



Cars that go beep in the night

by Gena Atkinson

Sleepy students walk through the parking lot in a state of semi-consciousness to their early morning classes. With visions of sugar plums still dancing in their heads, a shocking scream of sirens, squeals and an electronic voice out of a science fiction movie threatens to ruin their day. It's not a demented alarm clock come to life. That cacophonous noise is an activated car alarm. Several thoughts may come to mind. "Maybe I should run to the police station and report it." Or more likely, "Somebody shoot that." Car alarms may have their bad points, but

their owners consider them a necessary evil.

Approximately 10 cars per year are stolen from the UNLV campus. To prevent such a loss, many students opt for auto-theft alarms that can and do deter prospective

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"This year auto thefts on campus are on an upswing, with 21 vehicles reported stolen in 1990," said Detective Sgt. Lonnie Barrett of University Police.

"When a car alarm goes off on campus, we will generally check it out," he said. "But we usually find a false alarm or that someone tampering with the vehicle has gone. Car alarms definitely have a deterrent effect."

John Dilauro, manager of Exclusive Car Audio, said that car alarm systems range in function from basic models to high-cost systems with voice alarms, remote control ignition start and door opening. A popular option is the panic switch, designed to protect the driver by sounding when a button is held for four to five seconds.

"For a woman walking
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Beef: Does it really do a body good?

by Kimberley McGee

Beef has been heavily advertised as a wholesome, good-for-you food. Sales are down in the beef industry and by pushing its product it hopes to convince consumers that beef is a healthy part of the American diet. Yet raising most cattle is a major polluting and energy intensive effort. Cattle are also fed and injected with antibiotics, hormones and feed-off grains tainted with pesticides and fertilizers. Is it truly a healthy food?

heart attack and underwent quintuple coronary artery bypass surgery.

Raising cattle contributes to deforestation. More than 200 million acres are destroyed from cattle in the United States alone. A third of North America is used solely for

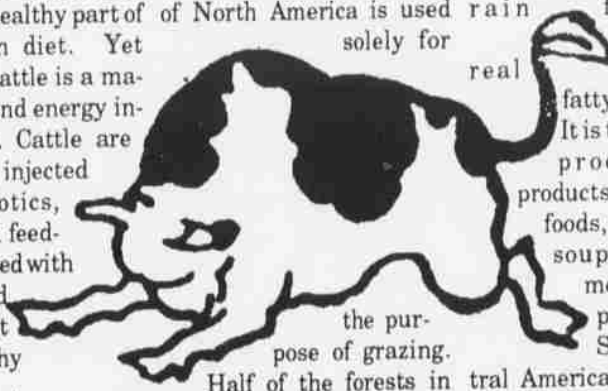
micro-organisms; and a feeding ground for birds, reptiles and mammals. A lot of the species that live and breed in the rainforest have gone from hundreds of thousands to just a rare few.

Most of the beef from rain forests is combined with cereal products and fatty domestic beef.

It is then made into processed-beef products such as baby foods, canned beef, soups and lunch meats. Meat imported from South and Central America contain toxic chemicals, trace metals and organic contaminants due to the lack of regulations regarding agriculture. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico have excessive pesticide residues in their meat.

On the average, it takes 2,500 gallons of water to produce a single pound of meat. That amounts to about as much water as an average family may use for all household chores combined in one month. Raising cattle consumes more than half of

the purpose of grazing. Half of the forests in Central America have been cleared for beef production. This meat, which comes from rain forests, is shipped hundreds of miles to the United States. A beef patty on an average hamburger equals 55 square feet of tropical forest that has been cleared. That area statistically consists of one 60 foot tall tree; 50 saplings varying from 20 to 30 different tree species; two pounds of insects which equal about 1000 individual insects from hundreds of different species; a pound of moss, fungi and



The "Real Food for Real People" campaign launched by the Meat Board has used various techniques to lure Americans back to beef. Beef does contain high protein, many vitamins and minerals and in small amounts is a good supplement to a nutritional diet. However, beef is high in saturated fat, calories, cholesterol and unwanted chemicals. The spokesperson for the Meat Board, James Garner, is a prime example of what too much meat intake can do. He suffered a severe

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Shaaark!!

Beau Doyle is the man inside the shark

by Brian Stauffer

Shaaark!

That's right, it's Beau Doyle, the versatile UNLV Rebel and Shark mascot.

Doyle first tried the Rebel mascot at the NCAA Basketball Tournament at Long Beach in March 1989. The crowd was so ecstatic he was asked to stay throughout the tournament. Since then he has performed at both men and women's basketball games, football games and a few soccer games.

Doyle introduced the Shark at the NCAA Basketball Tournament in the spring of 1990 and has been sharking ever since. He's made several appearances at local events as well as promotional events throughout the country in which he's grossed nearly \$3,000.

Traveling to Japan, Canada and throughout the United States and seeing entertainer's M.C. Hammer, Bill Cosby, Evander Holyfield and Dino as well as many others has been an interesting part of the job for Doyle. But he said the excitement and electricity that he and the crowd create is undoubtedly the biggest plus.

Like any other job mascotting has a difficult side. Maneuvering the obtuse-shaped suits through large crowds and the intense heat created in the

interior of the suit can produce up to a 15 pound weight loss per game. Twisted ankles and bruised knees, tailbones and muscles are routine due to the hyper level at which he performs. Aside from the physical demands are the strains which traveling can place on grades.

Doyle confidentially admits that during the course of a game he's crazier than any other mascot he's seen. He owes this to his outlook that the fans come to see entertainers and to be entertained.

Doyle has also been entertaining the idea of professional mascotting, an idea

that is quite realistic in lieu of Rebels' fans' admiration of his enthusiasm.

However, Doyle's performances have been hindered by a broken jaw since November 9. The devastating injury will keep him inactive for at least another two months.

But the injury will only momentarily stifle the determined marketing major's future. His attitude as well as his future remains bright and hopefully he will be able to shark for a majority of the upcoming basketball season.



Doyle shows his multiple use traits as the UNLV rebel mascot.