real winners as the program delivers well trained personnel and new technology because only through new information can the industry progress in the decades ahead," Barnhart said. "This program exemplifies the singleness of purpose of all tobacco people in meeting the needs of the future."

In presenting to the College the first installment checks supporting the tobacco resource development program, Cullman said: "It is fitting that we demonstrate our commitment to using the world's finest burley tobacco in our blends by providing this assistance to the number one burley tobacco college in the world. We are convinced that to assure continuity in the production of adequate supplies of quality tobacco that human and technological resources within the tripartite organization of the land-grant colleges must be developed."

Cullman said: "The program provides the College of Agriculture with the unique opportunity to expand its development of the human resources needed to sustain growth in the burley industry through tobacco science and technology. The development of these tobacco professionals will facilitate the continuation of technological progress." *(cont'd)*



**The Tobacco Resource Program could well become a pattern for others to follow because the togetherness expressed by this program will open doors of communication to the business sector that will provide a more clear understanding of the university role.**



**T**he new tobacco resource development program will focus on attracting top students, teachers and research scientists to disciplines related to tobacco at the undergraduate, graduate and professional levels. With support provided by Philip Morris a named professorship in burley tobacco research, four postgraduate fellowships and ten undergraduate scholarships will be established by the College.

Funding of the grants will be spread over a three-year period and is subject to adjustment for changes in normal tuition and fees or graduate stipends.

The objects of the program are to:

1. Insure the continued production of adequate quantities of quality burley tobacco.
2. Continue the flow of production technology from the UK College of Agriculture to individual burley producers.
3. Insure that there will be a source of highly trained and well qualified professional personnel for research and Extension programs in tobacco.
4. Attract the best qualified people to tobacco programs.
5. Insure that burley tobacco production remains profitable and attractive to the individual burley producer.



The professorship will be funded by income from a Philip Morris endowment to the University with the objective being to attract or retain an outstanding scientist in the College of Agriculture's tobacco research program. Interest earned from the investment of the endowment will be used to supplement the salary of the individual designated as the Philip Morris Professor. This will be in addition to a salary and other support that the University normally provides for similar positions. The rest of the income from the endowment will be used to support the named professor's burley research program.

Three of the four postgraduate fellowships will be assigned to qualified students in programs granting master of science degrees in areas of study related to tobacco. One will be assigned to a doctorate program.

At least one of the degree candidates must be a county Extension agent who is advancing his knowledge of tobacco production. A county agent who receives a Philip Morris fellowship will be expected to return to Extension work for a period of time equal to twice the length of the fellowship.

Undergraduate scholarships, for the purpose of attracting students into tobacco careers, will cover all tuition and fees. Each year, Philip Morris will fund five scholarships for juniors and five scholarships for seniors.

**At least one of the degree candidates must be a county extension agent.**

The University of Kentucky will be responsible for the selection of individuals for the professorship, fellowship and scholarships and for the administration of the program. The professorship will be self-supporting at the end of three years. The first recipients will be announced soon.

Thus, the tobacco resource program is a giant step forward in the recognition of how the University functions. The program treats the college's function roles: basic research (professorship for Ph.D); applied research (master of science in agriculture), and educational programs (the bachelor of agriculture).

The tobacco resource program could well become a pattern for others to follow because the togetherness expressed by the program will open doors of communication to the business sector that will provide a more clear understanding of the University role.

There is a tremendous wealth of resource knowledge housed in land-grant universities throughout the nation. The success of the tobacco resource program in satisfying the need for human resources as well as the technology for producing useful tobaccos demonstrates the true mission of the University in service to the public need for education. That's what it's all about. □



# C L A S S N O T E S

## 1930s

**Sidney F. (Doc) Musselman '34** is secretary-treasurer of the Cast Bullet Association. Musselman competes nationally with a centerfire rifle and invites persons who may be interested in the Association to write to him at 5522 Trent, Chevy Chase, MD. 20015

## 1940s

**Charles Landrum Jr. '42** is vice president of the Kentucky Bar Association. He recently was appointed a special justice of the Supreme Court to hear the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky v. Arthur W. Brown, Receiver, Prudential Building and Loan Association, et. al. He will hear the case in place of Robert F. Stephens, a member of the court who declined to sit on the case.

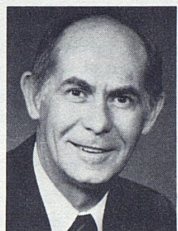
**Herbert L. Hatfield '47** has retired from the principalship at Butler High School in Louisville. Hatfield became Butler's first principal in 1954 when it was a junior high and stayed in the position when the school became a senior high. When students asked Hatfield about his most rewarding accomplishments he had two answers: "Working with the members of the community and being able to help the students who came to me for help."

## 1950s

**Robert C. Stamper '50** has been named marketing director of Day & Zimmermann's Construction Management Services in Charlotte, N.C. Stamper has more than 20 years experience in engineering, sales and marketing with such firms as NCR, AMF, Xerox, United Technologies and Texasgulf.

**Morris V. Johnson '50** has been named general manager of the Rawls Division of National Standard Company, which produces tire retreading machines and equipment for that industry.

**Edward F. Hessel Jr. '52** recently was named president of the Louisville Better Business Bureau and was elected vice chairman of the advisory group of the management committee of the Council of Better Business Bureaus.



**Gilbert L. Feltel '52** is president and chief operating officer of Clow Corporation, a water resources company supplying a broad range of goods and services for conveying, controlling and treating water and wastewater. Feltel, now a member of the company's board of directors, joined Clow in 1970 as director of corporate engineering. Within three years he moved into the higher management echelons which culminated in his recent promotion.

**James W. Fehr '52, '57** has been named director of planning in the Kentucky Department of Transportation where he oversees the divisions of systems planning, facilities planning, urban and regional planning, aeronautics and environmental analysis. Fehr has worked for the Transportation Department for 30 years serving in a variety of engineering and administrative capacities.



**Michael Barna Jr. '52** has been named vice president of the Eastern operations for Columbia Gas Distribution Companies which serve Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Previously he had been Lexington district manager since 1963. He joined the Columbia Gas System upon graduation from UK. Barna now has three sons, two of which have graduated from UK and a third currently enrolled.

**Aspacia (Tavlaridou) Couloutsis '53** is director of the I.A.K.E. School of Social Work in Athens, Greece. After returning to Greece, Aspacia earned her Ph.D., is married to a psychiatrist and they have two teen-age sons.

**Gerald V. Banks '54** has formed a consulting firm in Genoa, Ill., to assist the professions, business, industry and governmental units throughout the United States in solving problems of equal pay. Using an equal pay position plan, the Banks firm can analyze any position and determine salary levels addressing the issues set forth by equal pay administrators, and by the Interim Report of the Job Evaluation Study Committee of the National Academy of Sciences. The Banks firm also can conduct executive and skilled employee searches, can custom-design educational seminars and can advise on compensation-benefit-management process. The company also distributes a monthly re-

port dealing with the issues of equal pay and benefits.

**Robert S. Gleason '55** is the newly elected vice president of The Ohio Company, investment bankers. Gleason heads the Owensboro office and works with institutions and individuals in the area of tax-free bonds, corporate bonds and equity investing.

**Billy Wireman '57** recently returned from a trip to China where he was one of 23 Americans representing the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia. It is the goal of the organization to re-establish Christian colleges in China that were wiped out by Mao Tse-Tung. For the past 30 years, the United Board has been raising money and providing professors and other forms of support for some 40 Christian schools in eight Asian countries from India to Japan. The renewed activity in China is the result of a decade of negotiations between American representatives and the People's Republic of China in which China agreed to pay \$9 million to the United Board as a kind of reparation for the seizure of the American-supported Chinese colleges in 1949. The Board then voted to reinvest that money in the country to help reestablish the schools.

**S. Joe McCarty '59** was promoted and transferred within Elanco Products Company recently. He is now a national accounts representative working out of Lilburn, Ga.

## 1960s

**Billy B. Smith '60** is co-reipient of Campbellsville College's 1980 distinguished alumnus award. Smith, a Taylor County business leader and



## Don Towles '48:

### A busy man wastes no time

There's an old saying that if there's a job you want done, give it to a busy man. Such a man is Don Towles '48.

Towles is vice president and director of public affairs for the *Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times*. That full-time job, however, becomes almost coincidental among his other activities.

His most recent major activity is the presidency of the International Newspaper Promotion Association (INPA). Towles has set some ambitious goals for his term of office. He's calling for the promotion association to position itself as the one newspaper organization best equipped to disseminate the newspaper story from the viewpoint of the publishers, editors, advertising directors, circulation managers, marketing executives, researchers and public relations directors.

Towles is also president of the University of Kentucky journalism alumni group and was named outstanding alumnus of the school of journalism three years ago.

Towles is active in the Newspaper Readership Council and lectures regularly at both American Press Institute and INPA seminars. He is vice president of the Kentucky Press Association. He is an elder of his church.

One more love he has is scouting. An Eagle Scout himself, he devotes many hours to scouting now as chairman of the Exploring District for Scouting in Jefferson County.

If INPA were looking for a busy man, they couldn't have done better than this pipe smoking alumnus. Don Towles has no time to waste.

educator, was graduated from Campbellsville Junior College in 1953. Smith has been a teacher and coach in the Taylor County School system for 24 years. In 1962, 1963 and 1971, he was named coach of the year in the Southern Kentucky Athletic Conference. He is a past president of the Southern Kentucky Athletic Conference and of the State Coaches' Association. Smith is also co-owner of the Taylor County Stockyards and a farmer.

**Charles William Boggs '60** is a salesman with American Paper and Twine Co. in Nashville, Tenn. Boggs is a past district governor of the Lions International and is on the board of the Lions Eye Institute at Vanderbilt University Hospital.

**Henry R. Wilhoit '60** is the current president-elect of the Kentucky Bar Association. Wilhoit is an attorney in Grayson.

**J.A. Stricker '61** recently was elected president of Gradyson Cash Reserve, Inc., mutual fund that has 20,000 shareholders. Stricker is also a member of the UK Alumni Association Board of Directors.

**John E. Cheek '63, '67** will retire from the presidency of Johnson County Community College, Overland Park, Kan., June 30, 1981. During his tenure as president which began in 1975, Cheek has seen JCCC become the largest community college in the state, gain a national reputation for innovation and establish a firm financial base of operations.

**Karen L. Womack '64** is the newly appointed assistant athletic director at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

**Dr. James M. Kline '64** now heads the design group at Tideland Signal Corporation, a supplier of aids to navigation for marine use, in Houston, Texas.

**Stephen D. Grissom '65** is the director of admissions at Centre College, Danville. Grissom has been serving as assistant to the president, Thomas A. Spragens. He assumed the duties July 1.

**William H. Harkins '65, '67** has been named director of employee relations, one of three major units in Ashland Oil, Inc.'s newly organized Human Resources Group which replaces the traditional personnel department organization. As director of this unit, Harkins will be responsible for the company's labor relations, equal employment and affirmative action and international human resources activities. He will serve as liaison for the Human Resources Group with each of the company's subsidiary and divisional human resources officers.

**James H. Current '66** is the new president of Kernridge Oil Company, a subsidiary of Shell Oil Company. The subsidiary, formerly known as Belridge Oil Company, was purchased for \$3.65 billion, representing the largest corporate merger in United States' history. Previously, Current held the position of operations manager of Shell's Western division where he was responsible for drilling and producing operations in California and Alaska.

**Dr. Dale Royalty '67, '71**, a professor at East Tennessee State University, was awarded the 1979 Richard H. Collins award for the best article in the *Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*. He was recognized for the outstanding research and writing that went into his article entitled "Banking and the Commonwealth Ideal in Kentucky 1806-1822".

**Bill Floyd '67**, curator of historic properties in Kentucky, is directing the restoration of the Governor's Mansion in Frankfort which was condemned in 1979. Floyd is best known for his restoration of the

Old State Capital in Frankfort and My Old Kentucky Home in Bardstown, both of which have gained national recognition and are major Kentucky tourist attractions.



**Keneneth T. (Terry) Reed '68**, a professor of English at Miami (Ohio) University's Hamilton campus, has published a book entitled *Indy: Race and Ritual* which details the history and pageantry of the Indianapolis 500 stock car race. Available in paperback, Reed says *Indy* takes a long look at the culture of the racing class, a very exclusive, assertive, defensive, fun-loving, low-key, private group of people who tend only to talk to each other."

## 1970s

**Jerry Legere '70, '72** has joined the corporate management team of Systems & Computer Technology Corporation (SCT) as associate director of the student administrative services division.

**Owen D. Hendrixson '71** received a master's degree in business administration from Bellarmine College in May.

**Claudeca A. Clark '71, '72** is the new director of the Midway College department of home economics. Previously, she was supervisor of the practical arts program for the Kentucky Bureau of Vocational Education.

**C. Stassen Thompson '72** has been elected president of the Clemson University Faculty Senate for the 1980-81 academic year. Thompson is an as-

sociate professor of agricultural economics and rural sociology at Clemson.

**Charles Royce White '72** received a doctor of ministry degree from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville. His dissertation was entitled "Creating a Church Policy Which Recognizes the Developing Religious Understanding of Children."

**Roger Walker '72**, an assistant professor at the University of Minnesota Technical College, Waseca, has been granted tenure. Walker is acting chairman of the agricultural production division. He joined the UMTC faculty in 1974.

**Paul D. Queen '72** has joined Booker Associates, Inc., a St. Louis, Mo., based engineering, architectural and planning firm, as a senior planner in the planning department of the St. Louis office.

**Dr. George P. Weick '73** has joined the faculty of the literature and language department at Midway College. Weick was formerly editor of the *Kentucky Development Digest*, a monthly publication of the Kentucky Development cabinet. As a UK student, Weick was the recipient of the Oswald award in 1972 for a humanities project and again in 1973 for a poetry manuscript.

**Ronald David Ferguson '73** was graduated from Bellarmine College in May with a master's degree in business administration.

**Lynnville W. Smith '73, '75** is the new grain marketing economist with the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. From headquarters at Georgia Southern College in Statesboro, Smith will develop a statewide marketing program for feed grains and will be a member of the Extension Service's oil seeds and livestock marketing team.

**Gary Chellman '73** was graduated from Indiana University of Pennsylvania with a master of science degree in biology.

**Dr. Jack L. Dyer '73** is serving as assistant state auditor in the administration of Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. Dyer is on leave of absence from his position at Eastern Kentucky University as a professor of accounting.

**Dr. William F. Allard '74, '78** authored an article entitled "Dental License Revocation Statutes—A Brief Survey" in the April 1980 issue of the professional journal, *Dental Survey*. Allard is a practicing dentist in Owensboro.

**Eleanor Douglas '75** has been named director of the division of recruitment and examinations in the Kentucky Department of Personnel. Previously, Douglas was an employment specialist for the Lexington-Fayette County Urban League and a personnel representative for Rockwell International in Winchester. She is presently on leave from Rockwell.

**Joan M. Unglaub '75**, an ensign in the Navy, recently was graduated from Officer Candidate School located at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I.

**Lawrence E. Potts Jr. '76** has been promoted to assistant vice president of the Trust Company Bank in Atlanta, Ga. He is assigned to the factoring division of the Banking Department.

**Keith Lawrence Lyons '76** recently earned a master of science degree from Bellarmine College.

**A.W. Nickell '76**, district manager of General Motors Parts Division, has been transferred from Bowling Green to Indianapolis, Ind.

**Gregg S. Baker '77** has been named a planning analyst for Rexnord, Inc., Milwaukee. Rexnord serves the mining, construction, industrial, pollution control and other specialized markets.

**Robert A. Baker '78**, an ensign in the Navy, has been designated a naval aviator following 18-months of training.

**Frank Wermeling '79** was promoted recently to assistant to the deputy commissioner in the Kentucky Bureau of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement.

**Laurel Leslie Pulley '79** is now a Delta Air Lines flight attendant assigned to New Orleans.

## Former Students

**S.A. (Pete) Warner**, president and general manager of Blount, Inc.'s Mix-Mill Manufacturing Company of Bluffton, Ind., has been promoted to vice president of marketing, a new position, for Blount Agribusiness based in Montgomery, Ala.



**A. Celeste Shelton**, a specialist in broadcast news and public affairs with a background in commercial television and higher education, has been named coordinator of broadcast news in the office of information services at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

## Necrology

\*Arthur Haswell '11  
Birmingham, Ala.  
June 13, 1980  
Life member.

\*Cleo Gillis '12, '13  
Paris (Lexington)  
June 26, 1980  
Life member  
Albert Craig '15  
Ghent  
April 28, 1980  
Robert F. MacLean '16  
February 28, 1980

\*McClarty Harbison '17  
San Marino, Calif.  
March 30, 1978  
Life member  
Laura Cassidy '19  
Lexington  
June 15, 1980  
William J. McKenzie '20  
Ashland  
January 12, 1978

\*Gerald Griffin '22  
Lexington  
June 15, 1980  
Herman Louis Becker '22  
Baltimore, Md.  
May 2, 1980  
Ray Omar Shehan '23  
Harlan  
June 29, 1980  
Edward Wright Fitch '24  
Tucson, Ariz.  
Date unknown  
Abe (Gavronsky) Garon '26  
Louisville  
Date unknown  
Dorothy Letcher McConnell  
'26 Lexington  
June 17, 1980  
Tom V. Tibbals '26  
Somerset  
December 30, 1979  
J.W. Jones '26, '29  
Louisville  
October 26, 1979  
Maurice Adams Walker '26  
Lexington  
May 18, 1980  
Reynolds H. Ackerman '28  
Lansdowne, Pa.  
May 13, 1980  
Jessie Marie Sun '29  
Lexington  
June 19, 1980

\*Julian F. Kesheimer '30  
Lexington  
June 18, 1980

Randolph W. Sternberg '31  
La Mesa, Calif.  
June 27, 1980  
Edna Lillian Smith '31  
Atlanta, Ga.  
March 22, 1980  
Robert Burgess Stewart '31  
East Orleans, Mass.  
June 8, 1980  
Century Club

\*James Robinson Sanders '31  
Danville  
April 22, 1980  
Mary Horton Botts '31  
Grayson  
March 1980  
Archie H. Duncan '32  
Edmonton  
Date unknown

\*Andrew Gayle Hamon '32  
Louisville  
April 19, 1980  
Jack Emmert Wert '32  
Sun City, Ariz.  
May 13, 1980

\*Mary Cecilia Burk '32  
Lexington  
July 31, 1979  
Vernon Mifflin Chandler '32  
Nashville, Tenn.  
January 11, 1979  
John Maclin '33  
Du Quoin, Ill.  
October 8, 1979  
Edwin Roland Lane '33  
Canton, Ill.  
October 23, 1978

\*Robert Lewis Wheeler '33  
Lexington  
June 9, 1980

\*Frank H. Kieseewetter '35  
Clevs, Ohio  
May 13, 1980  
Life member

\*Alton B. Parker Liles '36  
Stone Mountain, Ga.  
April 3, 1980  
Hall of Distinguished Alumni  
Amelia Carrick Buckley '37  
Lexington  
June 28, 1980  
Donald Word Riester '37  
Santa Rosa, Calif.  
Date unknown

\*James Carroll Nash Jr. '38  
Nashville, Tenn.  
June 4, 1980  
Ramon Alonzo Woodall Jr. '39  
Barbourville, W.Va.  
March 23, 1980

\*Harold Herbert Gearing '39  
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.  
Date unknown

\*Wallace Wallen '40  
Millersburg  
June 23, 1980  
Edward Clifton Ammerman '41  
Dallas, Texas  
December 16, 1978  
Mary Ellen Mendenhall Teeter  
'41 Peoria, Ill.  
November 27, 1978  
James Telford Duncan '41  
Livermore, Calif.  
July 1975  
Mark McCoy Terry '49  
Eminence  
November 27, 1975  
Roscoe H. Jones  
Oak Ridge, Tenn.  
Date Unknown  
Aubrey R. Hopkins '49  
Lexington  
July 4, 1980  
Gordon Eugene Menne '50  
Maitland, Fla.  
May 9, 1980  
Houston Neal Donaldson '52  
Richmond  
July 10, 1980  
George L. Jenkins '53  
Deland, Fla.  
Date Unknown

\*Holman Hamilton '54, '77H  
Lexington  
June 7, 1980  
Life member, Fellow, UK  
professor emeritus of history  
Joel Norman Stallins '59  
Panama City, Fla.  
April 4, 1976  
Robert Allen DeBurger '60  
Lexington  
June 6, 1980  
Gayle W. Horn '60  
Cynthiana  
May 20, 1980  
Doris Muriel Adams '61  
Cumberland  
October 18, 1973  
Terrence R. Fitzgerald '61, '64  
Louisville  
September 19, 1980  
James C. Mabry '63  
Winchester  
June 29, 1980  
Maie Wall Clark '65, '69  
Lexington  
May 19, 1980  
Barry Lee Ehret '78  
Memphis, Tenn.  
June 12, 1979

Malone Ligon  
Union  
Date unknown  
Curtis Simeon Willmott  
Harrodsburg  
Date unknown

\*Evelyn McDaniel Johnson  
Lexington  
Date unknown  
Robert H. Herren  
Lexington  
June 12, 1980  
Ruth Rfith Hendrickson  
Brodhead  
Date unknown

\*Anna M. Ratliff  
Winchester  
Date unknown

\*H.G. Wells  
Georgetown  
Date unknown  
J.M. McIntire  
Flemingsburg  
Date unknown

\*T.J. Brandenburgh  
Lexington  
May 11, 1980  
Fanny Daines Metcalf  
Manhattan, Kan.  
March 9, 1980  
William H. Kington  
Madisonville  
Date unknown  
Louis Lee Haggin II  
Versailles  
April 18, 1980  
Fellow, member UK  
Development Council  
C. Max Brand  
Jeffersonville  
April 1980  
Century Club  
Elizabeth Evans Gorham  
Covington, Va.  
December 21, 1976

*\*Denotes active membership in  
the Alumni Association at time  
of death.*

## Pardon us . . .

The photographs of the 1980 Sullivan Medallion honorees were switched in the summer issue of the KENTUCKY ALUMNUS. Our apologies to Fannie Miller and Martha Stout Butler.

# THE WILDCAT CUP FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

## Offering

These beautiful silver cups have been designed for Alumni, Students and Friends of the University. They are hand crafted in heavy silver plate by the Gorham Co. America's leading silversmith since 1831.

As pictured, a three dimensional seal of the University is prominently displayed on each cup.

These cups will be a lasting reminder of your days at U of K.

All beverages taste great from silver.

Order early for Christmas Full refund if not satisfied.



The  
Kentucky Cup  
ONLY \$25.

Start Your Set Today

Each Cup Dated In  
Year Of Crafting

Sponsored By Your  
Alumni Association

Distributed By  
Wilson Kimmel Co.  
Louisville, Ky.

### PLEASE RETURN ORDER TO:

The Wildcat Cup, P.O. Box 6091, Louisville, Kentucky 40206

Each cup price, including tax, shipping and handling is \$ 26.25 for Kentucky residents. Out-of-State residents \$ 25.00

Please indicate method of payment.

Check       Master Charge       BankAmericard Visa

Account number (please list all digits)

Charge cards only \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration date \_\_\_\_\_

Master Charge, also list four digits above your name.

Gentlemen: Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ University of Kentucky Julep Cups.

Enclosed is my check or credit memo for the following amount

\$ 25.00 for each cup ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

1.25 for each cup Ky. Sales Tax  
(Ky. residents only) ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total. .... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Claire McCann  
Libraries  
4 King Library Annex

00391

1