Pet Food Gone to Dogs — Not People

By John Giovati

Out of every $100 Americans spend, $8.50 is used to purchase pet foods. $1.5 billion a year is spent on dog food alone. Yet, for all this expenditure, the quality of pet foods has received serious criticism. The August, 1976 issue of Field and Stream magazine contains an interview with Duane Ekedahl, executive director of Pet Foods Institute (PFI), an association of pet food companies which together produce 95 percent of the total available brand merchandise. Ekedahl sees the role of the pet food industry as one “providing sound and convenient nutrition for our pets through the use of by-products and feed grains less expensive than alternate foods.”

Ekedahl goes on to describe the substance of these products. “The principle ingredients of pet foods are meat, poultry, and seafood by-products not suitable for human use, and feed grains of a quality produced specifically for animal consumption.” Additional sources are meat and poultry which, for reasons such as shipping damage, do not meet Department of Agriculture standards. What is the only pet food ingredient suitable for human consumption; the sum of all wheat used in these products amounts to “a third of one percent of the total” produced in the United States. According to Ekedahl, the processing of these by-products provides an inexpensive source of nourishment for the pet. In a single serving of pet food is contained those nutrients needed to maintain a pet’s health.

Seeking individual foods to supply the necessary vitamins and minerals would be much more costly to the consumer. In addition, the farmer and the rancher are provided with an outlet for otherwise wasted materials, therefore enabling them to lower prices of other products, in turn lowering the consumer’s total food expenditure.

Companies producing these inexpensive pet foods have found it financially beneficial. Ralston Purina is the industry’s leader with a $2.4 billion pet food market in 1975. Quaker Oats reported $214.8 million sales for the fiscal year ending in June, 1976. This figure is 14.6 percent of the company’s total sales for that year. Carnation was also successful in 1975, indicating sales at record levels.

Although these products are accomplished money-makers, there is evidence that the food industry has made a profit at the expense of the animal’s well-being. There have been cases of pet illnesses and deaths attributed to the use of commercial pet foods.

For a pet food to be considered a quality product, it must support the animal’s development through all stages of its life: post-natal, growth, and old age.

Foods cannot be termed complete, balanced, or perfect unless they are nutritionally adequate in every period of the pet’s development. Those products only intended as dietary supplements such as biscuits must be labeled appropriately.

State and Federal regulations require nutritional data on pet food labels equal to the information required on foods for human consumption. Net weight, guaranteed chemical analysis, an ingredients list (in order of percentage in standard terms), and nutritional and feeding information all must be visibly declared on the container.

Although Federal Trade Commission guidelines prohibit misleading nutritional information, package labeling can often be confusing. A study in the 1972 issue of Consumer Report magazine found five out of 22 tested cat foods sufficient for an unaugmented diet. Five were judged inadequate, while thirteen proved inconclusive, although substantial doubt remained to discourage recommendation. The difference in the labels of those approved and those rejected was at times barely recognizable.

Ideally, bypassing commercial products is the best way to insure proper nutrition for the pet. For some, the added cost of this method of feeding makes it an unrealistic alternative. If conventional pet food products, are chosen for the animal’s diet, their profit allocation must be carefully monitored.

Nexus Invests in Animal Business in the Darker Side of Fur...

Local Vet Says Malpractice Suits Less Expensive Than for Physicians

By Spona Jovanovic

Malpractice — one of the most controversial topics of the year. Physicians close up practice, law suits are filed for negligence, and visiting rates are raised to help pay for the doctor’s insurance. Plenty has been said on the subject, but as of yet, not much has been said about the veterinarian’s role in malpractice issues. According to Eric Westheimer, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, the insurance an animal doctor pays annually is less than one hundred dollars. The cost is cheaper for a veterinarian than a physician since an animal life is deemed to be less valuable than a human life in the eyes of the law.

The most common cause of malpractice suits in the animal world is for death caused by an anesthetic. Dr. Westheimer explains that “anaesthesia is a delicate balance between life and death.” The amount administered must be large enough to prevent pain, but at the same time, not enough to cause the animal to remain in a permanent sleep. In other words, the anesthesia must be given in an appropriately small enough amount so that the effects of the drug can be reversed, bringing back life to the animal. The amount of money an owner collects from the death of a pet depends upon several factors. If malicious intent is involved in the death, more money will be awarded than if the death was accidental. Also, pure breeds animals “cost more” in payment than the mixed breeds.

For example, a race horse that died in a veterinarian’s office cost that doctor an amount in excess of the hundred thousands.

Most of the suits filed end up in court. That is the way veterinarian like the situation to be handled. The reasoning for their preference for court action is because out-of-court payments will not set a precedent among cases. Only in rare instances, when the cost involved is sufficiently low (i.e., ten dollars), will the veterinarians settle the case with the patient directly.

Dr. Westheimer feels that malpractice suits ultimately arise from non-payment of fees which in turn can be attributed to communication problems. He says, “Malpractice doesn’t occur when communication lines are open between the veterinarian and the client.”

Though the topic has been given little consideration, malpractice suits among veterinarians and animals is quite an important and urgent subject, especially to those directly involved. As an insurance salesman once said of his best friend, “Life is more important than mere existence itself — we must be concerned with the essence of his contributions to us, rather than the remembrance of his malpractice costs of us.”

Local CONNOISSEUR gives his intelligent opinions on Doggie cuisine to Nexus rover reporter Al Po.

Vol. 57, No. 49 University of California at Santa Barbara

Friday, November 19, 1976

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A Shocking Tale of Mechanized Destruction—

Animals in Slaughterhouses and Laboratories

By Tom McIlheny

The seventies are sometimes considered years of "Liberation" for many portions of society, but for animals, life is often grim. Even dogs and cats meet with problems. About 72,000 of them are born in the United States every day. Tens of thousands, many are unwanted.

Life on the farm is a good example of the plight of animals. In the older slaughterhouses,

"In older slaughterhouses, cattle... were put to death by a man who stood above them and brought an axe down on their heads. The law of probability called for the axer to miss on occasion, hitting his target on the nose or eyes first."

frightening duty.

The axe has been replaced by a device that quickly drives a small spike, about the size of a cane, into the forehead. The cattle then go unconscious and are quickly suspended by the hind leg to have their throats cut. The raising of chickens as a source of food has its horror stories too. "Factory Farming" is the system of raising animals from birth to death in underground cells. Chickens usually are densely packed in the cells. The problem that arises is that the birds will peck one another to death unless their beaks are taken off as soon as they grow. The production of veal has been stepped up by growing male cattle into a prolonged infancy. By feeding the prolonged infants a diet of foods that have no iron, the meat stays strong in color due to the lack of hemoglobin, and the cattle's meat is of higher quality.

But the animal craves the iron which is deprived of it in the absence of iron and minerals. It has been discovered that cattle have a fear of going around a corner, so corners have been put in the path of the animals, as in the Iowa Beef facility in Amarillo, Texas. The man with the axe has been replaced by a man who stuns the cattle with a device that quickly drives a small spike, about the size of a cane, into the forehead. The cattle then go unconscious and are quickly suspended by the hind leg to have their throats cut. The raising of chickens as a source of food has its horror stories too. "Factory Farming" is the system of raising animals from introducing any iron into its system.

Scientific experimentation can be particularly cruel to test animals, as shown in the following account of a heat experiment performed in 1880 by the French scientist Claude Bernard:

"Animals are exposed to natural heat in a box with a glass lid placed on brick pavement in hot sun. Rabbit. Body temperature 114.5 degrees F."

"Cat. Temp. inside box 130 degrees F. Cat placed inside. Struggled violently and swayed. Animal conscious, growing weaker. After a five-minute convulsion, cat was plunged into cold water. Body opened. Heart found to be still beating and distended with blood...

"Rabbits and cats. Heads fitted with double bonnet of india rubber or pig bladder. Brains heated by running hot water through bonnet."

Other tests have had the testicles of cats crushed to see if they suffer as much pain as do humans. Experiments have starved hundreds of rats only to discover that starving two and three week old cats are much more active than adult rats that have not been subjected to the starvation.

Every year there are 80 million animals killed in American laboratories: about 50 million rats and mice, and several million birds, rabbits, dogs and turtles. In some experiments on the safety of eye make-up, rabbits are bound up completely, only to have their eyelids cut off to see the potential harm of the substance.

But the public's sense of justice has shown itself in the formation of the UUA, or United Action for Animals, an organization similar to many consumer affairs groups, but which deals with the problem of ending senseless cruelty to animals. "We tend to feel that there's no alternative to experimenting with animals, and if a certain experiment will help human welfare, then it should go ahead..." The organization has done its most important work in coming up with ideas that would keep the death toll of animals involved in the experiment at a minimum. Tests are now being conducted with parts of the bodies from already dead animals, thus alleviating the pain and death of live subjects.

Perhaps it will be a long time before big changes come about with respect to the oppression of animals. The question was phrased by the title of the first chapter of an animal suffering book, which reads: "All Animals, big and small, are Equal, or Why Supporters of Liberation for Black and White Should Support Animal Liberation Too?"
Zoos — Where It's All Happened For Some Time

By Sean Murphy

Zoos have been with us from the earliest of times. Ancient monarchs kept menageries of the fiercest and most powerful animals, demonstrating their powers over even the members of the animal kingdom. The Romans also kept zoos, basically to provide animal participants for their coliseum events.

The first zoos were those of the ancient Chinese, who called them "parks of intelligence," and the Egyptians, who pictured them on the walls of tombs. The Greeks of the fifth century had the first zoological gardens which were open to the public.

Modern zoos serve a variety of functions - recreational, educational and entertainment. Visitors of all ages, from the youngest of children to the oldest grandmothers, find zoos to be fascinating and entertaining. The observation of animals may often lead us to better understand ourselves.

Another important function of zoos is their role in the preservation of endangered species of animals. In the past 500 years, some 100 species of birds and 35 species of mammals have become extinct, largely due to the direct interference of man. One thousand species of animals are considered to be "endangered," that is, in serious peril of becoming extinct unless immediate action is taken to save them.

Zoos have, in recent years, become important refuges for these rapidly dwindling species of animals, as more and more wilderness areas are destroyed. In fact, for many species zoo breeding offers the only hope of survival. Many species now being bred in a larger population of zoo-raised individuals than of "free" ones, and some species, such as the European bison, are now only found in zoos and game parks.

A modern trend in zoos is their role in the preservation of endangered species of animals, as more and more wilderness areas are destroyed. In fact, for many species zoo breeding offers the only hope of survival. Many species now being bred in a larger population of zoo-raised individuals than of "free" ones, and some species, such as the European bison, are now only found in zoos and game parks.

The first zoo in the United States was the Philadelphia Zoological gardens, which opened in 1874. The Philadelphia Zoo was also the first one to come up with the idea of a separate children's zoo or "petting area," in which zoo visitors could handle or pet small tame animals. This idea has become nearly universal in modern zoos. The San Diego Zoo, now one of the largest zoos in the world, was opened to care for the animal exhibits abandoned after the 1916 California-Panama International Exposition.

The U.S. now has about 400 public collections of animals, 50 of which are large enough to be considered major zoos. Zoos have progressed quite a bit from the days of tiny menageries which imprisoned animals in dark, dirty, and cramped cages. The modern trend in zoos has been towards more natural habitat areas, rather than the standard barred cages. Modern zoos have been leaning towards geographical displays rather than the grouping of similar species together. Thus, instead of the traditional "monkey house" groupings there are "African Plains" style groupings in which animals are separated from each other and from visitors by a system of cleverly disguised moats. These nearly invisible barriers may serve to separate a predator from his natural prey; this serves to keep the scene from becoming too realistic.

Zoos serve other practical functions as well. The Research Institute of Comparative Biology at the San Diego Zoo performs important scientific research on animal behavior and biology. The Santa Barbara Zoo maintains a rescue center for cleaning oil-soaked birds and nursing them back to health.

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The Santa Barbara Zoo...

A Photographic Essay of Our Zoo Piece

These memorable participants lined equally behind steel, meet our eyes this afternoon. We feel... Journeys furious there, over the concrete moat, twitch only to dislodge flies. Perched still, the sun looking forward to see Murder fluttering under the still lake.

- Frederick Will

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OUR GOAL
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What We Are & What We Might Have Been

By Clarence Day

Reprinted from This Simian World

There are many other beasts that one might once have thought had a chance.
Some, like horses and deer, were not bold enough; or were stupid, like buffalos.
Some had over-trustful characters, like the seals; or exploitable characters, like cows, and chickens, and sheep. Such creatures sentence themselves to be captives, by their lack of ambition.

Dogs? They have more spirit. But they have lost their chance of kingship through worshiping us. The dog's finer qualities can't be praised too warmly; there is a purity about his devotion which makes more men feel speechless: but with all love for dogs, one must grant they are vassals, not rulers. They are too parasitic - the one willing servant class of the world. And we have betrayed them by making under-servants of them. We have taught them some of our ways of behaving, and frowned upon theirs. Losing us, they let us stop their developing in tune with their natures; and they've patiently tried ever since to adopt ways of ours. They have done it, too; but of course they can't get far; it's not their own road. Dogs have been too true to us, yes, but they haven't been true to themselves.

Pigs! The pig is remarkably intelligent and brave - but he's gross; and grossness delays one's achievement. It takes so much time. The snare too, though wise, has a way of eating himself into stupors. If super-sneakers had had bouquets they would have been too vast to describe. Each little snail family could have eaten a herd of cattle at Christmas.

Goats, then? Bears or turtles? Wolves, whales, crows! Each had brains, or pride, and would have been glad, and not too gross, if they could; but each had their defects, and their weaknesses for such a position.

The elephant? Ah! Evolution has had its tragedies, hasn't it, as well as its triumphs; and well should the elephant know it. He had the best chance of all. Wiser even than the lion, or the wisest of apes, his wisdom furthered by his strength; as a winsome, wise, and frank, and steady and sure; and not narrow, not self-absorbed; for they seem interested in everything. What was it then, that put them out of the race?

Could it have been a quite natural belief that they had already won?

And when they saw that they hadn't, and that the monkey-men were getting ahead, were they too great-minded and decent to exterminate their puny rivals?

It may have been their tolerance and patience that betrayed them. They wait too long before they resent an imposition or insult. Just as ants are too energetic and cats too shrewd for their own highest good, so the elephants suffer from too much patience. Their exhibitions of it may seem superb - such power and such restraint, combined, are noble - but a quality carried to excess defeats itself. Kings who won but yielded in the end; and, the worst of it is, to upstarts who snatch at their crowns.

I fancy the elephants would have been gentlemen-lusts; we more and-lust-for-living in allowing other species to stay here. Our way is to kill good and bad, male and female and babies, till the few last survivors lie hidden away from our guns. All species must surrender unconditionally - those are our terms - and come and live in barns alongside us; or on us, as parasites. The creatures that want to live a life of their own, we call wild. If wild, then no matter how harmless we treat them as outlaws, and

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Snake-Man? Ant-Man? Ape-Man?

(Continued from p.6)

those of us who are specially well brought up shoot them for fun. Some might be our friends. We don’t wish it. We keep them all terrorized. When one of us conquering monkey-men enter the woods, lost animals that scent him slink away, or race off in a panic. It is not that we have planned this deliberately: but they know what we’re like. Race by race they have been slaughtered. Soon all will be gone. We give neither freedom nor life-time to those we defeat.

If we had been as strong as the elephants, we might have been kinder. When great power comes naturally to people, it is used more wisely. We use it as parvenus do, because that’s what we are. The elephants, being born to it, is easygoing, confident, tolerant. He would have been a more humane king.

A race descended from elephants would have had to build on a large scale. Imagine a crowd of huge, wrinkled, slow-moving elephant-men getting into a vast elephant omnibus. And would they have ever tried airships?

The elephant is stupid when it comes to learning how to use tools. So are all other species except our own. Isn’t it strange? A tool, in the most primitive sense, is any object lying around, that can obviously be used as an instrument for this or that purpose. Many creatures use objects as materials, as birds use twigs for nests. But the step that no animal takes is learning freely to use things as instruments. When an elephant plucks off a branch and swishes his flanks, and thus keeps away insects, it is using a tool. But he does it only by a vague and haphazard association of ideas. If he once had a conscious use of tools he would of course go much further.

We ourselves, who are so good at it now, were slow enough in beginning. Think of the long epochs that passed before it entered our heads. And that all while the contest for leadership blindly went on, without any species making use of this obvious aid. The lesson to be learned was simple: the reward was the rule of a planet. Yet only one species, our own, has ever had that much brains.

It makes you wonder what other obvious lessons may still be unlearned.

It is not necessarily stupid, however, to fail to use tools. To use tools involves using reason, instead of sticking to instinct. New sticking to instinct has its disadvantages, but so has using reason. Whichever faculty you use, the other atrophies, and partly deserts you. We are trying to use both. But we still don’t know which has the more value. A sudden vision comes to me of one of the first far-away ape-men who tried to use reason instead of instinct as a guide for his conduct. I imagine him, perched in his tree, torn between those two voices, wailing loudly at night by a river, in his puzzled distress.

My poor far-off brother!

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau

Destruction of Whales

(Continued from p.6)

insignificant: crayons, shoe polish, pet food, lipstick, and margarine; everything made from whales can be made from substitutes. Japan insists she needs whales to supply the protein needs of her people, but statistics show that whale meat accounts for approximately 1.5 percent of Japan’s protein intake. The real reason for monetary gain — the ships maintain their upkeep with the nasty profits. A spokesperson for the Cetacean Defense League, a new organization on campus designed solely for the purpose of saving whales and dolphins, suggests the following ways that everyone can help stop this senseless slaughter:

- Send letters and postcards to the embassies of Japan and Russia explaining your feelings; support an embargo of imports from countries disregarding the international marine conservation programs, boycott all Japanese and Russian goods, and above all, make your friends aware of the problem.

The U.S. Government can take credit for virtually everything that has been done so far to save the great whales, but there is scant reason for optimism over their fate. The dramatic comeback of the grey whale, often seen from our cliffs during their migration, demonstrates what can happen to a species when hunting pressures cease, but it is overshadowed by the absence of any measurable recovery of bowhead, right, and blue whales.

David W. Kelly

by Garry Trudeau

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$6 1/2 Million Given UCB for Research, Training Projects

Contracts and grants valued at $6,869,323 for 202 research, training, and public service projects were awarded to UCB during the 1970-71 academic year by government agencies, private foundations and other non-university sponsors.

Contracts and Grants Officer Phyllis Reese, editor of the just-published annual report of the UCB Contracts and Grants Administration, notes that the number of projects funded increased 10 percent and the dollar amount two percent over the totals of the previous fiscal year. This makes 1975-76 a record year for UCB researchers, she said.

Some of the basic and applied research projects described by the annual report deal with energy, earthquakes, political theory, cell physiology, forest fire control, speech pathology, neurology, cancer, biomedical engineering, public health and alcoholism.

As in past years, the largest funder of UCB research is the National Science Foundation, which contributed 25 percent of the $6,869,323, followed by the Public Health Service with 24 percent. The largest non-government funder was the American Cancer Society which gave $368,712 for research projects aimed at understanding and controlling cancer.

The federal government supplied 83 percent of last year's total research and training support, private groups, 10 percent, and state and local 7 percent.

By areas, the sciences were given 67 percent of the awarded proposals; the professions, which include the Graduate School of Education and the School of Engineering, received eight percent; the social sciences, 20 percent, and the humanities, five percent.

UCB organized research units, comprising centers, institutes and laboratories, were given 31 percent of the federal dollars awarded. These units are composed of researchers from a number of different fields, bringing to a project the advantage of a cooperative or collective approach.

Reese said that UCB, as a campus of the University of California, shares in the University's designation by California law as "the primary state-supported academic agency for research."
Isla Vista Dog Council Concerned Over Discrimination, Dog Attacks

By David Hodges

At a recent meeting of the Isla Vista Dog Council (IVDC) chairdog Buffy "The Woofster" Boots expressed his concern for the local canine population. "Boots" impassioned speech advocated a revolutionary fight against segregation in Isla Vista. "We are oppressed," said Boots. "We have been denied admission into markets, buses, and the campus. We are denied housing on the basis of race. We are put behind bars and ruthlessly murdered. Why, because we are dogs. Our noses have been showed in shit for too long. Hath not a dog eyes? Hath not a dog paws, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?"

Several audience members barked in approval and clicked their toenails. Despite the high emotion of these meetings the IVDC has been largely ineffective in gaining support from the community at large. Their recent shit-in, held on the UCen lawn last Wednesday, was broken up by a rightist reactionary wielding a rolled newspaper. The escaping dogs were rendered helpless by cries of "sit boy," bringing a tragic end to their dogged attempt at freedom. When asked of the canine demands Campus Police Chief Derry Bowles commented, "It's a lot of doggerel." And so it is, Mr. Bowles.

Several students have come out in favor of the plight of the Isla Vistan dogs, joining together to form the Canine Civil Liberties Union (CCLU). Spokesman Bill Murdock said, "I once flog a cat out of a two story window and it landed on its feet. I want to help dogs get on their feet too."

There is no precedent for the Dog Liberation Movement, but it is not surprising that it has its origins in Isla Vista. Isla Vista was one of the first communities to advocate a revolutionary fight against segregation in Isla Vista. It's not surprising that it has its origins in Isla Vista. Isla Vista was one of the first communities to advocate a revolutionary fight against segregation in Isla Vista.

The success of the Isla Vistan Dog Liberation Movement rests in their ability to organize the diverse species into some collective action. Up till now the actual consultation as needed has been reserved to a few dogs, acting singly or in small groups. Some observers feel that these canines are "barking up the wrong tree," but the movement has been arrested at various points, some executed, and still others confined by their "owners." But successful or not the fight continues in the words of Chairdog Boots, "I'll be doggone if I'm gonna quit."
**RSC Lutanist & Troubador to Present Recital on Campus**

By Dorothy James

Reviving the art of the troubadour, lutanist Martin Best will give a lecture-recital on Monday, November 22 at 8:00 p.m. in South Hall 1004. This is one of the many events planned this year by the Center for Dramatic Teaching.

Best’s instrument, the lute, was popular during the Renaissance when minstrels and troubadours sang in the streets, a tradition which Best reawakens through his art. He plays from a wide repertoire which includes ancient ballads, chansons, and Elizabethan airs. Although his program has not been announced, he often begins with traditional ballads and includes Elizabethan music, Spanish and French court music, ending with contemporary pieces. And he usually sings as well as he plays.

Best was the official Lutanist of Britain’s Royal Shakespeare Company, where he was responsible for composing, arranging and playing all of the group’s music. Admission for Best’s lecture-recital concert, “A Troubadour For Today,” is $1.50 for students, $2.50 for general audience.

The Center for Dramatic Teaching, sponsoring the Best concert, was begun three years ago by Dr. Homer Swander. It is an Associated Students organization which coordinates the summer Shakespeare workshops in Ashland Oregon, coordinates tours to U.S. Universities by small groups of Royal Shakespeare Company actors, and invites guest artists to UCSB. The upcoming events planned by the Center should be pretty exciting:

On January 25-29, five members of the Royal Shakespeare Company will be on campus for workshops, lectures and performances.

January 17-22 will be “Tom Stoppard Week.” Stoppard is the author of many plays including Travesties and Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead. There will be trips to the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles to see Travesties with pre-play workshops, postplay discussions, and dinner with the actors after the performance.

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**bluebird**

*the return of the Lonesome Tumbleweeds Fri & Sat night coming Sat, Dec. 4 — Robin Williamson*

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**Thanksgiving Concert**

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"Minute Warning": Another Excuse for Violence & Hysteria

By Scott Catamas

97,000 people. 33 Exit Gates. 1 Sniper. These are the advertisements designed to lure millions of eager Americans to their local theatres and drive-ins. Universal/MCA Inc. (or disaster millions of dollars into another excuse for violence, blood, hysteria, and Charlton Heston. And it will probably be one of the biggest grossing films of the year. A sad comment on America's audiences.

"Two Minute Warning" is a sick film. You have to give it that much. Universal has been very extravagant in choosing a number of top notch actors, technicians, camerawork and locations. But after MIDWAY, EARTHQUAKE and AIRPORT 1975, we are tired of seeing Charlton Heston and his supporting cast being menaced by disasters. And in this film we don't even get Sensurround.

Frankly, the film could have been ursa gold. The situation is this: The Rams and The Colts are playing a big playoff game at the Los Angeles Coliseum. Like all other similar films, the first hour is spent introducing us to our characters, and their various melodramatic situations. The ingenuity of the film immediately reaches a 2 on a scale of 10. We have Charlton Heston as the captain of the Police Division, John Cassavettes as the SWAT Sergeant who hates to kill, but it's his job. Beau Bridges is the poor unemployed shlep of a father, splurging hundreds of dollars on his obnoxious kids, and disinterested wife just to prove he is still a man. Walter Pidgeon plays the gentlemanly pickpocket (a poor imitation of Fred Astaire in "The Towering Inferno"), while Jack Klugman is the gambler who will lose his life if the Rams lose the game. Martin Balsam gives a fine performance as the head of the Coliseum who first notices the sniper. David Janssen proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is one of the most boring actors in the business, as he spends his time completely insulting his mistress, Gena Rowlands. Finally when the threats to leave him, he completely changes his mind and offers to marry her. On their way to the exit gate to be married, Janssen is the first victim of the sniper.

The second and final hour begins with Balsam spotting the sniper setting up shop in the Coliseum Tower. He contacts Heston, who contacts Cassavettes, who brings with him an army of SWATERS. Heston and Cassavettes proceed to spend a half-hour trying to outmarch each other. Before we know it, they win, as he beats the holy shit out of an innocent kid.

The SWATERS set up, set their sights on the sniper, and we begin to wonder how this poor, guy (whose face we still have not seen) stands a chance. But low and behold, through nothing short of a miracle, he spots the SWATERS, wipes out half of them, moves to a different angle, and starts picking off random people.

At this point, the "suspense" is supposed to begin. Which of the people that we have met, and fallen in dislike for, will be pick off? What is his secret of eluding the Swatters, even though he himself is shot right through the chest by one of these SWAT guns that don't fire bullets, but fires baby minding? Will Heston get him, or will Cassavettes? Will more people die from bullets, or from being trampled? Will the game ever be resumed? (he starts killing people with less than two minutes left, and the score tied)?

Who is the killer? Can we get our money back?
Leg Council Votes to Invest $40,000 A.S.

Reserve Funds in Isla Vista Credit Union

By William Kebe

Leg Council voted to invest A.S. Investment Reserve Funds, in the Isla Vista Credit Union, after several meetings to consider the financial aid to UC Berkeley for its possessory interest tax suit and the possible need to halt the construction of UCEN II. After six month delay, the council voted to invest the $40,000 A.S. funds from the Santa Barbara Savings and Loan into the Isla Vista Credit Union.

The resolution, requiring A.S. Executive Director Bob Lorden to transfer the funds, was passed over the opposition of Internal President St. Johns. Several council members argued that the investment in the credit union would help support L.V. budgeting and that the union could be used to circumvent the Chancellor Vernon Vanderpalm's restrictive policy.

A.S. funded groups can borrow money from the Credit Union rather than from their funds, thus increasing the amount of interest that A.S. would lose by the transfer. St. Johns, who argued that the transfer would be disruptive and an antecedent for A.S. finances, "Each year we meet A.S. in the position of changing its whole financial structure," she said.

Opponents of the transfer questioned its advantages. Why charge that supporters of the measure would lose the amount of interest that A.S. would lose by the transfer.

The tabled resolution to offer aid to UC Berkeley, (UCB) introduced by Rep-ratey-Gary Chambers, would have sent $1,000 to the ASCUB to help defray legal costs arising from their suit. The state government's suit against the Amador County Assessor to try and prevent the county from relying taxes on students living in University housing.

However, the resolution argued that Leg Council should take concrete action since the Berkeley budget is currently being handled by the California tax assessor.

(Please turn to p.13, col1)
Leg Council Action

(Continued from p.12)

Rep-at-large Guy Chambers noted that Berkeley did not need assistance. “The case is not going to be dropped because of what the other campuses do,” said Executive Vice-President Paul Pooley. Other Council members questioned Berkeley’s decision to prosecute the suit independently. “I want to know why Berkeley isn’t getting the Regents’ lawyer,” said Off-Campus Rep. Ann Davis. A resolution introduced by

Crime Prevention Unit Offers

Security Checks to Curb Thefts

Burglaries and thefts again this year are the most frequently committed crimes at UCSB and the surrounding campus communities of Isla Vista and Goleta.

Nationally a burglary is reported approximately every 10 seconds, amounting to the loss of over 1.2 billion dollars worth of property each year. Of this property taken, it is estimated that only 5 percent is recovered.

Several Council members argued that Berkeley did not need assistance. “The case is not going to be dropped because of what the other campuses do,” said Executive Vice-President Paul Pooley. Other Council members questioned Berkeley’s decision to prosecute the suit independently. “I want to know why Berkeley isn’t getting the Regents’ lawyer,” said Off-Campus Rep. Ann Davis. A resolution introduced by Rep Chambers.

The UCSB Crime Prevention Unit says first, make entry so difficult that the burglar will look for an easier victim. Burglars do not like delay and they do not like noise and risk. Most are committed against law-abiding citizens simply because burglars have been able to enter the home quickly and quietly due to inadequate home protection.

Second, mark your property for identification with your Driver’s License number, so if it is stolen the police can more readily identify the property and return it to the rightful owner. Engraving pens can be checked out, free of charge, from the University Police Department and the Isla Vista Foot Patrol Office, for marking your valuables.

The University Crime Prevention Unit is also extending the following service: an available officer of the Crime Prevention Unit will conduct a security survey of your on-campus office and department or off-campus residence. The survey will include hand out material and a written copy of the survey results. This service is free of charge to all requesting students, faculty and staff as available police and Community Service Officers permit.

This Crime Prevention Program along with your needed support can reduce your chances considerably, of becoming a burglary victim this year. Please let us help you.

Call for your Security Survey at the UCSB Police Department between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at 961-2433 or 961-3446. We are looking forward to serving your security needs.

The credit on yesterday’s front page “Stage Senate Hearings” photo was inadvertently excluded. We would like to credit Scott Spiro for the photograph.
Cagers Blitz Chinese Team: Host Australians Tonight

By Richard Bornstein

“This is the best way America has to develop relationships with countries from abroad. It was a great experience meeting and playing with the Chinese team tonight,” stated basketball coach Ralph Barkey. His team defeated the visiting Republic of China team, 99-58, here Wednesday night.

The game itself was a mismatch of size, with the tallest member of the Chinese team being 6’4”. It featured UCSB gaining big leads only to have the Chinese fight back to respectability. However, after winning the opening tipoff, and by scoring 15 of the next 20 points, the outcome of the game was never seriously in doubt.

Newcomer Wayne Stevenson had an exceptional opening game, scoring 19 points and grabbing 15 rebounds. He was followed by Andy Oliveira, 18 points, “Tex” Walker, 15 points and 16 rebounds, and Richard Ridgway who had 12 points. But, Stevenson’s play was the highlight of the evening and his performance seems to solve some of the questions concerning the post position.

“I’m very pleased with Wayne’s play tonight, and I thought Oliveira and Ridgway played well,” added Barkey. “I’m also pleased with our man to man defense, I thought we played well against a very quick ball club.”

While the first team was in, the game was clearly the Gauchos’. The Chinese did the bulk of their scoring against the substitutes, although this can be attributed to the number of new players on the squad this year. Toward the end of the first half, after building up a 20 point lead, the Gauchos looked good against their quick opponents and had lost their concentration, enabling the Chinese to close the gap to over a 20 point lead, the Gauchos lost their concentration, enabling the Chinese to close the gap to over 20 points. However, the score at half-time was 49-31 and the visitors never seriously challenged in the second half.

The Gauchos controlled the boards, and scored at will from the field. Probably due to the fact that this was the Chinese Olympic team, the game was very physical. Olympic basketball is characterized by this style of play.

For an opening game, the Gauchos looked good against their quick opponents and had the Chinese not shot 31 percent from the field for the game, the outcome may have been closer.

Tonight’s match-up against Australia looks to be a tough test of the effectiveness of the Gauchos. In this game, UCSB will not only have to deal with the quickness of their opponents, but size too. The first game helped supply some hints for the upcoming season but tonight’s game will also be an indication to the success of the Gauchos against American opponents.

Tickets for tonight’s game are on sale at the UCSB box office. They are $1.00 for students. The game begins at 8 p.m.

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LSAT METHOD

By David Novak

THE SEMESTER AT SEA sailing again in February

The S.S. Universe Campus sets sail February 25, 1977, on a new series of Semester at Sea voyages for undergraduate students.

The Spring 1977 voyage is around-the-world from Los Angeles.

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GIBLET - Add 1 cup of cooked giblets.

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OLIVE - Add 1 cup of more coarsely chopped olives.

OYSTER - Add 1 pint oysters, chopped, and heated in 2 tablespoons butter.

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Continued from Page 12

Photo by Mark Benhoffer

Several of the students on the first voyage, which sailed on December 17, 1976, are scheduled to rejoin the second voyage.

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or see Dr. J.W. Webb, Geology 1002

NOTE: All costs of your classified ad running next week will be donated to the program to provide hot meals for senior citizens.
Wrestlers Open Season: Face Tough Competition

By Stan Rogers

The 1976-77 wrestling team is going to get something normally reserved for unexpected sinner and demonically possessed individuals — "a look at the devil right in the eye," as wrestling coach Swartz aptly puts it.

The devil in this case comes in the embodiment of some of the most highly touted college wrestling teams in the country, in the form of Alabama, Oklahoma State, Cal-Poly Pomona, and Oregon State. "We're going to face the toughest schedule this season that any UCSB Intercollegiate team has ever faced," claimed Swartz. Several of the top ten teams in the nation will appear in Robertson Gym this season.

The Gauchos wrestlers will start catching their hell this weekend. Saturday they will host a mini tournament that will include Cal-Poly Pomona, Arizona State University and San Jose State. Sunday the Gauchos face Arizona State in a dual meet in Rob Gym also.

Cal Poly Pomona is presently ranked sixth in the nation. All of its team members have garnered at least a state championship somewhere in their careers. The team presently boasts four All-Americans.

The Arizona State contingency has most of its lettermen back from last year's squad and will probably place several of them in the NCAA national tournament. "They have proved no less threatening. The last two years they have been the PCCA Champions," said Swartz. "This is the best team they've ever had."

In looking over UCSB's wrestling record the past two years, 1-9, 74-75, and 4-9, 75-76, one might conclude that this year grapplers and their mentor are crazy if they get off the buses to compete with the wrestling powerhouses. However these are not the sentiments of Swartz and his athletes.

"I want the opportunity for our athletes to wrestle the best competition in the country. That way they will improve. I'll take credit for the losses, they'll take it for the wins," said Swartz.

Things may not be as bad as they appear for the Gauchos wrestlers. They are actually looking forward to the tough schedule. "They have trained very hard and I expect to get fine performances from them," said Swartz.

Co-captain Gary Fenske is a returning junior who realizes the merits of a tough schedule. "It will be tough but it will be good for us. You can't improve when you don't hit the tough teams." Fenske knows about toughness and competition. Last year he went to the NCAA Western Regionals where there is nothing but toughness.

The other co-captain, Gordon Cox, is a senior. A former California State wrestling JC Champ and former high school All-American it is highly unlikely that Gordon will cringe when he sees that devil called competition.

Said Gordon, "I dig competition. I have confidence." As far as overall size and toughness the 76-77 squad should have it. From last year's team come five returning starters. They are Dave Aguaiar, who the coach claims is exciting to watch and has lots of speed, senior Rick Castro, junior John McNally, sophomore Mike O'Connor, and George Kovalek, a senior.

To compliment the veteran core there is new talent. Jerry Nobles, a San Jose JC transfer has All-American potential. Nobles should be a fine replacement for Harold Wiley, a UCSB All-American last year, who gathered a second in the NCAA tournament.

Frank Clementi, a sophomore who was the Western Conference JC Champ last year at SBCC will bolster the team's chances to do well. Junior Robert Jones should also add strength to the Gauchos. "He is extremely fast and won't quit," claimed the coach.

By Stan Rogers

Women Swimmers

Host Relay Meet

UCSB's Women's Swim Team is hosting the Southern California Athletic Association (SCAA) Conference Relays on Saturday, November 20, at 11:00 a.m.

This meet includes 13 relay events, one-meter diving and three-meter diving events. Notably schools competing in the SCAA are UCSB, UC Irvine, Cal State Northridge, Cal State Los Angeles, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo and Cal Poly Pomona.

Coach Susie Dressier expects the meet to run well with the students competing. "The swimmers are very good and expect to do well," said Dressier.

Saturday will be the first time that the UCSB boys have played together as a team this year.

Rugby Tomorrow

The UCSB rugby team play their first home games this Saturday against Pleasant Valley. Two games will be played with the first beginning at 10:30 a.m. and the second game immediately following.

The games will be played in the campus stadium.

Rugby, originally an English sport, is a mixture of American football and soccer. The game is quick moving and throughout the years has been as much fun for the Santa Barbara fans as it has been for the players.

Saturday will be the first time that the UCSB boys have played together as a team this year.
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