

Why it all happens? To make it clear, scientists name the following reasons.

According to the Centre for Cities, transport and burning fossil fuels are significant contributors to the levels of air pollution – known as particulate matter (PM). In 2001, local people were encouraged to buy diesel cars to reduce carbon dioxide levels but that has now led to an increase in nitrogen. Moreover, half of PM2.5 toxins generated in cities and large towns come from sources such as wood burning stoves and coal fires. Meanwhile, Swansea is the biggest per-head emitter in the UK due to the presence of heavy industry (energy-intensive steel and chemicals industries) in the city. And of course, not all the pollution is locally generated – some is blown in from continental Europe.

Therefore to improve air quality, Welsh authorities need to tackle all the above-mentioned sources of air pollution.

One significant step on the way of air quality improving is to reduce the number of diesel vehicles on the road. The Centre for Cities has also called for a ban on using wood burning stoves and coal fires in areas where air pollution exceeds guidelines. It has also said ministers should introduce ultra-low emission zones in city centres and charge car and van drivers to enter them. Other researchers claim that new public messaging system is to encourage drivers to take different routes at peak traffic times. Several apps to track air pollution in Swansea and the Nowcaster system in Hafod have already been created. All that's left for Welsh authorities is to expand the network of a prediction system and thus enable drivers to be warned via messaging screens that there's poor air quality being predicted, or congestion in the traffic, and try to educate drivers to change their route.

The idea behind these is that current experience gained in this field by other countries of the state could be also studied and applied. For instance, air pollution abatement in Marylebone (England) included better management of taxi ranks and an electric vehicle delivery scheme. Moreover, there are other measures such as cycling and bus routes improvement.

Summing up the results of the finding, the deadly levels of polluted air in Wales are entirely legal. This needs to change. As a matter of urgency the Government should adopt World Health Organization's stricter guidelines around PM2.5 emissions. People in Wales should be at the centre of the fight against its toxic air and councils should take the steps needed, including charging people to drive in city centres and banning wood burning stoves. Failure to act now will lead to more deaths in Wales.

В. Журавлева

NATIVE AMERICANS: A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

Native Americans – the 6,8 million people who make up about 2 % of the U.S. population – have faced myriad critical issues throughout history but also in modern life.

Throughout the history of North American settlement, the territorial dispossession of indigenous peoples has gone hand in hand with natural resource exploitation. In the 1800s, Indian nations in the West clashed with miners pouring into their territories in search of gold. Some of the Native American reservations such as the Ute tribe contain natural resources such as timber, oil, and gas. American Indian territories in the West house gold and have had previous clashes with gold miners. These areas have been exploited for its natural resources for economic reasons and have also threatened the area with climate change.

From 1944 to 1986, mining companies blasted 30 million tons of uranium out of Navajo land. When the U.S. Energy Department had stockpiled enough for the Cold War, the companies left, abandoning 521 mines. Since then, many Navajo have died of conditions linked to contamination. In the NPR poll, 39 percent of Native Americans say discrimination based in laws and government policies is a bigger problem than discrimination based on individuals' prejudice.

Native Americans experience more deaths, poverty and higher unemployment rates. Today federal funding for water infrastructure is a small percentage of what it once was. Across the country, 44 million people are served by water systems that recently had Safe Drinking Water Act violations. The Indian Health Service estimated that it would cost \$200 million to provide basic water and sanitation access on the Navajo Nation.

Indigenous people are wildly overrepresented in the criminal justice system. Native Americans are more likely to be killed by police than any other racial group, according to the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice. According to a 2016 report from the National Institute of Justice Nearly 84 % of Native American women experience violence in their lifetime.

All the issues described above explain why suicide is the second most common cause of death for Native youth ages 15 to 24 which is two and a half times the national rate for that age group.

Along with the health, violence, justice issues, indigenous people have their cultural identity at stake as native languages are dying, and the U.S. government is doing little to help. Native languages are struggling to survive in the United States, with 130 “at risk”, according to UNESCO, and another 74 “critically endangered”.

A lot of people tend to forget that this land was taken from the indigenous communities. But those people are still there fighting for recognition and the protection of their sacred places. At the same time the US government does not only refuses to take any measures to protect those people on their own land, but ignores the problem altogether and hesitates to apologize.

А. Золотарь

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MAORI CULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND'S SOCIETY TODAY

Owing to its multicultural past and the mix of different populations, who migrated from all the corners of the planet, New Zealand might be one of the most