

One-in-12 your odds in lottery

By MICHAEL A. CHIAK
Citizen Staff Writer

Spend a dollar on a ticket in Arizona's lottery, which is soon to begin, and your odds of winning something will be one in 12.

And among those buying tickets in the first week of the lottery, there will be six to 10 people who will walk away with \$10,000 each.

That's according to lottery executive director George Taylor, who said the first tickets should go on sale between June 15 and July 1 at hundreds of retail stores around the state. The 1-in-12 odds would be in effect if all 20 million tickets for the lottery are sold.

By rubbing the spots off a lottery ticket to reveal hidden numbers, a player can determine immediately if he has won a prize ranging from \$2 to \$10,000, Taylor

said. Anyone winning \$50 or more will be eligible for another drawing — this for a prize of \$1 million, or \$1,000 a week for life, he said. About 8,700 names are expected to be in that drawing.

Taylor and other lottery officials were in Tucson to interview prospective lottery employees and to inspect sites for a local lottery office and a place to store lottery tickets. About 14 people will be hired in Southern Arizona, with newspaper advertising scheduled for this weekend to describe the jobs available.

The officials said they also are about to begin taking applications from retailers who are interested in selling lottery tickets. Taylor said that representatives of all the state's convenience-market chains already have contacted lottery officials to express interest in selling the tickets.

He said that such markets, along with

supermarkets, are expected to be key outlets for lottery tickets. But Taylor said anyone with a retail license is eligible to become a ticket outlet. Retail sellers will pay in advance for their tickets, minus a 5 percent commission they will earn for selling them.

The first lottery game is called "Scratch it Rich," and was set up after Arizona voters last fall approved a lottery.

Under the rules, a person pays \$1 for a lottery ticket and then rubs off the covering on several numbers. If any three of the numbers match, the ticket holder wins that amount of money. For example, if three 2's are uncovered, the winner gets \$2; if three 10,000's are uncovered, the winner gets \$10,000 and becomes eligible for the million-dollar drawing.

Those winning the \$2 and \$5 prizes will

be paid immediately by the retailers who sold them the tickets, Taylor said. Winners of \$50 or more will fill out forms that will be sent to the lottery office in Phoenix for processing and issuance of checks within two days, Taylor said. Sending in the form also registers the winners of \$50 or more for the grand-prize drawing.

That drawing will come eight to 13 weeks after the start of sales, and its timing will depend on how fast the 20 million tickets sell, Taylor said. A second lottery game, similar but not identical to the first one, already is being planned for after the first one ends, he said.

Under terms of the constitutional amendment setting up the lottery, about 45 percent of the money raised in sales goes for prizes, and the rest, minus operating costs, goes into the state treasury for education and other services.

Don Schellie/2
Comics/15

Tucson and Arizona

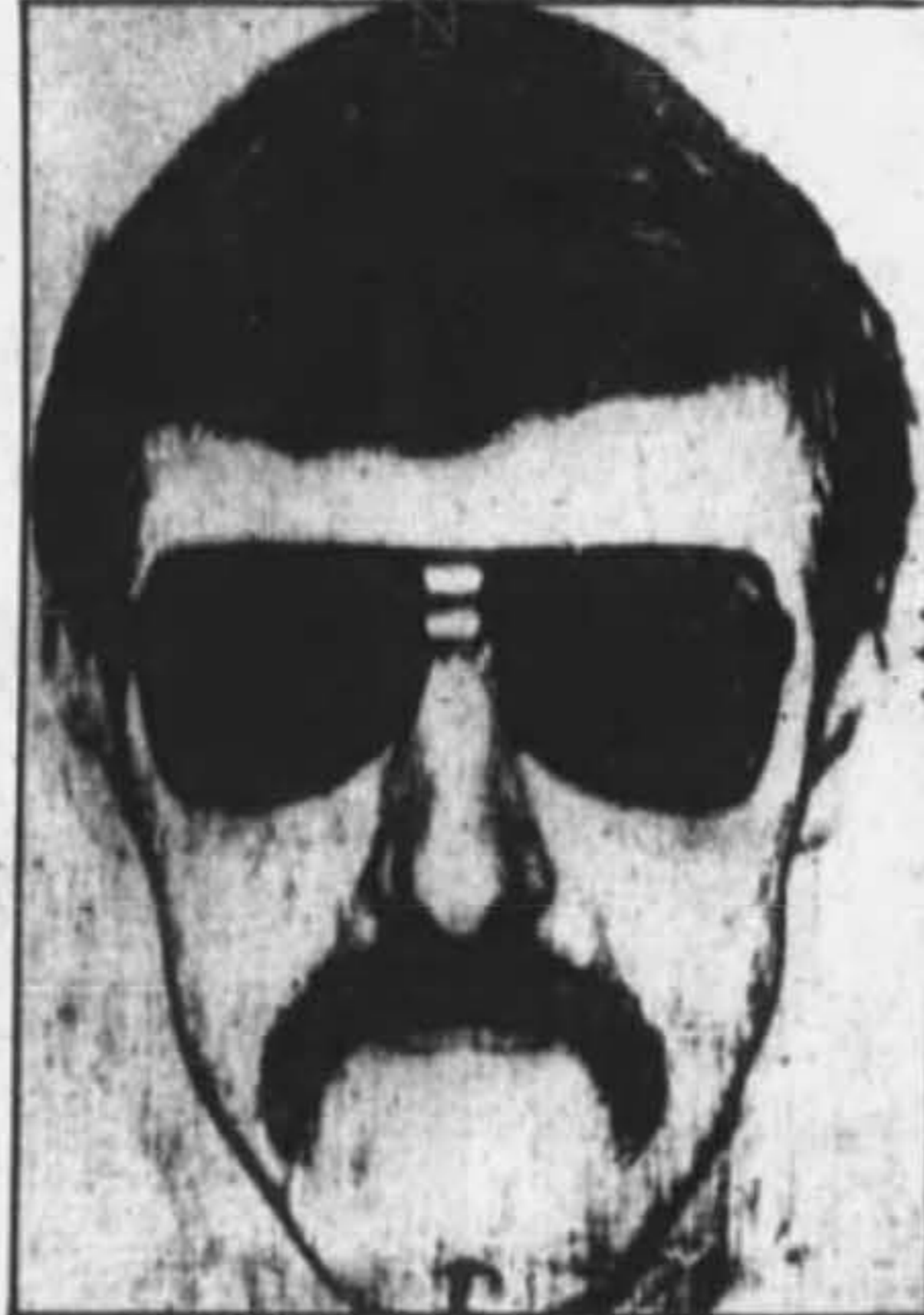
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Friday, April 24, 1981 •

Reward in huge robbery raised to \$25,000

Bank holdup suspects

The FBI today released artist sketches of three of the four bandits who robbed the First National Bank of \$3.3 million on Wednesday. The man on the left held janitor Charles Virgil in the robbers' van. The other two drawings were done from information provided by witnesses believed to have seen the men during and before the 7:20 a.m. holdup.



Sketches done of 3 suspects

Arizona bankers have raised to \$25,000 the original \$5,000 reward for information about the four bandits who robbed a First National Bank of Arizona branch here of a record \$3.3 million in what is believed to be the largest bank robbery in U.S. history.

Police, meanwhile, released artist's sketches of three of the suspects.

The Arizona Bankers Association said the size of the robbery prompted it to offer \$25,000 for information leading to arrest and indictment of the robbers who held up the Swan Road-East Broadway branch of First National early Wednesday morning.

FBI investigators said they have descriptions of the robbers, who wore stocking masks and Halloween masks, but who apparently took them off when accosting bank janitor Charles Virgil, manager John C. "Bud" Grainger and supervisor David Harris as they were about to enter the bank after 7 a.m. Wednesday.

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Krebs, also known as John Kelly, escaped on Dec. 12 while taking a polygraph test in a downtown Tucson building, when an unknown, armed accomplice surprised sheriff's deputies guarding him. Krebs had been arrested here in July, and authorities said then that he had guns and plastic explosives in his possession.

An FBI agent said agents are checking their national files for bank robberies similar to the First National job, which investigators called the work of professionals.

Investigators also were critical of First National's security system at the Broadway-Swan branch, which was used to hold all cash from its Tucson branches. One called the system "hopelessly outdated" and said bank officials should not have made a routine of taking the money to the same place every day.

The sketch of one robber released by officials was drawn from a description given by Virgil of the man who held him prisoner in the bandits' van while the other three gunmen cleaned out \$3.3 million from the bank's main vault.

Authorities say Virgil told them that the drawing was an accurate one.



Project Lighthawk, a one-man, one-plane environmental air force, helps fight the battles to save the nation's wild areas.

Lighthawk soars for environmentalists

By EDWARD STILES
Citizen Staff Writer

In 1975, the Kaiparowits power plant threatened to be as big an environmental disaster as Glen Canyon Dam.

The coal-fired colossus promised to foul the air and scar the land of the nation's fragile canyon jewels — Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, Monument Valley, the Escalante and Canyonlands. A smoldering \$3.5-billion

smudge pot and four coal mines generating enough electricity for a city of 3 million people.

It was a classic environmental confrontation. The stakes were high and the odds were close as environmentalists and power company executives grappled on the knife edge of public opinion.

A slight shove would send them toppling — toward earth movers or preservation.

That shove, or at least part of it, came when conservation groups held a press conference in Page, and flew reporters over the Kaiparowits Plateau and its environs.

Mike Stewart was one of four pilots that February day in 1975 when the Kaiparowits project died and Project Lighthawk was born.

Project Lighthawk is the conservationists' air arm in the battle to temper development with an environmental conscience. While a

single-engine, five-passenger Hello-Courier may seem to be no match for the legions of industry-backed Learjets, conservationists are, like coyotes, accustomed to fighting brute force with wile, accustomed to hit-and-run tactics, to using their limited resources wisely.

That's where Stewart comes in. He's no 100-hour. Sunday flier with a new solo ticket.

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'Greenhouse' effect perils Earth

By CARLA McCLAIN
Citizen Staff Writer

Little by little, this modern, industrial 20th Century is turning the world into a potentially dangerous "greenhouse" by trapping ever-increasing heat near the surface of the Earth.

And if this keeps up, we will suffer dramatic and damaging changes in our weather in times to come — changes that could melt the polar ice caps, flood our cities and doom our

ability to feed the world, among other things.

This creeping "greenhouse effect" is the same thing that happens when the sun shines in your car with the windows rolled up, or what happens in a greenhouse.

It is nowhere better dramatized than on the planet Venus where surface temperatures simmer around 900 degrees Fahrenheit — an extreme phenomenon now being analyzed by University of Ari-

zona planetary scientists involved in the Pioneer mission to Venus, launched in 1978.

In their study of Venus, they read a warning for our Earth:

"We really need to understand the deterioration of our own environment and how significant man's impact is on it," said Martin Tomasko, a researcher with the UA Lunar and Planetary Laboratory, who directed scientific ex-

periments on the Pioneer spacecraft.

"By studying what is happening on Venus, we can better predict the trouble this planet could get into and do something about it before it is too late. The potential is there to cause many great — and probably harmful — changes," he added.

The situation is similar to the discovery several years ago that fluorocarbons were destroying our protective

ozone layer in the atmosphere — a discovery that led to voluntary cutbacks on the use of aerosol products containing fluorocarbon gas, Tomasko said.

The villain in the greenhouse — on both Venus and Earth — is carbon dioxide, a gas that is especially effective in trapping heat.

The thick atmosphere enveloping Venus is 96 percent carbon dioxide. The result is

that even though very little sunlight — only about 2 1/2 percent — pierces that thick atmosphere, the carbon dioxide traps it so well that temperatures there have soared to hellish heights. The surface of Venus is a full 500 degrees Centigrade higher than it would be without the greenhouse effect.

By comparison, the Earth's atmosphere contains only .03

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Most patrons didn't know bank robbed

By SHAWN HUBLER
Citizen Staff Writer

At an obscure little branch bank, on an obscure little corner of an obscure little bulletin board there's a dog-eared little poster.

It reads: "A BANK ROBBER WILL DO ANYTHING FOR MONEY. ANYTHING. FRIGHTENING, ISN'T IT?"

Frightening? Possibly.

But ironic, certainly, because the little branch bank is the East Broadway-Swan Road branch of the First National Bank of Arizona.

You know — the bank that was robbed Wednesday of a record \$3.3 million.

What's that? You don't know?

Well, don't feel bad. Most of the customers crowding the tiny branch yesterday afternoon didn't know it either.

"This is it? This is the place that was robbed? You mean right here?" marveled one young man depositing his paycheck. "Gees! Three-point-three million... I wonder how much of it was mine."

There were clues, of course. The security guard by the window looked a little more morose than usual, and the three granite-jawed guys near the doorway looked a lot like FBI agents, which they were.

And the usually-chatty tellers were unfailingly tight-lipped about the whole thing, telling customers and reporters alike that they weren't allowed to comment on the robbery.

One man in line boasted to his neighbor that he was a regular customer here, and had stopped by the bank a mere 20 minutes after the robbery.

"I was wishin' I'd of got here sooner, in case they dropped one of their sacks," he said with a chuckle.

"I've heard a lot of people say they hope those robbers get away with it," he remarked. "Kind of interestin', huh?"

