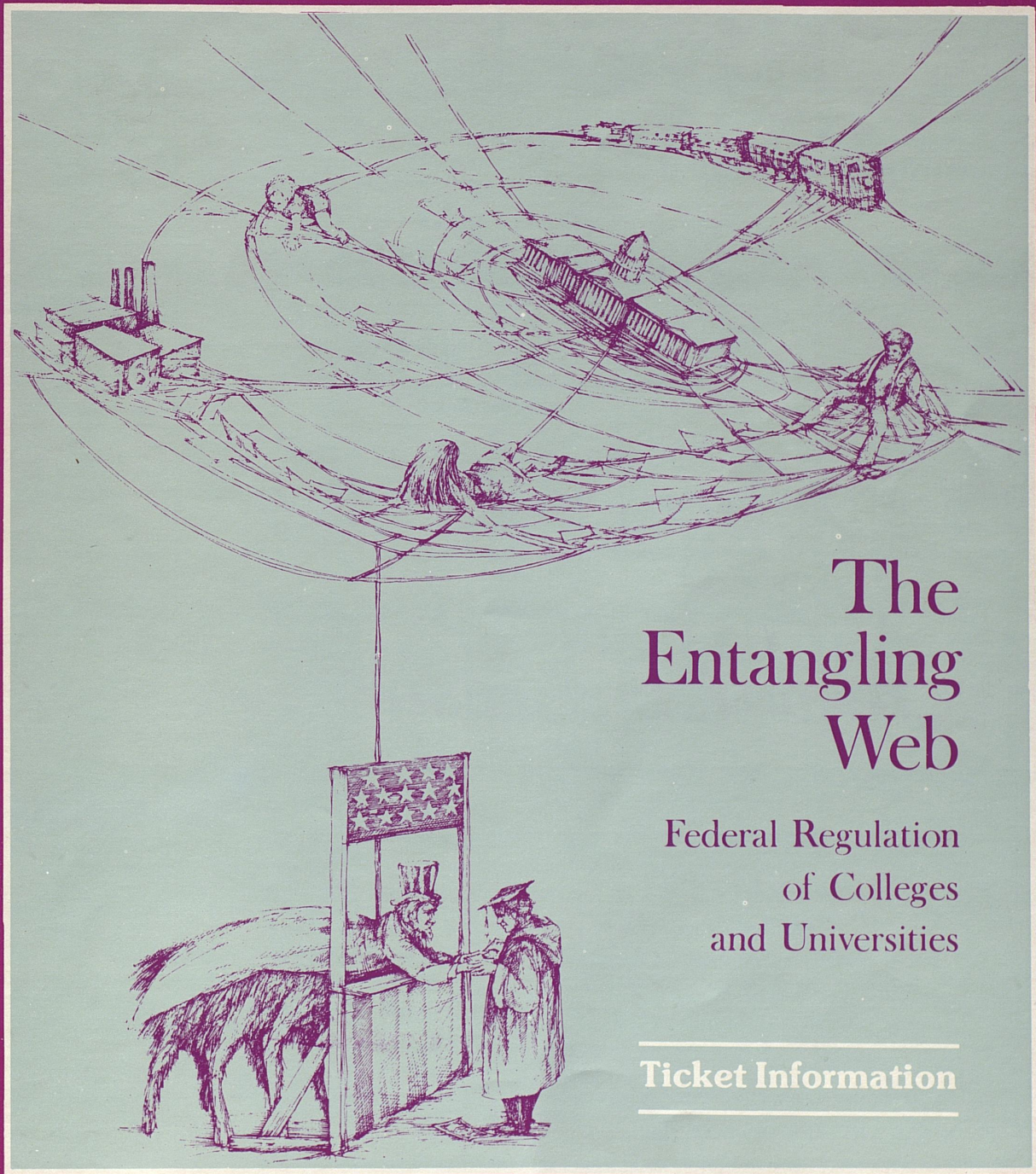


spring 1979

# Kentucky

## Alumnus



### The Entangling Web

Federal Regulation  
of Colleges  
and Universities

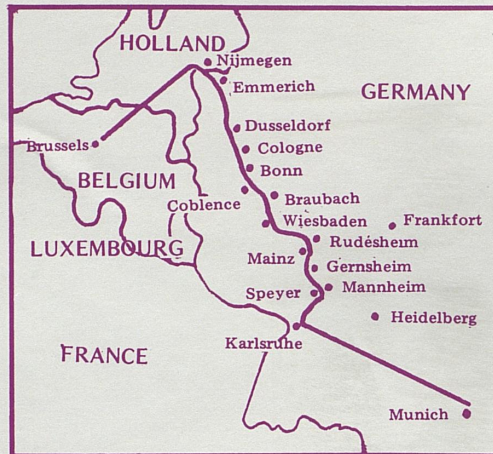
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Ticket Information

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spring 1979

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### features:

#### 5 the entangling web

federal regulations continue to encroach upon higher education, mostly to the detriment of colleges and universities. this special report, prepared by a nationwide non-profit organization of alumni editors, explores the many facets of this situation.

#### 21 vice presidential perspectives

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more money for student aid . . . alumni invited to student awards night . . . coal gasification project utilizes laser technique . . . university investments in south africa . . . faculty, staff activities . . . etc.

#### 4 football ticket order information

no change in demand for football tickets virtually eliminates second priority option for alumni, but some tickets may be available. Read and follow directions carefully to take advantage of this offer for the 1979 season.

#### 24 class notes

everything you always wanted to know about your classmates, but never wrote them to ask.

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University Archives  
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# Around Campus Briefly

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## Better Diabetes Care, Education Aim of New Program

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Better health care for the approximately 225,000 diabetics in Kentucky is the aim of a new care and education program launched last month through the Medical Center and the Rural Health Services Administration (HEW).

The program provides for the development of diabetes care services in identified rural areas and has received \$86,000 in federal funding for the first year. Dr. Steven Leichter, Medicine, will head the program.

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## JCC Prison Program Gaining In Support, Public Acclaim

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Jefferson Community College is taking college courses to the residents of the Kentucky Correctional Institute for Women in Pewee Valley and enthusiasm for the program among inmates has grown to the point of keen competition for the 12 slots available for the two courses offered each semester.

Funded by the River City Business & Professional Women's Club and by educational grants, with transportation of the professors provided by the State Bureau of Corrections, the program has begun to receive high acclaim from the business community and civic-minded citizens of Jefferson County.

Some students have continued college study following their release and new directions given to the lives of many of the women involved.

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## New Laser Technique May Aid Coal Gasification Processes

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Research which uses laser beams has resulted in a new technique that could lead to a more efficient way of producing natural gas from coal.

E. B. Bradley, Electrical Engineering and Physics, and J. M. Stencel, post-doctoral research associate, are using an experimental technique which permits a better understanding of chemical bonding and molecular structure during the catalytic processes of coal gasification.

The pair noted, however, that the enormous job of improving catalysts for gasification has barely begun. Bradley says the technique also has a usefulness in learning about processes involving other catalysts, such as those used in the production of gasoline.

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## Grant to Southeast Will Set Up Training Center

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A \$40,000 award to establish a community resource center has been received by Southeast Community College.

The center will offer training activities for Harlan County residents serving on public boards and will attempt to provide residents access to information needed for public discussion of important issues. The award was one of six given community colleges to participate in a national demonstration project sponsored by the Kellogg Foundation.

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## University Investments And South Africa

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The UK Board of Trustees adopted a three-point policy regarding its investments in companies with holdings in South Africa: first, the University supports and encourages all companies doing business in South Africa to adopt the "Sullivan Principles" as a means of helping black workers acquire better training, better jobs and an improved standard of living; second, rather than immediately divesting of those stocks the University currently owns in companies which have not adopted the Sullivan Principles, the University takes the position that it can exert greater influence on those companies to take action to insure equal employment opportunity and better standards of living for its minority workers from within, as a shareholder, than it could simply as a concerned outsider; and third, steps will be taken to phase out of the University's investment portfolio those stocks in companies which have not adopted the Sullivan Principles but such phase out will be done at the appropriate time so as not to seriously jeopardize the University's endowment value.

In adopting the policy, the board said "We hope the above states clearly our opposition to apartheid, and the steps we have taken regarding our investment policy to demonstrate this stance. We have chosen to speak out and take concrete action against a social wrong which is antithetical to every freedom upon which American democracy is founded. Yet, at the same time, we, as Trustees, have safe-guarded and insured a continued sound investment program to underwrite the system of democratic education which is the primary function of the University."





**Who will the alumni great teachers be for 1979? Students invite you to join them in Memorial Hall at 7:30 p.m. April 17 to find out at this annual celebration of scholarship.**

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### **Hospital Accredited For Two – Year Period**

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The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals recently accredited University Hospital for a full two-year period. This is unusual, since the current trend of limited accreditation of teaching institutions such as the A.B. Chandler Medical Center generally is for only one year at a time.

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### **HUD Loan To Ease Housing & Dining Bonded Debt**

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Just in the nick of time, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) made available loans for student housing and accepted UK's bid for \$4,300,000 to be used to increase the supply of campus housing here and another \$284,000 for energy maintenance. Additionally, another \$1.9 million in bonds will be sold by the University to totally fund its immediate housing needs.

The HUD loan, it is estimated, will save students four and a half million dollars in interest over the 30-year period of the loan. The UK Housing and Dining System is self-supporting. Therefore, student payments for room and board must pay the annual operating expenses as well as the debt service on facilities. The HUD loan, at three percent interest, is substantially more favorable than the six and a half to seven percent interest, the best UK can

do without the government program.

The revenue from HUD is being used to purchase three existing apartment buildings totaling 34 units and to construct a new 200-unit apartment complex. The new units are scheduled for occupancy this fall. Energy conservation maintenance—the installation of thermal windows and of thermostat control valves—is planned for this summer at Patterson, Boyd, and Jewell Hall dormitories.

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### **More Money Available For Student Aid**

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Students planning to attend the University of Kentucky next fall might be eligible for loans, grants or scholarships as well as more financial aid under the Middle Income Student Assistance Act passed by Congress last October.

"The new law affects two major student aid programs," said James Ingle, director of the UK Office of Student Financial Aid. These are the Basic Opportunity Grant Program and the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

The revised eligibility for families under the Basic Opportunity Grant Program makes it possible for a student in a family of four with up to \$25,000 in yearly income to receive a grant which does not have to be repaid.

The eligibility income limit is higher for a larger family or a family with more than one child in college, Ingle said.

In addition, many self-supporting students now qualify for larger allowances and 40 per cent more students in Kentucky can receive such allowances as there is more money available.

In the Guaranteed Student Loan Program, the Federal government formerly paid interest on loans to students whose incomes were under \$25,000. Under the new law, the government will pay the interest on the loans while the student is in school and for nine months after he leaves school and there is no financial limit on family income. The loans are obtained through banks.

Another student loan program is the National Direct Student Loan Fund, which is the largest part of UK's total loan program.

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### **Significant Activities Of Faculty and Staff**

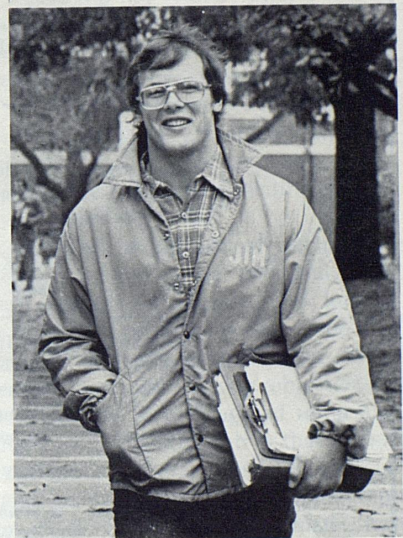
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*C. Dwight Auvenshine*, educational psychology and counseling, was honored by the Kentucky Psychological Association for "distinguished service to the science and profession of psychology." He was president of the association, 1974-75, and has served eight years on the group's board of examiners in professional psychology.

*Holman Hamilton*, history emeritus, was elected president of the 4,500-member Southern Historical Association, which met recently in St. Louis.

*Merrill W. Packer*, dentistry, has been selected as a candidate for 1979-80 president-elect of the American Association of Dental Schools.

*S. A. Nasar*, electrical engineering, was a co-recipient of the Aurel Vlaicu award, the highest award presented annually by the National (Scientific) Academy of Romania, for his contributions to the study of linear electric machines.



**Jim Kovach, an All-American linebacker for the Wildcats and a medical student at UK, was one of five athletes in the country to receive a National Collegiate Athletic Association post-graduate scholarship. Athletes in all NCAA-sanctioned sports were eligible to compete for the \$1,500 award.**



# Sports

## Football Ticket Dilemma Continues

# 1979's One Ray of Hope

According to Al Morgan, ticket manager for the UK Athletics Association, all season football tickets for this fall's five home games have already been subscribed to by previous season ticket holders. All season stadium seats were sold prior to the 1978 season and Alumni Association members who applied for "second priority" tickets last Spring were given the opportunity to purchase bleacher seats at the east end of the stadium. No such opportunity is available this year.

*Tickets to some home games, however, may be available.*

Morgan said that there is a chance for some people to purchase tickets to one or more of the home contests, but that opportunity depends entirely upon the number of tickets requested and authorized for the visiting teams. Should a visiting team not request all of the tickets in the "visitors" section, then those remaining tickets will go on sale to alumni and the general public on July 16. No tickets

will be available for the Tennessee game since the University of Tennessee has ordered the entire allotment. Tickets for other games, if available, may be ordered by mail or purchased at the ticket window in Memorial Coliseum.

*Tickets for away games are available for purchase on July 16.*

Alumni members wishing to order such available tickets may do so by completing the coupon printed below, enclosing a certified check or money order, and mailing it to the Ticket Office as directed. **NO ORDERS WILL BE ACCEPTED PRIOR TO JULY 16.** This date is important! Your order must arrive on or after July 16 and not before.

This information is being provided by the UK Alumni Association so that you, as a member, will be notified well in advance of the general public on the procedure for ordering individual game tickets at Commonwealth Stadium and away games.

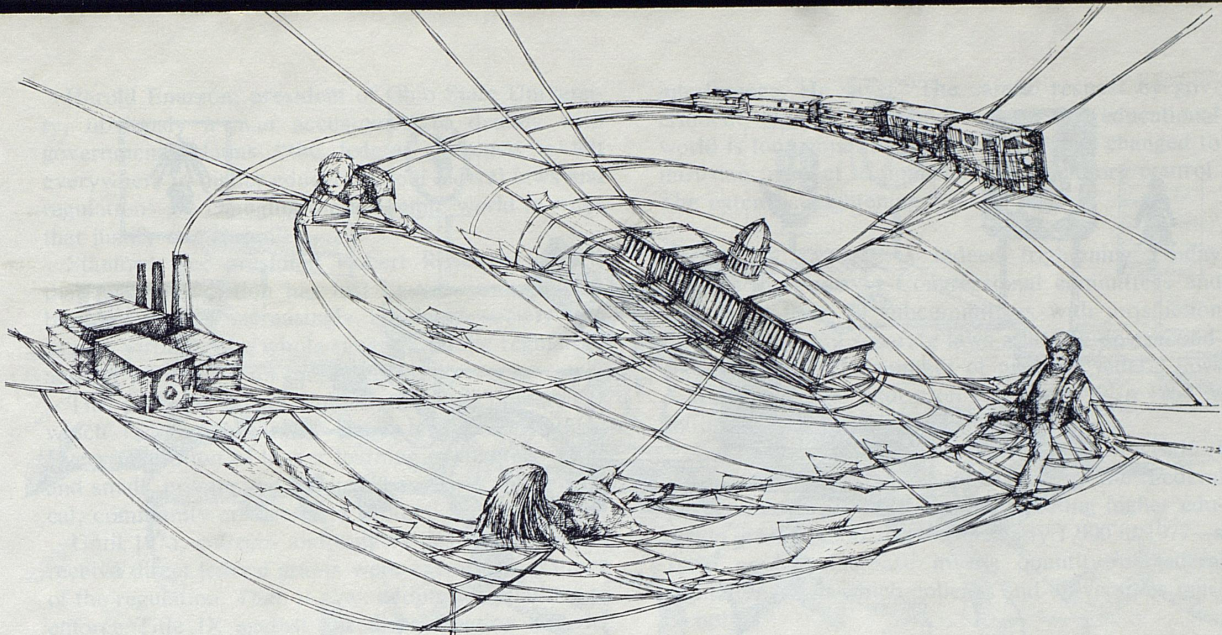
Please complete and return to Mr. Al Morgan, Ticket Manager, UK Athletics Association, Memorial Coliseum, Lexington, Ky. 40506.

Mr. Morgan:

I am requesting individual game football tickets as indicated below and an enclosing a ( ) certified check, ( ) money order payable to the UK Athletics Association for the amount due plus one dollar (\$1.00) for handling.

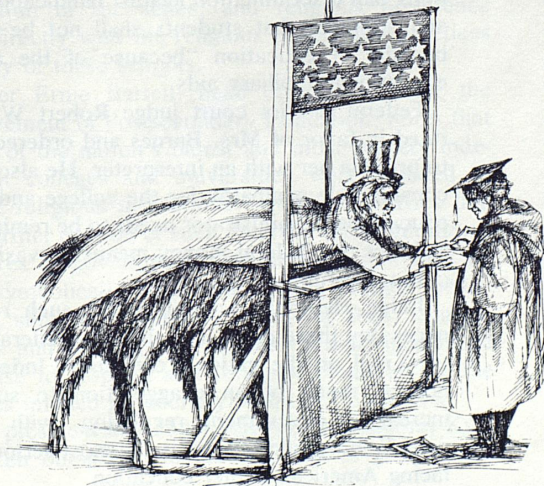
Date	HOME Game	Price per Ticket	Number of Tickets	Amount Due
Sept. 15	Miami (Ohio)	\$10.00	_____	_____
Sept. 29	Maryland	\$10.00	_____	_____
Oct. 13	Mississippi (N)	\$10.00	_____	_____
Nov. 3	Bowling Green	\$10.00	_____	_____
Nov. 24	Tennessee	N.A.	(NONE)	N.A.
	<b>AWAY Game</b>		Total	_____
Sept. 22	Indiana	\$TBA	_____	_____
Oct. 6	West Virginia	\$10.00	_____	_____
Oct. 20	LSU (N)	\$10.00	_____	_____
Oct. 27	Georgia	\$10.00	_____	_____
Nov. 10	Vanderbilt	\$10.00	_____	_____
Nov. 17	Florida	\$10.00	_____	_____
			Total	_____
				+ 1.00 handling
			Grand Total	_____





# The Entangling Web

Federal Regulation  
of Colleges  
and Universities



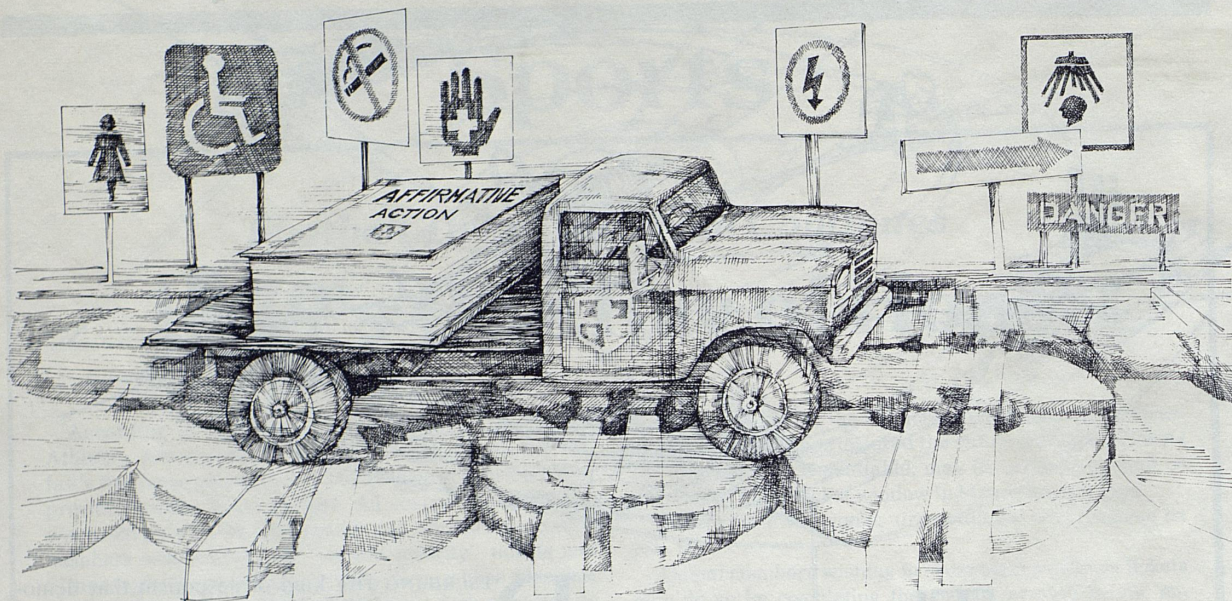
**D**ESCRIBING THE kind of despotism that democratic societies like ours could be most vulnerable to, Alexis de Tocqueville foresaw a government that “covers the whole of social life with a network of petty, complicated rules that are both minute and uniform”—a situation, he warned, that does not break the human will so much as it “softens, bends, and guides it.”

There are those in this nation—and their number appears to be growing—who fear that Tocqueville’s vision is rapidly becoming our reality. They point to the enormous and proliferating body of laws and government regulations now controlling virtually every aspect of human life and behavior. They protest the dollar cost of “over-regulation” (estimated at more than \$100 billion annually), the stifling impact it has on the economy, the bureaucracy and waste which it spawns, and its “basic incompatibility with the democratic processes.”

Once, such complaints came almost exclusively from the business community—the first and most heavily regulated segment of society. No longer. Excessive government regulation is an issue for everyone. And it is by no means a simple issue. Most regulations seek to accomplish worthy objectives—objectives that society has largely agreed upon and expects government to attain. The rub is that as our society has become larger and more complex, so have its aspirations and its problems. Rights come into conflict. Interests clash. Choices must be made, not just between “good” and “bad” but between “good” and “good.” It is through law and regulation that government attempts to solve these problems and reconcile these conflicts.

Following is a special report on federal regulation of American higher education and the impact it has on colleges and universities which now find that they, too, are caught in the entangling web.





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“No educational administrator needs to be reminded of the sad fact that federal money means pervasive bureaucratic control.”

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**I**N THE SUMMER of 1977, Nelda Barnes, a 53 year-old school teacher, enrolled in two courses at Converse College in Spartansburg, S.C. She needed the courses to meet state requirements and keep her teaching job.

Mrs. Barnes is deaf. When she had difficulty following the lectures, she asked the college to provide her with a sign-language interpreter. Converse declined, pointing out that the cost of doing so would far exceed the \$210 that Mrs. Barnes paid in tuition.

So Mrs. Barnes sued in federal court under new H.E.W. regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended. The regulations ban discrimination against handicapped persons and stipulate that students shall not be denied the benefits of education “because of the absence of educational auxiliary aids.”

Federal district court judge Robert W. Hemphill ruled in favor of Mrs. Barnes and ordered Converse to provide her with an interpreter. He also expressed considerable sympathy for the college and said: “No educational administrator needs to be reminded of the sad fact that federal money means pervasive bureaucratic control.”

Judge Hemphill was right. No such reminder is necessary these days. The threat of federal control is very real on the nation's campuses. Indeed, it may not be much of an exaggeration to suggest that increasing government regulation, with all of its complicating side effects, is the most serious problem facing American higher education.



Harold Enarson, president of Ohio State University, obviously a man accustomed to dealing with government, claims "the federal presence is felt everywhere in higher education, and federal laws and regulations are changing the academic world in ways that justify our alarm."

Stanford vice president Robert Rosenzweig feels that higher education has lost its "immunity to the burdens" of an increasingly regulated society and says: "Virtually the whole range of public regulatory activity now bears on the university."

The problem is not limited to large universities which receive the lion's share of federal dollars. Every institution of higher learning is affected—large and small, private and public, liberal arts and technical, community colleges and professional schools.

Until 1975, colleges and universities which did not receive direct federal grants were exempt from much of the regulation. Then H.E.W. adopted regulations to enforce Title IX against sex discrimination and declared that a *recipient* institution was an institution that received federal funds indirectly as well as directly. In other words, if one student received one dollar in federal student aid, the entire institution and all of its activities would be subject to regulation. This prompted Nobel prize-winning economist Milton Friedman to observe that the "corner grocer and the A&P are recipient institutions because some of their customers receive social security checks." He added, "No argument is too silly to serve as a pretext for extending still further the widening control over all of our lives that is being exercised by government."

Several institutions have now challenged H.E.W.'s all-inclusive definition of "recipient."

The more than 800 church-related colleges in the United States—many of which have not sought or accepted federal aid—are especially concerned. They fear that "as the state moves in, the church must move out." And recent federal regulations dealing with such sensitive issues as abortion, marital status, integration of the sexes, and religious preference clash directly with the religious beliefs and practices of many of these schools.

Father Ernie Bartell, head of the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, notes that "some of the nation's oldest and most fiercely independent colleges and universities were founded as diverse religious institutions." And he worries that "the further erosion of such diversity under additional pressures of governmental regulation might thus be most symbolically disturbing among already beleaguered smaller institutions, many of them church-related and lacking the expensive and specialized expertise to respond and to adapt creatively to the changes implied in federally mandated programs."

The president of Asbury College in Wilmore, Ky., has been outspoken in his criticism of government

interference. He says: "The careful respect by government for the independence of the educational world is long gone. Non-involvement has changed to intrusion, respect to financial and regulatory control. The extent is frightening."

**T**HE EXTENT is indeed frightening. Today there are 34 Congressional committees and at least 70 subcommittees with jurisdiction over 439 separate laws affecting postsecondary education. The number of pages of federal laws concerning higher education rose from 90 in 1964 to 360 in 1976.

And those laws have generated millions of words of regulations. The number of pages in the Federal Register devoted to regulations affecting higher education grew from 92 in 1965 to nearly 1,000 in 1977—a 1,000 percent increase in the quantity of federal regulations with which colleges and universities must comply.

Duke University president Terry Sanford understandably refers to "the avalanche of recent government regulations [that] threatens to dominate campus management."

It was not long ago that colleges and universities were exempt from almost all federally mandated

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**"If the old catalog still promises to 'educate the whole person,' the institution had better be prepared to prove it."**

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social programs, even including social security and workmen's unemployment insurance.

Things began to change in the mid-1960's with the adoption of civil rights legislation and regulations, which at first banned discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, and national origin. Then they went further: non-discrimination alone was not enough—an organization was required to take affirmative action to develop hiring goals for minorities and plans to achieve those goals. Sex was subsequently added to the list, followed by age, and, more recently, by physical and mental handicaps.

In 1969, the National Labor Relations Board rather impulsively extended coverage of federal collective bargaining laws to college and university faculties, thus clearing the way for the faculty unionization movement. (A recent lower court ruling that the faculty at Yeshiva University are supervisors and thus not entitled to collective bargaining rights is now on its way to the Supreme Court.)

Most of these laws and regulations affecting higher education were not aimed specifically at campuses but rather at broad social problems; colleges and



universities were either caught in the backwash or subsequently included by specific Congressional or regulatory action.

In 1974, with the passage of the Buckley Amendment to the Family Rights and Privacy Act, a new stage of regulation began which was aimed directly at postsecondary education. The Buckley Amendment granted students access to their educational records, limited access by others (including parents), and required institutions to inform all members of the campus community of their rights and obligations under the act.

After Buckley came a new version of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments which attempted to coerce U.S. medical schools into admitting students from a register established by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Then came regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, requiring institutions to make changes in their physical facilities in order to accommodate the handicapped.

The Education Amendment Act of 1976 struck a blow for consumer protection in education. It requires colleges and universities to make known their policies and practices in numerous areas such as financial aid, refunds, and descriptions of facilities, faculties, and educational programs. Institutions may have their various written and spoken statements assessed by the government according to "truth in advertising" standards. In other words, if the old college catalog still promises to "educate the whole person," the institution had better be prepared to prove it—to a federal agency or maybe in court.

In short, there is virtually no aspect of academic life that is not covered in some way by federal regulations. They cover hiring/promotion/firing of personnel (including professors), wage and salary administration, pensions and personnel benefits, physical plant construction and management, record-keeping, admission, financial aid, athletics, fund-raising, research, and even curriculum and educational programs to some degree.

**T**HE ISSUE OF government regulation poses a painful dilemma for much of higher education. On the one hand, educators recognize the need for regulations; on the other, they are appalled and alarmed by their growth and impact on the campuses.

The academic community, traditionally liberal, has favored laws extending rights and benefits and has supported regulations to protect consumers, assure equal opportunity and treatment, and safeguard environment. As William McGill, president of Columbia University, puts it: "No experienced president would think of criticizing a process that has liberated America's minorities, protected our consumers, and pro-

vided a standard of living for American workers unequaled elsewhere in the world."

It has also been pointed out by some observers that colleges and universities were not as assertive as they might have been in providing access to disadvantaged students and assuring equal rights to minorities and women. Most of the progress made in these areas was the result of federal funding and federal regulation. Says one government official, formerly a college president: "Unjustified discrimination in hiring and admission, exaggeration of performance claims for the sake of institutional development, defensive failure of accountability in return for social privilege, and other social sins mark and mar the history of American higher education. Nor has the record of voluntary self-regulation been much more distinguished in higher education than elsewhere."

Could higher education have avoided government regulation if it had been more vigorous in regulating itself? Perhaps in some limited areas, replies one college official. But he adds, "I don't think we would have taken major steps at our institution, for example, to accommodate the handicapped. The cost would have been too high, the available dollars too few, and the number who would benefit too minimal."

G. William Miller, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, says: "Generational regulation is fundamental to any system. It is designed to regulate human behavior and to set certain necessary standards. Without regulations, the free enterprise system would not move on its own to correct social inequalities. Self-regulation is our greatest desire, but can it be done? It is almost impossible because of human behavior and human nature. The need is for good regulations and we must work to make necessary regulations as sensible and workable as possible."

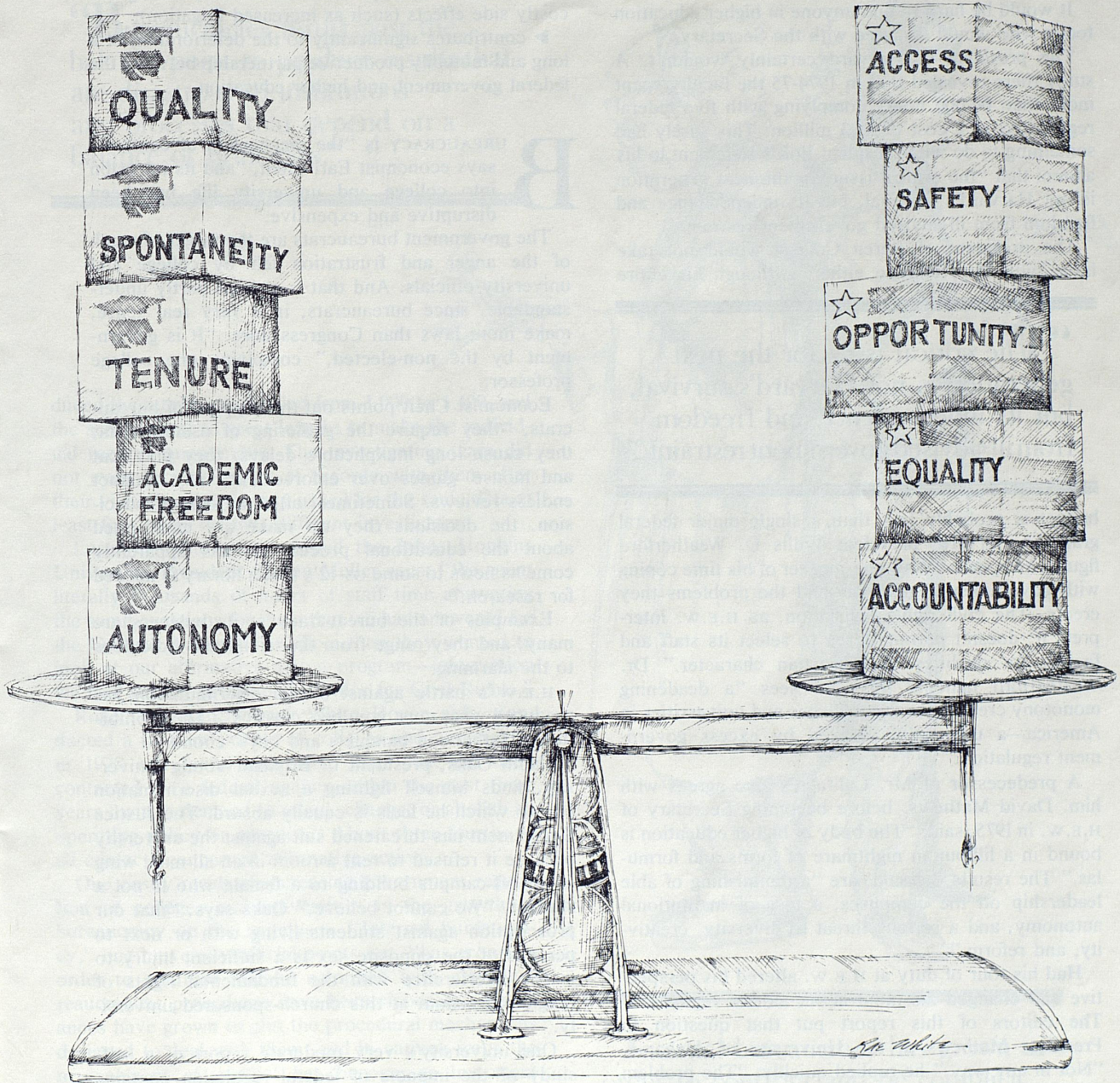
**D**etermining which regulations are "absolutely necessary" and making them "sensible and workable" are extremely difficult tasks. There is no evidence at present that they can or will be accomplished. Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Secretary of H.E.W., recently issued a warning "against the domination of education by the federal government." And he said: "If I have seen anything made plain in the last year and a half, it is that when

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**"There is universal recognition on the nation's campuses of the need for laws and regulations to protect the rights of all Americans and assure equal opportunity to all."**

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programs and dollars multiply, bureaucracies and regulations multiply also; paperwork and reporting requirements multiply; the temptation to interfere, however well meaning, grows. And thus the danger grows that the job we are trying to do with our programs will, ironically, be made even more difficult by the unwieldy requirements and burdensome procedures that these programs bring."

It would be hard to find anyone in higher education today who would disagree with the Secretary.

The president of Harvard certainly wouldn't. A study there revealed that in 1974-75 the faculty spent more than 60,000 hours complying with five federal regulations at a cost of \$8.3 million. This surely had something to do with president Bok's statement to his alumni that "the critical issue for the next generation is not Harvard's survival, but its independence and freedom from ill-advised government restraint."

The president of Berea College would not take issue with Mr. Califano either. Although his entire

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**"The critical issue for the next generation is not Harvard's survival, but its independence and freedom from ill-advised government restraint."**

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budget is probably less than a single major federal grant to Harvard, president Willis D. Weatherford figures he spends about one-quarter of his time coping with government regulations and the problems they create. The civil rights legislation, as H.E.W. interprets it, doesn't permit Berea to select its staff and faculty for qualities of "Christian character." Dr. Weatherford laments this and sees "a deadening monotony creeping across colleges and universities in America—a uniformity induced by excess government regulation."

A predecessor of Mr. Califano's also agrees with him. David Mathews, before becoming Secretary of H.E.W. in 1975, said: "The body of higher education is bound in a lilliputian nightmare of forms and formulas." The results, he said, are "a diminishing of able leadership on the campuses, a loss of institutional autonomy, and a serious threat to diversity, creativity, and reform."

Had his tour of duty at H.E.W. altered his perspective and changed his mind about federal regulation? The editors of this report put that question to President Mathews at the University of Alabama. "Not in any way," he replied quickly. "The problem has not diminished at all."

The *problem*, of course, has many dimensions and many aspects and nearly all of them, as educators see it, are negative. Excessive government regulation:

- ▶ is produced by bureaucracy, and it gives rise to more bureaucracy—not only in Washington, but on the campuses as well;

- ▶ diverts scarce dollars and valuable time of administrators and faculty from important institutional missions to non-productive activity;

- ▶ intrudes upon internal decision-making, erodes institutional autonomy, and leads to complicating and costly side effects (such as increased litigation);

- ▶ contributes significantly to the deterioration of a long and mutually productive partnership between the federal government and higher education.

**B**UREAUCRACY is "the mechanism of control," says economist Earl Cheit, "and its intrusion into college and university life has been disruptive and expensive."

The government bureaucrats are the target of much of the anger and frustration felt by college and university officials. And that is at least partly understandable, since bureaucrats, in a very real sense, make more laws than Congress does. "It is government by the non-elected," complains one college professor.

Economist Cheit points out that, typical of bureaucrats, "they require the gathering of useless data; they cause long inexplicable delays; they play 'cat and mouse' games over enforcement; they conduct endless reviews. Sometimes, after periods of indecision, the decisions they do make are uninformed about the educational process. It has apparently come as news to some GS-12's that a library is needed for research."

Examples of the bureaucracy at its business are many, and they range from the trivial and ridiculous to the alarming:

H.E.W.'s battle against sexual discrimination has produced what must now be "classics": The prohibition of father-son banquets and boys' choirs.

Dallin Oaks, president of Brigham Young University, finds himself fighting a sexual discrimination charge which he feels is equally absurd. The Justice Department has threatened suit against the university because it refused to rent a room in an all-male wing of an off-campus building to a female who is not a student. "We cannot believe," Oaks says, "that our proscription against students living with or next to persons of the opposite sex is a sufficient injury to justify interference with the fundamental rights of religious freedom at this church-sponsored university."

One university's very moderate report of a self-study of the impacts of federal regulation contains this statement:

"Demands by government agencies for excessive, irrelevant, and duplicative data are objectionable. . . . Our disquiet stems from investigative offices that

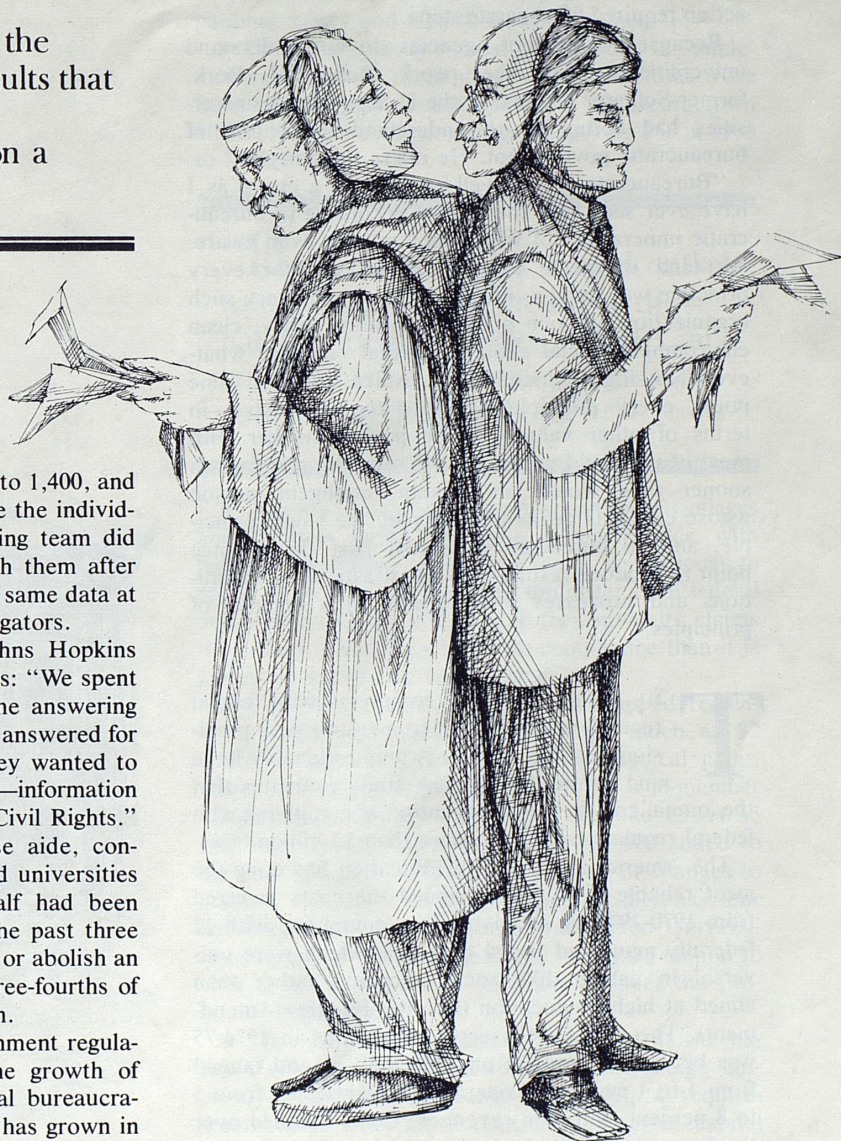


make demands for mountains of data without considering the burdens imposed on the institution." And sometimes those data are not even used by the investigators. The report goes on to describe an investigation in which the records of all students over the past six years were demanded. Negotiation re-

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**“Bureaucracies thrust past the balance point to produce results that are disastrous to institutions and processes that depend on a balance of principles.”**

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duced the number demanded from 3,000 to 1,400, and the school went to great lengths to make the individual records anonymous. The investigating team did not even take the stack of records with them after their visit. Another agency asked for the same data at least four times for four different investigators.

Last year, the I.R.S. audited the Johns Hopkins University. President Steven Muller says: "We spent literally thousands of hours of staff time answering the same questions for them that we had answered for the General Accounting Office; then they wanted to look at our affirmative action program—information we had already given to the Office for Civil Rights."

Roger Freeman, former White House aide, conducted a random sample of colleges and universities in 1978 and found that more than half had been contacted by a federal agency within the past three years "with a demand to adopt, change, or abolish an operating policy or practice." About three-fourths of all contacts concerned affirmative action.

One costly result of increasing government regulation of colleges and universities is the growth of bureaucracy on the campuses. "Internal bureaucracy," one university official points out, "has grown in order to confront and be complicit with other bureaucracies; procedures have been elaborated; grievances have grown to glut the procedural mechanisms designed to deal with them; and in various ways the management of conflict has become as important inside the university as it has long been elsewhere."

It is this kind of situation which figured largely in the decision of an Ivy League vice president to leave the university. He explained that "being on a campus

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**“Internal bureaucracy has grown in order to confront and be complicit with other bureaucracies.”**

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isn't much fun anymore; it seemed like we were spending most of our time on affirmative action plans, personnel classification systems, grievance procedures, contract negotiations, legal matters, and mountains of forms and reports from Washington's bureaucracy and, worse, our own."

The University of Georgia recently hired a librarian and, in the process, discovered that affirmative action required 60 separate steps.

Because government agencies do not understand universities or how they work, Robert H. Bork, former Solicitor General of the U.S., suggests universities had better try to understand the nature of bureaucratic government. He offers this insight:

"Bureaucrats are as well-intentioned a group as I have ever seen, but they move according to bureaucratic imperatives of which they are not even aware. We tend to create a new bureaucracy for every principle we wish to enforce. That means every such organization has one principle: health; safety; clean environment; racial equality; sexual equality; whatever. No single principle is fit to live with. At some point, every principle becomes too expensive—in terms of other values—to be pushed further. But most of us would recognize the stopping point much sooner than would an equally intelligent person whose career is defined entirely by the single principle, and so bureaucracies thrust past the balance point to produce results that are disastrous to institutions and processes that depend on a balance of principles."

**T**HE DOLLAR COST of complying with federal regulations is difficult to measure with precision, but the amount is unquestionably large and getting larger. One study estimates that the annual cost to higher education of complying with federal regulations is now more than \$2 billion.

The American Council on Education has done the most reliable study. It examined the costs incurred from 1970-1975 by six institutions complying with 12 federally mandated social programs which were universal in nature (like social security) rather than aimed at higher education (like the Buckley Amendment). The cost for these six institutions in 1974-75 was between \$9 million and \$10 million, and ranged from 1 to 4 percent of operating budgets, and from 5 to 8 percent of tuition revenues. Costs doubled over the five-year period. And, not surprisingly, more than half of the cost went for social security.

Individual cases indicate how serious the financial problem is:

▶ The University of Maryland estimates it spent more than \$1 million on a single affirmative action case, including litigation.

▶ Columbia estimates it spends \$1 million annually just to meet its various federal reporting requirements.

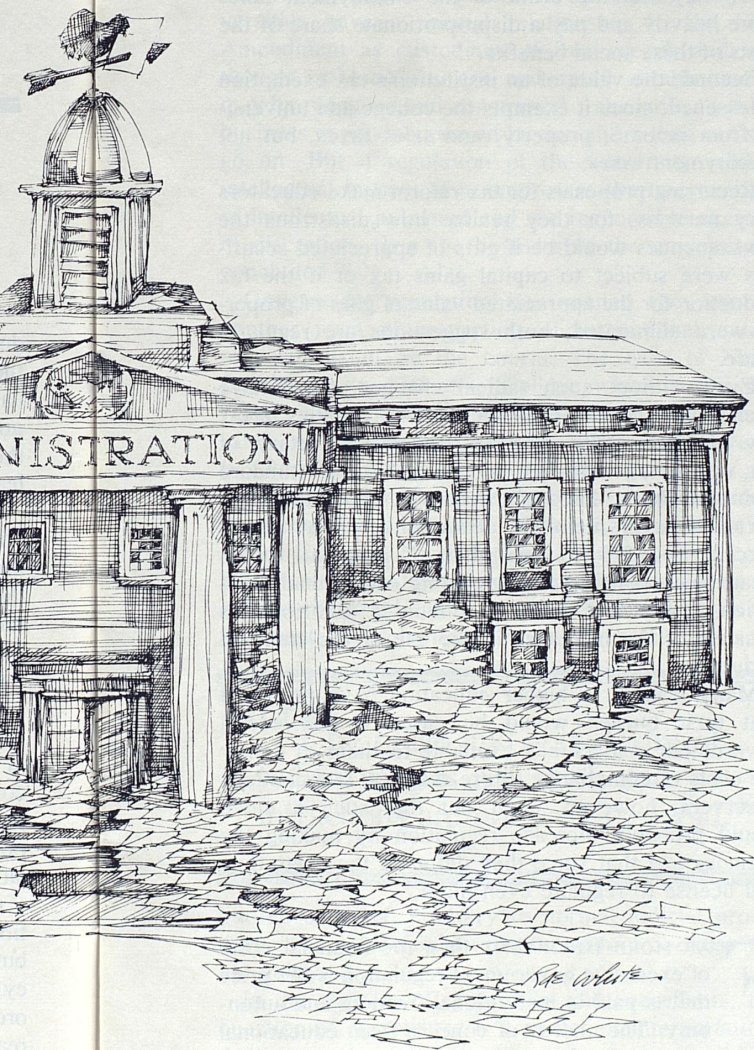
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**"B**ureaucrats make more laws than Congress does. It is government by the non-elected."

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► To develop affirmative action plans at the University of California and the University of Michigan cost \$400,000 and \$350,000, respectively.

► Ohio State University estimates it spends \$50,000 annually hauling waste to a landfill site in accordance with environmental regulations, \$250,000 annually to comply with the Buckley Amendment, and \$885,000 over the past two years to meet Occupational Safety and Health Act requirements.

► Duke University's cost-per-student of implementing federally mandated social programs rose from \$58 in 1968 to \$451 in 1975. At Georgetown University, the cost-per-student rose from \$16 in 1965 to \$356 in 1975.

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“Higher education's capital outlays to meet the requirements of the handicapped legislation, OSHA, and environmental efficiency standards could exceed \$13 billion.”

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► A study by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools found the cost of compliance with federal regulations required some institutions to spend as much as 50 cents to administer each federal dollar received. An official at Tufts University claims the school is spending more on compliance than it is getting in federal aid to students.

► Compliance with the new handicapped regulations could cost higher education as much as \$2 billion in capital outlays to modify physical plant. Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., has a 10-member committee surveying what must be done to its 45 buildings. Trinity has already seen \$75,000 added to the cost of a new dormitory as a result of changes to make it accessible to handicapped. Trinity has four handicapped students. George Washington University estimates it will have to spend nearly \$5 million to alter about 8 percent of its plant to meet the program's requirements.

► Physical plant modifications needed at the nation's colleges and universities to meet energy efficiency standards and to comply with O.S.H.A. requirements could cost more than \$11 billion in capital expenditures.

As new regulations are written or existing ones expanded, costs are likely to rise. The Office for Civil Rights, late in November, was about to issue guidelines requiring institutions to spend about the same amount per capita on female athletes as they do on male athletes for scholarships and other services. One education association officer estimated this could cost individual institutions from \$62,000 to \$300,000.



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“If regulation . . . inhibits intellectual inquiry, if it suppresses the free exercise of intellectual judgment and the responsible exercise of discretion, then the business of the university is concluded.”

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There are additional costs which are less visible but no less real. Federally mandated social programs such as retirement benefits or unemployment compensation are increasingly funded from taxes on employment (such as social security taxes) rather than from taxes on income. Over the past 15 years, revenues from employment taxes doubled from 15 to 30 percent of the federal budget, while corporate income taxes declined from 23 to 15 percent. This has two important consequences for colleges and universities:

First, since educational institutions are labor intensive, they feel the brunt of the employment taxes more heavily and pay a disproportionate share of the costs of these social benefits.

Second, the value of an institution's tax exemption is lessened, since it exempts the college and university from income, property, and sales taxes, but not employment taxes.

Recurring proposals for tax reform make educators very nervous, for they realize how disastrous the consequences would be if gifts of appreciated securities were subject to capital gains tax or if the tax deduction for the appreciated value of gifts of property were eliminated; both suggestions are regularly made.

Even without such radical changes, there have been hidden costs for colleges and universities in tax law changes. John Gardner, former Secretary of H.E.W., notes that five increases in the standard deduction in the last eight years decreased the number of taxpayers itemizing deductions from almost 50 percent in 1970 to less than 25 percent today. Charitable organizations, including educational institutions, have lost about \$5 billion in contributions because of the increases in the use of the standard deduction.

Many leaders in higher education have proposed that their burden would be eased if the federal government made funds available to them to defray the costs of compliance. More skeptical and cautious observers, however, point out that such a move would probably increase regulation by making the agencies feel that since they defrayed the costs they had license to regulate even more.

**F**AR MORE IMPORTANT than the financial costs of excessive government regulation is the price that is paid in institutional freedom and autonomy. The chorus of concern from educational leaders grows louder with each new incursion by government into internal institutional affairs.

In testimony prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Education, the Ivy League institutions and Stanford declared: "We object to the increasing propensity of the federal government to intrude randomly into the day to day operations of our



colleges and universities and to descend to progressively more trivial levels of the educational process."

Most educators are convinced that academic freedom and institutional autonomy are not generally understood by those who write and enforce regulations. Bureaucrats, it is widely agreed, don't see much difference between a college and a business. A study conducted for the Exxon Education Foundation concluded that bureaucrats write regulations for "hierarchical management systems and not for horizontal collegial systems where authority is shared."

Estelle Fishbein, general counsel at Johns Hopkins, emphasizes the difference by arguing that universities have a special relationship to the First Amendment as custodians of free speech and free thought. "Manufacturers and retail establishments may be regulated and constricted," she says, "yet the business of production and buying and selling can still go on. But if regulation of the university inhibits intellectual inquiry, if it suppresses the free exercise of intellectual judgment and the responsible exercise of discretion, then the business of the university is concluded."

Government regulation has opened the way for another form of restriction of institutional autonomy—intrusion by the courts. The case of *Nelda Barnes versus Converse College* which began this report is one example of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of suits brought against colleges and universities for alleged violations of federal regulations.

A set of briefing papers for postsecondary institutions, published by the American Association of Junior Colleges, concludes that "the range and complexity of federal laws is now such that infractions are not easy to avoid." And to compound matters, as the president of Columbia University points out, the

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**"The range and complexity of federal laws is now such that infractions are not easy to avoid."**

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burden of proof, contrary to normal judicial procedure, is on the defendant institution to prove that it is not guilty.

In the absence of clear rules and precedents, the question of compliance is a matter of interpretation. And, ever more frequently, the courts are being called upon to make that interpretation. Many areas (tenure, for example) that have always been decided within the institution are now being decided in the courtroom. The growth of regulation contributed significantly to the fact that litigation in the Supreme Court more than doubled in just ten years.

As a consequence, legal costs at many institutions have skyrocketed. In-house counsel at universities are a growing breed, and higher education law is one of the fastest growing fields in the profession.

The briefing papers sum it up well:

"The present burden is just too much for most colleges and universities. They do not have the requisite batteries of attorneys and other officials. They do not have reserves of reallocable funds. Compliance for them comes slowly and adds considerable cost to their academic programs. They do not have the resources to challenge agencies whose actions are subject to question."

**T**O UNDERSTAND FULLY the fears and worries of higher education's leaders, one should consider the nature of the federal regulations they must comply with and the impacts that these regulations have on their institutions.

Here are some of the characteristics common to many federal regulations:

▶ Regulations are usually written to accomplish a worthy objective, such as preventing racial or sexual discrimination or assuring proper accounting of expenditures of government funds.

▶ They are invariably longer and more detailed than the laws they seek to implement. Thus, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 takes just 37 words to forbid discrimination on the basis of sex, but H.E.W.'s regulations elaborating on that law require 18 triple-column pages of fine print. This gives rise to legitimate concern that the regulators often go further than the Congress originally intended. H.E.W., for example, wrote more than 10,000 words of regulations amplifying on the 45 words in Section 504 of the handicapped legislation. In so doing, H.E.W. transferred to the handicapped almost the entire substance of previously established equal opportunity and affirmative action regulations. It took nondiscrimination principles previously focussing on employment and extended them to such other aspects of the school as admission, housing, academic programs, financial aid, and athletics. And the agency included in its definition of "handicapped" such dissimilar groups as amputees, blind, deaf, mentally retarded, alcoholics, and drug addicts.

▶ Regulations are often written with other segments of society in mind and simply catch higher education in their broad net. This can be very costly and disruptive. The Employment Retirement Income and Security Act (E.R.I.S.A.) was designed to deal with abuses of private pension funds. Colleges, universities, and most other non-profit organizations, innocent bystanders for the most part, found themselves included under the regulations and were forced to review and revise their pension plans at great expense



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“The rules are formulated at the maximum level of enforcement—that is: comply or lose all federal funding.”

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of time and money. A year or so ago, the Office of Management and Budget proposed regulations to prevent the use of bribes to obtain federal contracts and subcontracts. The regulations would have prohibited contractors from soliciting or accepting gifts from subcontractors, and, in the process, could well have restricted corporate giving to higher education.

► Regulations are too often hastily passed, without sufficient prior consultation with those to be regulated, and even sometimes in secrecy. The Buckley Amendment passed without findings, consultation, hearings, or committee report. Charles B. Saunders, vice president for government relations of the American Council on Education, notes that proposed regulations may “appear without warning in the Federal Register, forcing harrassed educators to drop other duties in the scramble to submit comments before the 30-day period ends.” As if to prove that point, the U.S. Office of Education issued this past August, just prior to the start of the academic year, proposed regulations governing the way colleges and universities administer the massive federal student aid programs. The response, reported in that week’s *Chronicle of Higher Education*, was swift and vociferous. “The whole thing smacks of a C.I.A. operation,” growled one college official. Dallas Martin, executive secretary of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, complained that the rules “have been kept under wraps,” and “because the higher education community has not been involved as it might have been, there are more problems than there ought to be.”

► Regulations often overlap (and even conflict), and jurisdiction may be shared by several agencies. John Kemeny, president of Dartmouth, says: “The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare pushed us to do more to attract minority students, while the Internal Revenue Service was questioning us and trying to prove that we were practicing reverse discrimination—leaning over too far to admit minority students.” Federal patent policy for inventions is another good example: There is none. Or, more

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“In the absence of clear rules and precedents, the courts are being called upon to decide.”

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accurately, there are many. Although the federal government supports two-thirds of the scientific research in this nation, there is no uniform policy on patents for invention. Over the past three decades separate government agencies have developed some 22 different patent arrangements, ranging from exclusive agreements that give inventors and research institutions first option on all future inventions, to policies that almost automatically turn over inventions to anyone who wants to develop them. In the current controversy over equal pension payments for men and women, institutions are caught between two differing agencies. Women employees have filed grievances with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (E.E.O.C.) over the fact that colleges make smaller monthly retirement payments for them than are made for men, because insurance actuaries indicate that the women will live longer. Whatever the merits of the case, a major problem for many institutions is that they do not administer pension programs but subscribe to a national plan which is acceptable to the Department of Labor but not to E.E.O.C.

► The enforcement of regulations affecting higher education is generally an all-or-nothing proposition. The rules are formulated at the maximum level of

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“It does make you wonder whether a University of California can continue to exist in this day and age.”

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enforcement—that is: *comply or lose all federal funding*. This has been called ‘the atomic bomb’ theory of enforcement. College officials complain that an infraction in one part of an institution can jeopardize the whole enterprise, and that the punishment does not fit the “crime” in many cases.

“THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT’S treatment of higher education is shocking,” says Edward Levi, former president of the University of Chicago and former Attorney General of the U.S. He adds: “They have made demands on institutions that are unfair, unrealistic, and coercive. Their use of leverage to try to correct wrongs of the past is questionable.”

Mr. Levi might have had in mind the current struggle between the government and the University of California at Berkeley.

Early last year, investigators from the Office for Civil Rights of H.E.W. began an affirmative action “compliance check” of the institution’s 75 departments. They selected nine which they felt should have hired more women based on “availability pools of qualified persons for faculty positions.” The inves-



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**“The basic relationship between the federal government and the research community . . . has begun to deteriorate and come apart so badly that we have reached a point of crisis.”**

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tigation narrowed finally to two departments: history and art history. And then the present conflict erupted.

In somewhat oversimplified terms, the dispute involves the confidentiality of records, particularly of letters of recommendation solicited in support of job candidates who were not hired. The H.E.W. investigators insist on their right to duplicate the records and take them back to Washington for further study. The University officials insist that the material in the files was gathered on the promise of confidentiality and that, once copied, the material will become part of the government's files and will be publicly available under the Freedom of Information Act.

This past summer the dispute reached an impasse. Administrators at Berkeley tried a compromise: They would *lend* the files to the investigators to take where they wished for as long as they wished, so long as they were kept confidential. The investigators refused, and requested an administrative law judge in the Labor Department to order the university to surrender its files and to order “the immediate cancellation, termination, and suspension” of all fed-

eral contracts held by the university until it complies. Berkeley countered with a request for a hearing in an effort to avoid the loss of the federal contracts which amount to about \$17 million annually. As of the end of this past calendar year, negotiations were continuing, and university officials had not yet given up hope of reaching a compromise settlement.

It must be remembered that nothing so far uncovered in the investigation at Berkeley has demonstrated sexual discrimination—which all university officials heatedly deny. The issue is essentially procedural; it has to do with authority, and territorial imperatives, and, most importantly, who is going to decide who shall teach and what they shall teach. One Berkeley administrator observed: “It does make you wonder whether a University of California can continue to exist in this day and age.”

**F**OR MORE than 30 years, the federal government and higher education have collaborated to achieve important national goals. This very productive partnership has produced unparalleled scientific and technological accomplishments; it has educated and trained the manpower necessary to manage a complex post-industrial society; it has built the finest and most elaborate system of education in the world and provided universal access to it.

That partnership is now in grave jeopardy. In a hard-hitting speech in Washington this fall, M.I.T. president and former White House science advisor Jerome Wiesner declared: “The basic relationship





between the federal government and the research community, after nearly three decades of the most fruitful partnership, is floundering. Indeed, it has begun to deteriorate and come apart so badly that we have reached a point of crisis that could see the effectiveness of the nation's major research universities seriously curtailed at a time when it sorely needs to be enhanced."

Some observers think that the deteriorating relationship is directly related to higher education's "fall from grace." They point out that the general public has become somewhat disenchanted with colleges and universities because of higher education's own internal problems, its failure to come up with solutions to society's pressing social problems, and the apparent decline in the value of a college degree as highly trained graduates are unable to find jobs commensurate with their education.

It is interesting and perhaps significant that the timing of this loss of confidence in higher education coincided with the dramatic increase in the regulation of colleges and universities by the federal government.

Whatever the cause, the spirit of collaboration has rapidly been degenerating into an adversary relationship at best and open hostility at worst. A number of recent acts by both Congress and the agencies have

widened the rift and created genuine alarm on the campuses. Here are three examples:

► Perhaps the most controversial case was the blatant attempt by the Congress to force medical schools to admit students who had attended foreign medical schools—mainly because they had failed to gain admission to U.S. medical schools. Under pressure from these students and their families, the legislators amended the Health Professions Educational Assistance act of 1965 to provide that the Secretary of H.E.W. would assign each medical school a quota of such students. No student could be denied admission for failing to meet the school's admission requirements. And failure to comply would mean the loss of all capitation funds.

Eighteen medical schools refused to comply and were faced with a loss of federal dollars averaging more than \$500,000 each. After considerable debate, a compromise measure was adopted, requiring medical schools to "make a good faith effort" to increase their enrollment of such students by five percent.

► Last spring, the Office of Management and Budget published proposed regulations and accounting procedures for recovery of indirect costs of federally sponsored research at universities. If finally approved, these new rules would result in a loss to research universities of more than \$120 million. In the

### *Some Major Legislative Acts Affecting Higher Education*

There are a number of federally mandated social programs which are not directed specifically toward higher education, but which, nonetheless, have a significant impact:

- *Social Security Act of 1935*: provides benefits for employees based on institutional and employee payroll contributions.

- *National Labor Relations Act of 1935*: governs collective bargaining of college and university staffs and faculties.

- *Equal Pay Act of 1963*: provides for equal pay and other conditions of compensation for equal work.

- *Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974*: governs pension plans, their management, and investment.

Civil rights legislation and executive orders have had a profound effect on the nation and higher education over the past fifteen years.

- *Civil Rights Act of 1964; Executive Order 11246, and Executive Order 11375*: prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, age, and sex, and require organizations receiving government funds to maintain an affirmative action effort.

Several acts affect higher education even though they convey no financial assistance to colleges and universities.

- *Title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972*: provides for equal treatment of women students.

- *Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of*

*1973*: prohibits discrimination against the handicapped and requires institutions to take necessary steps to accommodate the handicapped.

- *Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974*: sometimes known as the Buckley Amendment, it affords to students rights of access to records.

- *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970*: sets standards to assure that working conditions are safe and healthful.

- *Education Amendments of 1976*: especially the Student Consumer Education Act of Senator Javits, which makes the government the consumer advocate for students and parents and requires institutions to publish policies and practices and be held accountable for them according to "truth in advertising" standards.

Various laws provide financial assistance to higher education directly or through student grants.

- *The Higher Education Act of 1965*: particularly Title IV which provides federal student financial assistance and work-study programs.

- *Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1976*: provides assistance to students.

Also: *the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965, Public Health Service Act, and International Education Act of 1966*, all of which support academic programs.

Also: *Circular A-21 of the Office of Management and Budget*, which determines how indirect costs associated with research grants will be calculated and reimbursed to institutions.



hope of delaying approval, a number of education associations are establishing a national commission to study the indirect cost question and make recommendations.

► New guidelines issued by H.E.W. last fall pose another threat. The regulations treat the professional fees of salaried faculty physicians as restricted funds which must be deducted from Medicare claims. This would cost Stanford's medical school alone about \$2.3 million.

"It is harrowing," says one university administrator. "These sudden, unexplained, and confusing shifts in policy are wearing us down."

"In brief," says Dr. Wiesner, "universities have been beset in recent years by a barrage of independent and unrelated government actions that, often individually and certainly in the aggregate, have an adverse impact on the health of the university. What we need, and what the country now needs, is regulation of regulation."



*Illustrations by Rae White*

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“What we need, and what the country now needs, is regulation of regulation.”

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**N**OBODY IS QUITE SURE how to go about regulating the regulators or unraveling the web that has entangled our institutions of higher learning (and most of the rest of our society).

Thoughtful people make specific suggestions to improve the situation. They urge higher education to document with more precision the consequences of federal regulation, its costs and impacts on institutions, individually and collectively. They plead for consultation between the federal agencies and the institutions and the associations which represent higher education. They ask for a policy of enforcement which includes a range of sanctions graded according to the alleged violation, so that a minor infraction does not “bring down a whole institution.” One of the more imaginative suggestions is for “an education impact statement”—comparable to environmental impact statements—to be submitted by agencies along with their proposed regulations. All of these suggestions have as their goal to reduce regulation to a bare minimum and to make that which is absolutely necessary workable and effective.

Some progress has been made. Secretary Califano has succeeded in making the regulatory process at H.E.W. more open, if not less active. And an Interagency Task Force on Higher Education Burden Reduction studied the problem and issued a number of constructive recommendations. Unfortunately, the task force went out of business with its creator, President Ford. Nonetheless, its recommendations have been passed on to the Commission on Federal Paperwork, and there is still some possibility that they will be acted upon. The paperwork commission's recommendations have led to significant reductions in the number of rules and reporting requirements for O.S.H.A. and E.R.I.S.A. President Carter announced this fall the creation of a “regulatory council” with the mandate to slash away at contradictions and redundancies in all federal regulation.

The more pessimistic observers hold out little hope for any significant reduction in government regulation of higher education. Charles Saunders of the A.C.E. is not a pessimist, and he continually calls for less rhetoric and more understanding and cooperation from both sides. Nonetheless, he says: “Don't believe any politician who promises deregulation. We cannot go back to the glorious days of yesteryear. . . . Regulation is here to stay in a growing variety of forms.”



Some feel that the only hope for a reduction in regulation lies in a "people's revolt," which they think may be possible soon because of a change in public opinion about the omniscience and omnicompetence of government, perhaps because regulation is now touching millions and millions of individuals in matters of immediate import to them.

John Howard, president of Rockford College, would like to precipitate such a revolt. He urges colleges to "engage in an intensive campaign to bestir their alumni, their students, their students' parents, their faculties, and their local communities to send urgent messages to their representatives in Washington . . . requesting a moratorium on any further tampering with the educational system."

**B**UT THE ISSUE is greater than "tampering with the educational system." The issue is how a democratic society like ours accomplishes such profoundly important goals as equality for everyone, enough energy, a sound economy, peace, prosperity, and progress.

Revolutions in transportation and communications have transformed the United States into a true "national society." Because of that and because of the largeness and complexity of our problems and expectations, we have turned more and more to government to meet our needs. Not surprisingly, there has been a corresponding shift of power to government and, in the main, to national government.

This has inevitably led to an enormous growth in government, in bureaucracy, in the number of federal laws and regulations—all necessary to cope with the

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**"P**erhaps the overriding question to be considered is how much a free people can expect its government to accomplish and still remain free."

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growing demands that we place upon the federal government. In the last major speech he made as Secretary of H.E.W., Caspar Weinberger declared: "In the process of pouring out all of these compassionate and humanitarian blessings, and institutionalizing our social obligations, we have built an edifice of law and regulation that is clumsy, inefficient, and inequitable. Worse, the unplanned, uncoordinated, and spasmodic nature of responses to these needs—some very real, some only perceived—is quite literally threatening to bring us to national insolvency."

The purpose of this report has been to increase the awareness of the alumni and alumnae of the nation's colleges and universities of the proliferation of government regulations and their impact on higher education. It is proper and natural for institutions of higher learning and their graduates to be concerned with the impact of government regulation on higher education, to worry about how to cope with regulations without losing institutional autonomy. But perhaps the paramount question to be pondered by educators, by government officials, by alumni and alumnae is how much a free people can expect its government to accomplish in its name and still remain free.

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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 nonprofit organization, with offices in Washington, D.C. and Providence, Rhode Island. 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:

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# Vice Presidential Perspectives:

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## The Entangling Web at UK

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**Donald Clapp**  
**Vice President for Administration**

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For sometime we have been concerned about the impact at the University of Kentucky of reporting requirements imposed by external agencies. The previous article, *The Entangling Web*, explains in some detail the general impact of federal regulations on the nation's institutions of higher education. I would like to describe briefly the situation as regards the University of Kentucky.

In 1977-78 the University participated in a study conducted by Brenda J. Helton, a staff member of the Council on Higher Education. Information was compiled for the UK Lexington Campus and for the Maysville Community College. The objectives of the study were two: to determine the volume and source of state and federal agency information demands on the institutions participating in the study, and to assess the administrative burden of those information demands on the institutions. The results of that study demonstrate clearly the problems we are facing.

During the academic year 1976-77, not an atypical year, the Lexington Campus of the University received, and responded to, 1,362 requests for information from 24 different federal agencies. There were 2,825 requests from 42 state agencies. The University was required by law or regulation to provide some 88% of the information requested



**Clapp**

by federal agencies and 81% of the information requested by state agencies. Not included in the above figures were some 28,000 requests from the U.S. Department of Treasury, mainly relating to individual employees' W-2 forms, and approximately 34,500 patient information forms required by the Kentucky Department for Human Resources. During the same period the Maysville Community College received separately 83 requests from federal agencies and 37 requests from state agencies.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was the federal agency involved in information requests.

Several agencies were heavily involved at the state level, among them the Council on Higher Education, State Department of Education, Department for Human Resources, and Executive Department for Finance and Administration.

What, then, is the impact on this information gathering on the University?

Well, we estimate—conservatively, I may add — that in order to fill the requests for information in the year studied, University of Kentucky administration and staff expended 250,235 man hours. This work load equates to the full-time activity of more than 120 employees each year, and these figures do not include man-hours for programming and systems work associated with computerized data processing! Costs associated with these activities are estimated as being from 5 to 25 percent of the various units' budgets and would therefore run to the millions of dollars!

The impact of these requirements is obvious. To the extent that unnecessary and duplicative efforts are involved, precious resources of the University and the State are being diverted from the primary goal of instruction, research, and service. Yet, as a public institution that receives both state and federal funding, the University of Kentucky must comply with required information requests. Our only recourse is to press for needed reform in the way federal and state agencies approach their appropriate and necessary role in regulation and support of higher education.



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**Jack C. Blanton**  
**Vice President**  
**for Business Affairs**  
**and Treasurer**

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In the three short years I have been at the University of Kentucky, I have found my time increasingly given over to what in higher education circles is termed the "federal problem." Too many of my hours each week are spent in meetings where administrators agonize over plans to cope with yet another "federal initiative." This drain on administrative time, with its accompanying economic implications, is now very serious at the University.

In the Division of Personnel alone, we have in the past year paid out almost \$200,000 for computer software and staff time in the development of a payroll/personnel data base. A major impetus for this new system was the requirement, by federal agencies, of an increasing number of reports—a volume of work that demanded the services of a computer. Additionally, we have hired an associate director of personnel to oversee the day-to-day operations of the division, thereby freeing the director exclusively for planning and policy development. His new role encompasses the University's obligations under federal legislation applicable to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, age-70 retirement, affirmative employment of the handicapped, pregnancy leave, social security revisions, equal employment opportunity, et cetera, et cetera.

The most recent set of federal guidelines with which we are wrestling have their origin in President Carter's "voluntary" wage and price guidelines designed to slow inflation. Nobody wants to see inflation halted any more than we at the University, where there is a constant struggle to shore up our crumbling purchasing power. But we find ourselves grappling in frustration with esoteric federal formulae that speak to "profits," "warehouse inventories," "raw materials costs," "productivity standards," and the like.

This is the language of industry, not of education. We are ensnared in an "industrial model" that has little relation to a university. Yet, as a government contractor (through our research programs), we know we risk the shut-off of all federal monies if we fail to conform with this welter of non-applicable guidelines.

This example is typical of a well-intentioned federal program that has gone awry when applied to higher education. At the national level of government there is an appalling lack of understanding of the intrinsic nature of colleges and universities. The surfeit of federal guidelines is harsh testimony to this fact.



**Blanton**

In our struggle to find a way through the labyrinth of federal regulations affecting the University, we turn to civil servants for answers and interpretations. Our frustration is compounded when no one—absolutely no one—is willing, or able, to give definitive interpretations. The result, naturally, is that responses to federal initiatives—at UK and other universities—are to frequently devised in the absence of a clear statement of federal expectations. The whole process now evolves inexorably, somewhat in the pattern of a Kafka novel.

How did we come to this dismal state? The answer lies in part in our willingness—and, yes, our eagerness—to accept the federal dollar. Federal funds always have come wrapped in myriad rules, regulations and reports. Massive federal programs always have had a massive accountability component. The resulting federal intrusion has the potential for homogenizing higher education in America. The end result will be a bland concoction indeed.

Our dilemma may also be explained in part by the failure of public administration in this country to surmount bureaucratic forms that cast every individual, every institution, and just about every thing, into a single mold. Until our administrative forms can accommodate diversity in mass society, we will continue to be caught in the clutches of this insidious bureaucratic leviathan.

The most alarming aspect of this "federalizing" of higher education is that we have no plan for arresting the process.

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**Robert G. Zumwinkle**  
**Vice President**  
**for Student Affairs**

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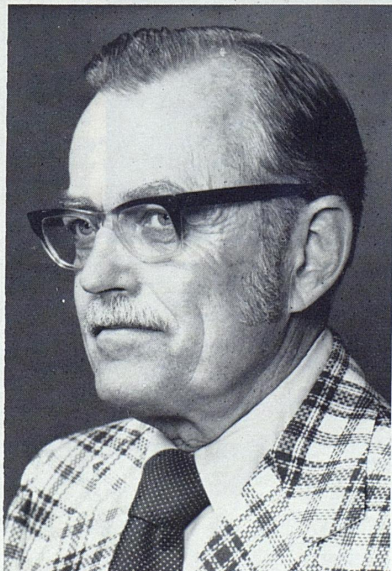
*The Entangling Web* is an appropriate title, and the body of the article is a persuasive statement. But the relationship between the federal government and higher education is not all negative. From the area for which I have administrative responsibility I offer two positive examples: the Student Financial Aid Program and Educational Talent Search—both being committed to assisting economically disadvantaged persons in gaining access to higher education. These two programs, in my judgment, are well conceived, achieve their goal of easing the financial stress of attending college, and are not burdened by excessive and unreasonable regulations and paperwork requirements from the federal government. Some federal regulations and paperwork are necessary, of course, in order to insure that the funds are being utilized in a manner consistent with the authorizing legislation.



However, not all examples are so rosy, and I cite two that have impinged with special force on the Division of Student Affairs: Title IX, providing for equal treatment of the sexes, and the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (the "Buckley Amendment"), dealing with students' right of access to their records.

In the case of Title IX one effect of the legislation and the implementing regulations was to prohibit virtually all sex discrimination in the membership criteria of student organizations, with the exception of residential groups (such as fraternities and sororities), even though it might be demonstrated that at the same institution an equivalent organization exists for members of the opposite sex. To be more specific, an honorary student group, such as Mortar Board or Omicron Delta Kappa, is no longer permitted to select and honor only women, or only men. My point here is not to make a case for single-sex student organizations but rather to question whether there was and is a legitimate *federal* interest in imposing *uniform* standard on all of higher education. Had a compelling case been made to demonstrate that students were being harmed by those few student organizations that chose to restrict their membership to one sex? The answer, to my knowledge, is no.

Zumwinkle



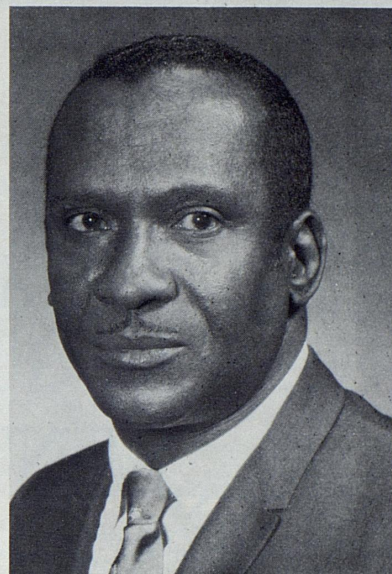
Again, in the case of FERPA (the Buckley Amendment), what was the compelling *federal* interest in specifying the internal rules governing student access to their records in all of the colleges and universities throughout the nation? Had the matter been a major issue with students? Were there institutions where students had proposed revisions of the rules governing student records and where the proposals had not been given fair and reasonable consideration? Had institutions of higher education been consulted prior to the legislation's enactment? The answers to these questions, I believe, would have to be negative.

The University of Kentucky has an open, progressive, and enlightened approach to rulemaking in reference to students. UK's Student Code is subject to annual examination by a standing committee on which there is student representation, and other UK policies are amenable to review and revision through various channels. We take pride in our approaches to self-examination and self-improvement. But when "the feds" move in and (sometimes without prior consultation) impose a rule, we not only have a rule that may not fit our situation, *but* some damage is done to institutional morale and that sense of community that is so important to any vital university.

If such actions by the federal government should be continued, the cumulative impact on the University could be profoundly damaging.

**John T. Smith**  
Vice President  
for Minority Affairs

Because of the unique mission of the Office of Minority Affairs, we examine Federal Regulations with a regular and careful eye. We obviously recognize the lofty purpose of such regulations, but we are often frustrated by the ambiguity of the language in which they are written, and equally frustrating is the fact that the various agencies responsible for interpretation are often



Smith

at odds regarding nuances of interpretation. This leaves the institution in a quandry, and in some cases the courts must be the ultimate interpreters.

One finds oneself wanting to do what is "right" and yet not knowing how to accomplish the goal without infringing upon the "rights of others." □

Around Campus continued

### Significant Activities Of Faculty and Staff

*Susan Abbott*, anthropology and behavioral science, has won the Stirling Award of the American Anthropological Association. The award was based on her paper, "Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety Among Rural Kikuku in Kenya."

*Z. Govindarajulu*, statistics, presented invited talks and chaired sessions at two statistics conferences in Czechoslovakia recently.

*Gerald Rosenthal*, biological sciences, has been named to the National Peer Review Committee for the U. S. Department of Agriculture's new Science and Education Program.



*Toasting  
The Running*  
Of THE 105th  
KENTUCKY DERBY



*DERBY PARTIES are only a month away, and Clubs are beginning to prepare for one of the highlights of the year among alumni activities. SYRACUSE members Marilyn Blount, left, and Carol Cirando begin by making decorations.*



# CLASS NOTES

'16

**Fay O. Townes '16** is retired and living in Danville after having spent over 30 years with the U.S Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service . . . Dr. **Karl P. Zerfoss '16**, professor of psychology, George Williams College in Chicago, Ill.

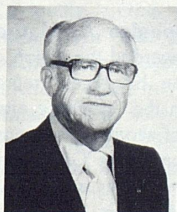
'23

**Charles D. Graham '23** is living in Dayton, Ohio, with his wife, alumna **Louise Burk '25**, following his retirement from the Frigidaire company where he was employed as an executive engineer.

'25

**Joe Hobson '25** is an attorney in Prestonsburg . . . **Charles W. Hoodenpyl '25**, a retired pharmacist now living in Jeffersonville, Ind.

'27



McElroy

**O.L. McElroy '27** was presented the Paul Harris Rotary & Foundation Fellowship award during the Eminence Rotary Club's 50th anniversary meeting . . .

'28

**Wendell M. Layman '28** has retired from teaching public school in Illinois to Burlington, Iowa . . . **Josephine Skain Mason '28**, retired and living in Springfield, Ohio.

'29

**Robert H. Baker '29, '31, '68** is emeritus professor and emeritus dean of the graduate school at Northwestern University and currently living in Bowling Green . . . **George C. Letton '29**, retired to farming in Paris.

'31

**W. Henderson Dysard '31** is an attorney in Ashland . . . **George C. Van Kirk '31**, a farmer in Kentland, Ind.

'32

**William M. Daugherty '32** is a retired insurance broker living in Glendale, Calif. . . **William H. Hays Sr. '32**, an attorney in Shelbyville . . . **James K. Latham '32**, an engineer with Howard K. Bell Consulting Engineers, Inc., Lexington.

'33

**Harold A. Raidt '33, '34** is professor emeritus of microbiology at the Indiana University School of Medicine . . . **John**

**M. Thorn '33**, retired and living in Louisville.

'34

**Patricia Buster Johnson '34** has been elected to the board of trustees of Midway College. Mrs. Buster an honor roll contributor to the Stacie E. Erikson Memorial Gift fund and a Fellow of the University, was the first recipient of the College of Home Economics outstanding professional service award in 1977

'35

**Charles P. McCauley '35** is a retired merchant and farmer in Versailles.

'36

**Helen C. Finneran '36** is the bookkeeper for Taylor Manor Nursing Home in Versailles . . . **Neva G. Gottlieb '36**, a librarian in Lexington . . . **Miriam Faust Matthews '36**, a retired teacher living in Berwyn, Ill.

'37

**Isaac C. VanMeter '37** is a farmer in Mason County.

'38

**E. Logan Brown '38** is a farmer in Shelby County . . . **Margaret Turley Norman '38**, a retired teacher living in Louisville.

'39

**Dorothy Watkins Barkley '39** is a teacher at Bourbon County High School in Paris.

'40

Lt. Col. **John C. Posey '40** is now retired from the Air

Force where he was supervisor of the Atomic Power Division at the Newport News, Va., shipbuilding and drydock facility.

'41

**Jack O. Heath '41** is an attorney in Louisville and general counsel for the Kentucky Farm Bureau . . . **Robert F. Houlihan '41**, an attorney in Lexington . . . **James H. Leech '41, '47**, a wholesale liquor dealer in the Lexington area.

'42

**Lawrence B. Brannon '42** is publisher of the *Citizen-Advertiser* newspaper in Paris . . .

'43

**John R. Casner Jr. '43** is general manager and owner of Tri-Manufacturing and Sales Company in Lebanon, Ohio . . . **Marian Tucker Jacobs '43**, a teacher employed by the Dayton (Ohio) Board of Education.

'44

**Hal W. Maynor Jr. '44, '47, '54** has recently retired from the mechanical engineering department of Auburn (Ala.) University after 25 years of teaching and research at the college level. Dr. Maynor's career highlights are contained in his biography listed in the following publications: *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in Engineering*, *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, *The Two Thousand Men of Achievement*, *Engineers of Distinction*, *Creative and Successful Personalities of the World and Men of Achievement*.

**Leo E. Oxley '44** is an attorney in Huntington, W. Va.

Continued next page



## '46

**Freda Witherow Kurtz '46** has been promoted to acting chief of the Logistics Support Analysis division within the Air Force Logistics Acquisition unit at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. She is also senior consultant on the application of operations research techniques to the solution of acquisition logistics problems. Last year she was the recipient of the Equal Employment Opportunity award recognizing outstanding service in support of Federally Employed Women, Inc., which represents the 770,000 women employed by the federal government . . .

**Clyde R. Tipton Jr. '46, '47** has been promoted to corporate director for communications and public affairs and elected a vice president of Battelle Memorial Institute in Columbus, Ohio.

## '47

**W. Robert Insko '47**, dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Lexington and rector of The Church of the Holy Trinity in Georgetown, has been appointed to the Governor's Task Force on Welfare Reform and to the Board of Directors of the Manchester Center, Inc. . .

**William G. Moseley '47** is a lumber dealer in Montgomery, Ala., and is married to alumna **Marie Denton '46**.

## '48

**Ella Crume Allen '48** is a teacher at Nelson County High School . . . **Victor E. Davis '48**, retired and living in Cincinnati, Ohio . . . **Thomas R. Galloway '48**, a municipal bond specialist with Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Incorporated Cincinnati . . . Col (USAF Ret.) **Boone Rose Jr. '48**, president of the Moorings Homeowner's Association, Satellite Beach, Fla.

Col. Rose was the commander at Myrtle Beach, S.C., AFB prior to his retirement in 1975. He held the Legion of Merit with two oak clusters and was awarded the Airman's Medal for heroism during the Vietnam Tet offensive.

## '49

**Joseph M. Alsip '59** is a retired school administrator living in Lexington . . . **Charles A. Byrley '49, '54**, director of the American Public Works Association's Washington, D.C. office. Byrley has had extensive experience in directing national association interests for a number of organizations . . . **DeCoursey Combs '49**, is president of Lincoln International Corporation in Louisville . . .

**Robert U. Compton '49** is an attorney in Williamstown . . . **Sue Warren Condon '49**, a homemaker in Columbus, Ohio . . . **Eli O. Jackson '49**, a farm owner in Shelby County . . . **Jack D. McComas '49**, a minister in Louisville . . . **Dorman A. McFarland '49**, a retired school teacher living in Georgetown . . . **Jo Sellards Snowden '49**, manager of Stallion Station Farm and owner of Fairfield Farms and Training Center in Lexington . . . **Mary Beth Kallbreier Reynolds '49, '50**, a teacher in St. Louis, Mo.

## '50

**Lyman U. Jenkins '50** is a senior project engineer at Delco Air Conditioning division of General Motors Inc. in Dayton, Ohio . . . **Harry H. Boaz '50**, the postmaster in Mayfield . . . **Norman D. Ethington '50**, tobacco inspector with the U.S. Department of Agriculture . . . **John C. Everett '50**, president of Portland Federal Savings and Loan Association in Louisville and currently serving on the legislative and branch

operations committees of the United States League of Savings Associations . . .

**Robert Hines Jr. '50** is an attorney in Paducah . . . **J.H. Insko '50**, an insurance agent in Paris . . . **Joe Carr McMurtry '50**, a pharmacist in Nicholasville . . . **William T. Perkins '50**, a senior buyer with the General Electric Co. in Owensboro . . . **George N. Reynolds '50**, public relations counselor in St. Louis, Mo. . . **Richard Tygrett '50**, an insurance agent in Shelbyville . . .



Griffin

**George Griffin '50** is president of the Kentucky Wholesale Grocers' Association, president of the Laurel Grocery Company in East Bernstadt and a member of the UK board of trustees . . .

## '51

**Robert W. Blakeman '51** is director of auxiliary services at the University of Kentucky . . . **Ralph C. Giles '51**, engaged in farming in Scott County . . . **Wyndol E. Silas '51**, a member of the technical staff at Rockwell International in Columbus, Ohio . . . **W.L. Stafford '51**, district sales manager with Stauffer Chemical Company in Lexington . . . **Joseph F. Wathen '51**, an engineer with the General Electric Company in Cincinnati, Ohio.

## '52

**Frank Edward Barnett '52**, an aerospace engineer at the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, is sharing

management responsibilities in the development of an adhesive bonding technique to use in manufacturing aircraft structural parts. Testing is currently underway to determine the desirability of this latest method . . .

**George B. Morgan '52** is an executive with the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y. . . **Richard Thudium '52**, an accountant and assistant bursar at Kent (Ohio) State University . . . **Jane Collier Welch '52**, a homemaker in Jacuson, Miss.

## '53

**Kenneth L. Blevins '53** is manager of product development at Victor Business Products Company in Chicago . . . **Wayne A. Cornelius '53, '66**, manager of the gun fire control test site and electronics laboratory at the Naval Ordnance Station in Louisville and part-time lecturer in electronics at the Speed Scientific School, University of Louisville . . .

**Arthur Paxson King III '53** is a sales representative in St. Louis, Mo. . . **Dr. John M. Reed '53**, a physician-radiologist in Jacksonville, Fla. . . **Don E. Smith '53**, a sales representative with Thomasville Furniture in Louisville.

## '54

Col. **Douglas A. Harper '54** was awarded the legion of merit upon his recent retirement from the Air Force after 24 years of service. He is now the curator of the Gulf Coast Arts Council Museum and Art Gallery in Gulfport, Miss. . .

Dr. **Martha F. Hill '54**, a professor of management science at Ball State University in Muncie, Ind., is teaching in Germany this academic year in the Ball State/U.S. Air Force-sponsored graduate program at



Ramstein and Rhein Main air force bases . . . Dr. **Ralph A. Hovermale '54, '55, '58**, a staff chemist at E.I. du Pont, Circleville, Ohio . . . **Payton Ritchie '54**, a certified public accountant in Maysville . . .

**Gentry A. Shelton '54** is now professor emeritus of religious education at Texas Christian University since his retirement after 23 years of teaching. Shelton, a pioneer of the camp and conference movement and a nationally recognized Disciple religious educator, was minister of education and music at Lexington's Central Christian Church for 20 years.

## '55

**Robert F. Link '55** is a realtor and appraiser in Lexington . . . **Roy Searcy '55**, a retired teacher living in Carrollton.

## '56

**Kenneth F. Burns '56** works for Kentucky Utilities Company and lives in Versailles . . . **Charles Richard Denham '56**, an engineer with Denham-Blythe Company, Lexington . . . **Wilbur E. Dunkelberg Jr. '56**, a microbiologist in St. Louis, Mo. . . **Eugene B. Gordon Jr. '56**, director of technical sales service, Westvaco Corporation, Covington, Va. . .

**Barbara Jagers Hovermale '56** is a homemaker in Circleville, Ohio . . . **Betty Jean Irvin '56**, a business teacher in the Fayette County school system . . . **Jack Marston '56**, owner of Computer Services, Inc., Crete, Ill. . . **Don B. Mills '56, '59**, an attorney in Barbourville . . . **George Ann Hanser Mirre '56**, a teacher employed by the Kettering (Ohio) Board of Education . . .

Capt. **Ray E. Moses '56** has been awarded the U.S. Department of Commerce's second highest award—the silver med-

al—for "his dynamic leadership and innovative management techniques and considerations that have directly and materially contributed to the effectiveness of the Marine Data Systems Project of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Ocean Survey" in Rockville, Md., which he directs . . .

**Henry C. Peters '56** is plant manager of Blue Grass Knitting, Inc., and resides in Carlisle.

## '57

**L. Stanley Chauvin Jr. '57** is an attorney in Louisville . . . **Armun H. Fetter Jr. '57**, a pharmacist at Harding Pharmacy in Louisville . . . **Pat N. Miller '57**, executive secretary of the Kentucky Teacher's Retirement System . . .

**James Morris '57** is supervisor of materials engineering for Pratt & Whitney near Jupiter, Fla. . . **Charles E. Rose '57**, a retired teacher living in Lexington . . . **Billy O. Wireman '57**, president of Queens College in Charlotte, N.C., spent 20 days in China in 1978 on "an intensive odyssey which included 40 books on China; 6,000 miles; five cities; visits to factories, hospitals, private homes, parks, tombs, communes, cultural events, universities, the dentist, the Great Wall, an acupuncture treatment and an untold number of cups of tea."

## '58

**Gerald D. Calvert '58** is an engineer and program manager at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. . .



Giljam

**Mary Sue Bell Giljam '58**,

secretary and assistant to the general manager of Central District Warehousing Corporation, is president of the Lexington Metropolitan Women's Club 1978-80, a director of the Miss Kentucky Scholarship Pageant, and bookkeeper for the Action Auction sales . . .

**Violet Williams Rose '58** is a teacher in the Fayette County school system . . .

**Ralph E. Tarter '58**, an engineer with Aydin Energy Division near Saratoga, Calif.

## '59

**Bill Borders '59** is a pharmacist at Smith-McKenney Drug Company in Shelbyville . . . **Robert L. Bradford '59**, a district conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service in Shelbyville . . . **Roy V. Catlett '59**, a county extension agent in Shelby County . . . **Bill Harlan '59**, an electrical engineer and project manager at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio . . .

**Gary W. Hicks '59**, self-employed in the sales and installation of carpeting and cabinets in Augusta . . . **Daniel J. Millott '59**, editor of *Florida Motorist Magazine* published by the American Automobile Association in Miami . . . **Waymond O. Morris '59**, vice principal of Apollo High School in Owensboro . . . **Jonnie Jane Shackelford '59**, a teacher at Hazard High School.

## '60

**Jesse B. Allen '60** is an engineer with Sandia Laboratories in Albuquerque, N.M. . . **Charles W. Boggs '60**, a salesman with American Paper & Twine Company in Nashville, Tenn., and governor of Lions District 12-1 . . . **Bill Conder '60**, a manager with Kentucky Utilities Company, living in Shelbyville . . . **James T. Crain Jr. '60**, newly elected senior vice president and senior trust offi-



Crain

cer of the Louisville Trust Bank's trust group . . .

**Rose M. Mossell '60** is a retired teacher of music and French, living in Oak Park, Ill. . . **Bill Neikirk '60**, a national economics writer for the *Chicago Tribune's* Washington bureau, and a fellow reporter won the first place award for newspapers with more than 100,000 circulation for a six part series on world trade . . . **Daniel D. Salter '60**, owner of Postal Instant Press, Inc. in Florence . . . **Kitty Smith Salter '60**, directress of the Northern Kentucky Montessori Center, Incorporated in Florence . . . **Emily Swigert**, a teacher in Shelbyville

## '61

**Rex L. Bailey '61** is director of the University of Kentucky's Annual Giving program . . . Maj. **Harry M. Childress '61**, chief of the information division at George AFB, Calif. which was cited recently for the U.S. Air Force Outstanding Unit award . . . **Anthony George '61**, a physician in Louisville . . . **Stewart Hedger '61**, now managing editor of the *Seymour Daily Tribune* in Seymour, Ind. . .

**Sherrell Helm '61** is vice president for engineering of Southern Prestressed Concrete, Inc., in Pensacola, Fla. . . **Leroy S. McMullan '61**, a realtor in Shelbyville . . . **Charles J. Riedinger '61**, an attorney in Garrison . . . Col. **Garryl C. Sipple '61**, assistant deputy commander for operations at Torrejon AB, Spain . . . **Larry West '61**, an attorney in Ft. Mitchell.



## '62

**Robert L. Gossett '62** is a real estate appraiser with the Kentucky Department of Transportation's district office located in Flemingsburg . . .

**Sara H. Leech '62**, associate director of the UK Medical Center library . . . **Phillip R. McBrayer '62**, an engineer with McDonnell Aircraft Co. in Creve Coeur, Mo. . . **Jack R. Osman '62**, a pharmacist in Vanceburg . . . **Daniel M. Shephard '62**, an associate in the international executive search firm of Heidrick and Struggles in Chicago . . .

**Myra L. Tobin '62** is vice president and national services officer for casualty for Marsh & McLennan, Inc., the world's leading insurance brokers. She is responsible for the company casualty business throughout the United States and is involved with insurance industry and legislative relations and development of professional personnel.

## '63

**William E. Anderson II '63** is secretary and general counsel for Jerrico, Inc., Lexington . . . **Ray Biggers-taff Jr. '63**, an associate professor at Western Kentucky University . . . **Susan Bush-art Cardwell '63**, a history teacher employed by the Fulton County Board of Education . . . **Stanley C. Nickell '63, '66**, an attorney in Ashland . . . **John S. Mathis Sr. '63**, executive vice president and director of Citizens Union Bank who lives in Shelbyville . . .

**John E. Smith '63** is an attorney in Lancaster . . . Maj. **Donald L. Snyder '63** an electronic systems officer with a unit of the Tactical Air Command at MacDill AFB, Fla. . . **Wayne Ronald Stemmer '63** earned the master of business administration degree from Shippensburg (Pa.) State

College . . . **Mary Ann Tobin '63** represents the 18th district in the Kentucky House of Representatives . . . Col. **R. Kent Troutman '63**, assistant to the commander for reserve affairs for the Sacramento Air Logistics Center at McClellan AFB, Calif. . .

## '64

**Caroline Taylor Davis '64** is a homemaker in Louisville . . . **James Lindsey '64** is with Doe Anderson Advertising Agency in Louisville . . . **Beverly Adams McMakin '64**, a homemaker in LaGrange . . . **Jerry W. Miller '64**, an educator in Alexandria, Va. . .

**Jane Squifflet Phillips '64** is a speech therapist with the Woodford County school system . . . **G.W. VanCleave '64**, an electrical engineer with IBM in Boulder, Colo. . . **Mary M. Williams '64**, an elementary school principal in Lexington.

## '65

**Marjorie Brookshire '65** is a guidance counselor in the Fayette County school system . . . **John H. Cole '65**, a partner in the Louisville office of international accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand . . . **Bertie Jordan Harris '65**, a teacher in the Fayette County school system . . . **William H. Hodges Jr. '65**, a partner in Hodges & Wainscott Inc., building contractors in Lexington . . . **Elvis R. Humble '65**, an employee with W.P.B. Oil Company, Inc., Shelbyville . . .

**Lewis Mathis '65** is an attorney in Shelbyville . . . Dr.



O'Hara

**Francis A. O'Hara '65**, senior research scientist at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus (Ohio) Laboratories, a member of the executive committee of the Institute of Nuclear Materials. Management . . . **Robert Winston Stigall '65**, a physician in Danville . . . Dr. **Ernest Wiest '65, '70**, a faculty member at West Virginia Wesleyan College, and recently initiated into Omicron Delta Kappa national leadership honorary society.

## '66

Maj. **Carroll E. Bewley '66** is attending the U.S. Air Force Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell AFB, Ala. . . **Dennis E. Cooper '66**, managing partner of Cooper & Worsham, certified public accounting firm in Lilburn, Ga. . . Dr. **Michael H. Covitt '66**, proprietor of the newly established Worthington Animal Hospital in Louisville, secretary of the Jefferson County Veterinary Medical Association and member of the boards of the Animal Emergency Center and the Raptor Association (wildlife reserve and rehabilitation facility) . . .

Capt. **Phillip B. Donovan '66** has received an Air Force award for meritorious service and is stationed at Plattsburgh AFB, N.Y. . . **James L. Gray '66** is an attorney in Marietta, Ga. . . **Ack Lee Harned '66**, a pharmacist at Meade Drugs in Brandenburg . . . **R. Bruce Lankford '66**, an attorney with the University of Kentucky . . .

**William McMakin II '66** is the pharmacist at Head's Drugs in LaGrange . . . **Thomas A. Noe III '66**, an attorney in Russellville . . . **Carl L. West '66**, editor of the *State Journal* in Frankfort now after having worked for the Scripps-Howard News Service in Washington, D.C., as an investigative reporter and Pentagon correspondent for five years.

## '67

Capt. **Jerome N. Davis '67** is an air operations engineer with the Air Training Command stationed at Randolph AFB, Texas . . . **Gray L. Barker '67**, a surgeon with a unit of the Tactical Air Command stationed at Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C. . . **William L. Berkley '67**, a real estate broker, Berkley Realty, in



Berkley

Brentwood, Tenn. . . **Edward M. Fritch Jr. '67**, a systems engineering manager with IBM in Knoxville, Tenn. . . **Judith Wills Humble '67**, a homemaker in Shelbyville . . .

**Jerry E. Neff '67**, promoted to a major in the U.S. Air Force serving as an air intelligence officer at Offutt AFB, Neb. . . **Travis B. Pugh '67**, a physician specializing in diagnostic radiology in Fort Myers, Fla. . . **Patricia Sharp '67, '69**, a teacher employed by the Cincinnati (Ohio) Board of Education . . . Capt. **Donald L. Redmon '67**, an electrical engineer stationed at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, who recently completed a master of arts degree in management and supervision at Central Michigan University's extension at the military base . . . **William Terry Webb '67**, general manager of the Modern Welding Corporation, Owensboro.

## '68

**Paul Bailey '68** is senior vice president of Cal-Glo Coal, Inc., Corbin . . . **Charles J. Brannen '68, '71**, judge of the district court of the 16th judicial district in Kenton Coun-



ty . . . **James M. Durham '68**, owner of Mike Durham's Carnival, Lexington . . . Capt. **Joseph J. Farcht '68**, an instructor pilot with a unit of the Tactical Air Command stationed at George AFB, Calif. . .

Maj. **Gordon B. Finley Jr. '68** is an attorney in the U.S. Air Force, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Arlington, Va. . . **Carl Haaga '68**, plant manager of Ashley's of Texas, a wholly-owned Mexican food subsidiary of Holly Sugar Corporation located in El Paso, Texas . . . **Sam M. Harper III '68**, pharmacist at Harper Pharmacy, Inc., Danville . . . **Roemol Henry '68**, retired and living in Lexington . . .

**George A. Jones '68** is a research specialist with the department of entomology at the University of Kentucky . . . **Jeffrey Lorch '68**, an account executive at WDBJ-TV in Roanoke, Va., recipient of an outstanding salesman award in 1977 and president of the Southwestern Virginia UK Alumni Club . . . **Norma R. North '68**, an area consultant with the Kentucky Department of Education's division of school food services in Owensboro.

## '69

**Mary Thomas Booher '69** is director of the pharmacy at St. Joseph Hospital in Lexington where she supervises a professional and technical staff of 20 persons . . . **Donald S. Coffey '69**, employed with Farm Credit-Federal Land Bank in Hustonville . . . **Robert J. Fuller '69**, a warrant officer in the U.S. Army stationed at Fort Meade, Md. . . **Ralph C. Jones '69**, with Jones Supply Inc., a retail building supplies business in Upton . . .

**Dana Olin Ladd '69** is manager of the refining process economics, manufacturing and technical department of

Ashland Petroleum Company . . . **Walter B. Lovell '69**, a plumber in Paris . . . **Jerry T. McGee '69**, controller for Delaware Powder Company in Glasgow . . . **Robert P. Neus '69**, district manager in the casualty-property commercial



Neus

lines department at the Dayton, Ohio, office of The Travelers Insurance Companies . . . **Philip C. Norton '69**, program consultant with the Jefferson County Board of Education . . .

**Willard Ratliff Jr. '69** is an architect in Marion, Va. . . **Timothy T. Slater '69**, an attorney with Champion International Corporation in Cincinnati, Ohio . . . **Janet Hoenig Terrell '69**, a teacher in Louisville . . . **Richard R. Veazey '69**, an engineering supervisor with Union Carbide Corporation's nuclear division in Benton . . . **Miller A. Welch Jr. '69**, manager of residential sales and corn purchasing for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Manchester, Mo.

## '70

**Donna Hoskins Coffey '70** is a teacher employed by the Boyle County Board of Education . . . Capt. **Phillip B. Donovan '70**, a pilot with the Strategic Air Command unit stationed at Plattsburg AFB, N.Y. who recently received an Air Force commendation medal for meritorious service . . . Capt. **Danny B. Looney '70**, a KC-135 Stratotanker aircraft commander at Blytheville AFB, Ark. who recently earned a master's degree in operations management from the

University of Arkansas . . .

**Charles D. Shaffer '70** is sales coordinator for Kentucky Jobbers Supply Co. in Lexington . . . **Sandra Spears '70**, living in Georgetown . . . **Gardner D. Wagers '70, '73**, the first Republican County Judge/Executive in Clark County's history and secretary of the Republican County Judge's Association this year . . . **Jack Wiley '70**, an insurance agent in Shelbyville.

## '71

**Orville L. Blankenship '71** is textbook manager at Kennedy Book Store in Lexington . . . Capt. **Russell H. Brown '71**, an aircraft maintenance officer stationed at Altus AFB, Okla., who recently earned a meritorious service award from the Air Force . . . **William T. Buford '71**, building contractor and president of Tom Buford, Builder Incorporated, Nicholasville . . . **Linda Babcock Doerge '71**, a homemaker living in Lexington . . . **Paul A. Hardin '71**, an auto parts store manager living in Carlisle . . .

Capt. **Jaureguy L. Jagers '71**, attending the Air University's squadron officer school at Maxwell AFB, Ala. . . **Harry R. Kennedy Jr. '71**, a physician in Somerset . . . **Martha Terry Leitch '71, '78**, a business teacher and cooperative education coordinator for Jessamine County High School in Nicholasville . . . **Steven A. Melching '71**, Kentucky advertising manager for Shillito's Department Stores . . . **Hans G. Schroeder '71, '76**, a research scientist with the Upjohn Company in Portage, Mich. . .

**Robert W. Taylor '71** has been a sales and service representative for the Otis Engineering Corporation of Dallas, Texas, in both Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates for the past three years. After leaving UK, Taylor received special technical

training in the operation and maintenance of the mechanical environment equipment used in the petroleum industry to prevent massive oil spills and disasters. He currently is working in the world's largest offshore oil field as a consultant to Aramco. An avid UK basketball follower, he is able to follow the team's progress on short wave radio. An enthusiastic traveler, Taylor has visited more than 40 countries in the past three years.

## '72

**Lana Holt Bishop '72** is a French teacher at Jessamine County High School . . . **Joe R. Bowen '72**, co-owner and executive officer of the Bowen Tire Company, Owensboro . . . Capt. **Russell H. Brown '72**, an aircraft maintenance officer at Altus, Okla., AFB . . . **Richard M. Clements '72**, executive director of parks and recreation for the town of DeWitt, N.Y. . . **Angela Biagi Cook '72**, a teacher in Frankfort . . .

**Ward G. Fuller Jr. '72**, wholesale supervisor for the Kroger Company in Louisville . . . **Michelle Gosney '72**, a store manager of Foxmoor Casuals in Louisville . . . Capt. **Kenney W. Hamm '72**, an auditor with the Air Force Audit Agency stationed at Hellenikon AB, Greece . . . **Katherine Kurk Howerton '72, '74**, an instructor of French at Centre College, Danville . . .

**Anna Redman Johnson '72** is a registered nurse in Paris . . . **Martin Knox '72**, a vocational rehabilitation counselor living in Lexington . . . **Bennet John Luckens '72**, a housing development specialist with the Texas Housing Development Corp. in Austin . . . **Gerald Ruddy '72**, an engineer with IBM in Lexington.

## '73

**Cynthia Lee Ashworth '73**



is a communications specialist at the Kentucky School for the Deaf . . . **Cathy Reeves Crowley '73**, a physical education teacher in the Fayette County school system . . . **Daniel H. Floyd '73**, owner of Eisenhower Beverage Center in Savannah, Ga. . . **Judy Van Metre Futrell '73**, a teacher in Hopkinsville . . .

**George D. Ringo '73** is co-forester for Dyer Fruit Box Manufacturing Company in Dyer, Tenn. . . **John M. Sanders '73**, a counselor at the Kentucky State Reformatory . . . Capt. **Gary L. Sandiford '73**, an aircraft maintenance officer at Kunsan AB, Republic of Korea, who recently earned the Air Force commendation medal . . . Capt. **Lionel G. Smith '73**, stationed at Mildenhall RAF Station, England, who recently received an Air Force commendation medal . . .

**Nathan J. Solzman '73** recently became a certified public accountant and is employed by Welenken, Himmelfarb and Company in Louisville . . . **Karl Technow '73** is an account manager with the Symons Corporation, Kenner, La. . . Dr. **Robert Trimble '73**, a dentist in Lexington . . . **Samuel P. Wrede '73**, employed by the Colorado Springs National Bank & Trust Company.

## '74

**Tommy Adams '74** is assistant manager at Petrie & Altsheier in Hopkinsville . . . **Walter Lynn Bowman '74**, a civil engineer with Mayes, Sudderth & Etheredge, Incorporated, Lexington . . . **Darryl R. Callahan '74**, attorney and vice president of Jim Host & Associates, Incorporated, Lexington . . . **John F. Dranschak '74**, quality assurance engineer at Ashland Chemical Company in Columbus, Ohio . . .

Lt. **William F. Gadberry Jr. '74** is a civil engineering

officer stationed at Clark AFB, Philippines . . . **Michael G. Gartin '74**, professional sales representative in the Ashland territory of Smith Kline and French Laboratories Pharmaceutical Division of Smith Kline Corporation . . . **Ralph M. Green '74**, promoted to captain and stationed at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, as a research pilot . . . **Richard Grubb '74**, electrical engineer for Kentucky Utilities in Middlesboro . . .

**Randell E. Harrison '74** is a teacher at Tollesboro High School . . . **Jane E. Henry '74**, an accountant in San Diego, Calif. . . Capt. **Robert M. King '74**, an instructor navigator at Williams AFB, Ariz. who recently received an Air Force commendation medal . . . **Rebecca Ann Whittis '74**, an instructor of nursing care at the University of Alabama—Birmingham's College of Nursing. Last year as a graduate student at Alabama she was elected outstanding graduate nursing student and received the Dean of Student Affairs award for outstanding service to the student community. She was also nominated for Omicron Delta Kappa and Sigma Theta Tau.

## '75

1st Lt. **John I. Anderson '75** is a management analysis officer assigned to Elmendorf AFB, Alaska . . . 1st Lt. **Elizabeth A. Burch '75**, a communications electronics officer at Ellsworth AFB, N.D. who recently received an Air Force commendation medal . . . **Betty Burke '75**, a corporate vice president in the publishing industry in Washington, D.C. . . **Paula L. Burris '75**, a first lieutenant and information officer stationed at McConnell AFB, Kan. . .

**John T. Cecil Jr. '75** is a medical student at the University of Louisville . . . **Sarah (Sally) Hamilton '75**,

a housing specialist with the department for local government in Lexington . . . **Marian Wallace Harrell '75**, a medical technician living in Louisville . . . **Margaret Hoagland '75**, a sales agent with Commonwealth Life Insurance Company living in Louisville . . . **Joseph Barth Johnson '75**, a wildlife conservation education supervisor with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife in Cold Spring . . .

**Jacqueline Applegate Harrison '75** is a registered nurse and an instructor at Maysville Community College . . . **John A. Kelley '75**, a soil scientist in Ashland . . . **Bill Leavell '75**, a territory sales representative with The Gillette Company's Personal Care Division in the Lexington-Louisville-Evansville area market . . . **William O. Medley '75**, associate editor and reporter for the *Kentucky Standard* in Bardstown . . . **Diana L. Merville '75**, studying for a master's degree in behavioral disorders at West Virginia University and a member of Phi Delta Kappa . . .

**Jim Parrish '75** is an insurance agent with the Charles Moore Insurance Agency, in Bowling Green . . . **Roy E. Porter '75**, an employment counselor with the Kentucky Bureau for Manpower Services in Grayson . . . **John D. Price '75**, a certified public accountant who has opened a new office in the Professional Services Building, 177 North Upper Street in Lexington . . .

Dr. **Christine Noble Riley '75** is a physician in Cincinnati . . . Dr. **John P. Riley '75**, a physician and chief resident in pediatrics at the Cincinnati Children's Hospital . . . **Maria L. Salcido '75**, promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and is a wing imagery interpretation officer at March AFB, Calif. . . **Mark A. Schakel '75**, an engineer with Rockwell International in Lexington . . . **Margaret McCarty Schakel '75**, a medical technologist at the University of

Kentucky Medical Center . . . **James O'Hara Schlicht '75** is an attorney in Ashland . . . **Albert Richard Suffoletta '75**, vice president of Suff's Furniture and Oriental Rugs in Georgetown . . . **Guy-Anne Vaughn '75**, a teacher at Mary Queen of the Holy Rosary School in Lexington . . . **William Hastings Young '75**, president of Young's Inc., a family business since 1933, which will be opening its largest store this year in the regional mall in Bowling Green.

## '76

**Diane M. Aulbach '76** is an accountant in Louisville . . . **Bruce Bohanon '76**, a claims representative trainee for the Social Security Administration in its Maysville branch office. Bohanon also hosts a radio talk show on social security on station WKKS in Vanceburg . . . **Robert A. Brown '76**, an engineer with the Kentucky Department of Transportation living in Lexington . . . **David L. Curtis '76**, Carlisle County attorney . . . **Nancy Holland Curtis '76**, a homemaker in Bardwell . . .

**Randy T. Deaton '76** is a factory worker in Lexington . . . **Bill Faust '76**, named Kentucky State University's first head trainer in its athletic department . . . **J. Cooper Hartley '76**, treasurer of Golden Oak Mining Company in Lexington . . . 2nd Lt. **Charles T. Harper '76**, a material management officer at Lackland AFB, Texas who recently completed a master's degree in procurement management at Webster College in St. Louis, Mo. . . **Dale Franklin Harrell '76**, an insurance agent in Louisville . . .

Lt. **Sheila Ekers Howard '76** is the deputy accounting and finance officer at Kunsan Air Base Station, Republic of Korea and recently junior officer of the quarter at the base . . . **Gayle Keresey '76**, a school librarian in Elizabeth-



town, N.C. . . Dr. **James K. Libbey '76**, associate dean for the College of Arts and Humanities at Eastern Kentucky University . . . **Randall Joe Mayer '76**, a certified public accountant with Arthur Young & Company in Houston, Texas . . . **Darryl McDaniel '76**, a student at the Lexington Theological Seminary . . .

**Bob McNulty '76** is a teacher in the Fayette County School system . . . **Martin C. Niehaus '76**, assistant state



Niehaus

sales manager—Indiana for the Glenmore Distilleries Company . . . **Patricia Haydt Nitchie '76**, an employee benefit plan specialist with the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. . . **Lawrence E. Potts '76**, a bank-



Potts

ing officer in the factoring division of Trust Company Bank in Atlanta, Ga. . . **Nancye Pyles '76**, a recreation director in Mays Lick . . .

**Richard D. Rightmyer '76** is a forest soil scientist for the western zone of the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas . . . **Roger Thoney '76**, a power systems engineer with The Proctor & Gamble Company in Cincinnati . . . **Renee Wilson '76**, one of three artists exhibiting paintings and drawings at Fells Point Gallery in Baltimore, Md., opening its ninth season . . . **Toni A. Wilson '76**, a county extension

agent for 4-H in Danville . . . **Linda Sue Villier '76**, a special education teacher in the Jefferson County school system.

## '77

2nd Lt. **Steven A. Cantrell '77** is an intelligence precision photographic officer stationed at Coltishall RAF Station, England . . . **William Buff Clarke '77**, employed at First & People's Bank in Ashland . . . 2nd Lt. **Frank M. Cranfill '77**, a radar navigation and weapons delivery officer at Barksdale AFB, La. . . **Jane Anderson Dean '77**, an elementary school librarian in Shelby County . . . **Lori S. Ewen '77**, an engineer in the University of Kentucky's agricultural engineering department . . .

2nd Lt. **John P. Feiler '77** is receiving training and standing duty as a missile combat crew member at Little Rock AFB, Ark. . . **Marlon Gaines '77**, a physicians assistant and pre-med student in Louisville . . . **Gail Galiette '77**, an eligibility worker for the Kentucky Department of Human Resources in Middletown . . . **James G. Gallt '77, '78**, a building design engineer with the Proctor & Gamble Company in Cincinnati, Ohio . . . 2nd Lt. **Stanley D. Howard '77**, an air traffic control officer at Eglin AFB, Fla. . .



Marks

**Suzanne Lefebvre Marks '77** is a career representative of the Birmingham/Gaiser general agency of National Life Insurance Company of Vermont . . . **John Downing Meyers '77**, an attorney in Lexington and assistant manager of the Mid-State

Distilling Company . . . 2nd Lt. **Joe D. Morris '77**, an electronic warfare officer at Robins AFB, Ga. . . 2nd Lt. **Barry D. Tanner '77**, an electronic warfare officer assigned to Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C. . . **William W. Thomason Jr. '77**, an accountant with Jerrico Inc. in Lexington . . . **Roger A. Witt '77**, assistant manager of the White Oak branch office of the Southern Ohio Bank in Harrison, Ohio . . .

## '78

**Marc Avery '78** is a field engineer with General Electric's Installation & Service Engineering Division . . . **Paul D. Bailey '78**, a civil engineer with the Mason & Hanger—Silas Mason Company in Lexington . . . **Elizabeth E. Blackford '78**, an attorney in the Kentucky Attorney General's office in Frankfort . . . **Sara E. Blue '78**, a registered nurse in Lexington . . .

**Susan K. Brock '78** is a management trainee with the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Lexington . . . **Jay Norman Cowden '78**, a sales trainee with Cowden Manufacturing Company in Lexington . . . **Leonard W. Davis '78**, an engineer in the London area . . . Capt. **Paul Frasure Jr. '78**, a dentist serving at Robins AFB, Ga. . . **B.M. Greenwood III '78**, a farmer in Hopkinsville . . .

**Sara J. Helregel '78** is a registered nurse at the University of Kentucky Medical Center . . . **Larry Dale Hutchinson '78**, a pediatrician in Lexington . . . **Daniel Joseph Koening '78**, an assistant resident engineer with the Kentucky Department of Transportation's Northern Kentucky district office . . . Dr. **Gregory K. Reeder '78**, a dentist in Lexington . . . **O. Reed Rhorer '78**, an attorney in Lexington . . .

**Mary Jane Schlicht '78** is a registered nurse at the University of Kentucky Medical

Center . . . **Samuel E. Shearer '78**, a registered pharmacist at Fitch Drug in Georgetown . . . **Allen R. Sutton '78**, an assistant agronomist at the Agrico Farm Chemical Company . . . **Wanda Rosamond Sutton '78**, a staff nurse at Community Methodist Hospital in Corydon . . . **John C. Syachacz '78**, a librarian in Staunton, Va. . . **Paula Anne York '78**, now attending the UK College of Pharmacy.

## Necrology

Delmar Adams, Carrollton, date unknown  
Oliver B. Arnett '24, Oceanside, Calif. (West Liberty), April 1, 1978.  
Rachel Tye Baker '05, Hazard (Polleyton), September 5, 1978.  
Marie Rodes Barkley '20, Lexington, December 4, 1978. Taught home economics at UK from 1924-1961.  
Mary Matilda Beard '25, '46, Shelbyville, September 23, 1978.  
Hazel Irene Beck '53, Hanover, Ind., January 21, 1978.  
Arthur Daniel Bickel '26, '28, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Fla., date unknown.  
Lola A. Bowner '38, Liberty (Casey County), October 25, 1978.  
Joanna Gilbert Brewer '39, Ridgecrest, Calif. (Jackson), June 2, 1978.  
Zora Griggs Brown, Lexington, September 11, 1978.  
Dr. Fred A. Bunger '57, '60, Clarksville, Tenn., June 11, 1978.  
\*Dr. John Rice Bullock '28, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 26, 1979. Life member; Former UK Alumni Association president (1948); Alumni Service Award (1968); Century Club; UK Fellow.  
\*William Thomas Carroll '46, Owensboro, March 29, 1978. Life member.  
Nickolas Chepeleff '34, Derby, N.Y., April 20, 1975.



- Marilyn Cherry McFarland '58, Florence (Fulton); date unknown.
- James William Colpitts '23, Washington, D.C. (Lexington), date unknown.
- Bessie Moore Corman '28, '53, Nicholasville, March 18, 1978.
- Lina Beth Cox '70, Campbellsville, date unknown.
- Earl Bastin Cummins '29, Washington D.C., (Lawrenceburg), August 6, 1968.
- Delbert Roberts Cunningham '55, Lexington, December 7, 1978.
- John Stratton Deering '16, Nicholasville, December 3, 1978.
- Charles Richardson DeSpain Jr. '48, San Francisco, Calif. (Jefferson County), date unknown.
- Pansy Pence Dinkle '34, Frankfort, October 26, 1978.
- David Dallas Donohoo '15, Dayton, Ohio (Lexington), date unknown.
- \*Ella Pearl Neel Dorroh '25, Lexington (Wilmore), November 17, 1978. Life member.
- Martin Marshall Durrett II '29, Atlanta, Ga. (Lexington), date unknown.
- Dr. Ray Marvin Dutcher '57, Cherry Hill, N.J., date unknown.
- Hazel Christine Douthitt '38, Houston, Texas (Owensboro), May 11, 1978.
- Stella Atlanta Edwards '55, Versailles, January 12, 1978.
- Miriam Frances Eiseman '75, Louisville, April 24, 1978.
- William Plumlee Elliott '37, Lakewood, Colo. (Burnside), July 26, 1978.
- Eileen Bohan Fling '24, Flat River, Mo. (Chicago, Ill.), date unknown, 1976.
- Bertha Caldwell Gabriel, Morning View (Bellevue), date unknown.
- Jake Harmon Gaiser '12, New York, N.Y. (Covington), June 18, 1978.
- \*Clarence Jacob Geiger '38, Andes, N.Y., October 1978. Life member.
- Anna Lee Abbott Glass '40, Georgetown, January 21, 1979.
- James E. Graham, Dundee, date unknown.
- Warren Thornton Green '08, Anchorage, September 9, 1978. Life member; Century Club.
- Bobby Lawrence Griesinger '50, California (Bellevue), June 1, 1978.
- Mary Lena Meade Griest '39, Catlettsburg, April 15, 1977.
- Robert Brooke Griffith '37, '54, Louisville (Danville), January 27, 1978.
- Elizabeth Hume Harney '23, Richmond, November 7, 1978.
- Ben William Hayes '63, '65, Hardinsburg (Kuttawa), March 27, 1978.
- Flenor M. Heath '23, Somerset (Whitley City), September 10, 1978.
- Lawrence Henson '33, Romulus, Mich. (Liberty), October 10, 1978.
- Olive Christine Holcomb '51, Lexington, (Booneville), November 4, 1978.
- John M. Howard '30, Lexington, January 23, 1977.
- Henrietta Howell '29, Tallahassee, Fla. (Mt. Sterling), date unknown 1957.
- Chauncey S. Johnstone, Bay Pine, Fla., October 23, 1978.
- Robert James Kendall '74, Clearwater, Fla., January 27, 1978.
- Mildred Cleaver Kuster '31, Paris, October 23, 1978.
- Sanford Lovely '22, Hendersonville, Tenn., August 12, 1978.
- Joseph B. Lynch, Lexington, October 21, 1978.
- Earl Mayhew '17, Lexington (Barbourville), May 18, 1976.
- William Asher McCann '49, Lexington, October 10, 1978.
- Luther Cleveland McClanahan '17, Louisville, October, 1978.
- \*Charles Ellsworth McCormick '18, Asheville, N.C. (Shepherdsville), September 9, 1978.
- \*Nell Craik McGee '34, Louisville, date unknown.
- L.C. Berry, Middlesboro, date unknown 1966.
- Anne Moffett Meece '33, Nicholasville (Lexington), August 29, 1978.
- Mary Prater Mills '29, Lexington (Cannel City), July 1, 1975.
- Dr. Benjamin Hudson Milner '75H, Louisville, November 15, 1978.
- Anderson Bell Moore '40, Paducah, date unknown.
- Sam Hatcher Neel '37, Cheverly, Md., (Lexington), October 24, 1976.
- Dr. George Allen Nevitt '41, San Francisco, Calif. (Louisville), October 8, 1978.
- Guy D. Newkirk '21, Carthage, Mo., date unknown.
- Samuel Tilden Offutt Jr., '32, LaGrange (Taylorsville), August 6, 1977.
- Audrey Whitlock Peterson '33, Lexington (Woodburn), November 29, 1978.
- Cecil Owens Pinckard '41, Brooksville, February 4, 1978.
- Russell Johnson Plue '30, Frankfort (Lafayette, Ind.), July 30, 1978.
- Everett Stum Quisenberry '29, Owensboro, October 12, 1977.
- Charles Spurgeon Ramsey '19, Ellis Grove, Ill. (Sebree), April 1978.
- Connie Stigler Ratliff '74, Lexington (Catlettsburg), date unknown.
- Marguerite Reasor '29, Louisville, date unknown.
- Sue Patton Ross '61, Dearborn Heights, Mich. (Ashland), September 27, 1977.
- Virgil Perry Sanders, Deland, Fla. (Carrollton), January 1, 1978.
- Joe Richard Shannon '59, College Station, Miss. (Georgetown), November 4, 1978.
- \*Robert Earl Sherman '27, New Concord, May 1978. Life Member.
- \*James S. Shropshire '29, Lexington (Mt. Sterling), September 27, 1978. Life member.
- \*Alfred Earl Smith '38, Louisville, August 15, 1977. Life member.
- Kemp Howard Smith '14, Owenton, date unknown.
- L. Oakley Smith '29, Louisville, date unknown.
- Meredith Arnold Smith '29, Mansfield, Ohio, (Ft. Thomas), September 28, 1969.
- Suzanne Snook '26, Paducah, July 13, 1978.
- Earl F. Snyder '34, Cannelton, Ind., March 27, 1978.
- Robert Ellsworth Stephens '47, Huntington, W. Va., April 23, 1974.
- Wilbur Wesley Stevenson '11, Lewisburg, Pa., November 26, 1978.
- \*Robert Pace Stratton '58, '59, Paducah, March 9, 1978. Life member.
- Flannery O. Terrill '29, Cincinnati, Ohio (Elizabethtown), date unknown, 1978.
- Lloyd Hambrick Thompson '42, Concord, Tenn. (Georgetown), November 23, 1978.
- \*George P. Thomas Jr., Cadiz, September 25, 1978.
- Raymond M. Voll Sr. '34, New Orleans, La., November 18, 1978.
- Bruce Vincent Waddell '69, Oak Ridge, Tenn. (St. Charles, La), September 15, 1978.
- Eleanor Swango Wallace '39, Paris, October 1973.
- William Walter '29, Cumming, Ga. (Pine Grove, Pa.), August 3, 1978.
- William G. Watkins '28, Blacksburg, Va. (Lexington), July 16, 1974.
- Harry Theodore Weinsbank '20, Chicago, Ill. (Indianapolis, Ind.), February 11, 1978.
- Clara Elizabeth Wheeler '46, Hopkinsville, July 5, 1977.
- Thomas Oldham Williams '29, Rosemont, Pa., August 1960.
- \*Dr. J. S. Williams '37, Nicholasville (Paintsville), October 29, 1978. Life member.
- Dr. Harold Robert Wolpert '37, Torrance, Calif. (New York.



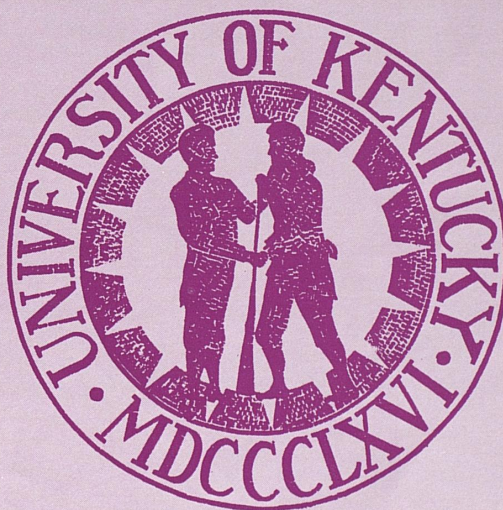
# REUNION DAYS

APRIL 2-3

HONORING THE CLASSES OF

1919

1924



1939

1934

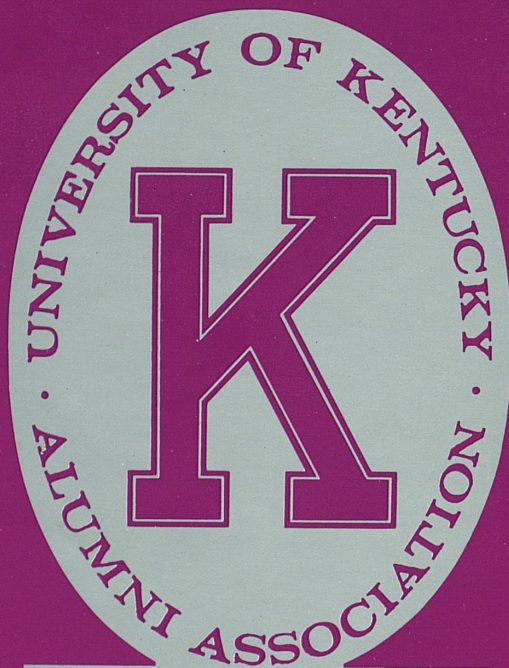
1929

Details of class reunion events will be sent to graduates of the class for whom we have a valid address. Others interested in attending should write the UK Alumni Association, Lexington, Ky. 40506.



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**MEMBER**