185 (D.C.Mo. 1983); Bell v. Bolger, 535 F. Supp. 997 (D.C.Mo. 1982).

Further, Defendant is responsible for the acts of discrimination committed by its employees. As the Court stated in Miller v. Bank of America, 600 F.2d 211 (9th Cir. 1979), Title VII itself, in 42 U.S.C. Section 2000(e)(b) defines "employer" to include "any agent of such a person". Miller, at 213. Moreover, the Court in Katz v. Dole, 709 F.2d 251 (4th Cir. 1983), stated that "an employer policy or acquiescence in practice" of sexual harassment can constitute a violation of Title VII. When such harassment pervades the workplace, or is condoned or carried out by supervisory personnel, it becomes an illegal and discriminatory condition of employment that poisons the work environment. This rule is likewise applicable to national origin discrimination. Further, the Court in Cariddi v. Kansas City Chiefs' Football Club, Inc. 568 F.2d 87, 88 (8th Cir. 1977) stated that derogatory comments can be so excessive and opprobrious as to constitute an unlawful employment practice under this Title VII.

II. Evidence Offered at Trial

Plaintiff was clearly discriminated against in his employment with Environdyne Engineers, Inc. as a result of his national origin. It is uncontroverted that Plaintiff's work involved, almost exclusively, cyanide testing. While Plaintiff's supervisor initially testified that cyanide was rarely found, he