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Nova University

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UNIVERSITY MADE ACCREDITATION CANDIDATE

CAMPUSSES ARE KEY, AEC CHIEF ASSERTS

What takes place in America's foremost universities during the coming years may well determine "whether this civilization will be a great and enduring one, or whether it will be one that merely reached its moment of glory and declined," the chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission told a University audience at annual meeting of GOLD KEY Nov. 25.

In a speech of marked significance to a dinner audience at the Sheraton Hotel, the chairman, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, also declared: "I would encourage the fullest support of Nova University as a center of higher education in this area.

"Every effort to make this educational complex an outstanding university and center of graduate education will be repaid manyfold by the benefits that will accrue to Fort Lauderdale and Broward County.

"I can imagine no more potent magic for economic growth than to add the creative and intellectual climate of a successful Nova University to the wonderful physical climate that nature has already endowed to this area. That is why I hope you will do everything within your means to make Nova University a center of excellence."

Speaking of the changing place of the university on the American scene, the distinguished Nobel Prize scientist suggested a new role for the university must be brought to light - - "a rather awe-inspiring one, because indirectly it is one that could well determine the destiny of this nation, if not the world.

"What I am alluding to is the responsibility of higher education to set the tone for our entire society, to give us not just the intellectual resources and trained specialists to help run our country, but to develop and propagate the abiding philosophy, the climate and spirit essential to the health of this new global civilization."

Nova University President Warren J. Winstead announced Dec. 6 that the institution has been accepted by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools as a "recognized candidate" for accreditation by the Association.

He described the acceptance as "a highly satisfying accomplishment" for the University, which is only now in its second academic year.

It indicates, in the language of the Association, "that an institution is progressing steadily and properly toward accreditation," the president explained.

Dr. Winstead spent the first part of the week at the SACS headquarters in Atlanta reviewing the University's progress and plans with association officials. Acceptance was voted by the Association Wednesday at its annual meeting.

"We are striving now for full accreditation soon after we award our first degree," he commented. The degree may be awarded during 1969, he added.

"Recognized candidate' is the classification given by the SACS to a fully operative collegiate institution which appears to be offering students the educational opportunities implied by its objectives," Dr. Winstead explained.

"It means that we have been examined by a candidate committee from the Association, and in the view of the committee, our organization, structure and staffing are acceptable for our stage of development; our sponsors are committed to supplying our needs and are able to do so; our governing board is functioning properly, our academic and financial plans are well designed."

The Candidate Committee's report states, among its comments, that the University, "although it is in its early stages, has made good progress in acquiring a small number of competent faculty members, land, buildings and financial resources."

Acceptance by the Southern Association, Dr. Winstead asserted, "gives the University new impetus for successful achievement of certain vital objectives which lie just ahead.

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Dr. Seaborg, a member of the University Advisory Board, keyed his remarks to what he termed “the Four Horsemen of Progress” -- science, industry, government and higher education. Among his comments on the subject were these:

“We can give all the praise we want to the dynamics of competition and the marketplace, but until there is a market value on such things as clean air, unpolluted rivers, more livable cities and greater social justice we will need wise and effective Government -- and probably a growing amount of it.

“I believe that private enterprise is responding in great measure to the call for a new social conscience. American industries, individually and through organizations such as the Urban Coalition and the National Alliance of Businessmen, are taking important steps toward resolving urban and social problems. They are cooperating in many efforts to reduce environmental problems. But because of the complexity of these problems and the costs involved in dealing with them, private industry cannot do the job alone.

“Therefore, the Federal Government has a most important role to play in meeting the challenges of our time.

“There are many people now, and I am among them, who believe that if we could get both government and industry to bring the spirit, resources and talent involved in our Big Science approach to bear on our current urban and environmental problems, we could solve them more rapidly and efficiently.

“I believe that the extent of our system of higher education in this country is responsible for most of our progress. There is no doubt in my mind, and I’m sure not in yours, that our investment in education is our best investment in the future of our country and perhaps the world.

“We need from the university today not only the basis for the advances in science and technology that will move our society forward, but we need the wisdom and guidance that can help us put those man-made forces to the most productive and humane use. The university is the logical institution to generate the thinking-in-depth, the research and the insights into problems large and small, that industry and government can then pursue and help translate into meaningful action.

“The university is also the training ground for future leaders -- and, just as important, for the informed and enlightened citizenry that will select and support good leaders.

“As you well know, there is a direct relationship between education and economics today. This relationship can be seen all the way from the economic problem of a single high school dropout through the beneficial economic impact of a large, high caliber university-research complex on a specific area.

“In terms of the latter, one has only to look around the country to see the effect of strong centers of education on the economics of an area.”
FOCAL POINT FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS

Nova University expects within ten years to become "a focal point for conferences and planning sessions called to deal with major current problems in our areas," the Miami Shores Kiwanis Club was told by our Professor of Science Education in a talk on Nov. 14.

Dr. Joseph I. Lipson also said the University would like to have about five research centers which might be called the "Complex Social Systems Center, the Oceanographic Center, the Medical Research Center, the Physical Sciences Center, and the Environmental Control Center."

The University currently is conducting research in areas of education and oceanography, Dr. Lipson said, and "virus research related to medical problems is due to join the list this year."

Germfree Life Research Center, now located in Tampa and performing cancer research with animals bred in a germ-free environment, is to be moved to the University during the winter. Dr. Joel Warren, director of biologics research for Charles Pfizer & Company (major U.S. drug firm), has accepted the position of director of the Center.

"Nova University is a small graduate school dedicated to doing research in areas of science and knowledge which have relevance to the major problems of our society," Dr. Lipson explained.

"We hope that our students, once they obtain their degrees, will join in doing research in their area of study; and we hope that their research and knowledge will be used to help our society make vital decisions such as how to design educational systems for a rapidly changing world and allocating capital for the development of our oceans' resources of food, minerals, and space."

ROBERT LOBERFELD
DEVELOPMENT HEAD

Robert A. Loberfeld, who was executive vice president of the New York City Cancer Committee of the American Cancer Society for ten years, has joined the University staff as Director of Development. In his new position his primary first responsibility will be direction of the fund campaign scheduled to begin soon in Fort Lauderdale.

In some 24 years of work of this kind, Mr. Loberfeld has carried on programs on behalf of Cornell University, Northeastern University and New York University.

He is a graduate of St. Johns University School of Law with an L.L.B. Degree. After serving in World War II he became associated with the American Red Cross, but shortly thereafter joined the John Price Jones Company in its work on behalf of institutions needing financial support.

Hollywood Pilot Club founder, Evelyn Gullickson, left, and Mrs. Ted Driver, president, have a special interest in the University's new computer. The computer will be part of the facilities of the Hollywood Education Center when it is built. Two $1,000 donations have been given to the Women's Division of the Hollywood Founders on behalf of the club by W. George Kennedy, Hollywood and Miami insurance agency owner. He made the gifts in memory of his late wife, Ethel.

DR. CHOPRA SPEAKS TO SCIENCE GROUPS

Dr. K. P. Chopra, Professor of Applied Physics, delivered papers at two scientific meetings held in Miami Beach during November, one before the American Physical Society which dealt with the climatological factors that affect the process of spraying with insecticides.

For this paper Dr. Chopra called attention to experiences encountered in spraying fields in the Okeechobee area, showing how the work is affected by winds and turbulence near the ground.

In an earlier paper delivered to the Plasma Physics Division of the APS, he offered a theory explaining the emission of radio signals from the heads and tails of comets. He also discussed the phenomenon of "sunward" tails sometimes acquired by comets as they rush toward the sun, in addition to the conventional tails pointing away from the sun.

SEARS GIVES $1,000

A gift of $1,000 to the University from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, to be used "according to the greatest need" of the institution, has been announced by Board Chairman James Farquhar.

Farquhar said it will help support various academic programs in oceanography and education, "building up the funds which we require in order to continue bringing in ranking research professors and promising students."

F. L. Mathers, local representative of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, said ten privately supported colleges and universities in Florida are sharing this year in grants totalling $14,000. More than $1 million is being distributed to institutions of higher learning around the nation.

In addition to its grant program, the Foundation during the current year will invest in excess of $900,000 in a variety of scholarships and other types of education programs.
The University's oceanographic research group has launched a pioneering project directed toward the perfection of a new system for sea water analysis that will lead to better understanding of the content and circulation of ocean waters.

The system will improve the process of analyzing the gas content in the water. Gas analysis is used to determine where and when a particular volume of water taken from the ocean depths was last at the surface.

Surface water absorbs gases from the atmosphere, explained Dr. Dayton E. Carritt, the University's GOLD KEY professor of chemical oceanography. Through measurement of these gases, the "age" and origin of a specific volume of water can be determined.

The process of analyzing the gases is well known, he said. "What we have needed is a better system for taking water samples, so that the water doesn't get contaminated before we can get it to the analytical device."

"Now we're working on a new design, and I think we've got one that will be very effective.

"We're the only group in the world that I know of," Dr. Carritt added, "that is developing a sampling device that is an integral part of an analytical system. At Scripps Institution in California, they're working on a similar system, but they're looking at different gases and are using different techniques. Their work is complementary to ours, rather than competitive."

An important feature of the new system, the professor explained, is that "we take the whole thing to sea and do analyses there, quite a lot of them in a day."

Dr. Carritt came to the University this fall from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was professor of chemical oceanography for seven years. Earlier he was associate professor of oceanography at the Johns Hopkins University, and has been on the faculty and staff of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography and the Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Institution.

Dr. Carritt is a consultant to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the textbook publishers of Holt, Rinehart & Winston, and has been a member of a subcommittee of the President's Science Advisory Committee and of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Oceanography.

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Four Research Grants Received

The University's oceanographic research center has undertaken new studies for the National Science Foundation and the Atomic Energy Commission under grants amounting to slightly more than $300,000, Board Chairman James Farquhar announced.

The work involves investigations into the characteristics and behavior of the Gulf Stream, the life cycle of phytoplankton, the tides in the vicinity of Abaco, Bahamas, and the environmental physiology of algae in the open ocean.

Largest of the grants, $127,000 from the National Science Foundation, went to Dr. William S. Richardson, professor of Physical Oceanography, for a two-year continuation of his present studies of the Gulf Stream flow. It will involve the use of new instrumentation techniques, Dr. Richardson said, and measurements of the temperature and salinity of the water as well as the velocity of the current.

Charles S. Yentsch, associate professor of Marine Biology, will conduct an $80,000 study of phytoplankton under a grant from the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as a $32,200 NSF-sponsored investigation into the growth of algae in the open ocean, covering a two-year period.

Dr. Russell L. Snyder, assistant professor of Physical Oceanography, will carry on the two-year project at Abaco under a grant of $62,700 from the NSF. Purpose of the study, Dr. Snyder said, is to "learn something about the dissipation of energy associated with the tidal flow of water over a shallow bank."

Working with him as co-investigator will be Dr. Jean H. Filloux of the Gulf General Atomic Corporation in La Jolla, Calif. Playing an important role will be Mulia Sidjabat, an Indonesian graduate student at the University of Miami Institute of Marine Science.

Also granted to the University was the sum of $14,500 from the NSF for operation of its research vessel, the "Gulfstream."