Multicultural Center celebrates 20 years

By Barbara Bowden

The Cal Poly Multicultural Center is celebrating a milestone: some students haven't even reached yet — its 20th birthday. The anniversary event will take place from 6:30 to 9 p.m. and will feature several speakers who have been involved with the center. Such speakers include Ken Barclay, director of Student Life and Leadership, Sam Cortez, director of Upward Bound, and Mark Fabionar, director for Multicultural Programs and Services.

The center was founded on Jan. 15, 1982, and has been actively involved in student life at Cal Poly, spanning its two-decade history. It has sponsored guest speakers and musical and dance performances, while offering students a safe haven in which to learn about different cultures.

Student Assistant Jonathan Bench said that Cal Poly's Multicultural Center is one of the oldest in the CSU system, if not the first.

"I didn't work on this last year, but (we) were able to find a few other CSUs that had started their centers after ours, and so far it looks like ours was the first in the CSU (system)," Bench said.

The Multicultural Center was founded to be a place for students to learn about other cultures, said Barclay, director of Student Life and Leadership.

One of the purposes of it originally was ... to be a place where underrepresented students could come and gather," Barclay said. It was also meant to be a place that advanced programs could develop and emerge from to get people to appreciate different cultures — a place where everyone would be welcome.

By Cynthia Neff

Lyle Stone never entertained the idea of joining the Peace Corps after graduation. In fact, the graduating civil engineering student has never traveled overseas. But when his roommate happened upon the Peace Corps Web site last year, Stone realized that he could fulfill his goals of studying a developing country while opening up overseas career opportunities.

Stone explained that civil engineering students may now find more lucrative job placement in developing countries.

"The infrastructure in the U.S. is done," he said. "If I want to do something big for a city, the best place to be is in a developing country.

Stone will first spend a year at Michigan Technological University, but after that, he does not yet know where he'll be heading for the Peace Corps.

"I'm not worried at all," he said, "but that doesn't mean my mom isn't."

Stone said that the Peace Corps is safe is extremely cautious in regard to the safety of its volunteers.

Michaels Beuh, public affairs specialist for the Los Angeles branch of the Peace Corps, agreed that safety concerns are key.

"Safety is the Peace Corps' number one priority," she said. "We work hand-in-hand with each country's embassy, and never place volunteers in a dangerous situation.

The center "was meant to be ... a place where everyone would be welcome." — Ken Barclay, director, Student Life and Leadership.

By Chrystal L. Anderson

Due to new state regulations, a few junior Mustangs were going to lose a valuable part of their day. Instead, the Orfalea Family and ASI Children's Center is looking for bids on new playground equipment thanks to funds from the California Department of Education (CDE), the Cal Poly University Foundation and an anonymous donor.

"The grant is specifically for playground renovation," said Torra Iverson, director of the Children's Center. "The (current) structures are old wood."

The Children's Center playgrounds are required to follow safety regulations laid out by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's "Handbook For Playground Safety," Iverson said.

"The regulations are for public playgrounds that don't require any supervision," she said. "We have a ratio of four children to one supervisor."

New playground safety regulations enforce the condition and maintenance of the climbing structures. The CDE estimated that the Children's Center needs $30,000 to replace the old equipment.

"One of the purposes of the Children's Center comes from grants," said Rick Johnson, ASI executive director. "One-third comes from student fees and one-third is user fees."

Additional fund-raising will be done to continue these improvements, Johnson said. The directors are not sure as to when.

"My goal is to use the money for the first phase," Iverson said. "The most pressing issues."

By Cynthia Neff

Russel, 4, swings from the jungle gym at the Orfalea Family and ASI Children's Center on Friday. The California Department of Education gave a $35,000 grant to the center to renovate and remodel the playground. The Children's Center has matched the grant with $20,000.

Iversen said she is not certain on how many phases the renovations will go through or how long they will last.

Iversen estimated that the $50,000 would buy up to three climbing structures. The new equipment will be a combination of plastic and metal, she said.

The renovations should not affect the children, Iversen said.

Chinese ribbon dancers will perform as well. A dessert reception will follow the presentations. The evening will continue at an after-hour party at Tortilla Flats on Nipomo Street in San Luis Obispo. The cover is $5 for the evening, which will be hosted in part by Raise the Respect, the group from Cal Poly, and is dedicated to creating respect between different student populations on campus, according to its Web site, http://www.calpoly.edu/respect.html.

To learn more about the Multicultural Center, visit its office in University Union 217 B.
Weather WATCH

5-DAY FORECAST

WEDNESDAY
High: 62° / Low: 39°

THURSDAY
High: 61° / Low: 38°

FRIDAY
High: 62° / Low: 38°

SATURDAY
High: 61° / Low: 39°

SUNDAY
High: 63° / Low: 41°

TODAY’S SUN
Rise: 7:11 a.m. / Set: 5:14 p.m.

TODAY’S MOON
Rise: 8:52 a.m. / Set: 7:33 p.m.

TODAY’S TIDE
Low: 4:14 a.m. / 2.71 feet
High: 10:16 a.m. / 5.70 feet
Low: 5:40 p.m. / -0.47 feet

Correction:

Due to a technical problem with yesterday's paper, pages 3 and 5 were run without final changes. An editor's note was meant to run with "A guide on how to survive on a student's budget". The article's density was near a star similar to our own sun. The story was a paragraph explaining the author's wish to not promote theft.

At the request of the author, the following paragraph was added:

Astronomers may now have to rethink theories about heavenly formations. A research team headed by University of Hawaii, Manoa, Bevin Parent published Mr. Michael Low's work stating the brown dwarf next to a star, but its odd appearance suggests "failed stars" because they are too cold and small to initiate the nuclear reactions that are found in normal bright stars. The impact of the team's findings could have long-lasting repercussions on how scientists look at the stars, according to Liu. Brown dwarf Liu's research, published in the January 15, 2002, issue of the journal Nature, explained the author's wish to not promote theft.

Brown dwarf discovery challenges theories

By Christine Cabalo

KAA LE'O HONEA'A

(UWIRE) HONOLULU — Astronomers may now have to rethink theories about heavenly formations. A research team headed by University of Hawaii, Manoa, Bevin Parent published Mr. Michael Low's work stating the brown dwarf next to a star, but its odd appearance suggests "failed stars" because they are too cold and small to initiate the nuclear reactions that are found in normal bright stars. The impact of the team's findings could have long-lasting repercussions on how scientists look at the stars, according to Liu. Brown dwarf Liu's research, published in the January 15, 2002, issue of the journal Nature, explained the author's wish to not promote theft.

"Its the closest we've ever seen a brown dwarf next to a star, but its odd appearance seems to have been created from gas and dust left over in the parent star's system," said UH Professor and former director of the Mauna Kea observatories Bob Joseph. The leading theory about the formation of our solar system contends that our planets were formed from gas and dust in the area near our sun when it was younger. The gas and dust collected into terrestrial planets like Earth and Mercury, as well as more gaseous planets like Jupiter and Saturn. Liu's research, presented at a recent press conference in Washington, D.C., contends that the brown dwarf seems to have been created from gas and dust left over from its parent star.

Gorillas Found Sniffing Glue

"Gorillas Found Sniffing Glue"

Got a better story idea

Come to the Mustang Daily, pick up a story idea form and drop it off in Sonia's box.

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Cal Poly Scholarship Deadline: March 2, 2002

Download the application at www.ess.calpoly.edu_finaid
Or pick up an application at the Financial Aid Office

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Financial Aid FAFSA Workshops
January 23 7:00pm - 8:30pm UU 203
February 13 7:00pm - 8:30pm UU203

Tuesday, January 15, 2002

Mustang Daily
Virgin' shark gives birth

OMAHA, Neb. — DNA tests begun this week on a bonnethead shark pup that was born last month to a shark that was believed to be a virgin to determine how the shark was conceived.

Director of the Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha said that the three female bonnethead sharks living in the tank have not been anywhere near a male bonnethead shark since they arrived at the zoo in 1992 to three-pound pups. The only male shark in the tank is an epaulet shark, a much smaller species than the bonnethead, which is a smaller version of the hammerhead. The director said that if the epaulet shark was the father of the pup, it would be like a "'Chihuahua impregnating a Saint Bernard.'"

Although asexual reproduction is unheard of in sharks, sperm can survive inside a shark's reproductive tract for months or even years, the director said.

Several weeks of testing will be needed to determine which shark was the mother and who might have fathered the pup. The zoo wants to know even if it was a father and if there was an odd hybridization of species.

The shark pup died five hours after it was born on Dec. 14 after it was born on Dec. 14 after being briefly Sunday while you swallow," Bush said. "Always listen to your mother."

This type of common fainting can be caused by anything from seeing a sight of blood to blowing on a trumpet too hard.

— Associated Press

HIV infected women at higher risk of genital cancer

NEW YORK — A new study suggests that HIV-positive women have an increased risk of developing cancer of the vulva and anus. HIV-positive women are already previously known to be at a higher risk for cervical cancer.

The study, done by doctors at Columbia University, examined 481 HIV-infected women and 437 HIV-negative women. Investigations found that the HIV-positive women were 16 times more likely that the HIV-negative women to develop precancerous lesions over three years. Just two women with HIV developed the lesions whereas 33 women with HIV developed the lesions. Nine of the 100 HIV-infected women (2 percent) were later diagnosed with invasive genital cancer. One of the women was also diagnosed with invasive cancer of the colon. In the preliminary examination, 6 percent of the HIV-positive women had genital warts or precancerous lesions compared with only 1 percent of the women who were not infected with HIV.

The excess risk is believed to be caused by a combination of a weakened immune system due to HIV and infection with the sexually transmitted human papillomavirus.

The study was published in the Jan. 12 issue of "The Lancet."

— Reuters

Alcohol restrictions lower fatal car crashes

NEW YORK — Stricter laws on the accessibility of alcohol — such as banning drinking in cans and public places — could cut up to 400 deaths annually in the United States research shows. The study was based on data provided by the National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration.

Researchers found that more than 44 percent of all urban car crashes between 1995 and 1997 involved alcohol and that cities that had stricter regulations on alcohol and stiffer penalties for violations had less alcohol-related deaths than cities with less restrictive laws.

— Associated Press

Bush OK after choking and fainting

WASHINGTON — President Bush fainted briefly Sunday while you're eating pretzels, chew before you swallow,'" Bush said. "Always listen to your mother."

The study was published in the Jan. 12 issue of "The Lancet."

— Associated Press

Europe

LONDON — Prince Harry, 17, second son of Prince Charles, was reported to have confessed to his father that he smoked marijuana "several times and got drunk at parties" he had held at Charles' Highgrove estate in British newspapers Sunday.

On Monday, British police said that even though Prince Charles has punished Harry himself, he could face police action.

A police statement said that they are not in possession of enough evidence against him to justify a police interview, but they will act on any information provided.

The statement also said that they are waiting to assess information which newspapers reporting the story have promised to provide.

Prince Harry has already been sent to visit a drug rehabilitation clinic in London to see for himself how drugs can ruin young people's lives. Queen Elizabeth has issued a statement saying that the supported Charles' approach to the situation and that she hoped the matter was finished.

Enron College, the school Hardy attends, said that Hardy may face expulsion, just as any other student, should he fail future random drug testing.

— Reuters

Asia-Pacific

TOKYO — Fifty-two whales were sold by Japanese fishermen who were taking advantage of a new law which allows them to harvest whales trapped in their nets, Kyodo News reported Monday.

The new law is part of Japan's controversial scientific whaling program.

The law was changed in July so that fishermen are no longer required to free whales that become trapped. Before the new law was put in place, about 20 to 30 whales were trapped annually in fixed fishing nets.

Officials say that the number of whales trapped in nets last year shows that that whales are abundant, and that there is a plentiful stock on Minke whales and that Japan should be allowed to catch them. Japan will host the annual meeting if the International Whaling Commission in May.

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Parents and refs hope to check rowdy behavior at youth games

By Jennifer Frey

The Washington Post

(WIRE) BETHESDA, Mary-

land — By poking around inside influenza viruses, scientists have uncovered a true surprise: a new protein that could explain why some types of flu are more deadly

than others.

The discovery, by an international team of researchers, may finally answer why some flu outbreaks, especially the worldwide influenza pandemic of 1918, became exceptionally lethal. And it may also explain why flu viruses that come to us from birds are es-

sentially bad.

The 1918 flu pandemic was extraordinary because it spread very rapidly, worldwide, and killed 20 million to 40 million people. Oddly, a large percentage of its vic-
tims were young adults, who can usually brushes off even the most virulent flu.

According to immunologist Jonathan Yewdall, all that is known about the new flu protein is that it is made in a bizarre way and that it seems especially adept at killing immune system cells called monocytes. It seems to work by

raining the cell's tiny internal energy-making bodies, the mito-

chondria.

In their report in a recent issue of Nature Medicine, Yewdall and his colleagues worked at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, in Bethesda, Md. Two other teams member work in Hamburg, Germany, and another one is at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City.

In a set of experiments, which is already published in Nature Medicine, the researchers show that the flu virus carries just eight genes, and that these genes combine to make just 15 proteins enough to let the virus infect cells, reproduce itself and then escape to start the next cycle. But by sur-

prise, there are 11 proteins, and even more perhaps yet to be dis-
covered.

Unlike most proteins, each of which is made by a specific gene, the strange new protein — called PB1-F2 — is made by an unusual reading of a known gene.

In other words, some of the flu viruses have found a way to extract more chemically coded information from a genome's worth of DNA by "reading" it in an odd way. It's sort of like reading a sentence by start-
ing in the middle rather than at the beginning, and then getting more out of the story than anyone else.

What the extra information — the new protein — offers the virus is a way to kill off monocytes, which protect the body against a viral infection. As the monocytes die, the person infected by the flu has low and less of them to fight off the virus attack. That could explain the extra-high death toll associated with some strains of the flu virus.

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News

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News
Poly professor
with NASA

By Amber Hodge

"It was the atom bomb era," Frankel said. "I had to do a report on atomic energy, and I didn't know what it was."

After reading some books and articles, he said he became very excited about the topic.

In high school, Frankel's love for physics "went underground" and he forgot about it. But once he went to the University of Missouri, Columbia, a chemistry professor sparked his interest in science again.

"He was talking about wonderful things — electrons, photons, energy and molecules," he said.

Frankel soon changed his major from engineering to science.

Born in Chicago, which he describes as a "very dynamic city," Frankel decided to go to University of California, Berkeley, where he received his doctorate in 1965.

Frankel's career in physics took off from there. He moved to Boston for his first job at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was there for 25 years, but during that time, Frankel took a year-long excursion in 1968 to work in a physics lab in Munich, Germany.

"I was working with a guy who was a Nobel Prize winner," he said.

"The 'interdisciplinary' aspect to science in these last years has been the question of life beyond the earth," Frankel said.

"One of the big questions for science in these last years has been the question of life beyond the earth," Frankel said.

Hoffman has known Frankel since he began considering a career at Cal Poly. Hoffman said that Frankel gave some dynamic talks during the department colloquia.

"The interdisciplinary aspect to his research, coupled with his contagious excitement, means that his work reaches a broad audience," Hoffman said.

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"I was working with a guy who was a Nobel Prize winner," he said.

This man was Rudolf Moosbauer.

Since his return in the 1980s, Frankel has been working at Cal Poly. Anyone who has met Frankel knows that his eyes twinkle at the mention of science.

"What Richard brings to the physics department is Richard himself — someone who lives, breathes and communicates his love of his science," said Kenneth A. Hoffman, a professor of geophysics.

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"The interdisciplinary aspect to his research, coupled with his contagious excitement, means that his work reaches a broad audience," Hoffman said.

In the article, Frankel and his team challenge NASA's 1996 announcement that a martian meteorite found in Antarctica contains evidence of ancient life on Mars.

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"Three of them have come under considerable scrutiny," Frankel said.

"If you want to come with a big claim, you have to come with big evidence. Individuals do science but there is a collective process that goes on where people first convince other scientists of their being correct."

Frankel said this process is important because it prevents people from making wild claims.

"Science is conservative in the sense that if you make claims, people are going to scrutinize you," Frankel said.

The fourth claim that NASA made involved very tiny crystals of a mineral called magnetite, a particular magnetic mineral with a lot of iron, he said.

"It turns out that there are bacteria on earth that make minerals that resemble those found in the meteorite," Frankel said.

However, NASA said this was evidence for life. Frankel contends that NASA does not have the evidence it presented to support the claim of this exact correspondence between these magnetite crystals.

"We are not saying that what they found in the meteorite cannot be a product of life," Frankel said. "It's still open.

Hoffman said he thinks this recent debate about life on Mars is a "good position for Frankel.

"Right now, because of research on bacteria that happen to be magnetic, Frankel is immersed in a big controversy about whether life existed on Mars, and I know he loves being there," Hoffman said.

"He's a world-class thinker who does world-class work. We're lucky he's here."
I hate to classify a group of people. But what the hell—I'm going to do it anyway, so here goes.

No matter what length a guy goes to convince a girl that he doesn't think of Britney Spears, Jennifer Love Hewitt, or any of "the famous three" (to which I say, "Why ask why?"), but your claim that this school is dogmatic is laughable, tyrannical and amusing. All of my classes have involved textbooks with facts that document back to the necessary sources. This school system I have found to be remarkably democratic as I have pursued my education. I have the right of access to the route of appeals and won in my department and lost in matters of ASI—nothing tyrannical about it.

I should remind you that the first priets in the River Empires (thanks Prof. Hildrop) were scienists. They predicted the storms that would provide the proper rain for the crops. So what you are saying is historically one and the same. But further analysis of the facts has led to specific fields of epistemology, that of logos, and that of myths. We pay to come to school for logos, which is why I support the claims in Malala Spencer's "Prayer should stay out of church."

One mis-step, one foot landing wrong, one tumble into apparently barren ground...

Anybody who plays with land mines has to walk in the dust long before the most recent land of the Taliban.

Many of them were spread by Soviet forces in the 1980s. The land mines include essentially three types: anti-tank and anti-personnel. The anti-personnel mines often explode when stepped on, even when stepped on by the lightest of people. The information we have on the effects of land mines has led to a potentially dangerous situation. While small, it is of an interesting shape, but it is very difficult to destroy. There are few reports that have proven utterly useless in dissuading children from venturing into areas known to contain particular land mine concentrations of land mines.

Simple graphic warnings are more effective; yet, the prevalence of land mines in Afghanistan is such as to make, for instance, unemployment unavoidable in the course of day-to-day life.

When a little one is the victim of a land mine, they are much more likely to sustain severe injury than an adult would be. Often, limbs are lost, and they are forced to go through life with only one arm or leg.

Prosthetic limbs are often in short supply, and when available, unable to keep up with an injured child's rapid growth in the years after the injury. Moreover, medical services in Afghanistan are neither as prevalent nor as high quality as they are in the United States. Thus, many children who have lost limbs from simply stepping in the dust of Afghanistan are left to fend for themselves, to the best of their ability.

Recent attention on Afghanistan has brought this into ultra-sharp focus. Worldwide, there are more than 11 million unexploded land mines waiting in the ground of at least 68 countries. Each of them has the potential to remain active for years and to provide a danger to innocents for long after, if they are not removed.

Efforts are underway to remove them. Indeed, global cooperation of Afghanistan in the past in the effort to clear the dusty lands of these most dangerous artifacts of wars long since past. It is expensive to remove them.

But it presents an occasion when the costs associated with doing something are far outweighed by the possibility of doing that thing. I recommend an expansion of the efforts of the United States and other countries in removing land mines from Afghanistan and other countries.

Every colorful, interestingly shaped land mine in Afghanistan is lethal. Literally millions of land mines have lain waiting in the dust long before the most recent land of the Taliban.

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Simple graphic warnings are more effective; yet, the prevalence of land mines in Afghanistan is such as to make, for instance, unemployment unavoidable in the course of day-to-day life.

When a little one is the victim of a land mine, they are much more likely to sustain severe injury than an adult would be. Often, limbs are lost, and they are forced to go through life with only one arm or leg.

Prosthetic limbs are often in short supply, and when available, unable to keep up with an injured child's rapid growth in the years after the injury. Moreover, medical services in Afghanistan are neither as prevalent nor as high quality as they are in the United States. Thus, many children who have lost limbs from simply stepping in the dust of Afghanistan are left to fend for themselves, to the best of their ability.

Recent attention on Afghanistan has brought this into ultra-sharp focus. Worldwide, there are more than 11 million unexploded land mines waiting in the ground of at least 68 countries. Each of them has the potential to remain active for years and to provide a danger to innocents for long after, if they are not removed.

Efforts are underway to remove them. Indeed, global cooperation of Afghanistan in the past in the effort to clear the dusty lands of these most dangerous artifacts of wars long since past. It is expensive to remove them.

But it presents an occasion when the costs associated with doing something are far outweighed by the possibility of doing that thing. I recommend an expansion of the efforts of the United States and other countries in removing land mines from Afghanistan and other countries.

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Chargers reap millions from Sept. 11 marketing tie-ins

By Jacqueline L. Salmon and Lena H. Sun

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP) — More than a year later, some charities are still cashing in on the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

The International Association of Fire Fighters said it received $4 million from more than 500 companies that have contributed to its Sept. 11 fund.

The fund has received $902 million from more than 200 companies since Sept. 11, according to the AP/Reuters News Service.

But not everyone is happy with the way the money is being raised.

"We're on the lookout for entrapment by companies that claim to support the American Red Cross collections since the Sept. 11 attacks have not been for the Red Cross," said Devorah Goldberg, a spokeswoman for the Red Cross, which has marketing agreements with about 160 companies and customer-donation programs in up to $80 billion in cash, securities and other assets.

"We were honest-to-God so surprised at all of this," said Devorah Goldberg, a Red Cross spokeswoman. For the larger charities, the proceeds from trade marketing have been hard to track. The Sept. 11 fund has raised more than $372 million from companies such as Avon, which has donated $1 million to the American Red Cross.

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The Washington-based Fannie Mae Foundation, for example, raised about $6 million for a year for area homeless service providers with its annual "Help the Homeless Walkathon."

"We're getting calls of companies saying, 'How do I do this?'" said Devorah Goldberg, a Red Cross spokeswoman. For the larger charities, the proceeds from trade marketing have been hard to track. The Sept. 11 fund has raised more than $372 million from companies such as Avon, which has donated $1 million to the American Red Cross.

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Women's basketball drops second straight

By Sarah E. Thien

MUSTANG DAILY SPORTS EDITOR

Odessa Jenkins and Selena Ho might have stolen the show, but Cal Poly couldn't match the Tigers' depth, losing to Pacific 66-53 Sunday afternoon in Mott Gym.

Cal Poly was 2-1 in conference play, going into the game after a disappointing 70-50 loss to UC Riverside Friday night. Pacific, third in the Big West conference standings, was 1-0.

The score was extremely close throughout the first half, with the teams swapping the lead eight times. Katie Paterson was partly responsible for keeping the score tight. Paterson had 10 points in the first half and 14 points throughout the first half, with the teams swapping the lead eight times.

Jenkins successfully shut down Ho in the first half, limiting her to only one point. The contest between the two on Sunday was a defensive one, as Jenkins successfully shut down Ho in the first half, limiting her to only four points.

"We've played each other a lot," Jenkins said. "I respect her and she respects me, but it's not nice when we're on the floor. It's nice for us."

Tigers head coach Sheri Murrell noted that she was surprised and commented on her team's ability to overcome the Mustangs' smothering defense.

"Odessa is just a great player," Murrell said. "But shooting 50 percent and having Selena Ho and Nancy Driger not shoot very well, that just tells you how much depth we have."

During the second half, Pacific took off, taking a four-point halftime lead and turning it into a 13-4 run in the second half. Pacific's Andrea Nederostek was the main factor in the team's run, scoring a career-high 17 points, all in the second half.

"I realized I needed to step up," Nederostek said. "I had nothing in the first half. I got passed off and wanted to go out there and show everybody what I could really do."

Mimnaugh noticed for keeping the score tight. Paterson was partly responsible for keeping the score tight. Paterson had 10 points in the first half and 14 points throughout the first half, with the teams swapping the lead eight times.

"The final score, I think, was not indicative of how close that battle was," she said. Cal Poly plays again against Cal State Northridge on Tuesday at 7 p.m. at Mott Gym. The Mustangs will play two games on the road next week, traveling Sunday to play UC Santa Barbara at 2 p.m., and Thursday to face Long Beach State at 7:30 p.m.

"The final score, I think, was not indicative of how close that battle was," she said.

Cal Poly guard Kari Duperron makes a three pointer in Pacific's 66-53 victory over Cal Poly.

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The Mustangs lost two tough matches on the road this weekend, falling to second-ranked Oklahoma State and third-ranked Oklahoma in the Soonster. Cal Poly was without starters Cedric Haymon and David Shenk. Haymon, who wrestles in the 141-pound weight division, was sick, while Schenk, a 197-pounder, had a back injury.

Steve Strange was the only Mustang wrestler to take home a victory, beating Michael Barger of Oklahoma, 8-2, in the 174-pound final. The Cal Poly student sealed the victory with a reversal and a near fall in the last seconds of the match. Strange is ranked 12th in the nation by Intermat Wrestling.

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