

Meet The Air Polluters

Source	Pollutants (tons/day)	Per Cent of total pollution
Cars	785 Tons Carbon Monoxide	81.1
	140 Tons Hydrocarbons	
	30 Tons Nitrogen Oxides	
	2½ Tons Sulfur Oxides	
	3 Tons Particulate Matter	
Power Generation	17.5 Tons Nitrogen Oxides	7.7
	55.5 Tons Sulfur Oxides	
	17.3 Tons Particulate Matter	
Home Heating, Refuse Burning	11.1 Tons Carbon Monoxide	5.6
	15.4 Tons Hydrocarbons	
	18.5 Tons Nitrogen Oxides	
	9.1 Tons Sulfur Oxides	
	11.3 Tons Particulate Matter	
Municipal Refuse Burning	10.2 Tons Carbon Monoxide	1.7
	14.4 Tons Hydrocarbons	
	0.6 Tons Nitrogen Oxides	
	0.6 Tons Sulfur Oxides	
	5.8 Tons Particulate Matter	
Industry	0.5 Tons Carbon Monoxide	1.6
	11.6 Tons Hydrocarbons	
	0.4 Tons Nitrogen Oxides	
	5.8 Tons Particulate Matter	
	4 Tons Sulfur Oxides	
Institutional Heating	4 Tons Nitrogen Oxides	1.3
	10.1 Tons Sulfur Oxides	
	0.3 Tons Particulate Matter	
Total		100

EVERY DAY 1182 TONS OF POLLUTANTS ARE PRODUCED IN THE 840 SQUARE MILES OF THE CAPITOL REGION.

A GUIDE TO AIR POLLUTANTS

Particulate Matter—dust and soot, get into the air when fuels are not completely burned. Particulate matter picks up many other air pollutants and helps carry them into the lungs. Particulate matter also soils clothing, houses, and household furnishings.

Sulfur Oxides are poisonous gasses formed when fuel that contains sulfur is burned. At high concentrations, they irritate the nose, throat, and lungs. Even at low concentrations, they can injure lung tissue if particulates are in the air. When sulfur oxides combine with water in the air, they form corrosive acids which can damage plants, metals, and stonework.

Hydrocarbons are mainly gasoline fumes. When gas, coal or fuel oil is burned incompletely or allowed to evaporate,

hydrocarbons are produced. Many hydrocarbons are known to be carcinogenic (cancer-causing).

Carbon Monoxide is a poisonous, odorless, colorless gas formed when fuels are not completely burned. It is mainly formed in internal combustion (automobile) engines. Carbon monoxide cuts down the oxygen supply of the body and causes dizziness and headaches. Dangerously high levels of carbon monoxide can build up in heavy traffic.

Nitrogen Oxides are formed when nitrogen in the air combines with oxygen during burning. Most of the nitrogen oxides are released as relatively harmless nitric oxide. In sunlight nitric oxide is turned into a very poisonous gas, nitrogen dioxide. Nitrogen dioxide and hydrocarbons react in sunlight to form the notorious "Los Angeles smog."

Sources: POLLUTION PERISCOPE, New Haven, February 1, 1970. AIR POLLUTION STUDY OF THE CAPITOL REGION, TRC Service Corporation (a 1967 study) Hartford.

effort to prevent preservation of vital wetland areas is a disgrace and must be stopped. If you are a biologist or a biology student, please try to spend a day or two helping save the last of our wetlands. Contact Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Mr. Gill, Rm. 113, State Office Bldg., Hartford, Conn., Phone Extension 4667.

Contact THE EARTH DAY COMMITTEE - Rev. Richard Albin (Chaplain) - Dr. Thomas Sharpless (ext. 506)

"We have met the enemy and they are us."

Recent history proves that student concern can move establishment mountains -- including the new one now poking through the Biosphere. This is why ecologically aware colleges and universities across the U.S. are currently being contacted by a new company called "Earth First."

The people at Earth First feel that students have emerged as the true leaders of the '70s, and student commitment to the environment may be the only thing that will save the earth.

Already, students are taking positive action by sampling waters, reporting industrial infractions of anti-pollution laws, and by organizing "teach-ins." Positive action in another direction must change into a national cause.

National awareness must build if a truly effective program for environmental re-cycling and control is to become a reality. Man's mess is going to cost a great deal to clean up -- both in money and in individual cooperation and effort.

Bonds must be voted... communities must join together to make sure anti-pollution measures are followed... you and I and every other U.S. citizen must take the initiative for mankind.

The Environmental Offensive—A Use For April 22

by TOM SHARPLESS

At last an issue has come along that is important but seemingly non-controversial. It is a rare citizen that will reject his son or daughter because he or she was seen on TV at an anti-pollution rally. Will the environmental offensive be offensive to politically significant blocks of our society? I certainly hope so.

The first clue comes from the fact that relatively little has been done to protect the environment up to this point. Nobody likes dirty air and water, much less poisonous air and water, yet we have plenty of both all around us. People like Barry Commoner and Paul Ehrlich have outlined what has to be done to bring all forms of pollution under control. For one thing it will cost \$50-\$60 billion annually. Despite large pronouncements, deeds are pitifully small. There has been no leadership as usual. It is evident that a great deal of heat will be necessary to get the action where it is needed.

We are faced with the spectacle of Democrats and Republicans competing for headlines over pollution. Those who are willing to do what is necessary should exploit this opportunity. If we can get the

Governor to arrest the use of herbicides along our highways, it should be possible to halt the more dangerous use of herbicides in other parts of the world. If we can raise the fight against pollution to its rightful priority, then the priority of overseas military adventures must fall.

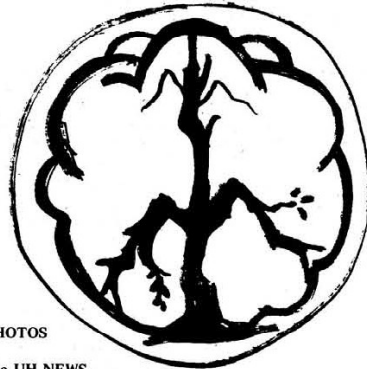
HOW CAN WE BE EFFECTIVE?

We must do our homework. April 22 nicely provides the publicity and resources for doing our homework. As we build a program, construct exhibits, make films and take photographs we will accumulate the necessary knowledge to mount an effective offensive against environmental pollution. The phase of self-education cannot be shipped. But it would be a tremendous waste if we were to be content having merely learned about pollution.

The follow-through will depend on our ability to utilize the resources available to us. The resources in the Hartford area are considerable. We must decide which actions promise to be most effective and build toward them. For example, if we decide to promote legal actions, we will certainly have to know who is polluting what with what and we'll have to know what laws can be utilized. If we decide on public demonstrations to embarrass polluters, we need to know what polluters find embarrassing and to what pollution the public is most likely to respond.

April 22 is a very small part of the environmental offensive. Everyone agrees that it will take years to restore our already polluted resources, to arrest population growth in a humane manner, to remove the man-made potentials for global catastrophe. The size of the project bodes for its offending politically powerful segments of our society. It may not be a "safe" issue for long.

Next week: How to Begin Environmental Research



SUBMIT PHOTOS

Each week, the UH NEWS liberated press will print the best photographs of the pollution of Hartford's air, land and water. Photographs will be judged for their dramatic impact, ability to convey a message, and technical quality.

Suggested subjects: litter, junked cars, dumps, river pollution, engine exhaust, factory wastes (smoke, garbage), detergent suds, etc.

Polluter Of The Week

On Friday, February 27, the Environmental Offensive announced that the first Polluter of the Week Award was shared by Sinks Industries and the Federal Paper Board Company. The honored are especially noted for their contributions to the Mill River and New Haven Harbor, and the New Haven air. Each day the two companies dump three million gallons of waste containing paper oxides, titanium oxides, alum dies, and other chemicals into the River while their power plants contribute a large share of the 17 tons of air pollutants emitted daily in New Haven. Each company was notified by the Offensive by a letter which read in part, "We admire a company which 'does its thing' makes money and shows a stiff backbone against community demands to clean up. You are certainly a pace-setter among New Haven industries." In addition, the companies were presented with an award certificate and token of the Environmental Offensive's appreciation -- a jug of the Mill River's water.

The Environmental Handbook

THE ENVIRONMENTAL HANDBOOK explores the meaning behind the ecological problems that man must cope with today. Most of the contributing authors center their major themes around the concept that the producers of the scientific, technological, and industrial era, which we live in, are the factors contributing to the destruction of the earth. They contend that man must begin to deal with his environment before it becomes too late.

After a somewhat humorous digression on Smokey the Bear, there is a critical passage relating to the lack of importance that our government places on ecology and its failure to put any controls on the major contributors to pollution. It is stated "... (one) thing the citizen can do is to throw the weight of public opinion against those in the private sector who are unwilling to work toward the solution of our common problems. ... Let them feel the weight of public disapproval."

Proceeding from there, a congratulation is given to the programs that have been initiated to help solve the problems of ecology. Here it is suggested that an Environmental Teach-in be started throughout the country. This teach-in would focus on educating people to the crisis that is facing them. It is suggested that people become knowledgeable enough on the subject of ecology in order to put pressure on institutions that are capable of researching and offering solutions to the problem.

Following this plea for people to become more aware of this menacing problem are short passages written by different experts on ecology. In one such passage, "A Time for Sarsaparilla," by David Bower (quoting from Eliot

Porter) it is explained that the beauty we once had upon our fair earth was corrupted by the dawning of technology. There is then a lengthy essay on "The Historical Roots of Our Ecologic Crisis" by Lynn White, Jr., explaining the destruction of our environment from the earliest beginning of industry. Rene Dubois then contributes "The Limits of Adaptability," which explains that even though we can adapt biologically to our environment, sooner or later there will be no environment to adapt to.

After these comments, the book reaches into the depths of ecology and explores the reasons why problems of this nature exist and offer suggestions to remedy this critical situation. The most impressive statement that possibly sums up our situation would be by David Brower who says, "There was enough world then, and more time than there is now. Neither had to go and both can return."

This brief synopsis of what is contained in the ENVIRONMENTAL HANDBOOK is only a prelude to the entire book. For a more beneficial view of ecology, this book may be purchased in almost any bookstore, or write:

Ballantine Books, Inc.
101 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10003

Volunteers Needed To Save Wetlands

The movement to save Connecticut wetlands is now at a critical juncture. The process of cataloging wetlands is supposed to be proceeding at this moment, but the Dept. of Agriculture and Natural Resources says that it is going very slowly due to a lack of biologists. At the same time many "owners" of marshland are busy destroying the marshes to avoid being included in the catalogue. This unscrupulous last ditch