A design for the future

Taylor Moore
MUSTANG DAILY

A Cal Poly civil engineering team won the design competition "City of the Future: A Design and Engineering Challenge" in Los Angeles in March for a structural plan for the city 100 years from now. The team, SLOMobility, was composed of four civil engineering seniors: Derek Benedict, Tony Henderson, Karen Nishimoto and Chris Pratt. "It is hard because you are looking 100 years in the future," Benedict said.

The event was sponsored by The History Channel, IBM and The American Society of Civil Engineers, and the parameters for the competition were based around a design submitted.

see Design, page 2

In California, warming trend renews water debate

Samantha Young
ASSOCIATED PRESS

ORANGE COVE — A century ago, when Harvey Bailey's great uncle happened upon this spot where California's Central Valley begins its ascent toward the Sierra Nevada, he could tell it was a land made for farming. Rich soils, abundant ground water, moderate temperatures. His ranch flourished as a modest family citrus farm since he planted the first tree in 1913.

Three decades later came a change that would transform not only the Bailey ranch, but the entire San Joaquin Valley. A dam in the foothills to the northwest created Millerton Lake, and nine years after that — 1952 — a canal carried water from the reservoir to farming communities lining the edge of the valley from Fresno to Bakersfield. California and the federal government had embarked on an era of building dams and hundreds of miles of canals, an ambitious engineering feat designed to capture the massive Sierra snowmelt and channel it to the state's far-fangled cities and farms. It marked the beginning of California's population explosion and transformed the Central Valley into one of the richest agricultural regions in the world.

Roughly half a century after that era ended, California finds itself forced to rethink its extensive system of capturing and delivering water. The state's expanding population is part of the reason, but it is the effects of global climate change that have given policy makers a sense of urgency.

Climate change is expected to alter California's ongoing saga of water wars. The debate has pitted farmers and metropolitan water planners who see Internet, page 2

The future of elections in the Internet

Devin McClaine
MUSTANG DAILY

From the use of the printing press to the televised 1960 presidential debates between Nixon and Kennedy, technology has always played a vital role in American politics.

However, since the advent of television, most candidates have been slow to capitalize on the most recent breakthrough in communication technology: the Internet.

Of the 2008 presidential candidates who have announced their candidacy, few have harnessed the full capacity of the Web. "All (presidential) candidates are missing one or two components. Are they using blogs, e-mails and cross-marketing effectively? I would say 100 percent no," said Thomas Harpinter, the founder and CEO of AIS Media.

AIS is an Atlanta-based business that focuses on e-business solutions, including Web site development, maintenance, Internet marketing and payment solutions for various clients.

In the 2004 presidential election, George W. Bush and John Kerry spent a combined record of $654 million, however, the pair only spent...

see Internet, page 2
Design
continued from page 1
from a professional architectural firm.
Three teams competed in the compi-
enation, including two from Cal Poly and
one from the University of California,
Los Angeles.
Each team had the choice to concentra-
tate in one of three areas of design:
transportation, water or energy.
SLOMobility chose to design a future
solution for transportation in Los
Angeles.
Using a proposal created by the pro-
fessional architectural team that showed
arch-like structures constructed over
existing freeways, creating multiple levels
for different purposes, SLOMobility
developed a plan for citywide transporta-
tion. In their plan, the team considered
many guiding questions, including how
to transport waste, how the rising water
level will affect the city and if bike com-
patibility was necessary.
“A lot of it was based on innovation,
orIGINALITY and how well we provided
enginingering solutions,” Henderson
said.
The competition was brought to
Benedict’s attention when his advisor,
Gregg Siegel, who is active in the
American Society of Civil Engineers,
was recruiting students to create a Cal
Poly team.
Benedict, the former president of Cal
Poly’s Society of Civil Engineers, worked
to find team members and develop a
winning design.
“He brought the idea to us and we
consulted with several faculty members,”
Henderson said.
I really wanted to do transportation
personally. It is more than just technolo-
ge. It is a social and political issue too. I
recruited people who would like it as
well,” Benedict said.
After a number of meetings, the team
completed a design that effectively inte-
grated transportation systems with future
istic elements to process the city’s needs.
SLOMobility included changing levels
on the freeway arches that provided rapid
public transport, bike accessibility and
city parks to unify the city.
“Right now, freeways really divide the
city. Our design helps reconnect L.A.,”
Henderson said.
The design planning took the team
roughly five weeks to complete and
included the implementation of mathe-
matical equations and illustrations of the
design.
“To prepare, we did do research on
other cities and countries,” Henderson
said.
Even after the competition is over,
Benedict and Henderson continue to
look back on the team’s design and think
of new changes that could make the sys-
tem better.
“People want a convenient and com-
fortable system,” Henderson said.
“I think the design leaves a lot to be
desired. Los Angeles has one of the best
systems in the country. There are just too
many people,” Benedict said. “However,
we are moving in the right direction.”
“I can definitely see something along
these lines happening in the future,”
Henderson said. “It is something that will
be very gradual.”
The four team members shared a
$5,000 prize and individual laptop com-
puters. Since winning, their project has
been presented at a number of events and
meetings on and off campus.
Internet
continued from page 1
only $24 million collectively on online advertis-
ing. Undoubtedly, that number figures to rise in
2008.
With Sen. Hillary Clinton, D-NY, bringing in
a record $26 million at this point and Republican
Rudy Giuliani’s camp hoping to match the former
first lady’s efforts, there is no doubt the money will
be there.
The only question is how and where it will be
spent.
As far as Harperstone is concerned, Internet
campaigning, particularly e-mail, makes the most
economic sense compared to traditional mediums.
“E-mails cost less than a penny. Mail is a one-
off-one forum, there is no dialogue between the
candidates and voters. E-mail is 100 percent
accountable,” Harperstone said.
Compared to television, which emphasizes a
shotgun method of reaching voters, e-mails can be
tracked by number sent, delivered and opened.
Still, candidates continue to spend millions on TV
spots without knowing if they reach their target
audience. E-mails can also direct voters to a can-
didate’s Web site or blog.
Internet ads also have a decided advantage over
cold calling potential voters at home, which can be
obtrusive. Instead of being interrupted at dinner,
voters can check e-mail at their leisure.
Despite the passage of the CAN-SPAM Act in
2003, which regulates the sending of commercial
e-mails, the law does not apply to potential candi-
dates. Even if the ads are unsolicited, blocking
them would violate the candidate’s First
Amendment rights.
Candidates will also seek to take advantage of
viral marketing, Harperstone said. For example, if a
voter receives an e-mail from a candidate that
piques their interest, they may pass on the e-mail
to friends and family.
Internet advertising is also particularly
appealing to the ever elusive, techno-savvy
youth vote. MySpace, the social networking
software that launched a section dedicated to pol-
tics and the 2008 presidential election in late
March. The section, called the Impact channel
will look to tap into MySpace’s 67 million users,
86 percent of (Americans) who are of voting
age. The section will feature voter registration
tools, candidate profiles, forums and fundraising
links.
Every viable candidate currently has a page
on the section. The pages allow users to view
pictures, blogs and even send messages to a can-
didate as you would any other MySpace user.
“MySpace is definitely one of the tools we’ll
be using to engage Internet users and we’re well
aware that young people are the ones who are
engaging the campaign through the Internet,
more so than other age brackets,” Jen Psaki,
spokeswoman for Sen. Barack Obama, D-III.,
Although Harperstone sees no advantage with
either party or individual candidate at this
point, he does stress the importance of Internet
campaigning for candidates who do not have
the deep pockets of Clinton or Giuliani.
“I can definitely see something along
these lines happening in the future,”
Harpointer said.
The last Associated Students Inc. election saw
the college networking site facebook play a
noticeable role. Both candidates, current ASI
President Todd Maki and opponent Anne
Gasparas, had pages on facebook that allowed
voters to join discussion groups and view the
candidates’ goals for the year ahead.
“We used facebook because it’s free and it’s
an excellent way to reach voters. By the end of
our campaign, we had nearly 400 people; it was
very effective,” Maki said.
California requires a lot of water, mostly for its nearly $32 billion-a-year agriculture industry. The state uses 43.1 million acre feet a year, enough water to fill three Lake Mead reservoirs. Yet scientific models show the state's water supply to be the natural resource most vulnerable to the effects of rising global temperatures. The state's leading scientists and hydrologists generally agree on the potential consequences. Among them:

- The Sierra snowpack is expected to shrink and melt faster, leaving insufficient supplies for cities, farms and hydroelectric plants during the hottest months of summer and fall, when demand is greatest.

- Prolonged droughts along the Colorado River will force California and other Western states to reduce how much they draw from the river.

- Even signaling of the snowpack coinciding with spring storms could overwhelm any part of the 1.600 miles of earthen levees, flooding Central Valley communities that have seen an explosion of suburban growth in recent years.

- A rising Pacific Ocean or a levee break still bring salty ocean water into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, the heart of the state's water-delivery system. That would jeopardize the fresh water supplies for 23 million Californians, two-thirds of the state's population.

To avoid that scenario, a plan to build a $3 billion canal to divert water around the delta is back in play. It already is generating disension, however, much as it did a generation ago when Northern California voters defeated the proposed Peripheral Canal, fearing too much of their water would be sent south.

The most crucial piece of California's water system is the snowpack that builds each winter along the 400-mile-long Sierra Nevada. It acts as California's natural reservoir, holding a third of the state's water for drinking and irrigation.

For decades, the cycle has remained relatively unchanged. The snowpack builds through winter and early spring, then melts gradually from late spring through summer. That allows the reservoirs to fill and state water managers to release the water in late summer and fall, operating on a schedule that satisfies cities and farmers.

Warning temperatures already are beginning to disrupt that pattern. The snowpack has shrunk 20 to 25 percent below in water-year average, and models show it shrinking 25-50 percent by the end of the month in some precipitation areas as rain falls as snow rather than rain.

"We're going to have more water when we don't need it and less water when we want it," said John Dracup, an environmental engineering professor at the University of California, Berkeley and an expert on California's hydrology.

The options for coping with the expected changes vary widely but have a common thread: All are expensive.

- Farmers, agricultural irrigation districts and some city water managers favor creating more reservoirs, an idea that he at least the partial backing of Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger. He has proposed spending $4.5 billion to build one reservoir in a valley north of Sacramento and another in a canyon above Millerton Lake near Fresno. That reservoir enabled Bailey and his brother to more than triple the size of their great uncle's farms in the aptly named Citrus Cove. But competition for the water is increasing as the town has doubled in population since 1990.

- To the Baileys and other farmers, a second reservoir is crucial to ensuring adequate water for irrigating farm land.

- If we don't get rain, you've still got to put water on the crops," he said.

Environmentalists and legislative Democrats favor alternatives such as storing more water in underground aquifers, implementing tougher conservation measures and making sea water suitable for drinking.

California already is among the best at conserving. The state's total annual water use has remained the same since 1970 even as its population has ballooned to nearly 37 million.

But conservationists say more must be done, especially with the state's population projected to hit 55 million by 2050.

Are more dams California's way to cope with global warming?

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger has proposed $4.5 billion in bonds to build two new dams, which his administration says are needed to boost water supplies. Most Democratic lawmakers and conservationists are opposed. Here are some of the issues involved in the debate:

Q: Why are more dams under consideration?
A: Scientists say climate change will reduce California's snowpack — its largest source of water — by as much as 90 percent by the end of the century. Department of Water Resources director Lester Storrow has said dams are a key part of the state's strategy to accommodate future population growth and the effects of global warming.

Building more reservoirs would give the state more space to store about 3 million acre feet of water. By comparison, Lake Oroville north of Sacramento holds about 3.5 million acre feet. The additional water likely would be used for water supply, restoration of fish habitat and improving water quality. The additional dams also could provide more places to send water when rivers in Northern California and the Central Valley are close to topping their banks and levees, potentially saving communities below the dams from flooding.

Q: What are some of the concerns about building new dams?
A: Dams are expensive and alter the natural flows and habitats of rivers.

Opponents say a snowmelt diversion could make some existing dams obsolete because global warming could lead to less water flowing from the Sierra as snowmelt. They say the state should invest money on alternatives such as conservation efforts, desalination, water recycling and recharging groundwater.

Q: Where could dams be built?
A: The state has two leading candidates for new reservoirs. The first is known as Temperance Flat in the narrow canyon above Millerton Lake on the San Joaquin River, northeast of Fresno. It could hold up to 1.3 million acre feet of water, which local officials and farmers say they need to satisfy agriculture and a growing population.

The state is considering another area along the Sacramento River in the rolling hills and grasslands of the Antelope Valley, about 60 miles north of the state capital. River water would be diverted to the valley and would flood about 14,000 acres.

Q: What are the alternatives to dams?
A: Local water agencies are trying to improve methods to recycle water for use at industrial plants, to recharge groundwater basins and restore habitat. Some coastal cities are considering removing salt from sea water, but the technology is expensive.

Pumping water into the ground could free up reservoir space, but one limitation is the amount of time it takes for water to seep into deep aquifers.

The state Department of Water Resources estimates that cities can save up to 2.3 million acre feet of water by encouraging residents to install low-flush toilets and other water-efficient devices. Meanwhile, farmers can reduce the amount of water used for agriculture by as much as 2 million acre feet by 2030 if they use water-saving pipes and switch to crops that require less water.

The Associated Press
La Causa’ de Chavez lives at Cal Poly

Exhibit showcases ‘A Decade of Farm Labor Organizing on the Central Coast’

Michelle Norgan
MUSTANG DAILY

A girl in a striped outfit stands next to a large cardboard box, smiling directly into the camera. Slightly out of focus behind her stretch the unplanted rows of a field, and a group of workers going about their business.

This is the first image visitors see when viewing “Viva la Causa: A Decade of Farm Labor Organizing on the Central Coast,” by Manuel Echavarria. The exhibit is on display in the Robert E. Kennedy Library in honor of labor organizer Cesar Chavez.

As the first photographic record of farm workers documented by one of their own, “Viva la Causa” is a striking record of a rarely told piece of Central Coast history.

“We are passionate about having a minority voice in public institutions,” said Catherine J. Trujillo, the curator of the traveling collection. “We wanted to show history too. Many don’t realize the struggle on the Central Coast was integral to the change in national working conditions.”

Echavarria grew up working in the fields until he was 15 years old. In the mid-1960s he earned his G.E.D. Later he gained inspiration from the antiwar protests of Vietnam and the Civil Rights movement, and decided to photograph the struggles he and his fellow workers went through to gain better working conditions and pay.

Echavarria chose to use a simple 35-millimeter camera and black and white film. Although untrained, he has a natural eye for photography that makes each photo powerful and unique.

For 30 years, the film remained undeveloped because Echavarria could never afford to print the photographs. When he donated the negatives to the Special Collections department of the Kennedy Library in 1999, they wanted to publish them for the public. “Viva la Causa” is a small offshoot of that original collection developed for public viewing.

Among the photographs is one that particularly touched Trujillo when she first viewed the collection. A group of older labor organizers sit in a row against a wall. The photo is slightly dark, their faces not completely visible. Behind them on the wall is a large poster of Robert Kennedy, who had been assassinated shortly before the photo was taken. Kennedy had been very active in minority rights, and the men had obviously placed the poster to honor him.

“I saw that (photo)...that symbolized the hard work they were doing, and that they had a nation behind them,” Trujillo said.

The photos also show a laborer’s job, including the use of the “el cortito,” a short-handled hoe that usually injured the workers’ backs. The tool required a worker to stand for hours bent over at the waist. In 1975, thanks to the United Farm Workers, the use of “el cortito” was banned.

“(The exhibit) is very interesting and not something a lot of people hear about,” said computer engineering junior Daniel Nelson, looking at a photo of workers picketing a local sidewalk. “A lot of history avoids these topics of laborers and migrant workers.”

The purpose of the exhibit is to stimulate further interest in the multicultural history of the area, and to inspire its viewers to look for other points of view, Trujillo said.

After its time here, the exhibit will travel to colleges and other locations throughout California. It will return periodically to Cal Poly, although the dates are currently unscheduled. Although it officially ended on April 6, the exhibit will be running for approximately another week.

The public may view the exhibit from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on weekdays. The original photographs are also available in the Special Collections department of Kennedy Library for use by students and faculty, and can be seen at any time.

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**Vice TV pushes envelope in broadcast and online journalism**

**John Wexu**

 сила небес товарищество

Black Panthers drinking cough syrup in Houston. Heavy metal bands in the midst of the Iraq war. Or just David Cross mocking other people's street fashion. CNN it is not, nor does Vice TV aim to be. Like Vice Magazine that spawned it, the online video channel shows the under- and overbelly of America, the places where few dare to tread.

Take, for instance, Vice co-founder Suroosh Alvi going to the world's largest black arms market in Pakistan or co-founder Shane Smith buying a nuclear-tipped warhead in Bulgaria.

Sure, Anderson Cooper and Matt Lauer weathered Hurricane Katrina. But Vice reporter Derrick Beckles went to West Virginia and stood over a hillside while coal-mining companies blew up mountain tops and ruined the ecosystem of that place.

"It's important to do that without the professionalism and polish that mainstream media uses," Alvi said.

Vice Magazine was started by Alvi, Smith and Gavin McInnes in Montreal. The three were ex-junkies looking for an outlet, using Canadian arts grant money to start a long time because it's such an interesting place," he said. "That's one of the biggest things Vice has ever done," she said. "To me it is a matter of finding and creating the reaction so far has been stellar. Our approach has been compared to the way journalism was done a while ago — Vice focuses on the stories in the underbelly, in the trenches, everywhere that a lot of major networks won't go. The stories themselves rise naturally out of this approach. It's not a conscious effort — it's a matter of finding and creating something else out there, which makes what we think is going to be the most important and interesting content," he said.

Kathryn Fraizer, a publicity agent with Biz 3 Publicity (which represents Vice's ventures), said that the portrait of the future has been literally tapings of some Vice Magazine articles. But, in its short span, it's started to get its feet more on the ground. "We realized, 'Let's just think of this like a supercharged Web site,'" Alvi said. Vice said the approach has been compared to the way journalism was done a while ago — Vice focuses on the stories in the underbelly, in the trenches, everywhere that a lot of major networks won't go. The stories themselves rise naturally out of this approach. It's not a conscious effort — it's a matter of finding and creating something else out there, which makes what we think is going to be the most important and interesting content," he said.

So on March 1, the channel launched Vice TV is the usual Vice way, they just had as many starkly hilarious "Dos and Don'ts" on street fashion or simple articles giving tips on topics like, "say, and sex.

They tracked down firsthand accounts of going to rehab, being in prison and even doing LSD for a year.

In that time, they branched out into a few other ventures, such as Vice Records, which releases The Broadheads, Bloc Party and Charloue Gainsbourg.

Vice TV initially started after the October 3, 2006, release of "The Vice Guide to Travel," a book and DVD displaying their globetrotting adventures.

"Spike Jonze once said to us, 'If you guys ever film your articles?' and we said 'Uh... no,' and he said 'Well, you should,'" Alvi said.

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**POLITICAL COLUMN**

Pelosi’s visit highlights hypocrisy

This past week, Sptaker of the House Nancy Pelosi made headlines all over the world by visiting Syria to meet with President Bashar Assad. Pelosi’s message was one of peace: she pressured Assad to discontinue his government’s support of militant groups Hamas and Hezbollah, and to engage in peace talks with Israel and throughout the region.

Unsurprisingly, the Bush administration quickly issued a strong rebuke of Pelosi, while right-wing commentators and their enablers in the mainstream media repeated and amplified their lies and distortions about the trip itself.

It was a case of real, meaningful diplomacy being attacked for partisan gain and to reinforce the failed foreign policy stance of a failed president.

It began Wednesday, when Pelosi left Israel with Syria for a message of peace from the Israeli leadership: If Syria would terminate support for international terrorism, Israel would open peace talks. Immediately, President Bush released a statement saying any visit by Pelosi would be counterproductive, that it just “wouldn’t work.”

I would be glad if Bush could indicate to me a single way in which his administration’s attempts to bring peace to the Middle East are working.

The American occupation of Iraq has resulted in more than 600,000 dead Iraqis, 3,000 dead U.S. troops, and created a civil war between Sunni and Shiites that is spreading throughout the Middle East. The government offers lucrative, hypocritical support for some countries, such as Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, while it completely rebukes and does not recognize others, like Syria, when all three countries have shown to be supporters of terrorist groups. This destroys any credibility the United States may have had, and worse, indirectly supports terrorism, which Bush administration claims to abhor.

Many in the shrill, right-wing blogs and opinion pages have accused Pelosi of undercutting the president’s diplomatic powers and overstepping Congress’ constitutionally prescribed abilities by visiting Damascus.

Leaving aside this administration’s treatment of the Constitution for an article or six, Pelosi’s visit to Syria was a direct step towards opening a dialogue of peace within the Middle East, one that is desperately needed and has certainly not materialized during George Bush’s presidency. According to The Washington Post, Pelosi’s dealings in Damascus “have (not) stayed far, it all, from those typical of a congression­al trip.”

The wearing of a headscarf by Pelosi was a sign of her willingness to work with the Syrian government towards a peace agreement in the Middle East.

It is best to encourage and teach the young not to have pre-marit­tal sex in the first place.

The problems he writes about (teen pregnancy, the AIDS/HIV epidemic, etc.) are results of this lack of abstinence education.

These issues would not exist in the first place if we fixed the root of the problems, not the offshoots of them. And in response to his plea to the Catholic Church, or any church, to “change its policies,” the only way this could be accomplished if God were to change his “policies.”

Churches don’t just make up arbitrary rules to ensure the dis­content and unsatisfactory sexual lives of its members, but instead they follow the laws put forth by God that are meant to protect and bless his children.

Furthermore, I don’t believe that aborting “any and all preg­nancy that cannot be taken care of properly” would save any of the “many innocent lives” that Harman so vehemently writes of — it would end them. And while Harman is correct when he writes that not every one can be born into an “ideal” family, should that not be our goal? There is no easy solution to this problem, but it is certainly not the new sex education programs and policies that Harman promotes.

Caitlin Page
History freshman

The wearing of a headscarf by Pelosi was a sign of her willingness to work with the Syrian government towards a peace agreement in the Middle East.
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SPORTS

Baseball

continued from page 8

feel like it's going to come along." Eager added: "We're still a work in progress on the mound. I think we have a staff of relievers. Just keep the ball game close for four or five innings and then we can get one of those left-handers to allow us to stay in the ball game."

Lee said he would most likely start sophomore right-hander Eric Massingham (1-0, 4.50 ERA) in the series opener at UC Irvine on Friday.

"Now going into this week, we need to raise our level of play, because now we face a tough a part of our schedule for the rest of the season.

"Coach always says the first inning is a momentum-getter," Eager said. "You're well in the defensive game, then it shunts them down a little bit. Then once you go through their whole order and they haven't scored once, it puts some pressure on them."

Lawnmower

continued from page 8

25 26 25
24 23 22 21 20
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Baseball

continued from page 8

our offense has been there, but our pitching hasn't been there the last two weeks," Busch said. "..."
Poly softball team stays perfect in Big West play

Cal Poly pitcher Emily Hively winds up for a pitch during the Mustangs’ 3-0 home win over Long Beach State on Saturday at Bob Janssen Field. In her fifth complete game and second shutout of the season, the senior right-hander gave up eight hits and struck out two without any walks.

The Mustangs sweep Long Beach State for their 18th win in their last 21 games and stay tied atop the conference standings with Cal State Fullerton.

Emily Rancer

Cal Poly has yet to find a Friday win and lost its last six games overall, now leading the Big West Conference with a 5-1 record.

Ryan Churandy

It didn’t look very promising for the Cal Poly baseball team in the firstinning Saturday when it watched Cal State Northridge’s Jorge Andrade Jr. blast a two-run home run to left-center field. But even with a 5-0 deficit at the end of the first inning, the Mustangs were able to stage a comeback in the ninth inning to tie the game 10-8 and the Big West Conference series 2-1 in front of 1,431 fans at Baggett Stadium.

The win put the Mustangs (18-17-5 Big West) in sole possession of first place in conference.

“It’s the goal we set after two weeks of conference, to go 5-1 or 6-0,” Cal Poly head coach Larry Lee said. “We’re just lucky to get out of here with a series win.”

The Mustangs lost the first game of the series Thursday, 8-7, as they committed six errors. After a 9-8 comeback win in 11 innings in the second game, Saturday’s game became the rubber match.

“The first inning was tough,” said Cal Poly starting pitcher Thomas Eager, who improved to 6-2. “It was a little frustrating making good pitching when they’re getting hit.”

After that I just tell myself, ‘That’s it, they can’t score anymore, put up zeros and give our offense a chance.’”

When the Matadors went to bat in the second inning, the Mustangs put up those zeros with three consecutive groundouts.

“Just like that happen; the last couple of outings Eager’s had one bad inning and it just so happened to be the first inning,” Lee said. “It’s better to be in the first, though, since then they’re not pressuring offensively to feel like you need to get it back all at once.”

Eager added: “You get [Brent] Morel and [Grant] Deuem always telling me ‘Hey just hold them there, we’re going to get them.’ That gives me confidence. They’re proven to me before time and time again, you just give them a chance and they seem to score.”

Once the Mustangs were at bat in the third inning, the rally was on.

With Morel and Bryon Keeper at first and third, Wes Dorrrell singled to left-center to drive in Keeper and make it 5-3.

Adam Buschini followed with his second booming home run of the year over the left-field wall and brought Morel and Dorrrell home to score it 6-5.

Lyle Yoder finally ended the third inning after making his way from first base to home plate on a steal, a passed ball and a throwing error by Edwin Quiarte. The score was 7-5 after five innings. The Mustangs went on to lead the rest of the game.

Friday night’s win snapped a seven-game losing streak in Big West play.

Saturday’s home win kept the streak alive.

“It’s nice to come back home, play in front of a big crowd and show them pretty good baseball and get some wins at home, which we haven’t been doing too often,” Eager said.

The series against Cal State Northridge lasted 11 hours, 7 minutes, including Friday’s game that lasted 4:16.

Cal Poly batted .333 against Cal State Northridge in the series, scoring 26 runs on 40 hits.

The team was led offensively by Deuem (.5 for 13), Logan Schafer (.6 for 12), Kyle Smith (.7 for 15) and Baggett (.8 for 13).

The Mustangs forced six consecutive outs in the fifth and sixth innings, three of which were by strikeouts by Eager.

The Matadors battled back in the top of the eighth inning with a home run by C.J. Belanger over Deuem’s head in right field to bring it within 2 at 10-8.

Eager’s tired arm called for a pitching change as Frankie Reed came in to throw.

John Parham and Belanger tried to keep the Mustangs alive with two outs on the board, Jason Dabbs stepped to the plate to either fill the bases or bring in any runs.

Reed struck him out.

“I thought he was going to ground out,” Reed said. “I was getting nervous with just two guys on and I was hoping it wouldn’t be a hit.”

Reed, who played all three games of the series, struck out six batters in the series and came away with his first save by not allowing a single run in two innings.

“Frankie’s very valuable to us; he threw all three games out of the pen and he’s very resilient,” Lee said. “Our left-handers out of the bullpen really give us something to go to when the wheels are starting to fall off.”

Cal Poly has yet to find a Friday night starting pitcher to replace sophomore right-hander DJ Mauldin, who opened the season as the starting pitcher. For more information, see Baseball, page 7

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