

## The Lectureship

To recognize and pay tribute to Morris Katz's contribution to Environmental Science Research in Canada and to follow through on his initiative in promoting a cleaner environment, his friends and colleagues have established the Morris Katz Memorial Lectureship, an annual lecture presented by an international leading figure in Environmental Research. The lecture is open to the general public.

## The Lectureship Fund

The Morris Katz Lectureship was made possible by the establishment of an Endowment Fund created through contributions from his family, his friends, his colleagues, private companies, universities and government. It is intended that this lectureship become self sustaining. Major contributions in support of this year's lecture have been made by:

**Air & Waste Management Association**  
(Ontario Section)

**Canadian Institute for Research  
in Atmospheric Chemistry**

**Centre for Atmospheric Chemistry**  
(York University)

**Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Energy**

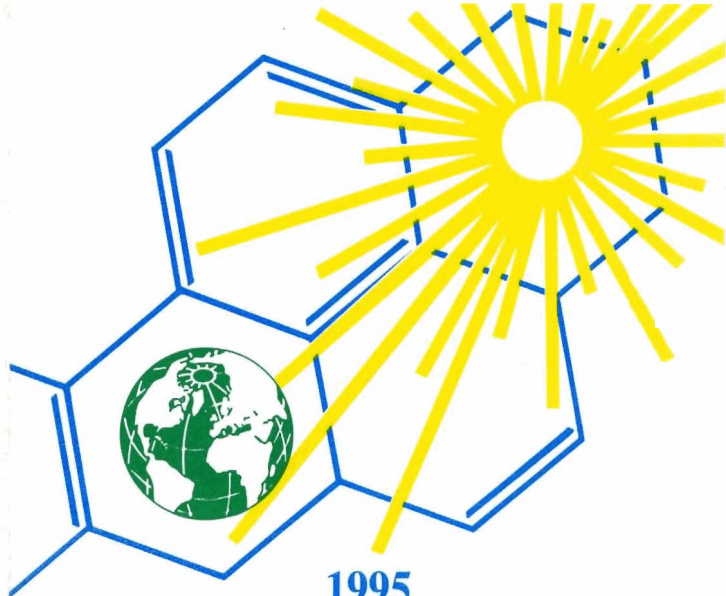
If you share in Morris Katz's enthusiasm and commitment to having a cleaner environment, please make a contribution to support this ongoing educational activity. Send your contribution in care of:

### **The Morris Katz Memorial Lectureship**

Centre for Atmospheric Chemistry  
York University  
4700 Keele Street, North York, Ontario M3J 1P3

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**1995  
MORRIS KATZ  
MEMORIAL  
LECTURESHIP  
IN  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
RESEARCH**

**Professor William L. Chameides**  
*School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences  
Georgia Institute of Technology*

**"Worrying About Ozone:  
Here, There and Everywhere"**

March 20, 1995  
3:30 p.m.

York University  
Room 101, Moot Court  
Osgoode Hall Law School  
4700 Keele Street, North York

**Centre for Atmospheric Chemistry**



## Biographical Sketch

Dr. Chameides is currently a Professor in the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences at the Georgia Institute of Technology. He served as Director of the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences from 1989 - 1994.

Dr. Chameides received his Ph.D. in 1974 from Yale University. After Yale he spent two years as a Research Scientist at the University of Michigan and four years on the faculty at the University of Florida. In 1980 he joined the faculty at the Georgia Institute of Technology. In addition to his academic appointments, Dr. Chameides was awarded the James B. MacElwane Award for Outstanding Young Scientist in 1984, is a Fellow of the American Geophysical Union, and has served as Editor of the Journal of Geophysical Research. He is presently serving as Chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on Atmospheric Chemistry as an Ex-officio Member of the National Research Council's Board on Atmospheric Science and Climate. Dr. Chameides is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research and served on the Gore Environmental Task Force. At the State level, Dr. Chameides is a member of the Governor Zell Miller's Environmental Advisory Council and the Board of Trustees of the Georgia Conservancy.

Since receiving his Ph.D., Dr. Chameides' research efforts have focused on atmospheric chemistry with emphasis in global biogeochemical cycles, biospheric/atmospheric interactions, air pollution, global change, and urbanization. He has authored or co-authored over 70 scientific publications. Dr. Chameides is 44, married, and the father of two teenage sons and two teenage stepsons.

## Abstract

While stratospheric ozone protects human, plant, and animal life from the harmful effects of solar ultraviolet radiation, ozone in the lower atmosphere (i.e., the "bad ozone") has an adverse effect on these same organisms because of its ability to oxidize living tissue. Because bad ozone tends to be most concentrated in urban and industrial centers, it is commonly thought of as an urban air pollution problem. There is, however, a growing body of evidence suggesting that: (1) Enhanced concentrations of bad ozone are present in large portions of the northern hemisphere; (2) These enhanced concentrations are the direct result of anthropogenic emissions associated with the burning of fossil fuels; and (3) The economic and ecological consequences of these enhanced concentrations on managed and unmanaged ecosystems in the northern hemisphere are significant and growing. The effects are especially severe in three regions of the northern mid-latitudes, the Continental-Scale Metro-Agro-Plexes (CSMAPs), where most of the world's commercial energy consumption and food-crop production are concentrated. Paradoxically, the air pollution control strategies being considered in the United States and elsewhere to manage the adverse effects of bad ozone in urban areas may actually exacerbate the larger scale effects within the CSMAP's and the northern hemisphere.