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Earth Week in April of 1971 was a nationwide success. This second annual environmental observance was proclaimed by the President, 40 Governors, and more than 150 Mayors, and was widely supported by both parties in Congress.

Thousands of grade schools, high schools and colleges participated in Earth Week, highlighting their environmental studies with special projects.

As of February, 1972 a resolution in Congress for a national Earth Week observance was sponsored by 69 Senators, with broad, bipartisan representation from all parts of the country.

In its short, three-year history, Earth Week has come to symbolize the new ecological consciousness of our nation and the growing concern of all mankind in preserving the capacity of this planet to sustain life.

As a consequence of this new citizen awareness, now, for the first time in history, the issue of environment is a part of the political dialogue of the country, with public leaders at all levels addressing environmental concerns.

With this coming of age of the environmental issue, some successes have been achieved, including tougher laws, bigger budgets, stronger agencies, and greater consideration of the environment in our decision making.

Grass roots actions all across the country are establishing new policies on air and water quality, land and resource use, transportation, technology, and urban and population growth.

But actually restoring and protecting the environment will be a matter of decades, not years, requiring a sustained commitment by all citizens and institutions.

(Excerpted from a joint statement of support by the national environmental and education organizations. Italics are the editor's).

Since STREET went to press before Earth Week (April 17-23), but could not be distributed until after Earth Week, we could not report on special activities taking place. At press time all indications were that Earth Week 1972 would be even more widely observed than it was last year. However, we hope the spirit of Earth Week will carry over as a continuing educational effort throughout the year, with each annual Earth Week used as a time for renewing the environmental awareness of all citizens, for local environmental inventories and reviews, and special projects and reports.

The success of a year-round "earth week" awareness depends on continual participation by individuals, communities, statewide and nationwide groups utilizing their own resources and establishing their own priorities.

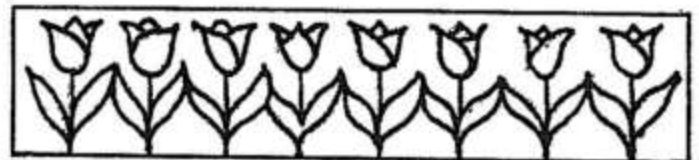
STREET welcomes all descriptions of projects people were involved in during Earth Week. We would like to pass on information about your activities in the hopes of generating ideas and actions among our readers.

Neighborhoods

BED-STUY CHILDREN LEARN TO SAVE TREES

Neighborhood youngsters are helping to save city trees and fight air pollution at the same time through their activities in the Tree Corps.

It all began back in 1966 with a fight to save an 87-year-old magnolia tree (on Lafayette Street) threatened by a housing project. The tree is the only one of its kind north of Baltimore. Mrs. Hattie Cartham, a long-time resident of Bedford-Stuyvesant, asked neighbors, including children, to save the tree. They formed the Beautification Association and through their efforts the city spared the magnolia and declared it a living landmark.



The Neighborhood Tree Corps, an arm of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Beautification Association instructs approximately 30 children, ages six through 17 three times a week in the basics of gardening and caring for more than 1,500 newly planted trees in the area. Children receive \$3 to \$5 a week (depending on their age) for their work and attendance in gardening classes twice a week for an hour after school in the lunchroom of P.S. 256 at 144 Kosciusko Street.

Class members learn everything from how to grow ivy on window sills in a soil-filled plastic bag to how mulch can help a tree. Their instructor is Philip Price,

a supervisor of elementary school science in the Board of Education's Bureau of Science.

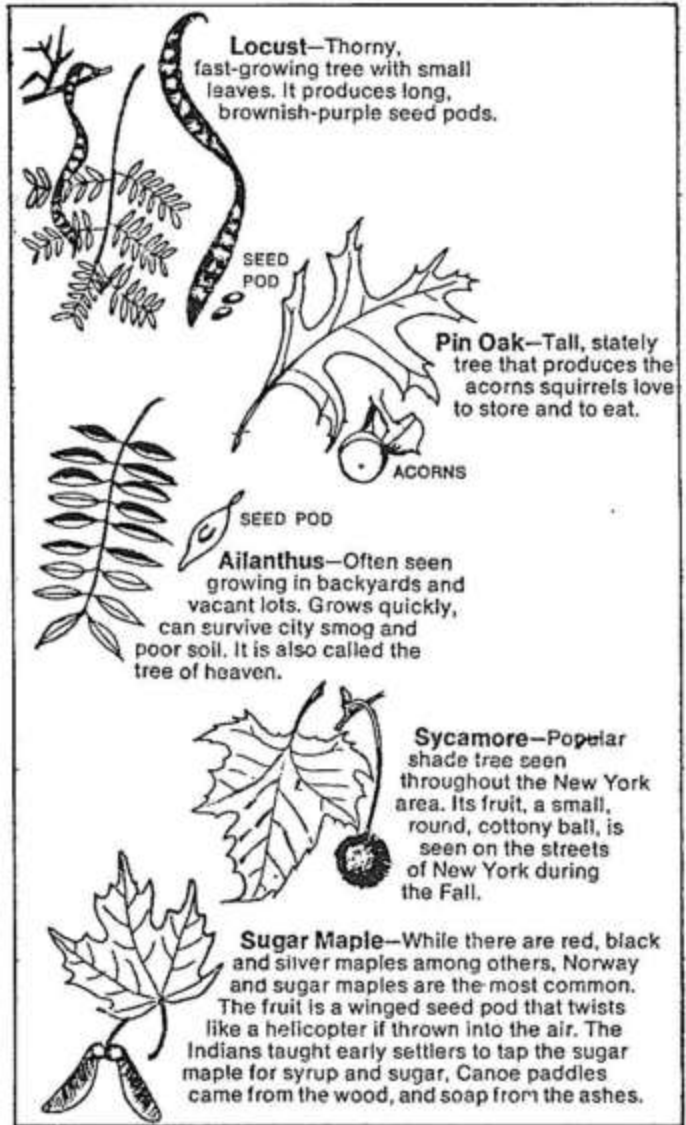
On Saturdays Mr. Price and Frank Bowman, the Corp's Assistant Director and gardener at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, accompany the kids into the community to care for its trees. The young sycamores, ginkgos and Dutch elms lining the streets will die easily if not nurtured. The two great enemies to their existence are smog, which can choke trees as well as humans, and the growth of the city itself. Construction of new roads and buildings frequently means trees will be cut down.

Tree Corps members know how important trees are. Like other green plants, trees take in the carbon monoxide given off by cars, trucks and buses, plus the carbon dioxide people exhale when they breathe. Although both these substances can make people sick, trees use them to produce green leaves and the oxygen needed to keep the air clean.

Frank Bowman, who also appears on WPIX-TV (Channel 11) at 10 A.M. Saturday mornings as "The Green Thumb," suggests following these tips to help the trees in your neighborhood:

- 1) Learn about the trees near your home or your school. How many are there? What kinds? To identify trees, scan Mr. Bowman's leaf drawings and descriptions.
- 2) Treat older trees with care. Hang a basketball net on a wall or a pole instead of a tree.
- 3) From time to time, and particularly in hot weather, treat young trees to water at the roots. Use a hose or a bucket.

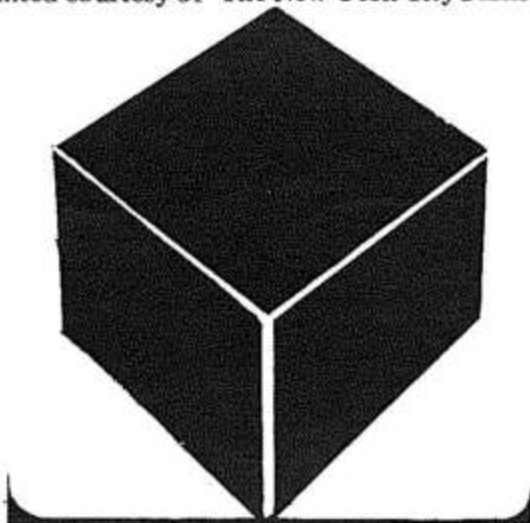
Credit: School Bank News, April, 1972 and The New York Times, January 9, 1972, "Bed-Stuy Children Learn How to Nurture Trees," by Kenneth P. Nolan.



Liveable New York

Reprinted courtesy of The New York City Parks Council.

This is the second in a series reprinted from "The Liveable New York Catalogue," by the Urban Improvements Program of the Parks Council, 1972. 799-6000



CITY SCULPTURE:

Do you think of yourself as a modern day Medici? We can help you—not to overcome the notion, but to nurture it. What better way is there than to commission or purchase outdoor sculpture and present it to the City of New York.

It's not an easy role to play—so we'll try to help and stay in the background at the same time. It's impossible to be a Medici in New York for under several thousand dollars.

more

STEPS: 1. Let's sit down and talk about it. 2. We'll help you find a site. 3. A sculptor or sculpture is important—we'll find one perfectly suited to your tastes and budget. 4. The Art Commission of New York City—we'll work with them to get your project approved. 5. We'll supervise the schedule we've agreed upon. 6. We'll be there to help pull the cord.

STREET LIGHTING:

Lucolox. That's the thing in lighting up New York City today. What we just did for Gimbels and the Statler Hilton Hotel, we can do for you. This lighting device is not just light, it's bright. It's good for business at night. For safety on your block. It's a good investment for any business, merchant group, or community association.

STEPS: 1. If you tripped going home or coming out of your store last night, you should have called us already. 2. We'll have a lighting survey done of your area at no charge. If the City is doing something wrong, we'll press them to correct it at no charge. 3. If you need

more lights, we'll have them installed right away. 4. You'll notice the difference!

Each Lucolox luminaire and arm is \$238 delivered and installed. Ask someone who benefits from them. Lucolox. Remember the name.



STREET Tips



ABOUT BICYCLES

A word on bicycles if they are so far back in your life that you can't conceive of a grown man riding one . . . or if you're afraid that you'd be confused by the geared variety:

Bicycles are a popular form of transportation for all ages in many European countries. Most of Scandinavia boasts a ratio of one bicycle for every two inhabitants. This country was also going in that direction during the 1800's, before we became crazy about power and "progress". Get a copy of *BICYCLING Magazine* at any bicycle shop, or look up the local bicycle club or American Youth Hostel chapter. You'll find that there are a great many older people who ride bikes quite unself-consciously.

Gears are easy to learn and worth their weight in silver. Don't let them scare you off. If you are absolutely certain that you'll just be riding around the neighborhood and to work, a 3-speed will probably do. But if I were you, I wouldn't bet on any such certainty.

A 10-speed bike is not just a 3-speed with 7 more gear ratios. It is as different from a 3-speed in performance and handling as a 3-speed is from a balloon-tire 1-speed bike.

There are so many delightful things you can do with a touring bicycle that you may be cheating yourself if you don't go all the way: Long weekend rides in the country, camping vacations, hosteling in certain areas, air-freighting yourself and bicycle to faraway places, etc. All of these can be done with 3-gear models, but are easier and more enjoyable with a 10-speed bike. If you're in doubt, find a place you can rent or borrow one a few times. Frame size and seat adjustment can also make all the difference in the world, so check these carefully with someone who knows the answers before you come to any conclusions.

Excerpted from "How To Retire Six Months Every Year," by Irv Thomas, *The Mother Earth News*, No. 3, copyright 1970. By permission.

Good News! Prospect Park is open to bicyclers and closed to cars on weekends. Happy pedalling.



GREEN THINGS

If you're into growing things, cut down empty milk cartons, empty coffee cans, frozen food containers, egg cartons, egg shell halves, plastic ice cube cups, or other small plastic containers may be used to start seedlings indoors.

Just punch drainage holes in the bottom of the container, moisten and fill almost to the top with perlite, vermiculite, or milled sphagnum moss. Water and drain off the excess. Sow one kind of seed to a container since all plants don't germinate at the same rate.

Seeds should be started in light. If your supply of natural sunlight is scarce, use fluorescent light. Regular incandescent lights will cause your plants to grow tall and spindly and the flowering kinds will bloom prematurely.

Place the containers in a spot where they will be warmed from the bottom. If placed on top of the radiator, they should be insulated with layers of

newspaper or a piece of asbestos.

Enclose the container in a clear plastic sack (one more use for baggies), close the bag with a rubber band, or fold the bag under the container. Open the bag occasionally to let excess moisture evaporate or to add water if the soil is dry. Keep seeds moist at all times.

When you can see the seedlings, give them a dose of water-soluble house plant fertilizer at one-fifth to one-fourth the strength recommended for mature plants.

Remove the containers from the bottom heat about three days after germination but keep them enclosed in plastic and under light for two or three more days.

When there are four true leaves, transplant the seedlings to peat pots or small flats. As they grow and mature, shift them to larger pots according to individual requirements.



Recycling

Several approaches to recycling, ranging from the broad issue of solid waste as manifested primarily in nonreturnable or nonreusable materials, to more specific methods by which this solid waste can be turned into urban and neighborhood resources are presented on the following pages. Also included are

descriptions of city and neighborhood organizations active in recycling, suggestions for citizen's action, an updated list of recycling centers in Brooklyn, a review of available booklets providing guides to recycling, and ways to cut daily living expenses by reusing the commercial materials one inevitably collects.



Recycling - Urban Waste to Urban Resource

At one of Brooklyn's neighborhood volunteer recycling centers on a recent Saturday afternoon, a tall, husky young man stood back and eyed two barrels of crushed glass, the end product of two hours of his labor accomplished with a heavy sledge hammer. As he stripped off the futuristic safety hood and gloves that had protected him from flying glass, he calculated, "About \$2.50 worth."

While his estimate was conservative, the value of the product obviously would not have provided him a decent wage, had he demanded it, nor would it have paid for the time invested by those who had saved the glass from their household garbage, washed it, and transported it to the collection center. And still to come was the expensive transportation to a dealer. Weighing dollars and cents returns against volunteer time expended, neighborhood recycling would be a losing game.

Then why do it? Not for the money, though if recycling could be efficiently conducted on a municipal scale, it is likely that the sale of recyclables would eventually return enough income to significantly reduce the cost of garbage collection and disposal.

The Environmental Protection Agency of New York City reckons the scrap value at current dealer prices of newspapers and metal, glass, and paper containers fed into New York's solid waste stream at over \$32 million a year. Volunteer recycling groups would like to see the City's Sanitation Department (or possibly private carters on contract to the City) save all of us money and resources and prevent environmental pollution by collecting and selling these recyclables to be turned into new products. Before this could happen, however, a number of factors would have to become more favorable.

Building Market Demand

The National Association of Secondary Materials Industries (NASMI), which represents companies that have been recycling under other, less fashionable names for a long time, points out that markets for secondary products must be developed *before* materials are collected. NASMI suggests that temporary flooding of the market by eager volunteer recyclers can damage the day-to-day business of those who make their living as scrap dealers, only to leave a gap in the raw material supply when the volunteer's enthusiasm has passed.

Some progress has been made in building markets, particularly for recycled paper products, since big business and government agencies have begun changing their purchasing specifications to call for recycled material content in the paper products they use.

Unfortunately, some companies circumvented the spirit of the Federal Government specifications, using wastes from the production process itself rather than "post-consumer" wastes. New York City's recycled paper specifications clearly state that the recycled content must come from "post-consumer waste."

That these changing paper specifications have begun to affect the demand for waste paper became evident when the stockpiles of waste newsprint, which had seemed inexhaustible in the early months of 1971, began to give out as the year waned, causing a marked rise in the market value of newsprint in November, 1971. Indeed, the Environmental Action Coalition in Manhattan, which helps collect and market glass, steel and aluminum containers, and paper from some 20 centers around the metropolitan area, reports no difficulty in selling any of the materials collected, with the exception of the bi-metal can.

Consumer Prejudice

While business and government agencies, out of environmental concern or from self-interest, may open up substantial markets for recycled products, the household consumer may be a harder sell, since Americans seem to have a prejudice against products made from used materials. A battle for recycling will be won when the consumer looks for the recycled materials identification on needed products he buys and demands that these products be stocked. As an aid in identifying recycled products, NASMI will award use of its distinctive "*Contains Recycled Materials*" symbol to products that contain a substantial amount of recycled waste.

Financing Recycling

Even with prejudice overcome, many economic factors militate against competitive prices for recycled products. Freight rates for scrap materials are far higher than for virgin materials. Another break given the virgin material industries is the "depletion allowance" or tax break on forests and mineral deposits.

In testimony before the Fiscal Policy Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee in Washington in November, 1971, Jeffrey Padnos of New York City's Environmental Protection Agency, advocated that a reclamation allowance be paid to a manufacturer by the Federal Government for each ton of material salvaged from the waste stream, or, alternatively, that he be given a tax break on the same basis as present depletion allowances to virgin industries. Also recommended was the extension of accelerated depreciation allowances to machinery designed to abate land pollution as well as air and water pollution.

Recycling Efforts Encouraged by City

In his testimony, Padnos outlined four areas in which the City is actively trying to encourage recycling. One is the purchasing policy already mentioned. A second is the encouragement of new industries using waste products, such as Ecology, Inc., a fertilizer plant in the Brooklyn Navy Yard that will be paid a fee for utilizing 150 tons of New York's solid waste per day.

A third is a recycling incentive tax, or disposal tax. This tax, while it is called a recycling incentive tax since the wholesaler could obtain credit toward the tax if product containers were made of recycled materials or if the manufacturer actually reused old containers, seems more reasonably to deserve its second name, disposal tax, since in the end the tax would be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

The fourth approach is a pilot project for separate collection and sale of newspapers by the Sanitation Department. Since success depends on a high percentage of participation by householders, it is the project most eagerly watched by dedicated volunteer recycling groups. The State Island Newspaper Recycling project, while it has attracted considerable individual participation, has not been a financial success. There is speculation that perhaps private carting can handle this type of waste collection better and more economically than the Sanitation Department.

Why Recycle?

Even if recycling could be successfully accomplished, the question is "Who needs it?" The answer is clearly, "We do!" Paper companies have their own pulpwood interests which are carefully husbanded. But with the estimated doubling of our paper consumption by 1985, it is obvious that there would still be ample opportunity for growth in the virgin pulp industry.

Metal ores are in dwindling supply and New York's load of steel and aluminum cans totals over 200,000 tons. Should we be plowing this resource under, its value lost to this and future generations?

Raw materials for glass are in ample supply, or so it seems, but dumping space is not. Our yearly 350,000 tons of waste glass could be a resource—whether it is recycled bottle for bottle, or incorporated into the promising building and road surfacing materials now under development. In the end, most authorities agree that we can not afford to bury and burn forever—that municipal recycling is a necessity.

Neighborhood Involvement

But mass, mechanized recycling is millions of dollars and many years away, and meanwhile New

York's available landfill dwindles. It will be completely filled by 1975. Neighborhood recycling, while it cannot hope to make a real dent in the total mass of waste, does hope to raise the consciousness of the community and of City Hall.

Week by week the community can demonstrate its desire for a change in the disposable society by rescuing its own reusable waste from disposal and turning it back to the manufacturers.

Volunteer neighborhood reclamation centers are an inefficient but highly visible method of reclaiming waste. While they provide a constant supply of materials to a growing market, they are in a position to educate the public to the urgency of our waste problem, to wiser buying, and to the possibility of a viable alternative to disposables.

The value that the recycling concept places on the quality of life and on concern for the community has made it a rallying point for youth groups. At JHS 142 for example, the Student Narcotics Council aims to help prevent drug abuse by involving students in a community clean-up and recycling project.



WHY RECYCLE ?

Committed Participants Needed

Even with most of the work done by volunteers, recycling centers cannot be maintained without a minimum volume of participation. For lack of this volume, or lack of volunteer commitment and space, a number of centers in Brooklyn have been forced to close. However, four centers in Brooklyn still collect a full range of recyclables—aluminum, tin and steel cans, newspaper and glass. They are:

Pratt Area Community Council Recycling Center
Grand Walk on the Pratt campus—2 blocks east of
Hall Street just off Willoughby Avenue
Open: Saturday, 9 A.M. to Noon

Citizens for a Better New York No. 1
Old Cuyler Church in Boerum Hill-Gowanus section
360 Pacific Street, between Bond and Hoyt Streets
Open: Saturday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Recycling and the Pratt Area Community Council

By Bill Turville

The world, including Central Brooklyn, has a huge solid waste and natural resource problem—too much solid waste and too few resources. Man can most benefit from the natural resources of this planet when he uses them as efficiently as possible. Man will choke on the waste from these resources if he does not re-use them.

Recycling is part of the solution to solid waste excess and natural resource limits. Recycling involves collecting waste and inserting it back into the industrial system for re-use in new products. The first and most important step in recycling is the collection of the waste from the users of the products—the community. Thus, the community plays a crucial role in the recycling process.

The Pratt Area Community Council, under the

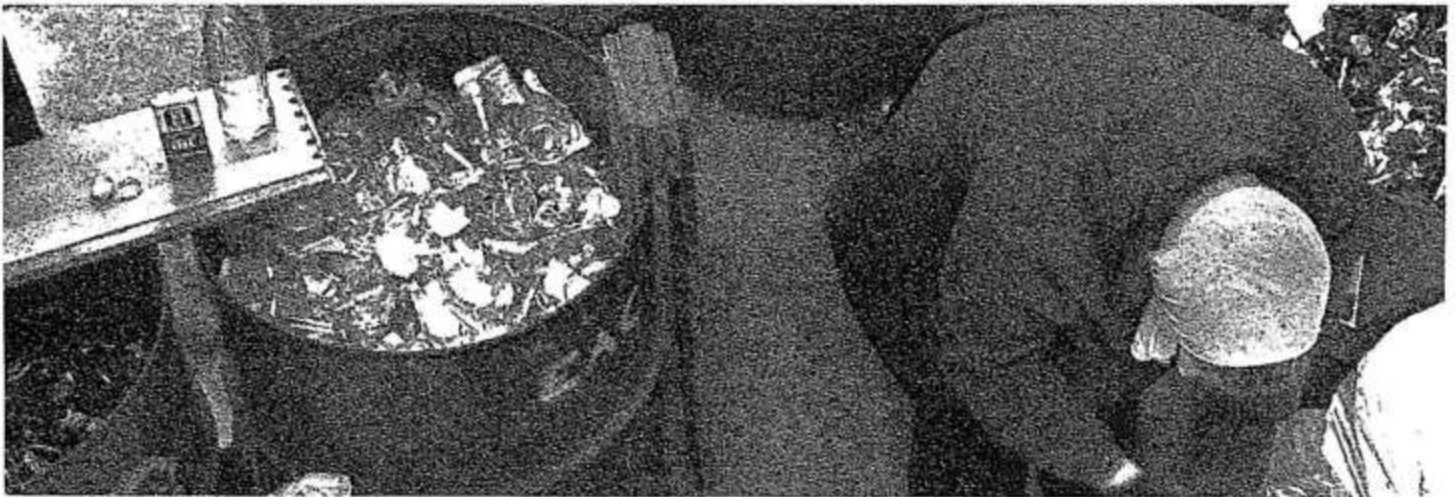
garbage after it goes into the can? You should. Disposal of it abuses your money and your environment.

New Yorkers produce 25,000 tons of garbage a day, costing approximately \$36 a ton in taxes to remove—an enormous drain on our pocket books. It's also an enormous drain on the environment. We are filling valuable city land and bays with trash. But if we burn it instead of dumping, the incinerators just replace land pollution with air pollution. At the same time, we are using up our mineral resources such as tin, iron, and bauxite, and we are chopping down trees to make paper. Irreplaceable natural resources make a one-way trip to the junk heap, never to be used again.

There is an alternative . . . **RECYCLING!**

Recycling makes that one-way journey into a round trip. The things we throw out can be used again. Cans, bottles, and newspapers can be reprocessed into new materials.

The Environmental Action Coalition has a recycling program—"Trash is Cash"—that helps



guidance of, and in conjunction with, the "Trash is Cash" program of the Environmental Action Coalition, has an operating program of collection and return to manufacturers of tin (and steel), aluminum, glass, and newspaper. These resources are collected methodically and cleanly and distributed to manufacturers. This recycling greatly reduces the volume of trash (up to 50 percent in some cases) necessary for public sanitation removal and makes appropriate use of available, valuable resources.

This program is essential to solving litter, street trash, collection, and natural resource limitation problems. A side benefit for the recycling groups (PACC in this case), is the small sum paid by the manufacturers for the materials collected.

The following recycling guidelines are excerpted from a bulletin published by the Environmental Action Coalition:

Did you ever think about what happens to your

community groups run recycling centers in their own neighborhoods. Each group has its own collection site where cans, bottles, and newspapers are prepared for pick up.

The "Trash is Cash" Recycling Program makes truck pick-ups of those materials and sells them either to scrap dealers or directly to recycling plants. The community groups receive back one-half of the income for the materials sold. That income helps cover trucking costs.

By bringing in your cans, bottles, and newspapers to a community recycling center, you will help in three ways: you support the recycling program to make money for the neighborhood, you make your world a little bit cleaner, and you will save valuable resources.

How do you do it?

The name of the game is separate. The materials

Environmental Action Coalition

The Environmental Action Coalition (E.A.C.) is a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation which informs people in the New York area about environmental problems and the ways that individuals can get involved to fight them.

E.A.C. was founded in February, 1970 by a group of hardworking young professionals to coordinate the first Earth Day in New York.

The organization's philosophy, *Learning Through Action*, is based on the premise that people learn about and understand the implication of our environmental problems by getting involved and taking active part in the solutions.

The major E.A.C. programs include:

1. "Trash is Cash" Recycling Program—the major program of E.A.C. E.A.C. advises and helps community groups to organize neighborhood collection sites, then provides regular trucking and marketing service for the solid waste collected (bottles, cans, newspaper). Proceeds from sales are then channeled back to the community groups for neighborhood improvement projects. This program provides persons with the opportunity for individual involvement in community improvement.

2. Volunteer Speakers Bureau—fills speaking requests from schools, community and civic groups. Volunteers attend a training program and are provided with audio-visual aids and supplementary literature.

3. Young People's Environmental Newsletter—published monthly for grades four to six. Each issue of *Eco-News* explores a different topic and uses letters E.A.C. receives from children.

4. Teachers' Environmental Education Workshops—held monthly to show teachers how to incorporate environmental education into their New York City classes.

E.A.C. programs are working now, but continued support from the community is essential. Support may come in a number of ways: by volunteer efforts, by memberships, or by the contributions of individuals, foundations, and corporations.

For further information write or call the Environmental Action Coalition at 235 East 49th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, (212) 486-9550.



Citizens' Action

Citizens for a Better New York urges residents to demonstrate their interest in the environment by a three-pronged support of recycling:

1. Bring bottles, cans and newspapers to your nearest recycling center.

2. Look for and buy recycled products. If your market doesn't carry them, ask why.

3. Write your representatives in state and national legislatures with your views on recycling. And be sure that candidates in this election year answer hard questions about their positions on ending tax and transportation discrimination against secondary materials.



T.H. HAGEMANN

Coping with constantly rising prices—especially when living on a small, fixed retirement income—can be rough for an older couple. There are even times when the budget runs aground for younger folks . . . especially those who are saving every possible penny for something like next year's move to the farm.

Here's several little ideas that anyone can start using right now to cut day to day living expenses and—over a year's period—add a number of dollars (a penny saved is a penny earned) to the family kitty.

Best of all, these ideas are ecologically sound because each one makes better, extra or extended use of an item from our insane "throw away" system.

(1) After the last re-reading and answering, we cut up Christmas and other greeting cards. The clear, smooth pieces are kept in a holder in the kitchen to be used for shopping lists, notes to the milkman, etc. Of course, the Christmas wrappings and ribbons are carefully smoothed and put away for next year.

The vast quantities of junk mail which we all receive can be useful if it is printed on only one side. The other side is fine for figuring, making the first draft of a letter or for carbon copy.

(2) Hotels, motels, fairs, plant tours and trade exhibits are good sources of postcards, writing paper, book matches and free samples. Almost all our correspondence is written on stationery with hotel or motel headings and it amuses our friends to receive letters on a sheet of paper from Hawaii in an envelope from Minnesota, postmarked New York.

Postcards take a cent less postage than a letter, and most often we can say all we have to say on a card. After all, it isn't the length of the communication that counts but the frequency with which your friends hear from you.

(3) Glass containers in which food comes from the stores are excellent for storing other foods. Tall mayonnaise or coffee jars are good for keeping fruit juice in the refrigerator, or for storing sugar, salt, flour and cereals on your shelves. The products are better protected than in their original paper or cardboard boxes, and you can easily see when they're running low. Squatty jars are perfect for storing those little leftovers in the refrigerator.

The plastic tops of coffee cans can be used as coasters under glasses, and also to keep the feet of furniture from digging into your rug. Coffee cans themselves with holes punched in their bottoms and—perhaps—decorated with aluminum foil, make adequate temporary flower pots. Your plants can be free too, if you use the seeds of foods you have eaten; apples, oranges, grapefruit, green pepper and avocado are especially good—we have one avocado five feet high.

(4) Of course you save all reusable wrapping paper and string. The distaff side of our family even crocheted her-

self a summer handbag from the vari-colored twine from the bakery and drug store. The big, heavy bags in which we carry home our groceries become the containers in which we later carry out garbage. Heavy wrapping paper makes an excellent, dust-proof backing for framed pictures.

(5) Bed sheets which usually wear out in the middle can be cut down the center. The two outside edges, which get very little wear, can then be sewn together to make a new center. It takes a little time and work to hem the new outer edges (which were formerly in the middle), but it saves the price of a new sheet. And, in retirement, we have the time and not the money. After this, pillow slips can be made from the good sections of the worn sheet and finally, of course, they go into the rag bag for window washing and cleaning cloths.

Bath towels which also wear most in the middle can be cut in half to make hand towels. The good pieces are later made into face cloths and dish rags and, finally, they too can be used for cleaning and shoe polishing.

(6) Free pliofilm covers and plastic bags have many uses. Those from the dry cleaner serve as continued protection for your clothes and for storing blankets and sweaters. They also make good dust-covers for the ironing board, small suitcases and other items. We use them also in our linen closet and on book shelves. Spread the bottom end of the bag smoothly on the clean shelf, the bottom edge against the back wall, or sticking up an inch or so if you prefer. While most of the bag hangs down, stack your linens or books on the covered shelf, then bring the rest of the clear covering up in front of the stack, over the top, and tuck it down gently in back. The contents of the shelf are completely visible, yet protected from dust. It is a simple matter to lift off the top of the pliofilm when you want to remove a sheet or a book, and the covering can be kept clean with upward sweeps of a damp cloth or sponge.

Smaller pliofilm bags are good for covering fans, kitchen appliances, handbags, shoes or gloves. When we travel, almost every item in the suitcase is kept clean, safe from accidental spills and wrinkle-free in its individual plastic bag.

(7) An inexpensive but very effective window lock can be made by drilling a hole at one side of the center portion where the upper and lower sashes overlap. From the inside, drill the hole all the way through the top of the lower window sash, but only part way into the bottom of the upper sash behind it. A strong 2½ or 3 inch nail inserted into the hole will keep the sashes from being separated. The window cannot be opened by an outsider (who cannot see the nailhead) although you can easily remove the nail and open the window from the inside. Should you wish to anchor it open a few inches, do your drilling with the window in the position desired, and the nail will hold it securely there, too.

Guides To Recycling

Recycling of waste materials as a community project, sponsored by conservation commissions, service clubs, scouts, churches and even governmental agencies, is growing across New York State and across the country. Volunteer projects—where citizens bring recyclables to a center—must expand both in the areas where they are now running and to areas where there are no such projects. Community-wide programs are also needed.

The list of resources for recycling programs which follows is offered to aid your group in establishing and continuing a local project. If your group has a successful project, won't you bring it to our attention so that we may make it available to others?

Guidelines for Effective Recycling

National Association of Secondary Material Industries, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017. 8 pp. Free upon request.

Concise brochure, makes the strong point that markets must exist before recycling programs are attempted. Suggests further information.

"Trash is Cash" Manual

Environmental Action Coalition, 235 East 49th Street, New York, New York 10017. 11 pp. Free upon request.

Good action guide by people in the actual business.

The Recycler's Handbook

American Can Company, Environmental Affairs Department, American Lane, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830. 12 pp. Free upon request.

Good guidelines with appendices which contain further reference and materials.

Household Sorting

Environmental Education Committee, Monroe County Environmental Management Council, 301 County Office Building, Rochester, New York 14614. Free upon request.

Contains detailed directions for recycling "everything."

ECHO ISSUES, No. 10, 8/15/71

Environmental Clearing House Organization, Buffalo Museum of Science Room 216, Humboldt Park, Buffalo, New York 14211.

This issue's main article is on recycled paper. Some specific material, but marketing/economics discussion is valuable. While in contact with ECHO, ask for their other materials on recycling, notably the report on the Amherst, New York Jaycees glass drive.

Conclusions and observations are important. Also of interest is the Committee on Regional Recycling in Erie County. Echo has information on this.

Household Refuse: Its Potential for Reduction and Re-use

Department of Design and Environmental Analysis, N.Y.S. College of Human Ecology, Room 3m-4, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850. 37 pp. \$.50 per copy.

A good, broad, wide-ranging discussion of re-use—its problems, potentials, what needs to be done. Important background for any recycling project. Educational. Lists, resources.

Reprinted from *New York State Environment*, February 1, 1972, Vol. 1, No. 8, a publication of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Industry vs. Environmentalists

The bottling and canning industries are fighting a proposal to have Nassau County ban the sale or distribution of certain nonreturnable bottles and cans.

This proposal grew out of an effort to reduce environmental damage and cut the cost to municipalities for collecting and disposing of nonreturnables. Imposition of the ban would reduce solid wastes in the county by 150 tons a day and would represent an enormous savings to the taxpayer.

The proposed law would prohibit nonreturnable containers made of glass, metal, or plastic and would make it illegal to sell containers of any malt beverages or soft drinks, unless the deposit is repaid when the container is returned to the retail outlet.

Violators would be subject to a fine of up to \$500 and a 60-day jail sentence for each offense.

The bill, which would reportedly be the first of its kind in any municipality in the state, is under heavy fire from Brewers Associations and Local Union 5640 of the United Steel Workers of America. Their members are employees at the Continental Can Company in Queens, which manufactures only soda and beer cans.

Union members have pledged to do everything possible to defeat the proposal which they called "discriminatory and unworkable."

A spokesman of a beer distributor's association stated that such a ban would not solve the litter problem because a ban in Nassau would only drive customers into Suffolk and Queens Counties where the cans would be purchased and carried back into Nassau County.

Citing a recent survey, the spokesman claimed

that a ban on nonreturnable containers wouldn't work, even on a national level, simply because the public has become so used to throwing the containers away.

But, according to Hempstead Supervisor Alfonso D'Amato, "What industry has done by the use of nonreturnable items has relieved them of their traditional burden of collecting, cleaning and reusing the container and have placed this entire burden on the government and the people" (*The New York Times*, February 27, 1972)

Mr. D'Amato added that Nassau County does not have the incinerator capacity to rid itself of the solid waste and that most landfill areas were already filled.



Says Packagers Uncooperative

Meanwhile, back in the city, Jerome Kretchmer, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, recently addressed members of a packaging industry conference.

Kretchmer told them that he has received no cooperation from bottlers, canners, and packagers who "... have added an extraordinary mess to the solid waste problem."

He called the industry's publicized efforts to recycle used bottles and cans "only a form of tokenism" and added that none of it has dealt with

the problem. He said that the problem was, in fact, being created by the packaging industry and asked that they assume some share of the burden.

Kretchmer recalled that an EPA proposal to levy a one to three cent tax on non-food containers was defeated by the City Council because of "very heavy pressure from bottlers and canners." He further explained that EPA had zeroed in on packaging first "because it is such a large and growing component in our solid waste flow. When you exclude construction and demolition waste, packaging accounts for about 43 percent of our solid waste flow."

Kretchmer expressed special concern about the growing use of plastics (a new plastic soft drink container is being developed by the industry). They do not lend themselves to landfilling since they do not compact well, and they damage incinerators and produce more smoke and dangerous particulates than other common materials. When plastics reach 10 percent of the municipal solid waste load, they begin to burn out incinerators.

While at present plastics account only for three to five percent of the solid waste load in the United States, the figure is expected to rise to 12 percent by 1980. (Excerpted from *The New York Times*, February 22, 1972)

City Facing Landfill Crisis

There is some disagreement between Mayor Lindsay and his top environmental official, Jerome Kretchmer, on when the city will reach a crisis by running out of land. At present there is no suitable substitute for simply dumping the city's garbage on the ground.

Mayor Lindsay contends we have until 1988, but Mr. Kretchmer thinks the available landfill areas will be exhausted sometime between 1981 and 1985.

The original estimate was 1975, but because no new technology has become available to dispose of garbage, the Sanitation Department is being forced to pile the refuse higher on the land.

This means that landfill areas like Fresh Kills of Staten Island, which were once going to be filled in level, will now be made into small hills. The height of the hills has not been decided yet.

State environmental officials, who have been trying to help the city solve its solid waste problem, see the crisis as even closer. According to Henry L. Diamond, the state's Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, the figures tell the problem—the city has 26,000 tons of refuse to dispose of every day.

Mr. Diamond has been attempting to solve the city's solid waste problem on a regional basis, meaning he wants to take the city's garbage somewhere else where there is more room. So far no



105 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

Although most model apartments are grandiose productions where no one counts the cost, the apartment shown below is an exception.

This apartment was designed and executed by a team of students from the Interior Design Department of Pratt Institute working under the auspices of the New York City Housing Authority.

It is a three bedroom, five and one-half room apartment which, it was assumed, was to be occupied by a family with four children; two girls, four and seven, and two boys, eleven and thirteen.

All furniture and materials used in the apartment, with the exception of beds, were provided for in a budget of \$800.** While it was recognized that in actuality no family would furnish their apartment all at one time in this way, the budget figure chosen was thought to be realistic in terms of items provided (or replaced) over the course of several years.

The design and furnishing of this apartment aims at three goals: (1) To demonstrate ways of making the best use of space available in providing for the family's needs, and to do this in a way which would help make a pleasant and attractive home. (2) To provide as wide a range of sources for buying well-made, inexpensive furniture and accessories as possible. (3) To present suggestions which might be helpful in solving particular furnishing problems by either altering or adapting existing pieces of furniture, or building special ones in a way that will be both simple and satisfactory.



Living Room was designed as the hub of family and social life. Simple-lined furnishings were chosen to maximize a feeling of space. The students made some of the furniture out of cast-offs, using simple tools and methods. The coffee table is a cut-down oil drum with an oak top. The end table (at left in the background) was a discarded TV cabinet. The lamp on it was made from a bottle.

All items purchased or acquired are readily available to anyone, and all "home-made" and refinished items can be done with the simplest tools and methods.

Living Room

The living room serves as the center of the family activity. As such, it must provide seating, for both members of the family as well as guests, facilities for entertainment (T.V., radio, etc.), and storage for those items in daily use, such as books, magazines, records, etc. The aim was to create a space which was easy to use in a variety of ways and pleasant to be in. In order to enhance the feeling of space, furniture was chosen for its simplicity of design, and colors, except for bright accents in the accessories, were kept muted and restrained.

In order to help unify the spaces, the window treatment in both the living and dining room are the same. The simple panel system was felt to be less obtrusive and space consuming than conventional drapes. Dining chairs can easily be used in the living area when additional seating is needed.

Dining Room

Since the dining and living areas form one continuous space, it was felt necessary to unify them both visually and functionally. The dining room has to provide for at least six people regularly and on occasion, more. It might also be used as desk or work area for the parents as well as the children. The wall

more

Boys' Bedroom provides a maximum amount of work and study space on a cork-tile-covered counter over two second-hand chests. The students made the bookshelf out of pine shelving.



Dining Area was furnished as a visual and functional continuation of the living room. It can double as a study or work area for children and adults. The wall-hung shelves for serving and display are simple wooden shelving with an oil finish.

Girls' Bedroom has a storage wall that contains a blackboard, bulletin board and two open bins. A table that is incorporated in the wall can be used for play and study space. Not shown are bunk beds and chest of drawers.



shelf unit would serve to store and display serving pieces and table service, as well as being used decoratively. It creates a strong visual image when viewed from the living room.

Master Bedroom

It was decided to use one of the smaller bedrooms for the parents, and give the largest bedroom to the two young girls. This was done in order to provide play space for the children, and allow use of the rest of the apartment for the older members of the family. Due to its size, the parents' room had, of necessity, to be simple. The full wall drape unifies the room and helps to create a dignified atmosphere.

Boys' Bedroom

It was necessary in the boys' bedroom to provide a maximum amount of work and storage space for schoolwork, hobbies, etc. It was felt that the best solution for this small room was a roll-away bed which could be used during the day as a couch. This allowed one wall to be used for a long work counter over the dresser and desk cabinet. Colors and materials were chosen to reflect an appropriate atmosphere.

Girls' Bedroom

Bunk beds were used in the girls' room in order to gain more area for play space. The attempt was made to create a room both gay and feminine, with facilities for many kinds of activity and storage for a large number of toys, books, games, etc. Play table can be used as desk as the girls reach school age.

Bookcase in the boys' room has four compartments made of four commercial milk-carton carriers purchased from a supermarket. It is bolted together and topped with walnut planking.



***The apartment was furnished in 1964. Due to our present inflationary period, the cost of some of the materials included in the \$800 price will have risen. A current total cost will have to be calculated accordingly.*

A list of vendors, furnishings, and original costs for all items used (except beds) is available upon request from the Pratt Center, 240 Hall St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205.

Where It's At by Arnie Korotkin

The Housing Crisis: A symptom of the urban (and rural) crisis in this country is the lack of adequate housing for all people at reasonable rents. In the tenant's struggle to maintain and secure adequate housing several publications have come to my attention.

"Your Home is Your Hassle: A Tenant's Strike Handbook" (56 pages) by Debbie Shliom is available from the Metropolitan Council on Housing, 2 West 31st Street, N.Y.C. 10011. Cost is \$1. The handbook outlines and treats all aspects of the tenant strike. Its focus is that "only through tenants building collective political power to offset the power of the landlords can we control our living conditions."

"Tenant's Rights," (16 pages) available from Urban Planning Aid, 639 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. 02139. Cost is 10 cents. This booklet concentrates on using code enforcement and rent laws to protect tenants. Some mention and suggestions on rent strikes are offered.

Both of the above mentioned booklets have one thing in common—they stress the fact that whether it's a rent strike or enforcement of rent control that tenants want—they won't get it without **organized** action.

One more item on this subject is the booklet *"Landlord-Tenant Relationships: A Selected Bibliography."* This booklet provides a listing of articles, pamphlets, and organizations involved with the tenant struggle. Copies can be obtained free by writing to: Publications Service Center, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C.

Arnie Korotkin is the former editor of **THE RAP** which was a newsletter for VISTA Volunteers and other individuals interested in social change and action. He currently writes a resource column, *Where It's At*, which appears in several newsletters and newspapers across the country.



Environmental Legislation

Pollution Tax Foreseen

The first pollution tax in the nation may soon be proposed by President Nixon. The tax would be on sulphur oxides emitted by the electric power, smelting, refining, and other industries.

When Mr. Nixon first announced a year ago that he would ask Congress to impose such a charge, industries emitting sulphur oxides into the air immediately protested that technology for sulphur emissions control was either not available or, if available, prohibitively expensive. Mr. Nixon's proposal was never sent to Congress.

This year, however, with technological studies completed, the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Treasury Department agreed on the details of an emission charge.

The sulphur tax would be based on the Clean Air Act of 1970, requiring the states to have programs in operation by 1975 to achieve Federal primary and secondary air quality standards for sulphur oxides.



The President's bill will propose that companies in regions not meeting primary standards (.03 parts of sulphur oxides per million parts of air) be charged 15 cents a pound for sulphur emitted and that companies in regions not meeting secondary standards (.02 parts of sulphur oxides per million parts of air) be charged 10 cents per pound. Charges would begin in 1976. No tax would be levied on companies in regions meeting both standards.

State's Air Quality Plans Deficient

The Federal Clean Air Law of 1970 required each state to submit an air pollution control proposal for Federal approval by January 1972. These State Implementation Plans will be the framework for a nationwide drive to drastically cut air pollution levels by 1975.

The law requires the states to provide plans including methods of achieving reductions in sulphur oxides, particulates, and drawing up rules and regulations governing motor vehicle pollution and state limits on nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide—for cars as well as industrial sources.

Prior to the January presentation of the state's plan, New York was warned by Federal Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) officials that its plan would not meet the national

clean air requirements for 1975. However, the Federal representatives held some hope for a marginal chance for compliance with sulphur-oxide standards because of strict regulations adopted by the state regarding cut backs of sulphur in fuels.

But, Federal officials said, there was no chance of the state's reaching compliance with the requirements by 1975 for other major pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and particulate matter. Carbon monoxide, which comes almost exclusively from automobiles, is already at a level up to five times as high in New York City as the Federal standards for 1975. State officials conceded that drastic changes would have to be made to achieve the standard, especially where they concerned fuels and automobiles.

After the January 6 presentation of the plan it became clear that the proposal would not bring major parts of New York City into line on the most troublesome pollutants—particulate matter—or dirt in the air. "It is doubtful if the particulate standards can be met without major changes in our life-style," stated Edward Davis of the state's Department of Environmental Conservation. (*The New York Times*, Jan. 7, 1972.)

State officials made it clear that they were not willing to make some of these major changes, such as limiting heat in apartments to 55 degrees and moving some people and commerce out of Manhattan.

Basically, the state plan calls for stricter enforcement of recent regulations limiting incinerator emissions and reducing the sulphur content of fuel.

Two new state proposals call for the conversion of all gasoline-powered taxis and fleet vehicles operating in the central business districts of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Queens to less polluting liquified petroleum gas (LPG) and the banning of on-street parking in those districts. Converting to LPG would cost an estimated \$400 per vehicle.

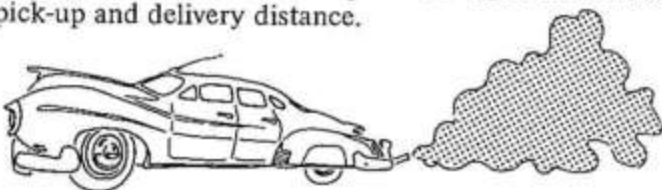
The Federal Government may approve or reject a state's plan to meet air quality standards. If a state does not offer an acceptable plan, Federal law gives EPA the authority to write its own implementation plans for those states which fail to submit adequate proposals.

New York City's Air Quality Plan

New York City presented its own plan last month for meeting Federal air quality standards for motor vehicle emissions. The city's plan differed sharply from the state's proposals, and, in fact, the state refused to incorporate many of the city's proposals into the plan it submitted in Washington.

The city plan, released by Jerome Kretchmer, the city's Environmental Protection Administrator, called for a broad restructuring of traffic patterns, including a thrice-yearly inspection of taxis to insure that their emission control devices were operating properly and improving the efficiency of trucks by making sure they were fully loaded.

Trucks currently contribute an estimated 50 percent of vehicle-related pollutants in midtown Manhattan. They are usually loaded to only ten percent of capacity, travel at an average speed of four miles per hour, and travel up to five times the actual pick-up and delivery distance.



The plan suggests that "If the load factor could be increased to 50 percent, the average speed to 15 m.p.h., and the excess miles cut in half, the trucks' contribution to pollution could be cut 95 percent. A major study aimed at these goals is required." (*The New York Times*, Jan. 11, 1972.)

As for taxis, which contribute an estimated 35 to 40 percent vehicular pollution in midtown, the city proposed a ban on cruising and called for more taxi stands. The state countered this proposal on the grounds that idling taxis would cause a worse pollution problem. Mr. Kretchmer maintained that the police could easily enforce rules limiting the amount of time a cab could idle.

While the state proposed a switch to liquified petroleum gas (LPG), the city suggested that this switch be considered only as a secondary strategy, pointing out that the estimated \$400 to convert each vehicle to LPG use might be better spent on devices such as catalytic mufflers—which are still in the experimental stage. (Catalytic mufflers are air pollution control devices inserted along the exhaust line of internal combustion engine vehicles. They are supposed to control carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides.)

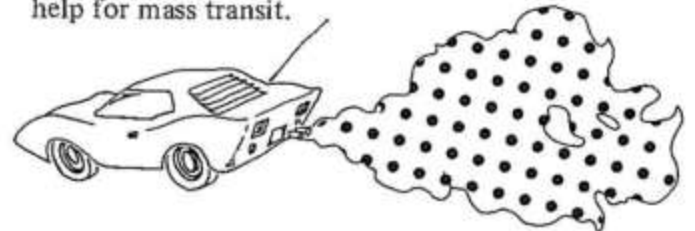
Since the city's Fire Department has banned installations of gas contained in a tank under high pressure because of a fire hazard, the shift to LPG natural gas will pose some problems.

The city plan also proposed the establishment of express streets to reroute traffic away from central Manhattan to the island's edges, but the state felt this would result only in transporting the problem from one area to another.

The state plan, announced by Henry Diamond, New York State Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, called for more direct action to meet the Federal legal requirement of reducing emissions to acceptable levels by 1975.

State officials criticized the city's plan for not addressing itself to meeting the requirements. Mr. Kretchmer explained that "The difference between our plan and the state plan is in concept . . . the state proposed immediate steps to attack short-range problems. Ours is much more conceptual, relating to all problems such as pollution, noise and congestion." (*The New York Times*, Jan. 11, 1972.)

Mr. Kretchmer also noted that it was economically impossible to ban the private automobile now and called for immediate Federal help for mass transit.



Suspended particulate matter, better known as dirt, is one of the chief air pollutants in the city. Despite accelerated control efforts it has increased seven percent over the last three years.

Previously the city had been concentrating on reducing sulphur dioxide because this form of air pollution was thought to be the major problem. The amount of sulphur dioxide in the city's air has been reduced by 50 percent over the last three years, mainly as a result of regulations requiring the burning of low-sulphur fuels. Even so, Federal standards have not yet been met.

Daily reports issued by the city's Department of Air Resources on air pollution ratings ranging from "good" to "unhealthy" do not include readings on suspended particulates. The index has indicated that the air has been improving over the last few years. However, reports of rising particulate readings has led the city to reconsider the validity of the reported index.

The Air Resources Department has expressed the hope of expanding the index to include

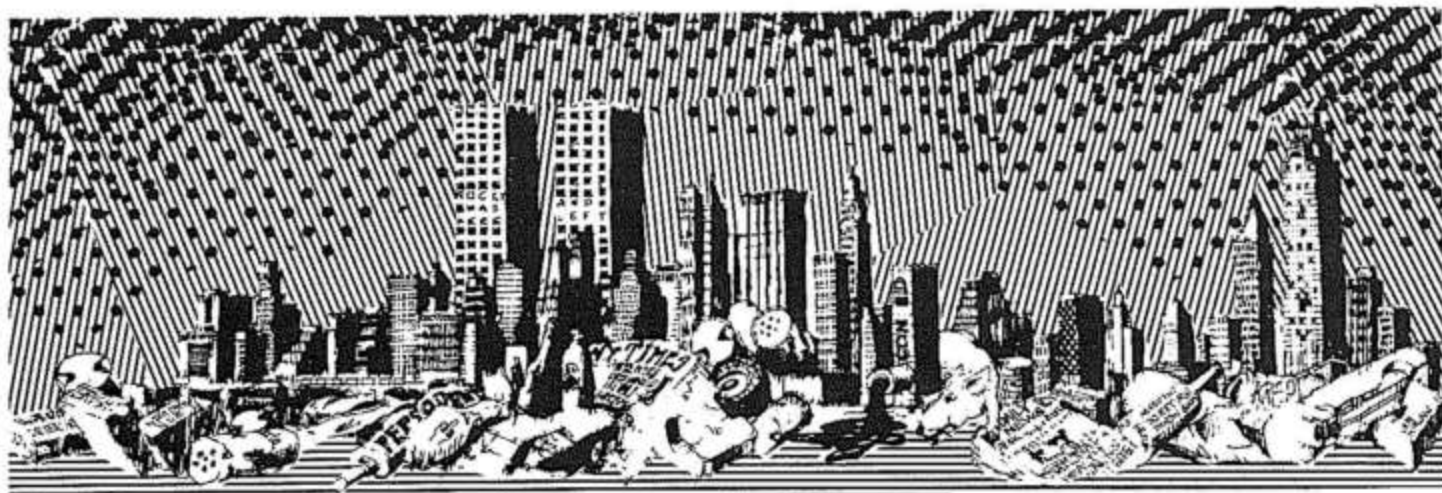
particulate matter and nitrogen oxides. A lack of accurate equipment has been cited as preventing the inclusion of all the relevant pollutants.

According to Air Resources officials, the adoption of a new index will take at least six months due to delays in getting equipment.

Although the particulate problem is now recognized by officials, they are not sure how to deal with it. Dirt in the air is a complex combination of many things from asbestos worn off automobile brake linings to soot from faulty oil burners.

A way is going to have to be found for dealing with particulates because by 1975 the city will be required to meet the Federal air quality standard of not more than 75 micrograms of suspended particulate matter per cubic meter of air. The average city reading for 1971 was 104, up from 98 in 1969.

Correction of the situation may be severe, such as the banning of the use of oil burners in some sections of the city. Instead, buildings would be required to use piped-in steam for heat.



House Supports Senate On Clean Water Bill

Under the leadership of Senator Muskie an extremely stiff water pollution bill unanimously passed the Senate last November. Despite an intensive campaign waged by the Nixon Administration and industry to substantially weaken the bill, the House Committee on Public Works supported the Senate by approving a similar bill.

Basically, the Senate bill calls for a goal of zero discharges of industrial pollutants in the nation's waterways by 1985, with a control mechanism limiting effluents by requiring discharge permits.

It was these two key provisions in the Senate bill that the Nixon Administration tried to persuade the House Committee to reject.

However, the House not only defeated the Administration on these provisions, but it also rejected the Administration's recommendation on Federal grants to assist municipalities to finance sewage disposal. In fact, it proposed a far larger Federal expenditure than did the Senate bill. (The Senate bill authorized \$14 billion in Federal grants over four years to municipalities for construction of sewage treatment plants.)

The House Committee bill authorized appropriations of \$20 billion over four years. (The Administration was willing to increase its original proposal of \$6 billion over three years to \$9 billion over three years.) The House bill also provides that

more

the Federal grants could be used to construct sewage collection systems as well as treatment plants where such collection systems are essential to the effective treatment of wastes.

The Administration also suffered defeat on the issues of the percentage of the Federal share, reimbursement of states and cities for money they have advanced in expectation of Federal payment, and whether the Federal share shall be a binding contractual obligation. (Both Senate and House bills would make the future Federal share a binding obligation.)

Most significantly, the House bill adhered closely to the no-discharge goal and the enforcement procedure in the Senate bill. The House bill also retained the Senate bill's provision for using the best practicable control technology by 1976 and the best available by 1981. (The Administration preferred that

industry not be asked to use the "best available.")

Rockefeller: "Impossible Goals"

Governor Rockefeller called the goal of zero pollutant discharges in waterways by 1985 "totally impossible" to achieve. Although Rockefeller claims to share completely the goals of the measure, he has stated concern over the "disillusionment" the public would feel when, as he foresees, it later becomes apparent that the goals cannot be met.

The Governor estimated it would cost New York \$230 billion to eliminate the discharges of all pollutants and \$2 to \$3 trillion nationally.

Prior to voting its bill, the House Public Works Committee heard testimony from leading environmental officials of the Nixon Administration, who offered skepticism similar to Rockefeller's. They felt that the goal of no discharges by 1985 was arousing expectations that could not be fulfilled.

State Temporarily Halts Pure Waters Grant Applications

Commissioner Henry L. Diamond has called a temporary halt in processing local applications for federal and state grants for sewage treatment works pending action on new state and federal grant programs.

Commissioner Diamond said this action was taken because of three factors:

- 1) Lack of assurance of federal reimbursement for state and municipal prefinancing of the federal share of project costs.
- 2) Expiration last October 31 of federal authorization for additional allocations of funds for the construction grant program.
- 3) The March 31 expiration date of the present New York State Pure Waters program.

In line with this decision, Commissioner Diamond said New York State has withdrawn 45 applications for federal grants for sewage treatment works pending before the Environmental Protection Agency, and will not forward for federal review another 112 applications which have been filed by municipalities with the department.

"It is unfortunate that the federal program has come to a temporary halt with no authority for new grants or for reimbursement of the federal share which New York prefinances," the Commissioner said. "Carrying the federal share of these projects has already been a burden to the taxpayers of New York and we cannot in good conscience add to the \$1.3 billion New York State and its local governments are already owed by the federal government without firmer assurances that we will be repaid."

Expressing confidence that a new federal program will be enacted soon, Commissioner Diamond said he is advising municipalities to continue project design to the point where bids can be taken promptly after federal legislation is enacted.

"Governor Rockefeller has gone to Washington twice to testify before appropriate Congressional Committees to make sure the new federal legislation will meet the needs of, and be in the best interests of the people of New York State," the Commissioner said.

Governor Rockefeller in his 1972-73 budget has recommended additional state appropriations to provide matching state assistance funds "for the anticipated new federal program."

"The Governor has indicated he intends to continue New York State's vigorous leadership in this field," Commissioner Diamond added. "We are preparing the necessary revisions in the state program to permit municipalities to continue to take full advantage of the new sewage treatment works grant program as soon as the pending federal legislation is enacted."

The entire federal water pollution control program is now under consideration in the Congress with good prospects for enactment of a minimum 60 percent federal grant program with possible 10 percent or 15 percent supplemental grants keyed to matching state assistance.

To date, under New York State's Pure Waters Program, proposed by Governor Rockefeller in 1965, 352 sewage treatment projects approved by the state

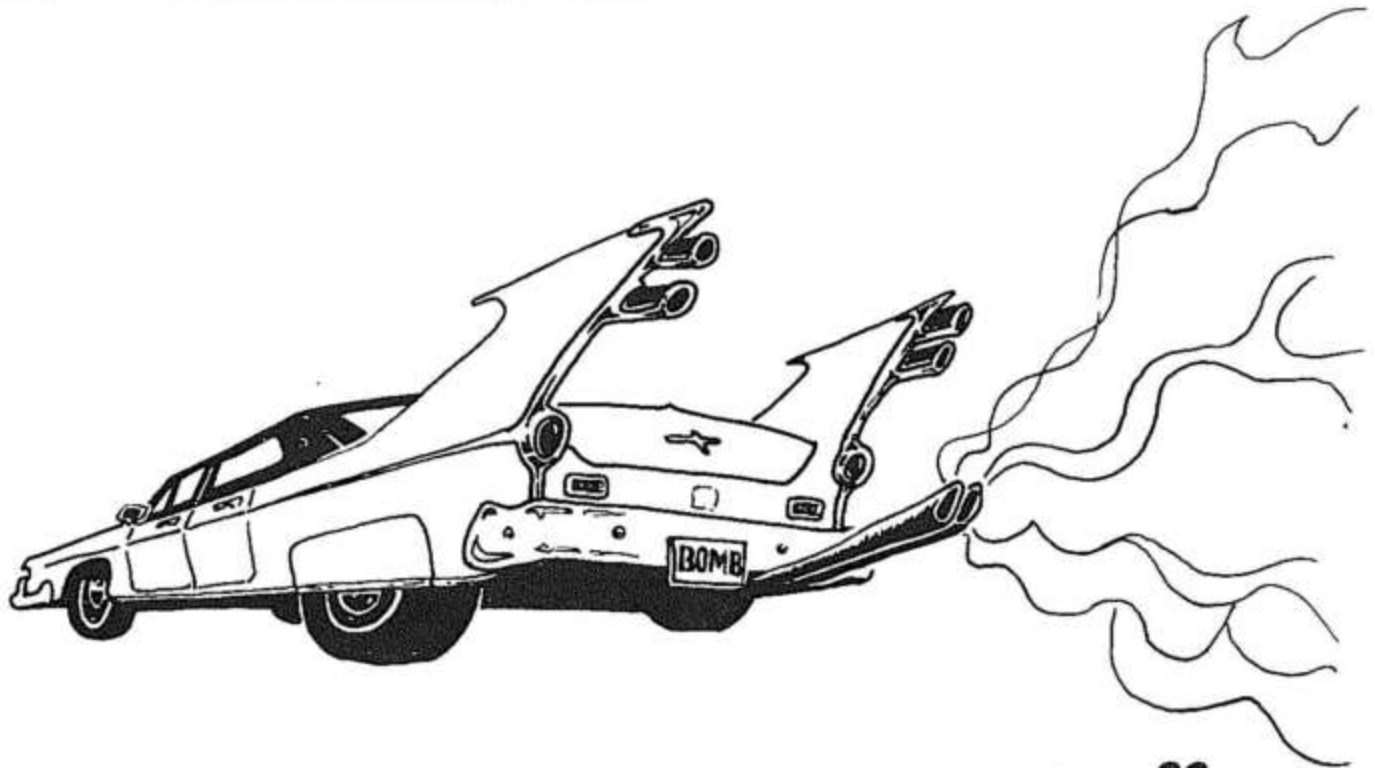
and federal governments are now either completed or under construction. These have a total eligible cost of \$3,013,000,000.

State grants of 30 percent for these projects totaled \$926.3 million. In addition, the state has prefinanced \$611.5 million of the federal share for a total of \$1,537,000,000.

The 112 projects which are not being forwarded

for federal review are estimated to cost \$937 million; the 45 withdrawn projects are estimated at \$545,912,509.

Reprinted courtesy of *New York State Environment*, February 1, 1972, Vol. 1, No. 8, a publication of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.



Auto Exhaust Pollution Controls Inefficient

In recent pollution tests, new model cars with exhaust pollution controls fared worse than older cars without the controls.

Commissioner Rickles of the Department of Air Resources reported that more than 60% of the 1971 and 1972 model cars tested in the voluntary program emitted excessive carbon monoxide.

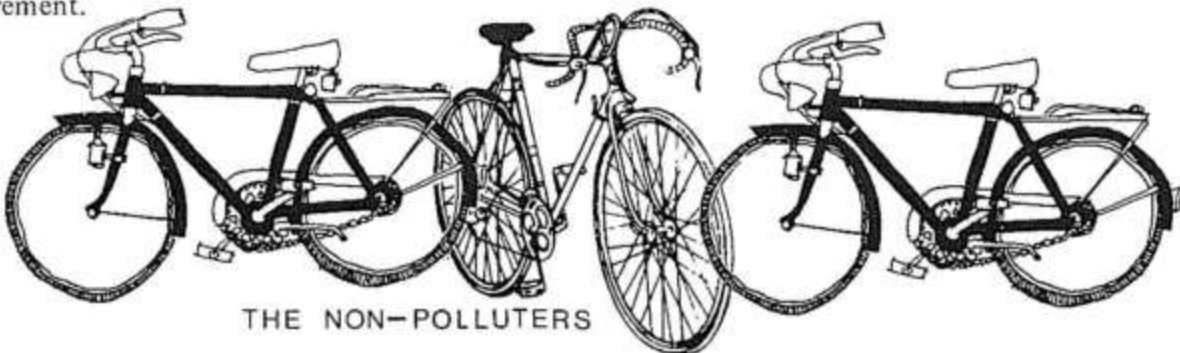
Most of these new vehicles were taxis driven about 35,000 miles.

Federal requirements for the new controls demand that they remain effective up to 50,000 miles. Manufacturers assert that they do, in fact, meet this requirement.

Apparently the controls are worthless on cabs and other high-mileage urban vehicles without fairly constant maintenance. It is hoped that this picture will improve in 1975 when the catalytic converters are due to be installed.

Commissioner Rickles has urged Federal Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Ruckelshaus to order states to begin pollution testing programs and recall entire lines of cars if spot checks show they consistently fail the proposed tests.

At present, the Government certifies pollution controls after testing only prototype models.



THE NON-POLLUTERS

Last month the British Government announced the biggest program in the country's history to combat river pollution.

During the next five years nine new water authorities in England and Wales will spend \$3.8 billion of public funds to clean more than 2,000 miles of seriously polluted waterways. The cost per mile averages about \$1.8 million.

Britain's Department of Environment prepared the study, which is described as the most comprehensive study of river pollution ever made. It was compiled by nine scientists, who for two years studied, mile by mile, every river in England.

In addition to public funds, \$520 million from industry is expected for expenditure on sewage improvements. According to Peter Walker, Minister for the Environment, industry's commitment, coupled with increased public funds and the greater power of the water authorities "will give Britain the most effective machinery in the world for handling water and sewage problems." (*The New York Times*, Jan 2, 1972.)

* * * * *

New Jersey environmental authorities recently announced regulations requiring drivers to get their cars inspected once a year for exhaust pollution. The new rules are described as the first such comprehensive state rules in the nation. They will be imposed gradually over a three year period beginning July 1, with no penalties in the first year.

The program applies to all gasoline-fueled vehicles that weigh 6,000 pounds or less except trucks and buses.

In the first year of testing every vehicle will stop for about 30 seconds in a regular inspection lane next to a testing machine. A device placed inside the exhaust pipe will measure the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons, the two major pollutants from automobile engines.

If the car fails the emissions standards, the owner will be asked to voluntarily have his auto repaired or tuned up.

Beginning in July, 1973, if the car fails the exhaust test, inspectors will slap a red sticker on the vehicle's windshield. The driver will be given two weeks to eliminate the emission problem. If he doesn't comply the car will be banished from the road and the driver will be subject to arrest.

At the beginning of the mandatory stage any car with visible smoke emission will be automatically rejected. Each year thereafter on July 1, the standards will become increasingly stringent until in 1975 the tough standards originally proposed by the State Department of Environmental Protection will be imposed.

Present Federal auto pollution regulations apply only to new cars and to anti-pollution devices now being built into them. In contrast, New Jersey's programs will apply to all cars—from \$50 jalopies to brand new models fresh from the showroom.

RECYCLING—URBAN WASTE CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Park Slope Recycling Center
259 7th Avenue (near Prospect Park)
Open: Saturday, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Prospect Park South Center
136 Westminster Road
Open: Alternate Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.

In addition, Citizens for a Better New York operates two sites for collection of newspapers only: The Newspaper Wagon on Montague between Clinton and Henry Streets in Brooklyn Heights
Open: Saturday, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

International Longshoremen's Association Union Hall driveway
Union Street near Court Street in Carroll Gardens
Open: Saturday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

A new Cobble Hill paper depot is expected to open in the near future.

There are also three bottle and can company recycling centers in Brooklyn:

American Can Company
2nd Avenue at 43rd Street
Open: Monday through Friday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Takes glass, newspapers, all cans
Does not pay

Coca Cola Bottling Company
1900 Linden Boulevard
Open: First Saturday of each month, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Takes glass and aluminum
Pays one cent per pound for glass, 10 cents per pound for aluminum.
If you have a very large quantity, call for an appointment during the week: 649-7063

Reynolds Aluminum Company
341 Nassau—Greenpoint section
Open: Tuesday through Saturday, 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
Takes aluminum only and pays 10 cents per pound

Researched and prepared by Citizens for a Better New York



Food

SURVIVAL IN YOUR SUPERMARKET

By Francine Frank

Everyone—rich or poor—is entitled to good health.

It is easy for someone rich to buy the best, but even that doesn't guarantee good health. He may still fill himself on starchy cakes and desserts or overeat.

But when you have to be on a very tight budget and need to know that every dollar counts—then you need to build that “health bank.”

Some do's and don'ts to begin with are:

—Avoid packaged foods as much as possible. They cost a lot and offer little nutritional value (dried cereal with sugar has no value at all except for the milk you eat it with). Spend your money on fresh produce instead.



—Whatever your background, eat lots of protein. Nothing helps muscles grow, calms shattered nerves, and keeps you going when the going gets tough as well as protein.

—Starchy foods may be filling, but they don't help much in time of stress—so don't overdo the starches—remember, a fat baby is not always a healthy baby.

—Lots of foods are cheap and healthy. Instead of spending money on cokes and cookies, buy some of the inexpensive bonus food listed below:

liver	cod fish
soy beans	sardines
powdered milk	cottage cheese
kidneys, hearts	brewers yeast

Remember every cent spent on good nutrition—instead of sweets and spaghetti—is a plus for you and your children.



Baby foods, with the exception of baby beef, liver or lamb, are mostly corn starch, sugar, and very low protein. They fill your baby up so he is fat, but they don't give him the muscle power to cope with this very pressured world. A very young baby doesn't need solid food, and baby food offers very little in food value compared to a bottle of milk and a teaspoon of brewers yeast that's all protein and muscle building. Somewhere along the way, baby food companies stopped really caring about your baby and the dollar became all they were into.

You can make your own baby food for the toddler—but really, milk and yeast offer many times the protein of baby food and are more easily digestible in young tummies. Whatever you are having for dinner, you can blend or strain, and the money is in your pocketbook.

Cod liver oil—that disgusting smelly oil—is really very good for baby in drops or by the tablespoon. My daughter, when she was a baby, loved it. It helps prevent all those bronchial colds and rickets. (Keep the apartment well-ventilated.)

Oranges (fresh), apples, and dried fruits are nice for the baby to suck on.

Remember, the more you create from fresh food in your kitchen, the less goes into the pockets of Kelloggs and General Foods.

Francine Frank and her husband Bob, run Brooklyn Country, a Fort Greene neighborhood store chock full of healthy edibles, books on nutrition, natural cooking, and more.



CONSUMERS BEWARE!

By Florence Rice
Harlem Consumers Education Council

Many poor consumers who might be aware find themselves forced by circumstances—very little or no money—to buy from the neighborhood gyp joint. Children need beds, we also need furniture, the same things any family needs. So let's say we purchase a doubledecker bed from that neighborhood store—it can cost as much as \$400. The same bed or one of better quality could, at the same time, have been purchased from a department store at a much lower cost.

The question that we have to answer is: How Do We Become AWARE As Shoppers? What I wish to share with you is some shopping information that can help you toward becoming the AWARE shopper.

If you are making large purchases—expensive ones—*don't be a one-store shopper*, price the item at as many stores as you can. If you obtain a mail order catalog, it will give you an idea of price ranges on items you intend to purchase. Another good guide for price ranges and merchandise quality is the Consumer Report. It's worth the trip to the library to check it out.

Watch out for the seller! An honest merchant does not try to high pressure you into buying anything. He doesn't tell you this piece is the last of its kind. He doesn't try to speed up the deal. He lets you take your time. Neither does he try to overwhelm you with his 'maleness,' if he thinks crushing your 'female vulnerability' will clinch the deal.

Watch out for the ads that tell you three rooms of furniture will cost only \$100. Especially when the merchant tries to steer you toward a bedroom suite costing \$500. Demand to see the bargain and carefully inspect it. Even if it looks genuine, try pricing the same set at other "reputable" stores. Avoid at all costs the sales pitch of 'priced just right for you.' Special care must be taken when purchasing foreign items. Be sure questions as to delivery, repairs, and installation are answered to your satisfaction. If most of these agreements can be had in writing, get them.

Take a hard look at the credit agreement. If you don't understand it, don't sign it until you do. Are the empty spaces filled in properly? Find out how the "Truth in Lending" Act can protect you. Under the terms of this act, the dealer can hold nothing back. Stay away from the small down payment—\$1.00 down, then pay \$1.00 a week. Those weeks can add up to a lifetime.

With these guides in mind, start your shopping trip. Were you able to save? Were you able to find out

what a real bargain is? Were you able to discover when paying cash can save you money? Were you able, in short, to become a better shopper?

If by following these tips you shopped more wisely, try forming a consumer group among headstart mothers, welfare mothers, church members and the other groups and organizations to which you belong.

Before leaving, there's a consumer's pledge I would like to share with you. It is the basis of our work, and responsible for the knowledge of the marketplace we have been able to gain. It has four parts; they are:

1. I will not sign any paper promising to pay anything, to a door-to-door salesman or anyone else, unless I have discussed it first with a consumer protection organization or someone whose advice I trust.
2. I will report immediately to a law enforcement authority or consumer protection organization any cheating of consumers that come to my attention.
3. I will support candidates for public office who give high value to measures that protect the consumer.
4. I will tell others that consumers working together means power for all citizens and that no one should sign any contract without getting advice first.

In addition to the Consumer Rules spelled out above, there are some hints that readers should keep in mind when shopping:

- When buying fruits, vegetables & meats, see that the store has a scale that can be easily read and one that bears the official seal of approval of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs. This means that the scale has been checked and that its weight is accurate.
- Ask for the price per pound before you buy, although the prices should be shown.
- See that the scale pointer is at zero before the merchandise is weighed and that the scale is at rest before the weight or price is given to you.
- Don't depend on the seller to give you the price; figure the price yourself. If you don't think it is right, question it.
- You should have a clear view of the scale or cash register. It is your right.
- Check all the items you purchased against the cash register tape and re-add the total yourself.
- Make sure that the weight of the purchase does not include the wrapping, such as the box, carton, bag or wrapping paper.
- Buy fresh fruits IN SEASON; they taste better and are much lower in price.
- Check the label on all pre-packaged foods, including frozen foods, to see what is contained,

the net weight, and the total price.

- If in doubt, check weights of pre-packaged items on the customer's scale, or ask that they be weighed in your presence.
- Don't be fooled by the size of the container or box; check the weight or content on the label.
- Wherever possible, buy in person. If you must order by phone, ask for an itemized bill when your order is delivered.
- Be suspicious of sensational claims and ridiculous reductions in price.
- If a reputable store has a "SPECIAL SALE," stock up, especially on staples and canned goods.
- Make sure you pay the sale price for SALE ITEMS at the check-out counter.
- If an advertisement interests you, bring the ad with you and ask to examine merchandise.
- Ask the sales person to put on the bill any claims made such as "all silk and hand made."

- If you have your meat ground to order, see that the grinding takes place in front of you.
- All merchandise on display in the store must have its price clearly marked on the tag, sign or poster.
- When buying appliances ask if there is an extra charge for delivery; will the article be installed free of cost; is there a warranty included in the sale (which means if the appliance breaks down within a reasonable length of time, will it be repaired or the parts replaced at little or no expense to you).

Call or write, if you have any questions or complaints:

Consumer Affairs Bureau
80 Lafayette Street
New York, New York 10013
566-2020

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COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT 13 PLOTS A NEW COURSE TO PREVENT DRUG ABUSE

By Robert Greenberg

Until recently, most people felt that the best way to deal with drug abuse was through treatment and rehabilitation programs. However, while detoxification units, methadone maintenance centers, and therapeutic communities do have a vital role to play in the fight against drugs, it is now recognized that they cannot keep up with the current demand for services, let alone future needs.

The most practical (and possibly the most economical) method of curbing drug abuse is to lessen the demand for the product. Community School District 13 has undertaken such a project through its Drug Abuse Education/Prevention Program. Since mid-December, the program has been operating in the school district's four junior high schools and eighteen elementary schools.

One of the main objectives of the program is to establish firm lines of communication and understanding between school-children, parents, and teachers. If all three groups have a substantive degree of drug abuse information, the children will be able to receive knowledgeable support both in the school and home settings. It is through this common base of drug information that the program hopes to break down some of the myths which surround drugs and often lead youngsters to experimentation.

Staff members in each school present material to student groups as well as to parent and teacher

more



workshops. Program personnel utilize information centers, guest speakers, multi-media productions, and many other resources to reach all three groups.

Other aspects of the program include counseling and referral services for youngsters, school personnel, and parents. While staff members provide supportive assistance for existing school personnel, the program does have direct access to many community services such as health facilities, legal assistance, therapeutic communities, and so on.

Another major component of the program, the Counter-Environment activities, provide youngsters with an alternative to drug usage. During the after-school and evening periods, children may

participate in workshops that teach art, woodworking, photography, ceramics, creative and journalistic writing, dramatics, and film making.

The program has already worked directly with 3,000 youngsters, teachers, and parents. As the program develops, a greater proportion of the community will be reached. Even though the education and prevention course is quite new, the results to date are most positive. With a high degree of community participation and support, the program cannot help but be a success.

Mr. Greenberg is the Assistant Director of the Drug Abuse Education-Prevention Program of Community School District 13.

Innovative Education

PARENTS GO TO SCHOOL WITH KIDS AT HARLEM STOREFRONT

No one questions the contention that children are born with intelligence and that they are eager to learn when they first enter school. Yet, many of them are not responsive to learning experiences, says veteran teacher Georgianna Werner.

With this in mind, the 65-year-old Mrs. Werner opened a unique federally-funded Central Harlem storefront four years ago called Parent Preparation to help parents "unlock" their children's potential before the age of five. Last year, the state took over funding.

Through the use of weekly workshops, parents are taught the simple household activities they can encourage to stimulate their children's intellectual growth. These ideas and activities will help the children be better prepared for the school learning process.

The participants are recruited from churches and Central Harlem social service agencies. Local persons employed as staff members instruct the parents on how to enrich their children's lives by the kinds of playthings they provide, by the language their children hear and learn in the home and by their introduction to the social and physical realities they must be aware of by the time they enter school. Besides Mrs. Werner, who does the teaching, there is a full-time staff of five including two teacher aides.

"The most important teachers of children are their parents," said Mrs. Werner in an interview yesterday at the 1941 Madison Ave. storefront, "because the bulk of a child's learning comes from the home. All good teachers must keep up with the latest information, which we try to provide."

As a result, Mrs. Werner added, parent understanding and knowledge of the "developmental age needs of children can unlock their potential."

Workshops in the 12 by 15 foot storefront are limited to five parents and their children at a time, because of the small space and because Mrs. Werner feels small groups are more effective. Toys and playthings, including miniature furniture, are provided for the children. The workshops are in the morning or the early afternoon, "depending on whether the parents are available," said Mrs. Werner.

At Parent Preparation, which she said is the only agency of its kind in the country, the basic concept is that everything a child does is part of the learning process, "even when he gets on the floor and throws a tantrum."

Mrs. Werner, who taught in public schools for 26 years, added that as parents add to their knowledge of the perceptual development of their children, the children begin to look to them as sources of inspiration as well as information and approval.

"Our ultimate goal," said Mrs. Werner, a slim energetic woman who is constantly lecturing about the program, "is to have a system in which everyone grows, parent and child."

"We are here because people want something," Mrs. Werner said, "and they can get it when they need it . . ."

CONTACT: Werner, 369-1117

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RECYCLING

AND THE PRATT AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

must be sorted before they can be processed. Here's how you can help:

Sort your trash into the following categories:

1) **Glass** of any kind is acceptable, but it should be washed and separated by color—clear, green, and brown. Remove all corks, caps, and metal neck rings. The glass will be crushed in metal drums by the community group.

2) **Newspaper** should be tied securely with strong twine or cord in bundles 6-10 inches high. Do not include magazines; their recyclable value is too small. Sunday magazine sections of newspapers are acceptable.

3) **Aluminum** cans, T.V. dinner trays, and other clean household aluminum can be saved. Aluminum cans have a pull-tab top, no seam on the side, are easily crushed, and will *not* respond to a magnet. They are used for soda and beer cans.

4) **Steel or tin-plate** cans are the kind you open with a can opener. They respond to a magnet and have a seam on the side. Most food cans (vegetables, pet foods, fruits, etc.) are tin plate. Clean and crush all cans and remove paper labels.

5) **Bi-metal** cans have an aluminum pull-tab top and a steel side with a seam in it. At present these are not collected at recycling centers because the metals are too difficult to separate, even by machinery.

DANGER: Do not collect aerosol cans. Do not try to store them. Do not puncture them; they can explode and injure.

Plastic bags may be used to carry your material from home to the collection sites. Use one for each type of material. Please note: due to weight of glass and possibility of breakage in handling, use *doubled* plastic bags (i.e., one inside another). Also, use doubled plastic bags if *cans* are flattened.

Tie bags securely and mark them with a felt pen or a tag indicating type of material contained. For glass, give color. For cans, indicate type.

The Pratt Area Community Council Recycling Center is located on the Grand Walk on the Pratt Institute campus—2 blocks east of Hall Street just off Willoughby Avenue. It's open on Saturdays from 9 A.M. to Noon and takes tin, aluminum, glass, and newspaper.

Volunteers are desperately needed. Call the PACC center at 789-6290. For general information on PACC recycling call 834-9686.

Again, it is the community as a whole that must contribute trash and energy. Each individual is important, but we all must encourage one another that this program can be very successful (it worked very well during World War II), if the whole community gets into the recycling habit.

Get the trash off the streets and into the program!

Bill Turville, a senior in architecture at Pratt Institute, has been working with the Pratt Area Community Council Recycling Program for the past year. Originally from Maine, he is vitally committed to solving environmental problems.

CITY FACING LANDFILL CRISIS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

one is willing to take it.

New ideas under study include creating new land such as islands in Lower New York Bay which might first be used only as disposal sites, but which ultimately could become higher than the piles of refuse at Fresh Kills.

Recent negotiations with the Monsanto Company for a plant that would reduce the garbage by pyrolysis, or high-temperature incineration, don't look promising. Mr. Kretchmer says the plant is small and the costs high.

David McGregor, the Mayor's special assistant for environmental affairs states, in reference to the piles of refuse at Fresh Kills, "We could extend the date even further by piling garbage higher, but you need some space between the seagulls and the planes." (*The New York Times*, March 5, 1972)



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