

3-5-1971

## University News Facts, Volume 2 No. 05

The Office of the University of North Florida

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### Suggested Citation

The Office of the University of North Florida, "University News Facts, Volume 2 No. 05" (1971). *University News Facts*. 13.  
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# UNIVERSITY NEWS FACTS

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION  
FOR THE OFFICE OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA

Volume 2 No. 5

March 5, 1971 Friday

## BIDDING DOCUMENT DUE

The University of North Florida moves a step closer to advertising for bids. It is now anticipated bids will be received April 7 in the main hall of the State Chamber of Commerce Building.

The architects expect all corrective work to be completed on the bidding document today. This document consists of two parts: Working drawings - pictorially describes the buildings and how they are to be constructed; Specifications - amplification of drawings, detailed description of the building materials, and agreement terms with the contractor.

## NURSING SEMINAR

The University will assist the Board of Regents with the Nursing Seminar March 18. The seminar, to be at the Nursing Auditorium in the Duval Medical Center, will be one in a series being presented in various areas of the state. Dr. Kenneth Penrod, Vice Chancellor for Medical and Health Sciences, is coordinating the seminar.

The purpose of the seminar is to provide an opportunity to obtain increased information for planning programs in nursing education.

The seminar will include a panel composed of persons who employ nurses or are concerned with health care. The panel will consist of representatives for Blue Cross-Blue Shield, State Board of Health, State Board of Nursing, Duval Medical Society and the assistant dean of nursing from the University of Florida.

The seminar offers the University an opportunity to hear the medical community outline its needs. The University plans a health arts program which will include nursing.

## OFFICE LANDSCAPE PRIVACY

Office landscaping functions best when the users respect the privacy it suggests. If conventional walls and doors were in use, it is unlikely that one would walk into another's office unannounced.

An article appearing in the trade magazine "Office" last year summarized Kodak Company's experiences with office landscaping. The Kodak employees emphasized the need for individual discipline in adjusting to unconventional aspects of office landscaping.

Let's try it here!

#### BUDGET RECOMMENDATION

Governor Reubin Askew has recommended a University budget of \$3 million dollars. The University of North Florida had requested \$3.5 million. The governor's budget recommendation now will go to the legislature for final approval. Details of the governor's budget recommendation will be forwarded to the University by the first of the week.

#### BOR MEMBER VISIT

Mr. J. J. Daniel of Jacksonville, the newest Board of Regents member visited the University today. Mr. Daniel met informally with members of the administrative staff and discussed the progress of the University.

#### JOSE-VEDRA BID

A decision on the Jose-Vedra Expressway bid, which was approximately 8 percent over estimated cost, will be made about March 11. This is the limited access expressway connecting St. Johns Bluff road and the southwest corner of the campus.

The Department of Transportation anticipates the main entrance road and the St. Johns Bluff Road extension will be bid in late May.

#### STATE AWARDS DINNER

Mr. Ken Wilson, Dr. Andrew Robinson, Doris Wilson, Gertie Weeks and Helon Evans will attend the Third Annual State Awards Luncheon March 16 at 1:00 p.m., in Tallahassee.

Governor Askew and Mr. Hal Walker, president of the National Association of Suggestion Systems, Montreal, Canada, will be the speaker.

#### RECORD DISCOUNTS

Mr. Farkas offers to buy records for the staff at an average discount of 30 per cent. This service will require one volunteer from the staff to keep inventory of the orders and payments. If the staff response is great, orders will be sent out monthly. Records should be on domestic labels, as imports may not include a discount.

#### WALK FOR MANKIND

Michael Powell and Melanie McLean will be participating in Projects Concern's "Walk for Mankind", from 8:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., March 7.

Sponsors may be individuals, businesses or organizations who will donate to the cause according to the number of miles walked by the participant. The proceeds of the walk will be used to relieve sickness and hunger.

More than 7,000 people are expected to walk in the state wide project. The Jacksonville walkers will begin at Regency Square Shopping Center and walk to Jacksonville University via Ft. Caroline Road and return. Come out and cheer for our students as they walk for mankind.

#### CPA'S DINNER GUEST

Dr. Parrish was special guest at the dinner meeting of the Jacksonville Chapter of the Florida Institute of CPA's, February 26.

The dinner was in honor of Jacksonville University and Florida Junior College students majoring in accounting. Dr. Parrish had an opportunity to explain the University's plan for co-operative education. Response from students about the program was enthusiastic.

#### SPEAKING OF SPEECHES

Dr. Carpenter will speak at the monthly dinner meeting of the Jacksonville Chapter of National Secretaries at 6:00 p.m., March 15. All University staff members are invited to attend the meeting at the Green Turtle Restaurant.

#### SMOKERS REMINDER

Staff members are reminded to be careful when disposing of cigarettes and cigars. Please remember: NO SMOKING IN THE LIBRARY, STORES AREA AND STORAGE AREAS.

#### WELCOME ABOARD

CHERYL SPELLERS, a Stanton High School graduate, is the new switchboard operator. She has worked previously for May-Cohens and the Haydon Burns Public Library.

\* \* \* \* \*

MISS FLORENCE PROTHMAN, Associate University Librarian, comes from the University of Georgia where she has served as assistant catalog librarian for the past five years. Prior to this, she taught English for ten years in Florida and North Carolina Secondary Schools.

At Florida State University, Miss Prothman earned her M.S. degree in library science, M.A. degree in English, and A. B. degree.

#### RETURN TO CASES

Please return all soda bottles to the cases located beside the coke machine. The empty bottles must be returned to the company for a cash refund.

#### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Attached are environmental information sheets.

## SOME AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN THE NORTH FLORIDA REGION

North Florida, like all growing urbanized centers, has some troublesome air pollution problems. There are two large classes of pollutants: particles of dust, dirt, soot, smoke and other substances; and gases such as sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and other materials. Of these two major classes, particulate matter is the best known and understood. Particulate matter has been associated with several adverse effects. Large particles, called dustfall, quickly settle out of the air and are considered primarily a soiling nuisance. Close to its source, dustfall can be quite dense and very obvious. The smaller particles, called suspended particulate matter, are far more dangerous than dustfall because they stay suspended in the air and can be inhaled deep into the lungs. In addition, they can seriously limit visibility.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), acting under the federal Air Quality Act of 1967, has developed Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter, a document which compiles, reviews, and draws conclusions from many studies and experiments documenting the types of adverse effects which have been associated with various concentrations of particulate matter pollution. As such, the federal criteria levels do not represent the lowest levels at which adverse effects occur, but only the lowest levels at which such effects are presently detectable. It is quite probable that future studies will show serious adverse effects occurring below levels presently known to be dangerous.

Most particulate emissions come from industrial sources. In Jacksonville in 1969, a total of 7,020,000 pounds of particulate matter were emitted into the air; 3,955,000 pounds were due to industrial, commercial, pulp and paper, and power plant processes. Suspended particulate matter levels are measured in the open air and reported in units of micrograms per cubic meter ( $\text{ug}/\text{m}^3$ ), which is simply a weight per unit volume measure. According to the Criteria, adverse health effects have been noted when particulate levels average as low as  $80 \text{ ug}/\text{m}^3$  in one year's time. Materials show damage when subjected to particulate levels as low as  $60 \text{ ug}/\text{m}^3$  annual average. The graph on page 3 shows some recent averages for stations in the region. Present annual averages are below the levels associated with adverse health effects, but most are above or near levels damaging to materials.

The second major class of pollutants, the gases, come from a variety of sources. HEW developed Air Quality Criteria for Sulfur Oxides in February, 1969. Sulfur oxides are emitted when fossil fuels containing sulfur (such as coal and oil) are burned. For this reason, fossil-fuel burning power plants are among the major contributors to sulfur oxides pollution. Steam-electric utilities account for 63% of the sulfur oxides pollution in Jacksonville, whereas pulp and paper mills account for approximately 23%. Of the 65,618,500 pounds emitted into the air in 1969, 40,316,000 came from utility sources, and 15,388,000 pounds came from pulp and paper mill sources. Annual sulfur dioxide levels in Jacksonville are not, at this time, known to be injurious to health (adverse health effects occur at 0.04 parts per million (ppm), annual average).

Some of the major sources of pollutants in Jacksonville are:

- 1 - electric power generating stations
- 2 - transportation
- 3 - pulp and paper mills
- 4 - asphalt batching plants

- 5 - organic chemical plants
- 6 - waste incineration
- 7 - and other industrial processes

Every human activity results in some emission of pollutants into the atmosphere.

#### METEROLOGY

Atmospheric conditions in the Jacksonville area play an important part in the severity of air pollution. The major weather factor causing high levels of pollution and decreased visibility lies in the frequency of inversions. An inversion occurs when a layer of warmer air exists above a cooler air layer. These air layers trap air pollutants and allow them to concentrate close to the earth. Inversions occur almost nightly in Jacksonville.

Often pollutants which are trapped by the inversions undergo a photochemical change because of the plentiful supply of sun light and moisture. One example of this is the changing of sulfur dioxide from combustion into sulphuric acid. Another example is the formation of photochemical smog from nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons.

#### Summary and Conclusions

North Florida has air pollution problems. While not as serious as those in Pittsburgh, New York or Chicago, poor conditions do exist and will worsen unless preventive measures are taken. The region is blessed with flat terrain and brisk ocean-land breezes, but the total volume of air over it is fixed, and this volume cannot indefinitely absorb and dilute pollution.

The federal Air Quality Act of 1967 and the Air Quality Standards Act of 1970 recognize that the state and local governments have the primary responsibility of protecting and enhancing the air quality of their respective areas. North Florida has an excellent opportunity to do both. There is no longer the excuse of ignorance of the problems or of technical inability to control them. It is now primarily a matter of having the willingness to do so. In the final analysis, the will to make the tough decisions required to abate pollution and improve air quality is perhaps the major portion of the region's air pollution problems.

#### References:

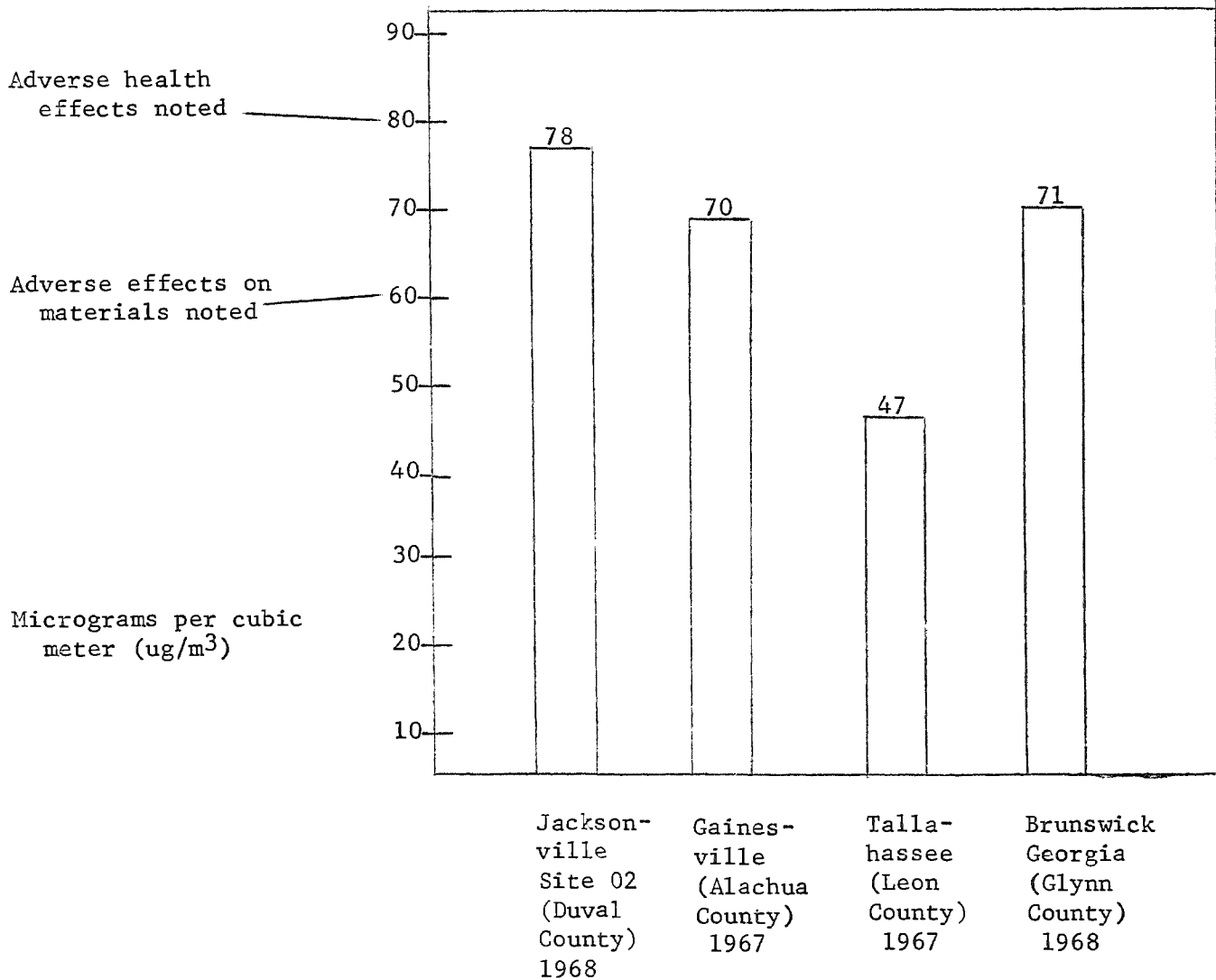
Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. February, 1969.

Air Quality Criteria for Sulfur Oxides. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. February, 1969.

Jacksonville Air Pollution Control Board Meeting Director's Report. November, 1970.

Report for Consultation on the Jacksonville-Brunswick Interstate Air Quality Control Region. U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. August, 1970.

RECENT SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER  
IN THE NORTH FLORIDA REGION



The figures given are annual geometric averages for readings taken at these sites. The figures are taken from the Report for Consultation on the Jacksonville-Brunswick Interstate Air Quality Control Region (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, August 1970).

## DETERGENT PHOSPHATES

Phosphate, as a detergent ingredient, has proved to be another environmental villain. High phosphate detergents overfertilize streams and lakes and cause algae to proliferate. Algae, living as they do by photosynthesis, provide oxygen and food for fish. But there can be too much of a good thing. Uneaten, algae die, decompose, and use up the oxygen in the water themselves, leaving the fish to die. (one of the primary sources of pollution in Lake Erie is phosphate.)

Lever Brothers has begun to market a phosphate-free liquid laundry detergent known as NTA. Procter and Gamble is also replacing phosphate with NTA in many of its products, and other producers are planning to do so. NTA, however, has been found by Sweden to corrode copper and brass excessively -- a phenomenon that could have you swallowing bits of metal with your drinking water. (Sweden claims to have an efficient phosphate-free powder detergent, one that is biodegradable without either the corrosive or fertilizing qualities. No plans to sell it here are in the works now, however.)

Meanwhile, we can refrain from adding to the trouble. Following is a list, originally appearing in the Cleveland Press, showing percentages of phosphates in a number of laundry cleaning agents. As you can see, some detergents are worse than others.

				<u>These are soaps</u>	
Axion	43.7	Gain	24.4	Blue Luster	0.0
Biz	40.4	Duz	23.1	Borateem	0.0
Bio-Aid	35.5	Bonus	22.3	Ivory Snow	0.0
Salvo	35.5	Cheer	22.3	Lux	0.0
Oxydol	30.7	Breeze	22.2	Lux Flakes	0.0
Tide	30.6	Fab	21.6	Vel	0.0
Bold	30.2	Cold Power	19.9		
Ajax Laundry	28.2	Cold Water All	9.83		
Punch	25.8	Wisk	7.63		
Drive	25.3	Diaper Pure	5.00		
Dreft	24.5	Trend	1.5		

So stick to pure soap -- add washing soda to soften the water -- and do your bit of pollution abatement.



## FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PERSISTENT PESTICIDES

The "hard" pesticides are the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides; these are persistent ... they do not break down in a few days or even a few months into less harmful materials. They are...DDT...DIELDRIN...ALDRIN...ENDRIN...HEPTACHLOR...TOXAPHENE...CHLORDANE...LINDANE...and BENEZENE HEXACHLORIDE (BHC). It is important to clarify that we are speaking of persistent pesticides, not all pesticides.

### EFFECTS ON ANIMALS, BIRDS AND INSECTS

- 1) DDT and Dieldrin are now found in creatures all over the globe, in penguins and seals and sea birds thousands of miles from their nearest use.
- 2) Sea birds that never approach civilization except to nest are generally more contaminated with DDT than land birds...this indicates evidence of severe oceanic contamination.
- 3) One half of brine shrimp are killed by 1 part per trillion of DDT in water, or 1/1000 of a drop in a train load of tank cars.
- 4) When insects become resistant, the insect problem becomes worse than before, since the predators have largely been eliminated by the persistent pesticides.
- 5) "Nature hates a vacuum"...an example of this maxim is the fantastic increase in destructive seed-eating blackbirds as we destroy the insect-eating and predator birds (which ingest more pesticides in their diet).
- 6) Insects become resistant to pesticides. Man and other predators do not have this capacity. At present, the sublethal effects are the greatest concern to ecologists and other scientists.
- 7) Effects of DDT on reproduction on many species is catastrophic.

Pesticides are concentrated in the fatty tissue of animals by food chain build-up. That is, many small creatures are eaten by larger creatures, who in turn are eaten by creatures larger than themselves. On the way up the food chain the pesticides become concentrated in fat in amounts millions of times greater than that found in the environment. Predator birds, the largest fish, and man are all at the top of food chains.

### EFFECTS ON MAN

- 1) Human cells have been exposed in cell cultures to various chlorinated hydrocarbons, including DDT. These compounds proved toxic to the cells, and induced progressive morphological changes leading to cell destruction. (Gablicks & Friedman, MIT, 1965)
- 2) New research shows that enzymes produced by the liver to rid the body of pesticides act upon hormones in undesirable ways.
- 3) All the persistent pesticides are nerve toxins, in certain amounts they act on the nervous system to produce irritability and abnormal behavior patterns.

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PERSISTENT PESTICIDES  
(continued)

4) Man evidently can eat large amounts of DDT at one time without short term harm. However, long-term effects of small quantities have not been adequately studied. Americans now average 12 ppm DDT in their fatty tissues, (according to FDA standards, we are unfit to eat.) Babies now receive DDT and Dieldrin in mother's milk. Since these pesticides have been used less than 25 years, the effects of ingesting sublethal amounts throughout a lifetime are not known.

MORE FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

There is no way to use persistent pesticides carefully. Once used outside in the environment they keep on working in the environment in all kinds of destructive ways. Because they kill more than the target insect pests, they may properly be called biocides.

They move throughout the environment, like radioactive material, by air currents, water runoff, food chains, co-distillation (out with water) and vaporization. They come down in rain and snow and dust. It is now estimated that millions of pounds of persistent pesticides now are moving in our atmosphere.

Although urban use sometimes accounts for the greatest amount of runoff of persistent pesticides into rivers due to the large amount of water-carrying cement, other uses reach the environment by the other methods of movement.

Chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides are distinguished from all other materials by gas chromatography. Dieldrin and aldrin are many times more toxic to vertebrates than DDT. Aldrin is converted to Dieldrin in man and the environment.

The 1968 U. S. production of DDT was 103.5 million pounds. 82 million pounds were exported. The total production of all the other persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides was 120 million pounds, with 71 million pounds exported. Toxaphene has replaced DDT as the persistent insecticide now most used in the U. S.

The above facts are now well established and published in scientific journals.

## WHAT THE INDIVIDUAL CAN DO TO HELP

### REVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Man strives for an environment that is clean, safe, healthy, serene, enjoyable, beautiful, diverse, and interesting.

But we appear to be moving away from these goals. The quality of life that we achieve depends on how we deal with our accumulating environmental problems -- pollution of air, water, and land; solid waste disposal; population pressures; inadequate recreation facilities; vanishing estuaries; endangered species; pesticides; noise; and many other problems which beset us as we seek the wisest possible use and conservation of natural resources.

We must recognize that we live in a closed system with a limited supply of natural resources. It is essential that man approach the use of these resources in a rational manner designed to achieve the highest quality of living for all mankind. Below are some ways that you, the individual, can help combat pollution and conserve our natural resources.

#### ACTION TECHNIQUES:

1. Don't use colored facial tissues, paper towels, or toilet paper. The paper dissolves properly in water, but the dye lingers on.
2. If you accumulate coat hangers, don't junk them; return them to the cleaner.
3. Use containers that disintegrate readily. Glass bottles don't decompose. Bottles made of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) give off lethal hydrochloric acid when incinerated. (That's the soft plastic many liquid household cleansers, shampoos, and mothwashes come in. Don't confuse it with stiffer polystyrene plastic, used mainly for powders.) The Food and Drug Administration has now approved PVC for food packaging, too. Don't buy it. Use decomposable -- "biodegradable" -- pasteboard, cardboard, or paper containers instead. If you can't at least re-employ nondecomposable bottles; don't junk them after one use.
4. Don't buy unreturnable containers. Hold aluminum-can purchase to a minimum.
5. If you smoke filter-tip cigarettes, don't flush them down the john. They'll ruin your plumbing and clog up pumps at the sewage treatment plant. They're practically indestructible. Put them in the garbage.
6. Stop littering. Now. If you see a litterer, object very politely ("Excuse me, sir, I think you dropped something").
7. If you're a home gardener, make sure fertilizer is worked deep into the soil -- don't hose it off into the water system. Phosphates (a key ingredient) cause lake and river algae to proliferate wildly.

8. Don't buy or use DDT even if you can find it (and, unfortunately, you still can). If your garden has water, sun, shade and fertilizer, it shouldn't need pesticide at all. If you must spray, use the right insecticide. (If at all possible, use botanicals -- natural poisons extracted from plants -- like nicotine sulfate, rotenone, pyrethrum.)
9. If you don't really need a car, don't buy a car. Motor vehicles contribute a good half of this country's air pollution. Better, walk or bicycle. Better for you, too.
10. There's only so much water. Don't leave it running. If it has to be recycled too fast, treatment plants can't purify it properly.
11. Since the prime offender in detergent pollution is not suds but phosphates (which encourage algae growth), demand to know how much phosphate is in the detergent you're buying. Write the manufacturer, newspapers, Congressmen, the FDA. Until they let you know, use an unphosphated -- nondetergent -- soap. (Bubble baths, you may be happy to know, do not cause detergent pollution.)
12. Avoid disposable diapers if possible. They may clog plumbing and septic tanks.
13. Protest the SST: write the President. Today's Boeing 747 can already move more people farther without ear-shattering sonic booms.
14. Help get antipollution ideas into kids heads. If you're a teacher, a Scout leader, a camp counselor, a summer playground assistant; teach children about litter, conservation, noise . . . about being considerate, which is what it all comes down to.
15. Remember: All Power Pollutes. Especially gas and electric power, which either smog up the air or dirty the rivers. So cut down on power consumption. In winter, put the furnace a few degrees lower (it's healthier) and wear a sweater.
16. Write your local, state, and federal legislators on environmental issues -- make your views known.

#### FIVE WAYS TO CONSERVE ELECTRICITY

1. Which of your electrical appliances can you do without for awhile? For example, the electric can opener, the electric toothbrush, the electric knife, perhaps the electric shaver. Which can you reduce in use?
2. Use only lights which are necessary. If everyone saved the use of one 100 watt bulb a day, on a regular basis, for example, there would be little danger of power shortages.

3. Use dishwashers only once a day, preferably after the evening meal.
4. Try to save some household chores for the weekends only, when electrical energy demand is lower.
5. Urge your electric utility company to reduce its advertising which is designed to have consumers use electrical appliances.

"The basic causes of our environmental troubles are complex and deeply imbedded. They include: our past tendency to emphasize quantitative growth at the expense of qualitative growth; the failure of our economy to provide full accounting for the social costs of environmental pollution; the failure to take environmental factors into account as a normal and necessary part of our planning and decision-making; the inadequacy of our institutions for dealing with problems that cut across traditional political boundaries; our dependence on conveniences, without regard for their impact on the environment; and more fundamentally, our failure to perceive the environment as a totality and to understand and to recognize the fundamental interdependence of all its parts, including man himself.

"It should be obvious that we cannot correct such deep-rooted causes overnight. Nor can we simply legislate them away. We need new knowledge, new perceptions, new attitudes -- and these must extend to all levels of government and throughout the private sector as well: to industry; to the professions; to each individual citizen in his job and in his home. We must seek nothing less than a basic reform in the way our society looks at problems and makes decisions."

(President Nixon's message to the United States Congress on transmittal of the First Annual Report of the Council of Environmental Quality, August 1970.)