

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA RENO, NEVADA

Sagebrush

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Ecology supplement inside

Tomorrow is Earth Day. Tomorrow we must consider something that generations before us have ignored: within our lifetime the earth may be doomed to pollution. Doomed to unbreathable air, undrinkable water, inedible food.

It may happen sooner than we think if nothing is done. Our children will be the final recipients of the filth we and our parents have been sending into the air, water and plants.

It could happen to even Nevada, this sparsely populated desert state. Already the haze of smog has settled over Reno and Las Vegas. Lake Tahoe, long regarded as the gem of the West, is losing its luster.

Pyramid Lake, almost the last of the great Lake Lahontan from pre-

historic days, seems doomed to extinction. The Carson River is beginning to be used as a sewage line from the populated areas.

And in the farm areas, insecticides are threatening to kill off not only the insects, but the people and animals too.

In this issue of Sagebrush is contained an ecology supplement for Earth Day, 1970. Here the reader will find stories and photos on Northern Nevada ecology--what is being polluted and how and, in some instances, what is being done about it.

We live in Nevada. Others will follow us here. The lure of the untainted Golden West is still somewhat true

here. For most, the skies are blue and the air, fresh off the snow-capped mountains, is pure and invigorating. Here you can drive for a hundred miles without seeing a soul.

But you will see beer cans, wrappers, junked cars and old boxes left to rot in the hot sun. They won't disappear overnight. But residents of this state can make a concerted effort not to add to the junkpile.

Think about the pollution you're adding to the Nevada scene every time you climb into your car. Turn the key and the exhaust rolls out. If you were trapped in a closed place with your car engine running, you would die.

The earth can become a closed place, too, with the air the death weapon and you the executioner.

The time is now to do something about pollution. It is a matter of survival. As simple as that.

Earth Day will be observed at the university and at The Center (See page three). At press time, the plans were highly tentative and the original schedule had been altered. Numerous lectures by noted experts have been planned for sometime tomorrow, however.

At 11 p.m. tomorrow in the Student Union Lounge, Senator Cliff Young will give a lecture on ecology. His speech will be followed by a reception at noon in The Center.

Nye Hall vote favors open visitation

Half of Nye Hall, 16 wings, has approved a 24 hour visitation program in a secret ballot being held, with most of the remaining wings expected to approve also. Several wings have not turned in results, or have returned incomplete results.

The east wing of Nye's sixth floor overwhelmingly rejected extending the visitation hours by

a vote of nine in favor and 32 against. A two-thirds vote of each wing is required for approval. The results of the secret ballot, which is also being held in White Pine Hall, will form the basis of a recommendation to be made to Dean of Student Affairs Sam Basta by Dean of Men James Hathorn and Dean of Women Roberta Barnes. White Pine's results were not

available at press time.

Hathorn said he had "a strong suspicion" that Basta's decision would concur with the recommendation. Basta's decision will be the final approval of any kind of program, according to President N. Edd Miller.

Hathorn said he informed Basta of the secret ballot Monday morning before Basta left for Washington for the week. Basta was attending a convention in Boston last week. He said he would make a decision on the basis of the deans' recommendation. "We've got to get some understanding of who is going to enforce this policy," he said.

The decision to hold a secret ballot came out of a meeting between students and the Office of Student Affairs following a sit-in in Nye Hall April 10. Ninety-seven persons signed a sheet saying they were breaking visitation rules then.

Nye Hall Judicial Board Chief Justice Iakub Dudhia said he is

waiting for a list of charges and defendants to be sent to him from the Referrals Board. He said all the defendants are to be notified by the Referrals Board and he expects that a trial for the case might possibly be held Thursday.

Dudhia said that because of the number of defendants, his court will probably meet with a "representative group" of defendants selected from those dormitory and off-campus students who are most active in the protest.

Alcohol policy to Miller

Twenty-one-year-old students will be able to have alcoholic beverages in their rooms if President N. Edd Miller accepts the recommendations of the Alcoholic Beverage Policy committee.

The committee recommended last week that students of legal age be permitted to have liquor in their dorm rooms, or other approved housing, but stated that liquor cannot be kept anywhere else on campus.

The recommendation also stiffened the possibility of penalties for those who violate the policy or any Reno Municipal Code, and said that the president will "designate the time and place for special events where alcoholic beverages may be served" on campus.

Violators will be subject to prosecution downtown and suspension from the university. This includes both minors and those who are 21.

Students living in a fraternity or sorority who "because of the use of alcoholic beverages in that living unit, create disturbances" can be brought before the Judicial Council and that house could lose its university charter.

This also applies to underage students caught drinking in a Greek house--they face prosecution downtown and on campus. The house could have its charter taken away for this, too.

The recommendations say any campus organization that violates the policy "shall lose its approved status for the remainder of the semester in which the violation occurs and the following sem-

Nurses seeking blood donations

Blood donations from Reno citizens are still being solicited by student nurses of the University of Nevada. Donations may be made at Blood Services of Reno, 1143 Wells Ave., and a \$7 credit will be given to the Nevada State Student Nurses Association for every pint.

The nurses are soliciting the blood to raise money to attend their national convention in Miami this month.

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ester." A second offense would incur "further suspension or other appropriate action."

The final recommendation of the committee, headed by Dr. Robert Whittemore, gives the president the power to allow the use of alcohol on any part of campus during special events.

The 15 man committee started work more than one and a half years ago after students in Lincoln Hall decided they would no longer enforce the present policy.



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Del Papa answers USA demands with nine goals

ASUN President Frankie Sue Del Papa, in answer to demands put forth by USA last week, yesterday released a policy statement.

Under the EOP program, she will send a letter to the state legislature requesting assistance in raising funds for recruitment and tutorial programs. She will create a standing ASUN minority committee to advise ASUN. The chairman will serve on the university EOP advisory board. ASUN, she said, will have to be certain that tutorial and remedial academic programs are effective in response to disadvantaged students' needs before it sponsors an open admissions policy.

ASUN will pledge \$500 a semester to develop ethnic studies. USA made a demand for student representation on every board or committee at the university. In response to this, Miss Del Papa is recruiting stu-

dents to fill committees of all types. These representatives would report bi-monthly to ASUN on progress.

Student representation to the Board of Regents will necessitate a change of NRS 396.040, and Miss Del Papa pledged to work to change this law.

She plans to set up a student-faculty committee to create a new teacher evaluation form, which every teacher must pass out in his classes as part of a mandatory evaluation. The Board of Regents has indicated that it will provide some funding for a responsible and effective evaluation.

"ASUN has in the past and will in the future push for student representation on all department curricula boards," Miss Del Papa said. "Then, students and faculty of that department, who best understand departmental prerequisites, may work to al-

ter or abolish those requirements." University requirements, she said, may be changed only by convincing the Board of Regents. Such changes are considered and proposed by Academic Affairs Board and Student Affairs Board.

She plans to recommend a re-evaluation of the ROTC program at the end of the semester, expand the current pass-fail program, clarify university police jurisdiction, and support a policy of university policemen carrying guns only in their cars while on the university.

USA demanded that the library be open 24 hours during finals. In answer to this, Miss Del Papa said that if students are interested and will volunteer free labor to keep it open, the library can be opened 24 hours on special occasions. The Center has offered its accommodations during finals as a 24 hour study area if students will staff it voluntarily.

ASUN will set up a student review board to investigate all off-campus housing. Miss Del Papa said a housing director was needed immediately and that she will push for that.

Miss Del Papa unveiled a nine-point ASUN program yesterday as part of her answer to USA demands. Her goals:

1. Scholarships and Prizes Board; three students to be appointed today.

2. Environmental Aesthetics Board; faculty-student group to study university master plan with relation to campus environment, to be created within two weeks.

3. Re-evaluation of ASUN expenditure; complete accounting of how funds are spent in such areas as athletics; re-establish profit and operational goals of the bookstore with perhaps more part-time student help through work-study. Also, registration packet to include choice of con-

cert performers on card for all students.

5. Long range plan for ASUN government by November.

6. 4-1-4 school year program by 1971.

7. Finance Control Board to issue written guidelines on what types of projects should receive priority for ASUN funds.

8. Publications Board to determine whether to continue expenditures on certain publications.

9. University Sanctuary: firm establishment and commitment to the policy of freedom of expression on campus for ASUN sponsored activities.

Miss Del Papa met with representatives of USA last night to talk about her goals as well as their demands.

Earth Day looks at population, pollution

Tomorrow is Earth Day.

Here at the University of Nevada various groups of students and community members have planned activities designed

to inform as many people as possible about the ever-growing problems of population and pollution.

At noon, the Center and members of UNSILT (University Students Interested in Lake Tahoe) will sponsor a luncheon and present a first annual pollution award. After this, programs and activities will be offered in the Student Union building and in the Center.

Members of Zero Population Growth (ZPG) are coordinating activities in the Center. They are stressing a theme of "teach-out" to reach not only students but the general community.

Dr. Fritz Went, internationally known botanist, will speak at 1 p.m. in the Center on general aspects of pollution. He will be followed by Dr. George Furman, obstetrician and gynecologist, whose topic is population control. Donna Dixon of ZPG will also speak.

A short film, "The Problem with Water is People" will be shown, followed by "Whole Earth Improvisations" by the Genesis Players.

Another film called "Stop" is scheduled to be shown. It was filmed on campus by students in Art 303, and concerns optical pollution of the campus area.

All programs are open to discussion, again emphasizing that each individual should be involved.

Discussion groups will meet in the Student Union during the afternoon to talk about problems and possible solutions in specific areas such as Lake Tahoe and Pyramid Lake.

The League of Women Voters and Foresta Institute will hold an "endangered species" display and will distribute fact sheets and pamphlets on the ecology crisis in our area.

The evening events will be held mostly in the Center. Beginning at 8 p.m. Dr. Went will again discuss pollution problems, and Dr. Louise Tyrer, gynecologist, will speak on the woman's role and responsibilities in population control. Student Dexter Sale and Donna Dixon of ZPG will lead discussions.

Discussion, ideas and action are invited. Clean-up projects may be organized to begin the fight against pollution in the Reno area.

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Banquets and booze

Jim Hardesty, former ASUN President, became well known this past year for his fancy political footwork. He pulled another fast one last week, and it just might be time to put the stops on Diamond Jim.

Wednesday night the ASUN Senate held an emergency meeting. At that time, a group of students expressed concern over the money being spent for the ASUN banquet to be held that same night.

It was their contention that the money (part of that \$27.50 every member of the ASUN pays at registration) could be better used in any one of a number of ways.

The students also presented a petition signed by 235 card carrying members of the ASUN who agreed. The senate saw merit in the argument, and resolved that next year's banquet be the subject of an open meeting where all students could speak on it, pro or con.

Now it gets tricky.

Hardesty explained that the banquet wasn't going to set the ASUN general fund back for the full cost \$650. Combining the discretionary funds of the two vice presidents with his own, there was \$470 toward the banquet, he explained.

True, but as one member of the anti-banquet troupe was quick to note, the discretionary funds are also made up of monies paid in by Joe Student.

The debate over and a review set for next year, everyone sort of decided to leave bad enough alone.

However, later that night as the banquet was drawing to an end, Hardesty in a fit of magnanimity bought a round of drinks. That round cost \$128.

Only it didn't cost Jim Hardesty \$128. It cost the ASUN President's discretionary fund \$128. It cost the students of the University of Nevada, Reno, \$128.

Tomorrow the Finance Control Board will discuss this maneuver and the possibility of returning the tab to Hardesty. The meeting is scheduled for 4 p.m. in the Ingersoll Room of the Student Union.

If you were concerned about the redeeming social value behind buying \$650 worth of dinner for assorted ASUN dignitaries, you might find it even more interesting to discuss plying them with \$128 worth of booze.

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Sagebrush Interview Springer speaks out



Back for another stint with the tape recorder after several weeks of reporting is SCOTT CAMPBELL. Our man with the mike took some time over the weekend to rap with Reno attorney Charles Springer.

Springer, no stranger to the University of Nevada, has spent the past few weeks defending Jesse Sattwhite in one of the most spectacular cases the Student Judicial Council has seen in a number of years.

SAGEBRUSH: What do you think might be some of the reasons that the case against Jesse Sattwhite was instigated?

SPRINGER: You ask me what the reasons were, and the only thing that comes to my mind is that the entire thing is without reason. I went through the whole hearing and I found absolutely no basis for the charges being made in the way they were. Five of the seven charges were dismissed completely and the other two were very minor rule infractions which certainly didn't justify all the action that has been taken in this case.

It has been mentioned by a number of students and others of the possibility of discrimination here. There is obviously discrimination. Whether it is racially based or not, I will not offer an opinion. But I can certainly understand how this conclusion can be reached. The very definition of the word discrimination is the treating of people similarly situated in different ways. Jesse Sattwhite has certainly been treated in a different manner from any other student. In the history of the university there has never been the persecution of a student that even approaches that suffered by Jesse Sattwhite. Now, if there could be some explanation of why he was treated in this unusual way, then the question of racial discrimination would never have been raised. As of this date, I find nothing that would justify the way in which Jesse Sattwhite has been singled out.

I could only guess as to why Jesse was discriminated against in this way. It is perhaps that certain factions within the university administration and perhaps the alumni association felt in some way threatened by the actions of the black students on campus. More than this I would not be able to hazard a guess because the entire matter is incomprehensible to me. What that was involved was a few loud disputes between Jesse Sattwhite and male students and university employees. It was blown all out of proportion. What the matter appeared in the local papers as being of a nature as to warrant the consideration of the Student Judicial Council of Regents, immediately inferences were drawn that Jesse had been guilty of some terrible offense rather than simple rules infractions.

Many people that I have talked to have convinced me that Jesse in their own minds, believe him to be innocent of very serious crimes, and will not have their names changed on the subject. Because of this, I think the handling of the matter has caused serious harm to Jesse Sattwhite, and although the matter now seems to be concluded, I think that perhaps the university administration does owe some sort of an apology to Jesse Sattwhite.

SAGEBRUSH: Can you make some comment on the chief deputy attorney general's participation in this?

SPRINGER: I ordinarily wouldn't want to get into this. I suggested at the trial that we had left the realm of reality, that there was a certain Kafkaesque quality to it. I drew a rather facetious parallel to charging a person with putting bubblegum on the principle's chair and then bringing him to trial. The whole thing seemed pretty ridiculous, and when I had the second highest legal officer in the state, the chief deputy attorney general, prosecuting a minor infraction at the university, we do get ourselves into a ridiculous situation.

Now I would not comment in this way if I had heard only this (Friday) afternoon that the attorney general himself was commenting about the case, and making the closed-minded assumption that Jesse Sattwhite was guilty of something although the Student Judicial Council had already found Jesse innocent of most of the charges made against him. The attorney general made a public statement that these "terrible" things should not be allowed to continue and made a number of serious and damaging accusations against Jesse Sattwhite. He had been found innocent. I consider this to be a disgraceful conduct on his part making public comment of this type.

SAGEBRUSH: Is the case dead now, or can the university still prosecute?

SPRINGER: To tell you the truth, this matter has been carried to such lengths that nothing would surprise me now. They may call the FBI in. An investigation is liable to happen. The administration and the attorney general's office have indulged themselves in what I think is a feast of unreason, and based on their past performance, I wouldn't be surprised at anything they did.

SAGEBRUSH: Is it legally possible?

SPRINGER: I don't think it's legally possible. The difference of opinion is what makes law suits.

SAGEBRUSH: What is your opinion on the way in which the Judicial Council handled the case?

SPRINGER: I sincerely think they are a group of five very intelligent and objective people. I was very pleased in the quality of their reaction and the manner in which they heard the case, and I don't see anything anyone, including the attorney general, could do better.



Thank God for Pollution!



on Sattwhite case, law, and police

make any objections or criticisms of any kind of the way that these people handled the case. They operated under great stress and difficulty. In addition to making Jesse their victim, the attorney general and the university administration have also make this Judicial Council their victim.

Considering how the case was handled, with all the pre-trial publicity that convinced many people that Jesse Sattwhite was guilty of serious crimes, it must have taken considerable courage for the Judicial Council to look at all the facts objectively and to decide that most of these charges were fabricated and contrived. They have dismissed five of the charges and I think any court in the country would have dismissed those five charges. The council was under particular pressure and deserve particular credit for the courage they showed in resolving the matter in the manner in which they did.

SAGEBRUSH: Could you comment on Deputy Assistant Attorney General Walsh's reasons for believing that the matter should have been referred to the Board of Regents and not to the Judicial Council?

SPRINGER: I must admit that I don't understand Deputy Attorney General Walsh's reasoning in any of these matters, I don't understand what his point was fully. The ASUN code, which was in effect when these year-old charges were suddenly brought, provides, and I'm quoting from section 520.2, that "the Judicial Council shall have the following powers and duties:

To hear all matters of student misconduct referred to it." And I don't think that there is any question that rules infractions of this kind are properly referred to the Judicial Council. This is where this matter should have been brought in the first place if it were brought at all. There is nothing in the law that would give the Board of Regents the power to hear in the first instance matters of rules infractions.

SAGEBRUSH: How do you think the precedent set by the Judicial Council's actions might effect future cases of this sort that are brought before it?

SPRINGER: I don't even look at it as a precedent. Once all of the massive publicity was over and the excesses indulged in by the university were concluded, and the matter was submitted to the Judicial the matter became much like any other proceeding brought before the council, with the exception of having the chief deputy attorney general prosecuting and private counsel defending.

And the only reason for this was the way the matter developed. I don't think it is necessarily setting a precedent because unless university officials are going to continue to set a different standard for one group of students from that employed for another group of students, the next time some disciplinary matter arises in which there has been a rules infraction the matter will most probably be brought before the Judicial Council as it properly should be whether the student is black or white. I doubt if the university officials will ever be this foolish again.

SAGEBRUSH: You made the comment that it was the university that was on trial in this case. Could you elaborate on that?

SPRINGER: Let's put it this way. First of all it was announced that there were charges against Jesse Sattwhite that were so "extreme" that they couldn't be made public. They were so "extreme" that the matter had to be brought directly before the Board of Regents. I've already talked about the inferences that such as action creates.

When we got to a full hearing, the university, through the chief deputy attorney general of the state, had

an opportunity to prove all of these "charges." They failed completely to prove five of them and they were dismissed. And there is no question that they should have been dismissed, because the people that they relied upon to prove the charges took the stand, testified that Mr. Sattwhite had not threatened them, was not a danger to them, that he had only engaged in loud conversations with other male persons. Mr. Sattwhite conceded that he had used loud language in the presence of ladies, and he apologized for it. This is about what the "extreme charges" were all about.

How such conduct can be made a matter for consideration of the Board of Regents is more than I can imagine. I don't want to spend a lot of time being critical of the university, because everybody makes mistakes. However I think the administration was very much on trial at the trial of Jesse Sattwhite, because it became apparent that all of the things that had been said about him were not true, and these things should have not been said and they certainly should not have been said in the manner that they were. This, in my mind, does call for an explanation on the part of the university.

SAGEBRUSH: Let's broaden the subject. What are your opinions on the judicial and penal system as a whole?

SPRINGER: No matter where you look in the political spectrum most people agree that there are weaknesses and failings in our judicial and penal systems. Chief Justice Warren Berger of the U.S. Supreme Court, as conservative a justice as you could probably think of, has been campaigning throughout the country for a complete revision of our penal system. My own personal opinion is that the punitive aspect of our penal system is overemphasized. The punishment approach doesn't work with children and it doesn't work with criminals. This idea of putting them in prison, of putting them in cages, and letting them out after they've paid their so-called debt to society simply doesn't work, because people that are put under these conditions come out as a greater danger to the community than when they went in. I feel very much the same way about some of the student uprisings. It's "Move along or we'll crack your head with a club," and nothing is accomplished in this way.

It seems to me that most of the publicity on the subject of crime, most of the pronouncements by public officials, always emphasize more severe punishment. Extreme measures have not worked throughout history, no matter how severe. We should take an entirely new look at our penal system and at the whole system of the administration of justice. If this is not done, the problem is going to become more serious instead of less serious. The new Omnibus Crim Bill emphasizes punitive aspects of imprisonment, and not only that, but I see a general tendency for more repressive law enforcement in this type of legislation.

SAGEBRUSH: How do you think our system might be improved?

SPRINGER: Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark believed that much of the answer to the crime problem was in improving the quality of law enforcement. By this he meant to give policemen more money, to give them more training, to give them more dignity. I am in full agreement with this. I resent very much anyone who talks about a person being soft on crime because he is not emphasizing the punitive aspects of crime prevention. Former Attorney General Clark introduced legislation into the Congress along these lines, wanting the appropriation of large amounts of money for upgrading the police, and this legislation has now been changed to provide for the purchase of more hardware, more riot guns, mace, teargas, and the like. The emphasis once again is on the punitive and the repressive.

Certainly I have every sympathy in the world for the police officers. Their job is becoming more difficult all the time. But my suggestion is to give them more money and more training instead of giving them bigger guns.

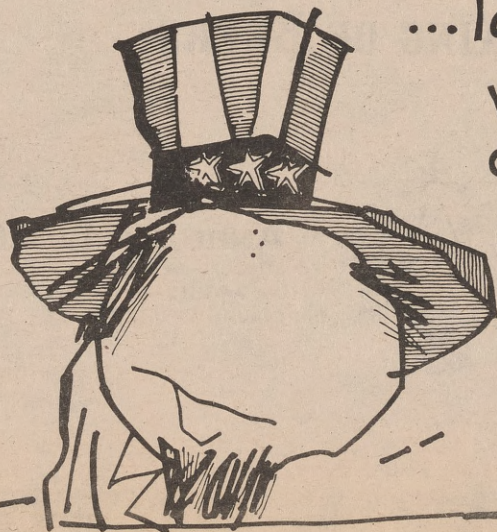
There are many things that could be done to improve our law enforcement system, and obviously I don't have all the answers. But here are a few ideas. First of all, approximately 25 per cent of all of the arrests in this country are for drunks who have not committed any other crime, such as disturbing the peace or drunken driving. They were simply drunk. Now this problem could be taken out of law enforcement, out of police work. Alcoholics and drunks could be put in some kind of a detention home, allowed to sober up, and then given an opportunity to take some rehabilitation treatment. They should not be criminals. I think everyone would agree with this.

Then there are the so-called victimless crimes, the crime of the person taking marijuana, the crime of two consenting adults performing some sexual act that puritanical society doesn't approve of. The police spend many hours and many dollars "solving" these crimes and bringing about punishment to the offenders, when the so-called offenders have really done nothing in the way of harming any other member of society. A re-examination of the time spent in "law enforcement" of these laws is very much in order. You know, it has been said that the biggest cause of crime is law.

So if we could spend our law enforcement officers' time in the prevention of crimes of stealth and violence, in the protection of persons and property, instead of wasting their time in being the protectors of the morals, I think we would have a lot more efficient law enforcement. The better paid, the better trained policeman spending his time preventing crimes of violence and preventing the many crimes of the organized criminal syndicates in this country, could do a lot more for law and order than they could in the rousting of drunks and the cracking of youngsters' heads with billyclubs.



Finally we have found a problem we can solve together!



...later...

we can go back to those other little things that used to ANNOY us...

...like... poverty, racism, over-population, assassination, disease, and total military world destruction...

Kelvin

Ike and Tina Turner scheduled for Mackay Day

Something special is in store for the Mackay Day concert scheduled for April 30. It will feature the Ike and Tina Turner Revue and Ballin' Jack.

The Ike and Tina Turner Revue has been traveling all over the

country since 1960. Most recently it has played to SRO crowds at the International Hotel in Las Vegas.

Ike Turner was born and reared in Clarksville, Miss. He has played the piano since he was

six, and grew up giving recitals and impromptu concerts for friends, relatives and anyone else who would listen.

By the time he was in high school, Ike had decided that what he really wanted to do was spend

the rest of his life "giving people music that they would really dig" ---and he has done just that.

He formed the original "Kings of Rhythm" which began the revue.

Tina Turner grew up in Tennessee where she became acquainted with music through gospel singing and talent shows. She and an older sister used to visit night clubs---especially one where Ike was performing. One night he asked her sister to sing, but Tina took the microphone and finished the song. She sang several numbers with them that night, and was later asked to join the group.

In 1959 Ike and Tina recorded an original tune called "Fool in

Love" which sold over a million copies.

Since then, they traveled with the Rolling Stones on their latest American tour and have been signed by Liberty Recording Studios.

Accompanying Ike and Tina is Ballin' Jack, the group which almost stole the show at the Santana concert. Ballin' Jack originated in Seattle, but has done most of its concert work in the Bay Area. The group signed with Fillmore Productions and appeared in Fillmore West in December.

The concert will begin at 8 p.m. in the university gym and will be free to all ASUN students.

Nominations open for new VP

Students may make nominations for the newly created post of vice president of student services, according to Phil Klink, a student member of the screening committee.

The nominations (name and address of the nominee) must be sent to Dr. Harold L. Kirkpatrick, care of the Office of the President, University of Nevada, Reno, 89507. Dr. Kirkpatrick is chairman of the screening committee which will make five recommendations to President N. Edd Miller. Miller will make the final choice with the Board of Regents.

"Students can nominate, as well as the faculty and administration," Klink said. "This is a national search. Letters have been sent to all the major universities in the nation. We're looking for the most qualified person."

The vice president is to be in office by September, 1971, according to Klink. He said the screening committee will try to have the final recommendations

to Miller by summer. If not, the committee would meet during the summer.

The responsibilities of the vice president of student services will include those services which are presently organized under the office of student affairs, including the deans of men and women, counseling and guidance,

financial aids, the student health service, and student activities and government.

In addition, services now conducted under auxiliary enterprises, including student housing, will become part of the vice president's responsibilities. The person selected will work directly under the president.

Student's photos in magazine

Photography by a University of Nevada student is appropriately prominent in the current issue of Nevada Magazine, official state publication which features Reno and Las Vegas campuses.

Mike Hodges, senior journalism student from Sparks who recently completed an intern assignment at the magazine's Carson City offices, did the cover photo as well as several shots in the university story and a spread on Bowers Mansion. He joins nationally famous photographers like David Muench whose work also illustrates portions of the campus story.

Immediate delivery of the "university" issue of Nevada Magazine can be had through members of Delta Sigma Pi or the Student Accounting Society who are raising student aid and scholarship funds by taking subscriptions for Nevada Magazine.

Drill meet Saturday

The Sierra Guardsmen of the university will host the fourth Annual Nevada Invitational Drill Meet Saturday in the Washoe County Fairgrounds Exhibition Hall.

Twenty-six teams from seventeen schools as far away as Oklahoma and Montana will compete in the west's largest drill meet.

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Wolf Pack loses two of three IN THE SPORTS BAG

Making true the prediction of just about every Nevada baseball fan, Nevada's Wolf Pack won one of three games from visiting Nevada at Las Vegas in West Coast Athletic Conference action over the weekend.

All three games had to be played on Saturday because of wet field conditions at Moana Stadium Friday after Thursday's storm.

UNLV, which was tied for first in the WCAC going into the set of games, captured the first contest, 1-0, lost the second 4-0, and came back to easily take the final game, 13-0.

In the initial game Rebel Ralph Garcia held the Pack to only three hits, one a triple by powerful Owen Toy, in going the distance

on the mound. Garcia, now 7-5 on the season, struck out 12 UNR batters.

The winning margin for the low scoring contest was a solo home run in the third inning by Rebel outfielder Travis Bonneville.

Dave Lemus, who needed assistance from Gary Powers after five innings, absorbed the loss for Reno. Lemus is now 3-2.

Pack pitcher John Hughes had his most brilliant game of the year in Reno's win Saturday by shutting out the highly-rated UNLV visitors in the second game.

Hughes, 2-3, allowed three singles and whiffed five Rebs in picking up the pitching win.

But Hughes didn't let it go at that. At bat in the sixth inning he added two insurance runs with a single that scored Tom Duncan and Dave Feinberg.

Feinberg also had a good day at bat with an RBI double. Duncan was two-for-three to help the Pack offensively.

In the third contest UNLV went nuts in the disastrous first inning by scoring five runs off six hits.

The Rebels exploded for 16 hits in the game. UNR managed two singles---one by Feinberg and one by Jeff Satterlee---off winning hurler Ted Christian.

Losing pitcher was big Gary Kammerer, now 3-4.

UNLV now holds a 9-3 WCAC mark. UNR is 4-8.

The Pack hits the road again this weekend as Coach Jackie Jensen takes his crew for a three game set at Santa Clara. The Broncos were tied with Las Vegas for the WCAC lead last week.

by the Bookie

Back in action after a brief respite in Reno City Jail is yours truly. That's right, sports freak. Jaywalking don't pay.

I remember telling y'all to stick with the NY Knicks in the NBA second season tilts and I do believe we shall be rewarded.

Before the hiatus in the tank (I called Frank the bandsman but the joker wasn't home), The Bookie and a well-known Bay Area "dealer" (not the card-tossing variety) "Psycho S." had quite a time with bogus Brown Beret Frank Fortino.

The truth about Fortino, whose real tag is Manny Diaz, was printed in the downtown rag just after we three had an all-nite party-on-the-party at several downtown spots and The Lemon Tree.

Of course, the two poorer member of the trio were on a full-ride courtesy of Frank.

It was like that sorry cinematic effort "The Adventurers" as con man Fortino---alias

Harry Foshima, alias Chamaco Hernandez, alias Sidney Rosenberg (how did that Yiddish monicker slip in there?) --- popped bottles of champagne like he was opening Dr. Pepper cans.

Now that his game has been uncovered and his cover blown, I'd guess that slick Frank has made like the things that make honey. Catch your act later, Francois the Fastman. . . .

HOT OFF THE SPORTS WIRE
---It's always tough on an ex-jock when he hangs it up. And it is even worse when a lack of exercise gives the former Saturday hero a paunchy stomach. Take the case of Creighton "Jay" Nady, one-time Pack star who now has enough rolls to open up his own bakery. . . . New surfer-music group, managed by Harvey Wallbanger, set for Reno debut. Their name: "Sons of Beaches" (please credit the morgue on that one). . . .

While we're aiming for the comedy bones, I liked phlegmatic Tex Barrett's comeback to a well-meaning fellow who mistook him for someone else. The cat apologized for his error and said, "I'm sorry." The one-time Houston bon vivant shot back: "You look the part, too."

Some of our Wolf Pack batsmen should have as much trouble with their orbs as Willie McCovey was reported to be having. At last report, Willie had given five balls the "Bye, bye, birdie" ride. . . .

Is St. Mary's serious about upgrading their failing hoop program? It appears so after the surprise announcement that the Gaels inked former pro (Oakland Oaks) and college mentor Bruce Hale (he is also Rick Barry's father-in-law) to take over as bkb. boss there. . . . And the Gaels just voted more bucks to their nickel-dime grid outfit so maybe there is still hope for the WCAC "Basement Bertha" crew. Yes, that last phrase meant cellar-dwellers. . . .

BARROOM BANTER ---All of The Bookie's people are prepping for the big Jimi Hendrix Experience gig Sunday p.m. at Sacto. Be there or be square, as they used to say at The Ringside. . . . Alex Boyd is still counting on a free-agent shot with the fledgling Cleveland franchise in the NBA. . . .

Popular local bank teller Jim Reed doesn't have any quick trips to South America planned in the near future, but he may skate for the Reno Aces next year. Jim, who is the older brother of ex-Pack defensive back and baseball hurler Tom Reed, played hockey when he was a kid in Minnesota and Canada. . . .

Make it on down to the Reno Turf Club for the Kentucky Derby, May 2. When the Run for the Roses commences, the RTC is packed like a sardine can so make reservations early. . . . Former Pack hoopster Lincoln Williams is prospering as a dealer at Harrah's (legit type) and may never see Philly again. . . .

UNLV's recent athletic drive totaled enough bread for over 100 full-ride scholarships. Their big gig, a dinner show at the Sahara, featured Bob Hope and that makes the Rebs big time.

Ruben Olivares whipped tougher-than-nails Choo Choo Castillo and kept his world bantam diadem over the weekend at LA and ring-side railbirds say Ruben ranks with the 126-pound divisions' all-time best fighters. . . .

SAGEBRUSH, Tuesday, April 21, 1970

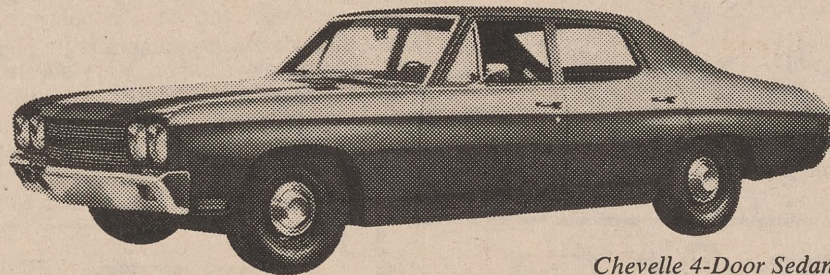
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*Based on manufacturer's suggested retail prices, including federal excise tax and suggested dealer new car preparation charges.

Attorney general's office rapped by Koizumi

Mike Koizumi, Student Judicial Council chief justice, has released a preliminary draft of his opinion on the Jesse Sattwhite case.

Koizumi's opinion will be submitted to the rest of the members of the council for review and revision this week. Koizumi said the other council members may wish to make additions to the opinion before it is incorporated into the final decision of the council.

The council placed Sattwhite on disciplinary probation, with the exception that he would be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, at the conclusion of six hours of deliberation Thursday.

The final decision is expected to be submitted to the office of student affairs by the end of the week or early next week.

Included in the final decision will be the specific findings of the council on the six charges brought against Sattwhite (one charge was dismissed during the hearing), the opinions of the associate justices and Koizumi's statement.

Koizumi opened, "In dealing with the disciplinary action involving Mr. Jesse Sattwhite, the Student Judicial Council has noted some particularly disturbing aspects not common to ordinary disciplinary procedures within the university system."

He said the charges were well within the scope of the Judicial Council and should have been sent to the council initially rather than the Board of Regents.

The charges were originally sent to the Regents by the Referrals Board. The board felt the charges

were of such an "extreme nature" that the Regents should handle the matter.

The Regents sent the case back to President N. Edd Miller with instructions to send it to the Judicial Council.

Koizumi said charges "were alleged violations of the Student's Conduct Code only."

"The Student Judicial Council has determined that the charges were not of such an 'extreme nature' as to require the office of the attorney general to investigate," said Koizumi.

He said the nature of the charges should not have dictated the presence of legal council for the defense and prosecution in a student disciplinary matter.

"This is certainly inconsistent with the normal operation and time table of student disciplinary matters."

Koizumi said that the university should be responsible for the legal fees Sattwhite incurred in his defense. "Because the office of the attorney general conducted the investigation, Mr. Sattwhite had no choice but to retain an attorney. It is only fair and proper that the university pay for the legal fees incurred by Mr. Sattwhite," he said.

He said that under ordinary circumstances the office of student affairs conducts the investigation and the student may secure an adviser, usually for the university community, to assist in his defense.

Koizumi also spoke to the matter of discrimination in the administrative handling of the case. "The

disciplinary action and the presence of the office of the attorney general allege discrimination in a student disciplinary matter.

"Although the charges date back to 1968, no warning or disciplinary action had been undertaken. Also, as has been previously stated, the student had no choice but to retain an attorney.

"Furthermore, the aforementioned circumstances plus the fact that Mr. Sattwhite is a Black student have promoted and may well have created a racial aspect surrounding this case."

Koizumi is also critical of the accumulation of charges against Sattwhite from more than a year past. "Although, there appears to be no violation of Mr. Sattwhite's right to due process, the accumulation of disciplinary charges is certainly not common procedure in the university system."

He said, "In this particular case, charges were not initiated until no less than seven separate charges were filed, dating as far back as February, 1968.

"This particular circumstance resulted in the precedent-setting ruling of the Student Judicial Council that disciplinary action must be initiated within one calendar year from the date of the incident."

Koizumi also said, "Due to the nature of the investigation, the hearing was conducted under abnormal conditions of operation."

With the associate justices' approval, Koizumi's opinions will be incorporated into the final decision of the council on the Sattwhite case.

Bookstore study incomplete, Moss says

While the ASUN bookstore survey by Ralph A. Stilwell reveals that students like the bookstore, the report will not put an end to any controversy. While it has answers to some questions, it ignores other problems which exist.

Stilwell made the survey "at the bequest of Mr. Peter Reams," past ASUN vice-president, in mid-March. Stilwell is a past president of the National Association of College Stores and once managed the UCLA student store.

Peter Moss, vice president of finance and publications, released the report Friday. He said, "Stilwell's report will be partly useful, but we're disturbed because he didn't do all the things he said he'd do."

The report said the biggest complaint from students is "not being able to sell back all books at the 50 per cent basis." Stilwell found "no evidence to justify charges of high prices or

gouging," as the "majority of prices were at or near list."

In his report, Stilwell said the net profit of 5.61 per cent for the past year is "very normal." His report in pricing says all new books are sold at publisher's list price, with used books at 25 per cent less than list price.

The bookstore's gross profit of \$152,316 is 24 per cent of the sales and is "quite a normal result for a store with such a high percentage of sales (76 per cent) in such a low markup (21.3 per cent) item as books."

Moss said, "The profit figure is quite a bit higher than past years because Saturday operations were discontinued."

What happens to the profits is a question asked by both students and faculty, said Stilwell.

The \$288,977.01 in Retained Earnings --- total net profits since the store's purchase in 1951 --- has for the most part

been reinvested into inventory which now totals \$220,826.

Stilwell concluded, "I feel that the students can be assured all earnings have been properly husbanded." Moss commented, "This way it (the retained earnings) just sits there. The money we have isn't earning much interest. The ASUN could get about seven per cent a year for those sums over \$10,000 with a bank."

Since book prices are publisher's lists, bookstore manager James McNabney explained that "the bookstore has no real control over the price."

"Most books are classified either text or trade. The text books can be sold cheaper than the trade books," he said. "The bookstore on campus is the only store around this area that sells books classified as texts."

McNabney said tradebooks are "always at a 40 per cent increase of price. So an engin-

eering book would sell at \$10 as a text and \$12-\$15 as a trade book. The size of the profit is the difference in the prices."

Moss had a list of "prospective topics for a survey of the ASUN Bookstore." Some items on that list which were not considered in the Stilwell report in-

clude: pricing policy in relation to other college stores and to competition, adequacy and competence of personnel, and salary ranges compared to other college stores and to university ranges.

Moss said, "The Stilwell report is not the end of the bookstore controversy."

Tennis team gets two more wins

Shutouts.

That's what the Wolf Pack tennis team seems to specialize in.

Now 9-2, the Nevada netters scored two more wins in the past few days, whipping Sacramento State 9-0 last Thursday in Reno and then bopping St. Mary's by the same margin in a game played at St. Mary's Calif.

Aces Glenn Grisillo and Willie Oropez both copped a pair of victories in the matches. At press time, there was no word how either Wolf Pack star had

come out in the Northern California Sectionals, which were held at SF's Golden Gate Park over the weekend.

Victory in golf

Nevada's golf team upped its season dual meet record to 2-1 Saturday with a 15 1/2 to 11 1/2 victory over visiting Chico State at Reno's Hidden Valley Country Club.

Pat McCleary and Tom Thompson shot a 73 and 74.

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Earth Day, 1970

Ecology Special

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA

RENO, NEVADA

Sagebrush



INSIDE ECOLOGY

Reno's air.....pg.2

Tahoe trial.....pg.5

More litter.....pg.3

DDT blight.....pg.7

Dying lake.....pg.4

Fernley furor.....pg.8

Smog season in Truckee Meadows

Local air pollution increasing

by Ron Brown

You might call this the dirty Sagebrush. Its pages are devoted to an examination of the filth around us.... The filth we create every time we turn on an ignition key, throw a scrap of paper on the ground, or brutalize the natural environment in any one of a thousand ways.

Tragic examples of what man unchecked can do to his surroundings abound. Los Angeles. New York City. London. Pittsburgh. And hundreds of others.

In addition to black lungs, the residents of our polluted cities suffer from innumerable eye and respiratory ailments. Occasionally an inversion will set in, and people die just from breathing the air.

Fortunately, Nevada is yet a far cry from this. By comparison, our air is clean, water pure, and land still virgin.

The idea is to keep it that way.

Nevada's fight to preserve nature is unique. We do not have the volume of polluting industry which afflicts much of the country. We do not have people elbow to elbow standing in refuse up to their necks.

But we do have problems.

Reno-Sparks is a natural smog trap. It wouldn't take much to make the air unbreathable.

The desert seems to be endless. But it is rapidly turning into one big garbage dump and automobile graveyard.

Pyramid Lake is the lifeblood of the Paiute Indians, and a godsend to fishermen. But unless it receives more water in the near future, it is destined for extinction.

Lake Tahoe vies for being the most beautiful body of water in the world. But if building firms have their way, it could become a cesspool surrounded by high-rises.

Thus, we give you this filthy Sagebrush with an eye not only on what is being done to ruin the ecology, but also what is being done to preserve it.

The Sagebrush would like to send special thanks to the University of Nevada, Reno, Journalism Department and professors Richard Frohnen and William Metz. Most of our dirty stories and photos came from their newswriting and photojournalism classes.

Front page photo by Molly Morrisey.

It's hardly noticeable unless you are looking down into the valley, but it's there.

The Truckee Meadows valley is a natural trap for it.

Yes, SMOG! Right here in Reno.

The haze is most noticeable in the morning hours. Usually, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., the sun has warmed the earth which in turn warms the air next to it, causing it to rise. When the air rises, it forces a weather phenomenon known as a temperature inversion upward. As the inversion rises, so does the smog.

A temperature inversion results when cool surface air is trapped next to the earth by a layer of warmer air immediately above it. Inversions are frequent in the Reno area because of the topography. Since the city is located in a valley surrounded by mountains, cool air flows downward at night along the mountains and is trapped by the warmer air above it. Until the sun is directly overhead, the valley air may not be heated enough to force the inversion to rise.

While the inversion is hanging over the valley, all pollutants being emitted from automobiles and other sources are trapped beneath it causing the smog to form.

The pollutants hang between 200 and 1,000 ft. in the valley air until the sun and wind break up the inversion. According to Howard Clodfelter, director of the Division of Air Pollution Control of Reno-Sparks-Washoe County, if the inversion stays below 1,500 ft, it can cause trouble.

"If the inversion stays at this level or below and does not break up for two or three days, it can cause serious visibility loss and may reach the eye irritant level," said Clodfelter.

Records have been kept the past three years by the division to determine the number of days in which the inversions stayed below 1,500 ft. In 1967 it occurred 112 days out of the year; in 1968, 128 days; and in 1969, 190 days during the year. Clodfelter added that the increase can be partially attributed to better measurement techniques.

Also, records were kept to determine the number of days the visibility was reduced to three miles or less as a result of inversions. In 1967, it happened 28 days out of the year; in 1968, 34 days; and during 1969, 16 days.

Clodfelter said the period from late August to January is the "smog season" in the Reno area. His assistant, Brian Wright, said, "This is due to more frequent inversions during the fall and winter months. There is no vertical movement of the inversions until later in the day because it takes longer for the sun to warm the earth to make the inversion rise. If the sun can't warm the valley air causing it to rise, we have no afternoon winds so the inversion persists, holding the smog in the valley."

Reno residents know how fiercely the wind sometimes blows in the afternoon. Some may curse it, but it is a blessing to the valley. "We're fortunate that the wind does blow here quite frequently. It stirs up a lot of dust, but without it pollutants would build up in the valley causing an intolerable situation," said Wright.

Most air pollutants in the valley are caused by automobiles. "Anywhere from 70 to 75 per cent of our air pollution is caused by emissions from mobile sources," said Clodfelter. This includes cars, buses, trains, trucks, airplanes and other moving vehicles.

When asked what could be done, Clodfelter said, "The internal com-

bustion engine can be modified and improved without junking it and starting over."

The internal combustion engine now causes problems because combustion is incomplete. This is the result of an insufficient amount of air being mixed with the fuel. A pound of fuel will burn completely when mixed with approximately 15 pounds of air, but for maximum power, most driving takes place at less than the 15 to 1 ratio. This results in carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other hydrocarbon products being emitted from the exhaust. Nitrogen oxides are also formed by nitrogen and oxygen in the hot engine. These products may all combine to form photochemical smog.

When a concentration of motor vehicles occurs in a city such as Los Angeles, photochemical smog results. This type of smog is caused by the action of the sun on emissions from motor vehicles. Through this chemical process a variety of products are formed including ozone, a colorless, pungent gas which can cause coughing, choking, headache, and severe fatigue; it can damage the leaves of plants; and it can crack rubber, deteriorate fabrics and fade colors. Other products are peroxyacyl and aldehydes which irritate the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

The Reno area could find itself in this predicament in the future if nothing is done to combat motor vehicle emissions. "Motor vehicles are our main source of pollution and something must be done about the internal combustion engine to prevent a more serious situation from developing. We have most stationary sources of pollution under control but as of yet we can't do anything about the mobile sources," said Clodfelter.

Last year 223,318,513 pounds of pollutants were dumped into the air in this control district by motor vehicles.

When asked about the seriousness of air pollution in the Reno area, Clodfelter replied, "Anytime pollutants reach a point which affects people in some way, that is serious. A few years ago the smog reached the eye irritant level which I consider serious."

Clodfelter said the reason smog hasn't reached the eye irritant level the past few years is because the division has brought most stationary sources of air pollution under control. This includes incinerators, open burning of trash and leakage from gasoline storage tanks.

If an industry wants to locate in the Reno area, the division reviews the company's plans and requires them to meet local air quality control standards.

"Our air quality control standards are within or below all federal recommended standards. We intend to keep improving and lowering our own standards even if the federal government doesn't," said Clodfelter.

What to do about the pollutants which have already been dumped into the atmosphere is a question asked by many who are concerned with our pollution problem. After all, 95 per cent of the air mass needed to sustain life is concentrated in a 12 mile thick layer called the troposphere.

In the past, natural processes removed every known pollutant from the atmosphere. Some in time escape into space. Rain and snow eventually wipe the rest--whether in solid, liquid, or gaseous form--out of the air and into the earth's soil and water.

Nature, if given enough time, can even dispose of man's aerial waste.

There has always been air pollution, but never at such a rate that nature could not dispose of it.

This is the problem we now face and must soon solve, or face the dire consequences.



As you approach Truckee, sometimes the smoke is so thick you expect to find a raging forest

fire. Relax. It's only the lumber mill. (Photo by A. J. Killian)



The Nevada desert, seemingly endless, is dotted with rugged sagebrush, jagged hills,

a variety of wildlife, and derelict automobiles. Law enforcement agencies say the

public is not very cooperative in catching litterbugs. (Photo by Molly Morrissey)

Nevada 'playground' doubles as dumpground

by Budd Morton

Drive out any major highway for a few miles and then pick a side road to follow. Any road will do.

At first it is not really bad; there are a few beer and soft drink cans lying about. These, by the way, are aluminum and will not rust. They will be with us forever.

As you get farther and farther off the road the litter gets more abundant. Soon it is no longer litter, but a full grown dump area.

There are paper sacks full of garbage, old furniture in profusion and lots and lots of wine bottles. And, of course, there is always a wrecked car or two.

Sergeant George Wood of the Highway Patrol said few littering tickets are issued because it is difficult to actually catch anyone at it.

"People are very careful about checking their rearview mirrors before they throw out any garbage," he said.

"We do catch a few in the fire season for tossing out lighted cigarettes, especially in the Mount Rose area."

Officer John J. Donahue of the Reno Police Department gave pretty much the same story. When asked about citizens turning in the license numbers of litterers he became disgusted.

"We have had people come to the station and file a complaint against a litter bug one day and then call in the next to drop the charges. When they find out they have to appear in court they lose interest. It is a basic part of our Constitutional rights that a man must be faced by his accuser. Therefore court appearance is necessary."

He chuckled. "You know, we got a note in the mail a while back from a couple of school kids. The note said, 'Shame on you car 24, we saw you throw out that cigarette wrapper.' Of course, when the word got to the Chief the officers were in trouble."

It was made fairly obvious during both of these interviews that neither the Highway Patrol nor the Reno Police Department can do much about the littering problem.

Who, then, is worried about the intention dumpers?

The answer is the Washoe County Sheriff's office.

Deputy Sheriff Leland E. Brown retired after 30 years with the Reno

Police Department. He has been with the Sheriff's office for seven years.

He wears a wool shirt tucked into his trousers and his cap sits well back on his head. His pistol belt is well worn and his shoes are slightly dusty.

He drives a yellow pick-up truck and covers 600 square miles of back roads and canyons in this county. He can't cover it all in one day so he splits it up into a route that can be changed very easily.

Brown has two major problems that are his main job. His first is people who deliberately dump garbage in the hills on on the county roads. His second is abandoned and stolen cars.

"I'm out bright and early and I work till all hours. I don't set a pattern, but I cover a hell of a lot of ground," he said.

He carries a long handled three pronged tool which he uses to go through the garbage piles. This is a disagreeable task but it often yields a letter or a magazine with the address still attached. With this as

evidence he goes looking for the offender.

In the last six months of 1969 he caught more than 30 of these persons. When caught, the person has to clean up the mess and then pay a fine.

The littering fine is posted on the back roads as \$100. Since it only costs one or two dollars to dump a truck of garbage at the dump, that should be a deterrent.

"A law is only as good as the people who enforce it," Brown said.

"If I go out and give someone a citation for littering, then that person is supposed to pay the fine and pick up the litter. But a lot of these people get off the hook. Either they know someone in the political system or the judges reduce the fine to ten or fifteen dollars. What good does it do to give tickets in a system like that?"

His other problem are those cars left strewn around the countryside.

Brown says the cars are left by people who can't sell them or af-

ford to have them towed to a wrecking yard. Also, stolen cars are taken into the desert, stripped and then pushed off a cliff or into a deep canyon.

As part of his job Brown goes around to each car he sees to find out who the owner is. He checks the license plate, if it is still on the car, then the motor number.

He then turns these numbers into the Department of Motor Vehicles and if the department can find out who the owners are, Brown is sent to confront them.

In the same six-month period of 1969, Brown, working in conjunction with a man in Sun Valley who has a car crusher, crushed several hundred cars. The cars are then sent to Berkeley, Calif., to be sold for scrap metal.

Nevada has a beauty all its own. This beauty is well worth protecting and if we had more men like Leland E. Brown we could be assured that Nevada will not become a dumpground.

Industry called not dangerous

by Stacy Kies

Officials at the Department of Economic Development in Carson City strongly deny that most of Nevada's industry causes a serious problem for air or water.

Despite the cry over pollution in many parts of the state, the department is more concerned about bringing and promoting industry and tourism to Nevada than with the pollution problems they may cause.

Clark G. Russell, director of the department, feels that Nevada's air is good enough to promote and that pollution controls now in effect along with those planned for the future will be adequate enough.

"With a few exceptions," said Russell, Nevada's industry is not the type that causes pollution.

"We have been very fortunate here," he said, "because we just don't have the kind of industry that pollutes our air or water."

Robert Bydalek, tourism and travel director for the department, and Bill Adams, industrial division director, stressed that heavy industry has no place in Nevada.

According to Russell, heavy industry needs vast amounts of wa-

ter power, fuel or energy supplies--most of which Nevada doesn't have. "We have built-in liabilities," he explained, "that help the state in terms of ecology and polluting factors."

"The department is only negotiating companies that don't have pollutants," said Adams. "We don't want smokestacks."

The apparent lack of concern by the department does not mean a lack of attention.

For the department of economic development, the problem of car exhaust leads to the question of what is more important to the state --- cutting down on air pollution by exhaust, or getting more people to come here in their cars, as many tourists do.

Pollution is also being studied by the Desert Research Institute. Dr. Robert J. Morris, DRI associate and biochemistry professor, feels that industry in Nevada is very adequately meeting all standards of pollution control.

Dr. Morris is now involved in an air survey study for pollution checks for the California Edison power plant at Las Vegas.

The private contract between the plant and the DRI provides for a study of certain gaseous pollutants, collection of fallout data, a mobile air laboratory and six permanent stations set up around the plant.

Light industry and distributing facilities have come to the state partly because they do not contribute to pollution, but also because of the Free Port Law, a major factor in yearly distributing growth, especially in Washoe County.

The Free Port Law, which allows goods to be stored in Nevada free of taxing, is an important fringe benefit to warehousing and distributing firms. In Reno and Sparks, the area devoted to public free port warehousing expanded from 60,000 square feet in 1949 to 450,000 square feet in 1965.

Light industry in this state, perfectly suited to the environment, includes assembly, manufacturing and fabricating.

According to Russell, the environment will continue to be one of Nevada's important features.

"We try to sell the state as a good place to visit, live, or locate a distributing facility," he said.

Pyramid—an ancient lake is dying

Pyramid—the level drops...and drops..and drops... (Photo by Agricultural Communications)

by Tod Bedrosian

In 1844 General John Fremont discovered what we now know as Pyramid Lake. He recorded the lake as being beautiful and the Indians peaceful. Today, 126 years later, the level of Pyramid Lake has dropped more than 70 feet, and the Indians are fast losing their peaceful disposition.

The lake lies within the boundaries of land granted the Paiute Indians by the federal government. Although the reservation included a lake, water rights to stabilize the level of the lake have not been generally recognized. The fluctuation of the lake's shoreline makes it impossible for the Indians to promote any type of resort areas on the lake front. The lake is in fact receding every year. This is nothing new. Pyramid is essentially a "dead lake" in that any water going into it has no way out other than evaporation. Over 1,000 years ago, the lake had a depth of 886 feet. Today its depth is approximately 334, and going down.

At one time the lake was part of Lake Lahontan which covered the entire Western Basin. All that remains of that sea now is Walker Lake, the great Salt Lake, and Pyramid. Pyramid exists at the end of the Truckee River. It receives whatever water isn't taken out of the Truckee further up stream, and most years this isn't enough.

Presently the lake receives an average of 229,000 acre feet of water a year from the Truckee. This figure seems substantial until it is compared to the 444,000 acre feet which the lake loses every year to evaporation. If this continues, the lake will eventually become nothing more than a great mud flat.

Water is taken from the Truckee River for municipal use both in the Reno-Sparks area and the Tahoe Basin. However, the largest consumer of Truckee water is what is commonly referred to as "TCID."

The Truckee-Carson Irrigation District takes a full 200,000 acre feet a year from the Truckee River to irrigate the Fallon farm district. This water supports over 12 thousand people with \$8 million in farm income. Water taken from the Truckee supplements the water from the Carson River for the irrigation of the Newlands Project in Fallon. If the Carson River should ever go dry, the TCID could take a full 406,000 acre feet from the Truckee. TCID's water rights stems from the federal government and the fact that it is the oldest federal irrigation system in the United States.

TCID is being attacked for its waste of much of the water that they take from the Truckee River. Allen Dunn, public relations man for TCID, said that the irrigation system loses up to 40 per-cent of the water that it takes. Much of this loss is through evaporation. The remainder of what the farm district doesn't use goes on to the Stillwater Wildlife Refuge.

The Pyramid Indians contend that if this water was diverted to Pyramid Lake, it would stabilize the level of the lake.



The legal question is: Do the Indians actually have any water rights to the flow of the Truckee River? Thus far it has been ruled in the 1944 Orr Ditch case that the only volume of guaranteed water the Indians must receive is 30,000 acre feet for irrigation. This water guarantee is not for stabilizing the lake but just for irrigation. They now use only about a third of that amount for farming.

Robert Leland, the Indian's former attorney, asserted that the Paiutes had a legal basis for their demands for more water. He felt that the government should guarantee the lake with an amount of water that will stabilize it at its present level. If the government did live up to this policy, it would mean depriving TCID of their irrigation water to some degree.

The problem then becomes one of economic needs versus recreational

desires. With the water, the Indians could produce a resort area which could draw a predicted 600,000 people by the year 1980. Without the water, Fallon may not be able to irrigate its crops sufficiently.

As the argument rages on, one fact remains undebatable: Without additional water from somewhere, Pyramid Lake will eventually become a salt sea.

Water importation has been suggested as one alternative to save the lake.

For many years the arid states of the Southwest have considered the possibility of piping fresh water from the water rich Northwestern states. A plan such as this could make Pyramid a stable lake and give the Indians and Northern Nevada enough water to satisfy their needs for the foreseeable future.

There are a few problems involved

in this plan. The largest of these, is the the Northwest states are understandably reluctant to give up any of their water. The negotiation, cost, and construction of such a project would probably have to be on a national scale.

At the present time, a seven-year moratorium exists on any water importation from the Northwestern states. If enough pressure and need is shown for this water at the end of the moratorium, a pipeline could become a reality.

Whatever action is taken to save Pyramid Lake, it is obvious that if no action is taken Nevada could lose a valuable recreational resource. The fate of the lake will be made in the coming decade. This is the decade that man may have to readjust his values and cling to his natural resources. Pyramid may become Nevada's first readjustments.

More effluent

by Tod Bedrosian

If you have driven through Carson City lately, you may have noticed a few bumper stickers reading: "Clean up the Carson River."

After years of neglect and abuse, the Carson River has come to the attention of the populace. Why this sudden concern?

The answer comes with a pipeline approaching the river. The pipeline comes from the Incline General Improvement District sewage plant. It will pump some 300,000 gallons of treated effluent in the river a day.

Mrs. John Girsch is a Carson City housewife. For about a month she has been circulating a petition calling for the return of the Carson River "to its highest possible standards."

The petition also protests the shipping of effluent into the river and asks for more stringent standards for the Incline effluent. The petition ends with, "We seek higher standards and vigorous enforcement, so that future generations may inherit a clean environment."

The cause is a noble one, but it doesn't carry the ecological banner far enough. The petition could just as easily denounce Carson City, which pumps 1.5 million gallons of effluent into the river per day.

Gardnerville and Minden contribute 500,000 gallons per day and Round Hill Village pumps in 800,000. The Nevada state prison also empties its wastes into the Carson.

All of these sources treat their effluent to some degree. Yet even with treatment, the question arises: How much treated effluent can the river take before it is sufficiently polluted to kill the rainbow trout and harm wildlife?

Ernest Gregory, director of the Division of Water Resources for Nevada, said, "It could hurt the river, but if it has a decent flow it will be all right."

No one really knows for sure what effect the added sewage from Incline will have on the river. The danger lies in the overconcentration of certain chemicals in the sewage.

All treated sewage contains some percentage of phosphates and nitrates. It is these elements which permit algae to thrive. Algae in turn draws oxygen from the water during the day. If enough oxygen is used by the algae then the fish suffocate.

Fish and wildlife are not the only creatures which may notice the effects of the added effluent. The Carson River empties into the Lahontan Reservoir, where every summer people flock for recreation.

According to Wendell McCurry, a public health engineer, read-ins have shown that the sewage is absorbed sufficiently to be harmless to man, but who is to say how much more Lahontan can take?

With increased population there is always an inevitable sewage increase. Can the Carson River continue to



Construction crews are now coming down from Incline Village with an 8-inch sewage line which will carry over

Tahoe fading under man's thumb and cement jungle

by Tod Bedrosian

Mark Twain once described Lake Tahoe as "the fairest picture the whole earth affords." He could easily have been accused of editorializing if it were not for the fact that a number of scientists have actually proven that Tahoe is among the world's clearest lakes.

Now the lake's clarity is threatened by pollution.

According to Irving Goldfeder, chairman of the California State Water Quality Control Board, "Only Lake Baikal in Russia and Crater Lake in Oregon have water of comparable quality." Both these lakes are protected from pollution.

Lake Baikal is almost inaccessible and Crater Lake lies within public ownership at a national park. But Lake Tahoe remains at the mercy of private land developers.

A great part of the Lake Tahoe Basin is owned by both state and federal agencies, but the land that is in private hands is being developed at an alarming rate. The projected population figures for the Tahoe Basin by the year 2000 is 500,000. If this development of the basin continues, the lake may well become nothing more than a suburb with a green sump in the middle of it.

Lake Tahoe is a relatively young lake. It is presently in a process of eutrophication which is manifested in the form of algae. Algae within the lake remains at a low level but it is growing more concentrated. Phosphates and nitrates are the primary components of algae growth. These elements enter the lake from run-off streams flowing into the basin. When soil is disturbed, siltation is the result. It is this siltation which will eventually turn the entire lake green with algae growth.

Construction around the creeks flowing into the lake has been blamed for the increase in siltation within the last decade.

Along with the problem of construction comes the question of sewage disposal. Ever since 1952 there has been no sewage pumped into Lake Tahoe. The South Tahoe Public Utility District presently has the world's most advanced sewage plant. The sewage which it purifies can be used as drinking water.

The problem ultimately comes down to man disturbing nature. Development is not new to the Tahoe Basin, but it has been tremendously accelerated within the last decade.

The argument rages between developers and conservationists as to how the Tahoe Basin should be handled.

Developers contend that when their building is done it will enhance the beauty of the lake.

Vaughn Burlingham, project manager for Boise Cascade, denies any charges that construction by his company has caused siltation. Boise Cascade is one of the largest land developers in the world. They are currently building on 5,617 acres at Incline Village. The completed project will house some 15,000 people. Boise Cascade has been receiving the hottest blast from conservationists.



Lake Tahoe--acclaimed for its clear blue water and surrounding rich forest. Will future

generations see it like this, or as a cesspool in the midst of a housing development?

Anne Cathcart, a 21-year old political science major at the University of Nevada, Reno, formed her own conservationist group about six months ago to fight what she considered "improper development of Lake Tahoe." UNSILT (University of Nevada Students Interested in Lake Tahoe) submitted a petition which halted construction at the lake for three months. Miss Cathcart recognizes the rights of private property, but feels Lake Tahoe is unique enough to make private property "take a back seat."

Although the scientists and con-

servationists recognize the uniqueness of Lake Tahoe, the state agencies protecting the lake have not yet come up with any unique legislation.

Over the years there have been a number of agencies created to protect Lake Tahoe.

On March 17, 1970, the Nevada-California Bi-State commission was officially sworn in. This commission is unique in that it contains members from both California and Nevada and has more power than any of the previously created agencies.

Charles Meneley represents Douglas County on the commission. It is within Douglas County that Bill Harrah plans to build a high-rise casino-hotel which will bring added pollution into the Lake Tahoe Basin. Meneley describes himself as a "conservationist up to the law." He made the point that the land belongs to Bill Harrah and it would probably be unconstitutional to prevent him from building on it. "He has been paying taxes on his land for fifteen years." He said that the bi-state commission will probably grant Harrah a special use permit to build his high rise once he has gone through the correct channels.

John Meder, a bi-state member from Carson City, felt that "We've come a long way, and we have a long way to go." He went on to note that, "as long as these people are paying taxes, you have to let them develop."

If the agencies created to protect the lake do take steps to stringently control development they will do little more than monitor the eventual destruction of one of America's most beautiful natural resources.

Anne Cathcart feels present regulations controlling construction within the Lake Tahoe Basin are "obviously inadequate." She is not alone in her opinion, yet the agencies have their hands tied by the element of private land ownership.

The coming decade will tell the fate of Lake Tahoe. The development will be a gamble. In the end the question rests, can Nevada, or for that matter an entire nation, afford to gamble with its irreplaceable natural resources?

for Carson?

take this volume indefinitely? Probably not.

In California, no effluent is to be pumped into the Carson River. Why is the river more stringently protected in California?

Fred R. McClaren, sanitary engineer for the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board, stated it simply enough by saying, "The recreational values far exceed the economic benefits."

Nevada could follow California's example. But at the present time the ecological squeeze is not felt in Nevada. How many more years does the administration have before the state will have to face up to the problem?

Wally White, head of the Incline Village General Improvement District, feels that one answer to the sewage problem is to use it for irrigation purposes before it reaches the Carson River "I have a contract with a rancher that will take all of the water we will give him." I asked Mr. White if he would give me the name of the rancher. He said "No."

Three days later I traced the sewage line to the ranch of Harry Schnieder. Mr. Schnieder is 63 and has lived in Jacks Valley all his life. He said he had agreed to take the treated sewage for irrigation.

"If I objected to their putting the line through, they would condemn the land and put it through anyway." He went on to say, "I've always been

starved for water."

Using the effluent for irrigation is a practical idea, but even this may have its limits. Eventually Nevada will be forced to more complex waste treatment plants.

The sewage treatment plant at the South Tahoe Public Utility District is one of the world's most advanced.

The plant exports 2.5 million gallons per day to the Indian Creek reservoir. Most of the funds came from the federal government to build the South Tahoe PUD.

The cost of construction and operations is more than twice that of most of the Nevada plants but there is "no comparison in quality," according to Russell Cup, general manager.

It is probably unfair to compare Nevada to California. California is overpopulated, rich, and desparately fighting to keep its head above its own effluent.

Nevada is sparsely populated, usually lacking funds, and faces no real pollution problems as yet. Nevada cannot long continue this free ride on Mother Nature's back.

The Carson River of five years from now may have been described by former President Johnson five years ago when he said in signing the 1965 Water Quality Act, "The clear, fresh waters that were our national heritage have become dumping grounds for garbage and filth. They poison our fish, they breed disease, they despoil our landscape."



000 gallons of treated effluent
lay into the Carson River. (Photo
od Bedrosian)

Noise and waste from above

Up, up and away, leaving a trail of pollutants and rattling windows. A new afterburner is in the works, and hopefully it will cure half the problem. (Photo by Kerry Cartier)

by Moke McGowan

The pilot's calm voice comes over the radio, "United Airlines flight 647, ready for take off, when cleared."

A small, single-engined plane circles the field, makes its final approach and lands.

The radio comes alive again, "United Airlines flight 647, you are cleared for take-off."

Seconds later, the huge Boeing 727 that had been waiting its turn, roared down the runway and took off. . . leaving behind a mile-long smoke plume and enough noise to rattle the houses directly below its flight pattern.

Such is the everyday occurrence at the Reno International Airport. . . planes landing and taking off and with each follows a smoke plume and the annoying jet noise.

Those are the two major problems which are facing today's aviation industry. With the sudden discovery that we are slowly eroding our own earth and the conditions in which we are living, the aviation industry is working to do something in hopes to alleviate the problem.

Three main airlines, United, Western, and Air West use the Reno airport, making an average of 34 arrivals and an equal number of departures daily, plus the Nevada Air Guard, which has no set schedule.

Those three airlines use the Boeing 737, the 727, and the Douglas DC-9 jets in making up their air fleet in Reno flights.

These jets use the same turbo jet engine, built by Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, the JT8D.

The JT8D engine creates the black smoke plume seen when the jets take off and land. Studies done on jet emissions have shown that the principle emissions are carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and particulates.

Those emissions, though found in car exhausts, have caused concern among the aviation industry and its problems in dealing with them.

A comparison scale, known as the Ringelmann chart, has been used to determine visual pollution levels. With the aid of this chart, it was found that the JT8D engine contributes 70 per cent of the smoke plume problem.

It has also been found that the JT8D engine emits 4.37 pounds of pollutants on take off.

At an average of 34 take offs a day, in one year, the jets emit more than 57,000 pounds of pollutants. This, however, is not as much of a problem as it would seem, due to the almost constant winds.

But around airports like Los Angeles, San Francisco and Kennedy International, where the take-offs are are well more than a hundred per day, the problem is of a different magnitude.

What is being done about aircraft emissions and how will this effect Reno as well as the rest of the nation?



Mr. Ray Silvius, Vice-President of public relations for Western Airlines said that even though aviation contributes only a minor part in polluting the air, the problem had been under study for the past ten years.

Pratt and Whitney Aircraft has developed a new combustor can for the JT8D engine which will almost be smoke free. These new cans are to be installed in all jets using the JT8D engine by the end of 1972, in accordance with the deadline set by the U.S. Health, Education and Welfare Dept. (HEW).

Hopefully, these new combustor cans will be installed as the engines are brought in for overhauls.

However the American Transport Association (ATA) says there has not been enough time to see if the new combustor cans will be durable.

According to the ATA, 5000 hours of flight time are needed to check for reliability. So far they have accumulated 3000 hours. Also there is a possibility that the nitrogen oxide emission might be increased.

But HEW is holding firm on its deadline and the only thing that might keep the airlines from meeting this deadline is the production rate of the burner cans.

Though Reno is not as bad as Los Angeles in the way of air pollution, the problem is still there.

Right now, Reno is trying to promote an excursion fare out of Chicago, hoping to tap some of the eastern market as much as Las Vegas.

This will undoubtedly cause an increase in air traffic into the Reno-Sparks area, and with it, an increase in air pollution and noise.

For most people living away from the airport, the noise from a jet engine is hardly enough to cause any annoyance.

But for some unfortunate people who live near the airport, the daily noise of jets flying low over their homes has become a source of constant annoyance.

Silvius says, "The smoke plume

only serves as a reminder to most people that the jets are the ones making the noise."

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Dockins of 4990 Home Gardens Dr. said the noise often rattles the dishes in their home and causes the trees to blow violently after a jet lands.

Their home is located near the south end of the long, north-south runway which is used mainly because of the prevalent winds.

Another resident in the same area, Jack O'Day of 2325 Blossom Road began a law suit against the airport eight years ago, due to the noise. He and two other men went together on the suit, but after the two men decided to sell their land to the city, O'Day decided not to prosecute.

John J. McCune was their attorney at the time and said the suit was termed an "inverse condemnation" suit. Literally it means the taking of someones property without due process by law, or making living conditions intolerable.

McCune said most of these cases, because they are hard cases, are dropped due to the time and expenses involved or are finally defeated in court.

Besides the law suit, O'Day said he has complained numerous times to the airport, but that no action has been taken.

Joe Hicks, airport manager, said that jets taking off use noise abatement procedures. These are designed to maximize the distance and altitude of jets and reduce noise for the people on the ground.

Apparently these procedures are not satisfactory to residents who want immediate action.

Most all of the residents said the Nevada Air Guard makes the most noise. As O'Day put it, "They're the worst of the bunch."

The Air Guard uses RF-101 jets which use an afterburner when taking off. The afterburner creates noise that is sometimes confused with a sonic boom which is caused

when a jet travels faster than the speed of sound.

Numerous studies have been made on jet noise, but solving the problem might prove to be a costly one for the airlines.

Silvius said that "the industry is greatly concerned with the problem of sound and getting rid of it. We feel that it is wasted energy and that we would have a more efficient engine if there was less sound."

Silvius said the Western Airlines loaned one of its JR8D engines to Douglas Aircraft who are experimenting with a type of cocoon to be fitted around the engine to muffle the sound.

However the cost of installing these engines may well reach one million dollars per plane.

Presently there are 70 jets in the Western airfleet. At one million dollars a jet, the project could set Western in the hole. For this reason, Silvius said the project might be phased out.

Apparently the future holds a bright spot for aviation. Ironically it is with the new Boeing 747, the new jumbo jet.

The jet is less noisy than the present 727 and has almost no visible smoke emissions from its huge JT9D engines.

But airport manager Joe Hicks doesn't foresee the use of the 747 in Reno for some time. Presently there just isn't a demand for it in Reno.

And so the problem of making noise free, smokeless jets continues. Eventually it will be solved, but like all solutions, it will come at a great cost. A cost which the consumer will be forced to pay in higher air fares and more expensive cars.

People want solutions fast, but they often forget that it took us a while to pollute our environment, and it might take a while longer to clean it up.

DDT use debated by area agencies

by Alan Kightliner

"When man developed agriculture, life became easier, and his numbers were released for intellectual pursuits, recreational activities, inventions, reproduction of tools and the development of industry. It allowed him to alter the environment drastically and he has done so without much attention being given to ecological principles."

So said Dr. Ralph Young, chairman of the Plant, Soil, and Water Department, University of Nevada, Reno.

His remarks referred to the entire ecological movement, and the use of pesticides and other controllers of the environment.

DDT, a chlorinated hydrocarbon, is one of these controllers.

The use of DDT in the United States is now under fire because it is accused of long range effects on man, animals and nature's balance.

Chlorinated hydrocarbons are commonly called "hard" pesticides. To the agriculturalist and other specialists this means that the breakdown rate of the compounds is very slow. The term "resistance to decay," breakdown, or rot, could be used here also.

DDT, for example, may persist on the soil and vegetation for a long time after application, thus requiring only few dosages over a period of years. This is where the main problem concerning the environment lies....

Many claim that DDT can build up after repeated dosages, and be consumed by animals and then by man.

DDT is a broad-spectrum pesticide. To the common man this would mean that the pesticide may affect not only the insects it is meant to attack, but many other animals also, including man.

It is also classified as a cumulative poison. This means that animals store it in their fatty tissues and may build up high concentrations internally. This may happen over a long period of time, and is not necessarily related to an individual spraying or application.

This is where the feared danger comes in.

Many studies have been done to determine the effects of DDT on animals and nature. Studies ranging from the conditions of pesticides on birds to fish have been carried out.

One study made by David J. Lenhart, wildlife pesticide biologist with the US Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Portland, Ore., argued that hydrocarbons did effect bird populations.

"The several cases of reduced reproduction among birds correlated with the presence of residues of chlorinated hydrocarbons insecticides, suggests that these pesticides are causative agents in declines of several bird species," he said at the Feb. 7 annual Agriculture Chemicals Convention held at the University of Nevada, Reno.

However, it is not hard to find studies by respected people who do not believe that the DDT's and family are that responsible for bird or other animals changes in population and disease resistance. Many

people, in fact, feel other forms of pollution contribute to these changes, much more than DDT does.

Some sort of control of the insect populations must be maintained. But, whether DDT or the substitutes like malathions or parathions are most effective is not the question.

DDT is said to be more effective for one main reason. It is persistently in the control of the insect. It stays on the ground and plants longer, thus exposing itself to more insects in all stages of life from the egg to the adult.

The substitutes, known as the organophosphates, are usually just as poisonous but not as persistent.

This is where the backlash is seen in Nevada.

Lee Burge, director of the Nevada State Department of Agriculture and

chairman of the Governor's Committee on Pesticides, said at this time, DDT is being used only on a limited agriculture basis, on non-forage crops by the choice of the growers and under recommendations of the university and state agriculture agencies.

In Nevada, the main use of DDT was for the control of the alfalfa weevil. DDT use was almost all but stopped in 1964 when less persistent chemicals were substituted.

The US Department of Agriculture in 1969 ceased recommending DDT for certain uses. These were mainly to deal with uses where the question of health might arise.

The Governor's Committee on Pesticides, which has on its board, Burge; Frank W. Groves, director of the Nevada Fish and Game Department; Earnest Gregory, director of the State Department of Environmental Health; and Dr. Dale W. Bohmont, dean and director of the College of Agriculture, recently advanced several ideas about DDT use.

Among the ideas brought out were tighter controls on the use of the pesticides, coordinated monitoring systems, and the adoption of a permit system allowing only needed uses of certain pesticides.

It was reported in the Nevada State Journal, Feb. 19, 1970, that Burge contended there was not enough conclusive proof to warrant a ban on DDT. He was supported by State Environmental Health Director Earnest Gregory who said there have been no serious complaints about DDT being harmful in Nevada.

Dr. Ralph Young said recently, "The 1970s will see further reductions in the usage of some pesticides, particularly those of a persistent nature."

However, he said he doesn't foresee any great reduction in the use of pesticides since the necessity to protect crops will remain. Wide scale reduction could cause a 30 per cent decrease in food production, he predicted.

An intensification of research on biological control of pests, development of disease resistant crop varieties, and comprehensive studies on the effects of pesticides on all living things is what Young sees for the 70s.



Though dusters like this may be around for awhile, some of the pesticides they use, such as DDT, face an uncertain future.

Manzanita marsh



by Jerry Nelson

Manzanita Lake is a dirty lake. But it didn't get that way from sewage as many people suspect. It is dirty because there is no circulation of water.

The source of water for Manzanita Lake is Rancho San Rafael. This is an agricultural area bordering North Sierra Street which is in a northwesterly direction from the university. It is pasture land and is irrigated. The water from there runs through a ditch down to the university. This could account for it being so silty.

The water which runs through the concrete tramway at the south end of the lake comes from the Truckee River, and is relatively clean.

This summer Plant Engineer Brian Whalen plans to divert this water into the lake in an attempt to start Manzanita waters circulating. If successful, this would remove the silt and clear the lake.

In order to keep the water circulating permanently, a pipe would have to be laid down one side of the lake. Whalen said that this could easily cost over \$5,000.

A few years ago, the Blue Key took on the mammoth project of cleaning the lake. They drained most of the water out, then dredged it. At this same time, the University built the island which serves as shelter for the ducks, geese and swans that inhabit the lake.

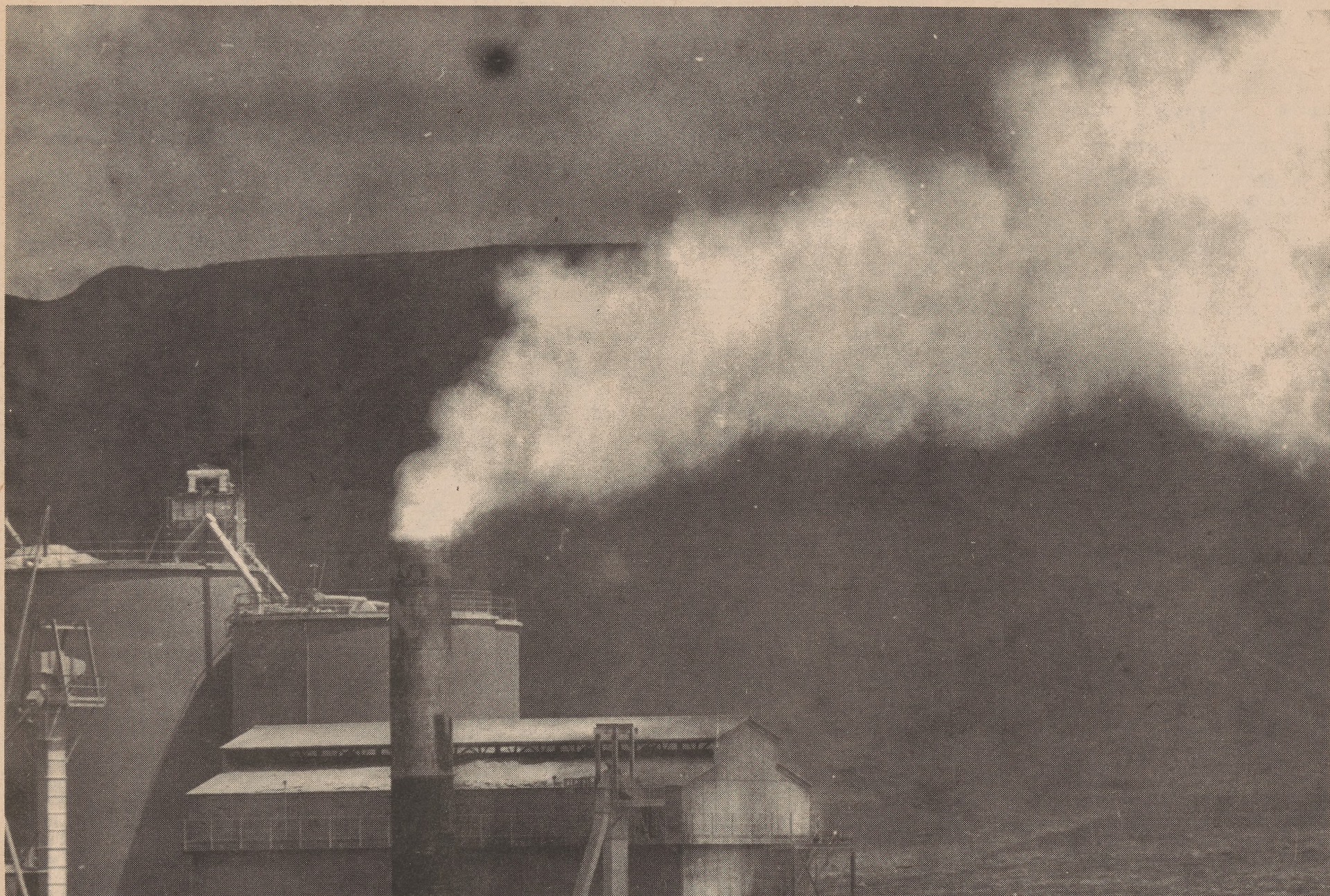
Rod Hannon, a graduate student in Renewable Natural Resources, feels that draining and dredging the lake is not the solution. He is presently planning a vegetative approach towards this problem. He said the lake is dead under the surface.

He hopes to get some plants in the lake to restore life there. There is a problem however. The ducks and geese have eaten practically all the vegetation that existed in the lake. Hannon's problem is to find some sort of plant which does not appeal to the ducks' and geese's appetites.

Hannon said that once he finds the right plants, planting them would not be too big a project, and the cost should be minimal.

If the planting project were successful, this would help restore life to the lake, but as long as the water does not circulate, it will remain silty and dirty.

Cement factory fills air with dust



The smoke goes up and away from the Nevada Cement Factory...and down and in-

to Fernley where residents find it impossible to keep their homes free of the dust.

(Photo by Kerry Cartier)

by Fred Hinners

Fernley, Nev., is a town of about 1,000, its landscape dominated by the large Nevada Cement Co. plant which pours out lime dust 24 hours a day. The community is 30 miles east of Reno.

Local citizens have filed a complaint against the cement company, asking for an abatement. The case has been transferred to Superior Court in Yerington and is pending. The residents filed on grounds of health and property damage.

State Atty. Gen. Harvey Dickerson has asked John J. Ricci, head of the Lyon County commissioners, to abate the dust caused by the cement plant.

Dickerson cited specific codes he thought were enforceable against the cement company. The commissioners have not acted against the plant because they were not sure which plant was causing pollution. That was the opinion of Wayne Jepson, district attorney.

The Sierra Pacific Power Co. was at one time polluting the air at its Chickbed plant located nearby.

This plant is not making cement, but processing dituminous soil.

The finished product is a filtering agent for such gadgets as swimming pool skimmers. The dust from the Chickbed plant has now been abated.

The dust problem is bad. Local merchant Moe Royels showed me a truck that had been waxed the night before. He said it needed to be waxed again to protect the finish. The outside window sills of his very clean establishment displayed a growing layer of dust. They had been wiped clean only a few hours earlier.

Royels believed the dust could, in time, pit glass.

Townpeople contend that when the dust becomes wet and sticks to windows, a thin layer of concrete is formed. The only way to remove it is with a mild acid solution such as vinegar.

Though a nuisance, the dust from the plant has not yet had any dramatic economic effect on the town. Of those interviewed, just one, a teacher, said he was seriously considering leaving.

Despite the dust a new sub-division is going up near Fernley. The houses are selling well according to the Reno realtor who has the listings. The attraction is not for the cement plant but the low housing costs in Fernley. A Reno lot costs at least \$5,000 while a lot in Fernley can be had for \$2,000. The project is federally subsidized for low-income families. Most of the people who live in this sub-division commute to Reno jobs.

While real estate prices have not yet been affected, the realtor thinks they will be if pollution continues.

One of the three Lyon County commissioners is up for re-election this year. But a large number of people affected by pollution will have no political voice in the matter. Wadsworth, three miles from Fernley, lies just inside Washoe County. A town of about 400, their votes would be important in Lyon County, but they do not have much political weight in Washoe County.

There are less than 3,000 people in the Fernley-Wadsworth area, including surrounding farms. A local high school teacher has sent petitions to Sen. Howard W. Cannon and spoken to an aide protesting the pollution

of Fernley. Others have written to Rep. Walter S. Baring and Sen. Alan Bible.

Many of the people do not believe their representatives have involved themselves in the Fernley pollution problem.

In general, the people of Fernley seem to want industry if it is clean. But most think that the dust from the plant cancels economic benefits.

Aside from the possible health hazard, almost everyone interviewed complained that the dust harmed the paint on their car and house. An insurance agent in Fernley would not talk about the number of claims, if any, for damage caused by the cement dust. He said he couldn't compromise his position by talking about clients.

Fernley is largely an agricultural area. Naturally, farmers are concerned over how the cement dust effects their crops.

A United States Department of Agriculture worker in Fernley said he has not seen any local studies on air pollution. For his office to be alerted, pollution would have to show up in milk and produce. This has not happened.

Those interviewed in the Fernley farm district were in accord. They did not like the dust that blew their way. When asked if they thought it damaged farms and livestock, the answer was usually, "Well, it can't help."

A dairyman thought the lime dust harmed both grass crops and livestock, but said local milk passed state health inspection.

The Nevada Cement Co., for all the animosity it arouses, constructively contributes to the community. The company sponsors Little League

baseball and hires some college students during the summer.

The kiln that belches dust has only been operating since September. The company's five-year old kiln does not send up any clouds of dust.

Jack L. McDonald, executive vice president of Nevada Cement Co. said that dust bags installed in the first plant catch a majority of the emission.

McDonald said dust emitting from the second plant had 85 per cent of the particulate matter removed. He said a large amount of the yellow plume is steam. The official plant figures are 6.7 lbs. per minute or 9,648 lbs. per day, for stack emission from the second plant.

Further dust control devices would have to wait until Lyon County passes air pollution laws, according to McDonald.

McDonald emphasized that there was dust collection equipment on all phases of the plant operation.

He said the plant was a beneficial and responsible entity of the city, county and state. The plant hires 112 people and contributes \$30-40,000 to various civic groups. McDonald said that the Nevada Cement Co. is the second highest taxpayer in Lyon County.

McDonald did not want to comment on the citizen's suit against the Nevada Cement Co., as it is still pending. He quoted a doctor who stated that lime dust is not a health hazard, and said that none of the workers in the plant wear protective masks.

The State Department of Health, Division of Environmental Health, has run tests for a total of five days in the Fernley Wadsworth area, plans to run a month-long series of tests in the near future.