There's an app for that: two phone applications hit campus

Amanda Sedo

The new Cal Poly Application for the iPhone and iPad Touch, created by aerospace engineering freshman William Sidell, hit the Apple App Store on Oct. 29. The Cal Poly application features Cal Poly sports information, Mustang Daily articles, local maps and lyrics to the Cal Poly fight song, among other tools.

Sidell has been developing applications since the end of last school year and saw a need for the Cal Poly application so he began working on it on a whim one weekend. After two weekends of work, the Cal Poly Application was created.

The most valuable feature to Sidell is the Campus Dining information. The application shows which restaurants are open and closed. Also noted is the amount of meal dollars allocated for each meal of the day.

"For freshman that could be a pretty useful thing," said business administration junior Alyson Boehm.

The application is a great thing for iPhone users who are Cal Poly students with the ability to download the application, Boehm said. "As a freshman this year, there were various things I thought would be nice to have," Sidell said. "One of those things was the map."

There are two maps available to the Cal Poly application user. One is the campus map, which pinpoints buildings and campus landmarks. The other is of San Luis Obispo, which will pinpoint the iPhone's location in comparison to the rest of the city when started.

So far, the rating for the application is at four out of five stars with only seven ratings to date. As of Oct. 29 the application had been out for a little more than a week and had 60 downloads per day on Oct. 27 and 28.

Nathan Mock, a current iPhone user and computer science junior, thought the application was a great idea but wanted to see a few additions.

"I would check it out if it had the (Cal Poly) portal," Mock said. "Also, if PASS was on there and I could register for classes, I would definitely use it.

Sidell is already thinking about ways he can make the application better and more convenient for Cal Poly students.

"I hope to integrate Blackboard someday," Sidell said. "I want people to be able to click on their class (on Blackboard) and have it map the location."

Catherine Borgeson

Get 'Punchd' with two Cal Poly students' senior project

Computer science seniors Reed Morse and Grantham Chew turned their senior project into a business with "Punchd," a phone application for any smart phone that acts as a digital "loyalty punch card." In other words, a buy 10-get 1-free card.

With the "Punchd" phone application, the smart phone acts as a scanner. Instead of businesses punching a printed card, the phone scans a code that virtually redeems the "punch."

"I hate those (physical) cards because I love getting free stuff, but I either forget them at home or my wallet is really thin and they take up a lot of space," Morse said.

Not only is it one less item for customers to carry around, but businesses receive more information than from traditional punch cards. Businesses can see data of exactly how many people download the application, how many people make transactions and where the transactions go.

"With the paper card, businesses have no idea how many punches they're giving out, no idea how many cards are out (and) no idea how many free things they're giving out but we can track all of that," Morse said.

Morse and Chew have been working on "Punchd" since last February. The project started in a computer science course that taught Android application development. The Android class was sponsored by Google, including a grant and a donation of 24 T-mobile G1 phones.

Assistant professor David Janzen taught the course. His goal was to teach the students Android, to include entrepreneurial thinking and to apply software engineering practices.

"I really wanted to give students an environment and platform where they could do something entrepreneurial with the hopes of building a project that lived beyond the class," Janzen said.

At the start of the class, Janzen encouraged his students to think "atoms to bits."

"If we can take anything that is physical in atoms and make it digital in bits and by doing so, replace that physical thing, it's often going to be useful," Janzen said. "I asked the class to consider what's something in their wallets that's physical but we don't really need to have — what's physical that is not necessary?"

"Punchd," page 3
Sidell is also taking note of other suggestions students have made, including the addition of the hours for each meal time for those who have the dining plans.

Another suggestion from Boehm was adding an actual schedule of sporting events for the week as well as a schedule of major-related symposiums.

"I also think a link to the career center would be a good addition," Boehm said.

Despite all the things that students want for the future update of the application, all seem to be pleased with the things that are already offered.

"I'm actually surprised that he's a freshman," Boehm said. "The app is such a good way to bring recognition to a relatively small campus." Sidell said.

Another featured part of the application is the soundboard which stores voice recordings of different phrases such as "Go Cal Poly" and "Go Mustangs."

"The idea is to use it at a game, to cheer on the team," Sidell said.

This application was developed as a simpler way to see what is going on throughout the Cal Poly campus, Sidell said. He wanted students to be able to obtain the information they want in one easy-to-navigate place.

"I just wanted to do something for the Cal Poly community that is beneficial for the students," Sidell said.
Discovery space shuttle restored for Tuesday launch

Robert Block
THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

When space shuttle Discovery thundered off the launch pad Tuesday afternoon, it will be a cleaner, tougher and vastly improved spacecraft compared to the one that rolled off an assembly line in California in October 1983.

For its coming mission to the International Space Station, Discovery will sport 33 new and improved heat-protection tiles over critical areas of the ship and new ceramic bolt covers that will not come undone in flight.

It is also carrying new instruments installed on its belly to measure the heat buildup on the area minutes after launch. What makes all these upgrades remarkable is that they were all installed after the orbiter makes its fiery dive back home.

"It is OK to fly with this crack!" Do I even need to report it because, for goodness sake, it's just the next-to-last flight. It's a lesson that was hard learned.

A culture of ignoring concerns and not encouraging technicians to report problems was blamed in large part for the series of events that led to the Columbia tragedy, when a suitcase-size chunk of foam from the external fuel tank punched a hole in the shuttle's wing.

Foam had been coming off the tank during launches for decades, technicians said, but no one had learned to ignore it. NASA's mission management team decided there was nothing to worry about — and Columbia broke apart, killing all seven astronauts on board, during its fiery re-entry into the atmosphere.

Since then, NASA has made improvements on the shuttles before every flight, including installing harder heat-protection tiles in critical areas of the orbiter's underside.

The covering, known as "Boeing replacement insulation," or BRI, tiles, toughens areas around landing-gear and external doors — areas thought to be more vulnerable to flying bits of foam and ice on takeoffs and landings.

Replacing older tile with BRI in strategic areas was one of the recommendations of the Columbia Accident Investigation Board to keep the astronauts flying. The 33 new BRI tiles bring Discovery's total to more than 200. Discovery was the first orbiter to test a lot of the post-Columbia thinking.

In 2005, it was the first shuttle to return to flight.

Named after the vessel used to explore Hudson Bay and search for a northwest passage to the Pacific, Discovery was the third shuttle to join the NASA fleet and first flew on Aug. 30, 1984. It's currently the oldest orbiter in service.

Over the years, NASA has spent hundreds of millions of dollars for improvements in all three shuttles, to upgrade tires, landing gear, hydraulic pumps and even the cockpits, with old-fashioned "steam gauges" swapped out for digital displays.

All that new stuff will fly to the space station one final time, to deliver spare parts and a cylindrical module, named Leonardo, that will be used for storage on the station.

If all goes according to plan, it will land 11 days later at Kennedy Space Center, where workers will begin re-moving toxic chemicals and readying the ship for its next mission.

"Since they're our future customers, we're also asking them what kind of pricing they'd want and what kind of stats they're looking for. At some point the businesses will pay us if it ends up working out."
Federal Reserve meets to plan economic revitalization

Kevin G. Hall
 McClatchy Newspapers

The Federal Reserve begins a two-day meeting Tuesday that's expected to conclude with announcement of an unorthodox plan to spark life into the moribund U.S. economy.

The Fed has signaled since August that it'll begin purchasing government bonds in an attempt to drive down the bonds' yields, or their return to investors. It hopes that by flattening the return that investors can get from the best investments, they'll take more risks and lift the economy out of its doldrums.

The dollar is expected to weaken as a result of the Fed's purchase of two-year and 10-year Treasury bonds. That'll boost the U.S. economy by making U.S. exports cheaper abroad. The action also is expected to compel similar steps by the British, European Union and Japanese central banks later this week.

But the risk is that all the new pump-priming may end up igniting inflation down the road. In normal times, the Fed lowers short-term interest rates as a tool to spur the economy. That leaves the Fed's benchmark lending rate, which influences loan rates across the U.S. economy, has been near zero since 2008.

That's helped to spur a modest recovery; the massive federal stimulus spending helped too. But unemployment remains near 10 percent, growth remains weak at best, and there's little appetite in Congress for additional spending to spur the economy. That leaves the Fed as the only game in town, reaching for an unconventional tool.

"If you have an instrument that could work, you're supposed to use it at times of distress," said Vincent Reinhart, a former top economist on the Fed's rate-setting Federal Open Market Committee.

"They might not go into it with a lot of confidence, but they recognize that if they were to sit on their hands, the Fed's reputation could be damaged." There's considerable skepticism about whether the unorthodox step, called quantitative easing, will work.

Many analysts fear it sets the stage for revived inflation, the rise in prices across the economy. Some experts worry that the Fed may not be able to rein in rates once it reneges, or may face pressure from politicians to tolerate higher inflation rather than dial it back as the economy recovers.

That's why Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City President Thomas Hoenig warns that the Fed's expected action is "a pact with the devil."

Several Fed leaders have voiced unease with the step, in part because it's mostly untested. The Fed purchased more than $1 trillion in Treasury bonds during the financial crisis to help kick down mortgage lending rates and stabilize the housing market. It also swelled its balance sheet to more than $1.7 trillion in late 2008 with short-term lending programs and an unprecedented asset purchase.

Those actions, though, came during a time when credit market decisions were impacted. This week's action comes as financial markets are much healthier, and skeptics abound.

"I don't think quantitative easing will have much impact on the economy," said David Malpass, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.

"I think everybody at the Fed is aware of that," said Lyle Gramley, the president of forecaster Encima Global in New York. He added that "Japan tried this in 2002, with no impact," referring to that country's decade-long economic stagnation, like ours brought about by a financial crisis.
Arizona court examines state immigration law, hints at possible new interpretation

Maura Dolan

A federal appeals court, reviewing Arizona's tough new immigration law while protests outside stormed and waved signs, suggested during a hearing Monday that the state may be permitted to require police to investigate the immigration status of suspected criminals and yet be powerless to do anything about a person's illegal residency.

During an hourlong hearing, the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals examined four provisions of the new Arizona law that a federal judge in Phoenix blocked as unconstitutional. The three-judge appeal panel appeared largely inclined to agree with the lower court's July ruling, which said the law usurped the federal government's sole authority to regulate immigration.

But the appeals panel expressed skepticism with part of the ruling that blocked the state from requiring police to at least investigate the immigration status of someone suspected of a crime.

After a lawyer for the federal government told the court the provision was illegal, a frustrated Judge John T. Noonan Jr., a moderate Republican appointee, noted that federal law permits police to inquire about a person's immigration status.

On that score, "you don't have an argument," the judge told the lawyer for the Obama Administration. Arizona Gov. Jan Brewer, a Republican who is campaigning for re-election, flew in for the hearing and sat at the front of the courtroom. Brewer signed the legislation known as SB1070 into law in April, sparking protests around the U.S. from immigrant rights activists who said it would lead to racial profiling.

Brewer's actions boosted her flagging re-election campaign, while national polls showed that a majority of Americans supported the Arizona law.

After the hearing, the governor said 22 other states were poised to pass similar laws against illegal immigrants.

"The federal government needs to do its job so Arizona doesn't have to," Brewer said.

John J. Breaux, a Republican appointee who was born in Spain, observed that Arizona was attempting to take over the federal government's responsibility for policing immigration. Brewer liked it to a state enforcing federal income tax law.

When Breaux defended a part of the law that permitted the state to punish illegal immigrants for working, Besa said he and his fellow judges were bound by a prior 9th Circuit panel ruling.

"The problem is you are arguing something that is foreclosed to us," Besa told the lawyer.

Noonan also suggested that parts of the Arizona law were too far. "Isn't that getting into federal territory?" he asked at one point.

Judge Richard A. Paez, a Democratic appointee, questioned whether Arizona had the legal authority and even the expertise to determine whether a person should be removed from the country.

"Hasn't the federal government in place an elaborate scheme for determining whether someone is removable or not?" Paez asked, adding, "It is not an easy call."

University of California Hastings Law Professor David L. Levine, who attended the hearing, said afterward that he expected the court would interpret at least one of the provisions — requiring police to investigate a person's immigration status — as constitutional but would continue to block other controversial provisions.

"Is this going to be a mixed verdict," Levine said.

You've been poked by The Mustang Daily

Poke them back at www.mustangdaily.net

Hey, we've got a real news feed too.
The ins and outs of drug testing in the workplace

Erik Hansen is a graduate student pursuing a Master of Public Policy and the "When I Was a Mustang..." columnist.

According to your eighth grade D.A.R.E. officer, there will never be a good time to use recreational drugs. According to your roommate, there is no better time than about a half-hour before the two of you walk to The Fremont to watch "The Birds."

However, depending on your future ambitions, some of your current habits might have to take a backseat to reality. With public sector employment expanding exponentially, and so much of the private sector dependent upon contracting work with the state and federal government, workplace drug testing is becoming more common.

Drug use regulations and testing vary by employer. As a general rule, virtually all jobs in the public sector exist under the guise of some sort of pre-employment drug test and the threat of random drug testing. Things get a little murkier in the public sector and this is complicated by the fact that...
Fennel incorporates healthy vegetable with sweetness

I know what you are thinking — why risk putting a vegetable in cookies? But I say have faith in the mighty fennel, as it is no ordinary vegetable. Fresh fennel is composed of a white bulb that gives way to a green stalk, leaves and seeds — all parts are 100 percent edible, and offer you more bang for your buck.

The seeds — often used as a spice in cooking — are the key to making cookies your roommates will crave. The seeds have a similar taste to licorice and lend depth of flavor to cookies. I know licorice is most often a hit-or-miss type of flavor, but even I — a Red Vines-only consumer — have found a new appreciation for the savory sweetness fennel seeds can add to a dish.

If you aren't quite at a place in your cooking career that seems adventurous enough to meddle with mixing desserts and vegetables, I implore you to take a closer look at the bulb, stalk and leaves. The ability for the aroma of the fennel leaves to permeate through the food they are being added to without overpowering its original flavor makes fennel a desirable addition to meat, fish and soups.

The fennel stalk and bulb share a similar texture to celery which makes them great candidates for sautéing, braising and adding to salads. Simply combine chopped fennel, orange slices and avocado; add a little honey balsamic and you have a heart healthy snack in less than five minutes.

Fennel truly is the versatile athlete of the food world — a spice, an herb, a vegetable, intensifier of savory dishes and complements of delicate desserts. This winter, put fennel to the test and see if there is something it can't enhance.

See Fennel, page 8
Fennel Tea Cookies Recipe

**Ingredients:**
- 1 tablespoon fennel seed
- Crushed
- 2 tablespoons boiling water
- 3/4 cup butter, softened
- 2/3 cup packed brown sugar
- 1 egg
- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
- Confectioners’ sugar

**Directions:**

In a small bowl, soak fennel seed in boiling water; set aside. In a large bowl, cream butter and brown sugar until light and fluffy. Beat in egg. Drain fennel seed. Combine the flour, baking soda and fennel seed. Gradually add to creamed mixture and mix well. Roll into one inch balls; place two inches apart on ungreased baking sheets. Bake at 350° for 10-12 minutes or until lightly browned. Roll warm cookies in confectioners’ sugar. Cool on wire racks.

Yield: three dozen.

Recipe courtesy of Taste of Home.

Drug testing continues from page 6

Drug testing laws vary by state. In California, if a private sector employer does not contract with the state or federal government, pre-employment drug testing can be completed at the discretion of the employer. A random drug testing program can be implemented for jobs where employees perform "safety-sensitive work." If a private sector employer does contract with the state or federal government, employers will be subject to the State Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1990 or the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. Both laws are similar — the state act was modeled after the federal act — and require all private contractors to maintain a "drug-free" workplace through such measures as a pre-employment and random drug testing program.

Due to the lucrative nature of state and federal contracting work, many private sector employers in California, including most engineering, architecture, planning and information technology firms, will pursue public sector work. New federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1998 requires drug testing to be completed through a blood, hair, saliva or urine analysis. However, almost all drug tests are sophisticated enough to weed out any attempt to "mask" your sample. Unlike your Lance Armstrong, your sample will be flagged as abnormal if you make any attempt to "beat" your test. In addition, the typical cut-off for a positive test (50 nanograms per milliliter of pee) is well above the exposure you got at the Iron Maiden concert you went to the previous night.

Of course, everything is off the table when it comes to a lie detector test.

Polygraph tests are either expensive (blood), can detect recent exposure. The other tests are either expensive (blood), cannot detect recent exposure (hair) or can only detect recent (within three days) exposure (saliva).

According to documentation from LabCorp, one of the largest providers of laboratory drug testing, for the recreational user, following your last exposure, cannabis, cocaine or MDMA will remain at detectable levels for the following amount of time:

- Cannabis (THC): up to seven days (single use); up to two months (prolonged use)
- Cocaine: up to four days
- MDMA: up to two days

Keep in mind that if for some reason a hair sample is taken, you will need to have remained drug free for at least six months. Most workplace drug tests, such as "drinking vinegar will help you pass" or that "secondhand exposure will cause you to fail." Today, drug tests are sophisticated enough to weed out any attempt to "mask" your sample. Unless you’re Lance Armstrong, your sample will be flagged as abnormal if you make any attempt to "beat" your test. In addition, the typical cut-off for a positive test (50 nanograms per milliliter of pee) is well above the exposure you got at the Iron Maiden concert you went to the previous night.

Of course, everything is off the table when it comes to a lie detector test.

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988 prevents (in almost all cases) private sector employers from administering lie detector tests. However, if you are in a contract job in the public sector that involves sensitive information and/or national security, you will most likely undergo a polygraph examination focusing on security issues, accuracy of your application for employment and about your use (or sale) of illegal drugs.

For a new employer, the typical threshold for drug use will be one year; you will be asked if you have used and/or sold an illegal drug, or a prescription drug not prescribed to you within the past 12 months. For a lie detector test, there is no correct answer other than the truth.

Note: It is the author’s opinion that what you do on your time is your business; however, when your actions impact the lives of those around you, it is also the author’s opinion that you should be of sober wit and mind. Please keep in mind this is just a guide; the accuracy of this column cannot be guaranteed and is not meant to encourage drug use. In addition, drug testing/laws vary by jurisdiction and workplace and are subject to change.

This column is not intended to interpret the law or give legal advice.
Secret donations to campaigns undermines democracy

Dick Polman is a columnist for the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Can we all agree that secret money in politics is a bad thing? OK, you’re with me. So far, so good.

And can we all agree that the Republicans have been hypocrites on this issue? If they wanted to be secret, they were against secret money, only to flip-flop in 2010 and declare that they have changed their ways.

OK, I now probably lack last section of you. But bear with me.

Thanks to a number of factors—a historic Supreme Court decision that has inspired donors to pony up, a tax code riddled with loopholes, a federal butt check — a record amount of secret money is pouring into the Senate and House races. We have no idea who those donors are yet we’ve all seen their handwriting in TV ads. From the shadows, they create front groups with plausible names—something like Citizens for the Betterment of Mankind, or Americans for Puppies, Apple Pie, and the Fourth of July. This is even true of those who have changed their minds.

The Republicans have trumped the Democrats in the secret-money race by more than 2-1. I don’t mean to imply that the GOP is poised to win big Tuesday night simply because its anonymous donors wrote big checks. Nancy Pelosi may think so — the House speaker recently said, “Everything was going great, and all of a sudden secret money from God knows where, because they won’t disclose it, is pouring in” — but she is wrong. Long before the GOP’s richest fans ever got involved, hardly anything was “going great” for the Democrats.

But the secrecy, in itself, is an affront to democracy and the principle of transparency. People give big money for a reason; we may never know what they got in return. We have essentially legalized the practice of backslap bribery, and 2010 is a mere tune-up for the campaign money cash cow.

Last winter, after the U.S. Supreme Court freed up corporations, unions, and other special interests to spend campaign money more easily, rich people felt more emboldened to finance the GOP’s efforts. But they didn’t want the public to know who they were. So, a few discreet Republican strategists, including Karl Rove, came up with a clever fix. They created nonprofit groups under section of the tax code reserved for “social welfare organizations” that allows donors to fork over unlimited money without being publicly named. And the secret money has flowed unabated ever since.

So you might be wondering, “Doesn’t the public have a right to know who these donors are? How come Congress hasn’t done something about this?” Well, guess what? Congress has tried. In the spring and summer, the ruling Democrats sought to pass the Diversity Is Strength Act. Meanwhile, on the House side, House GOP leader John Boehner voted for the DISCLOSE Act. Meanwhile, on the House side, House GOP leader John Boehner said in 2007, “We ought to have full disclosure, full disclosure of all of the money that we raise and how it is spent. And I think that sunshine is the best disinfectant.” But when the potential big donors voiced their disapproval, Lichter, the Crossroads gang deep-sixed its political talk and created an offshore in the aforementioned secrecy section of the tax code. That got the bucks flowing.

And don’t expect the FCC to police this behavior. Under the tax code, these social-welfare organizations are supposed to barred from spending more than half their money on politics. But the Federal Elections Commission has a well-deserved reputation for allowing political operatives to play fast and loose with the rules. Indeed, the FEC is set up for stalemats seen in its three Democratic commissioners are barely moving against secret money, its three Republican counterparts are likely to block the move. All told, such a formula indeed the best disinfectant (as of the phrase from Justice Louis Brandeis), then I suppose we must resign ourselves indefinitely for the truth that flourishes in the dark.

Jan Marx truly does care about stu- dents and she does more than pay lip service to it.

Jan lives close to campus and her husband teaches at the university, giving her unique insight to the issues with students. In fact, a couple of years ago Jan came to students at the University of California and many students valued their experience.

Jan Marx truly does care about stu- dents and she does more than pay lip service to it.

Jan lives close to campus and her husband teaches at the university, giving her unique insight to the issues with students. In fact, a couple of years ago Jan came to students at the University of California and many students valued their experience.

Jan Marx truly does care about stu- dents and she does more than pay lip service to it.

Jan lives close to campus and her husband teaches at the university, giving her unique insight to the issues with students. In fact, a couple of years ago Jan came to students at the University of California and many students valued their experience.
ANNOUNCEMENT

Come join the brand new Diabetes Club on campus!
Our goals are to gain knowledge and support, raise awareness, educate our community about diabetes, and HAVE FUN! Our next meeting will be held this Thursday, November 4, 2010 at 6pm in the Library, Room 216 K. Hope to see you there!

HELP WANTED

Great opportunity to be involved with daily accounting and business operations in the Office of Conference and Event Planning. Looking for student interested in a long-term position; the position is part time during academic year, full-time (40 hours/week) in summer.

The Student Accounting Assistant position is available now, open until filled. $8.75-$9.50 an hour, depending on experience. Paid training is provided.

To be considered for this position, a completed application and resume must be submitted to the Office of Conference and Event Planning. To receive an application, call the Office of Conference and Event Planning at 756-7600 or stop by the CEP office, located in the Cerro Vista Community Center (Building 1706).

CLASSIFIED ADS ARE FREE FOR STUDENTS:
To place a classified ad, stop by the MUSTANG DAILY to find out how to place your ad.
Santiago continued from page 12

Cal Poly career, has seen her basketball skills improve and become more diverse throughout the years. She said her perimeter skills have blossomed since she first arrived.

"When she first came (to Cal Poly), she was pretty right-handed," Mimnaugh said. "She spends quite a bit of time practicing ball-handling skills to operate around opponents. (That way), she has more confidence when she goes to play (rivals)." Mimnaugh also said Santiago could be the best women's basketball player to have come through the program.

"From an offensive standpoint, I do think Kristina is the best player we have worked with at Cal Poly," Mimnaugh said. "From the record standpoint, Kristina is chasing her records."

Leading by example is a very important commitment for Santiago, but said she has a hard time fulfilling this duty when she is injured and forced to sit out.

"When I get hurt, that's definitely the hardest," Santiago said. "I even sat out earlier this year because I was having knee issues. It's really hard (to sit on) the sidelines to try to help people and tell (them) what to do. You don't really have that credibility (anymore)."

Regardless, Santiago goes all-out when it comes to her teammates. Together, the chemistry is definitely there, Santiago said.

"It sounds cliché, but we're a family," Santiago said. "We go over and beyond for each other. I wouldn't want it any other way."

When asked whether he thought Moss had been playing hard, Childress said, "He's playing hard when he needs to play hard."
There isn't much left for Kristina Santiago to accomplish

Jessica Tam

Forward Kristina Santiago doesn't settle for anything.
"Since I (was) little, that's kind of the way I've been raised," Santiago said. "Not only sports, but life, you can always strive for more."
"Striving for more" is exactly what she's done.
The 2009-2010 Big West Player of the Year has racked up a remarkable athletic career during her time at Cal Poly. Her 19.6 points-per-game average last season helped her become the fourth-leading scorer in school history. She is also one of only six Mustang athletes in history to record over 400 points during a single season, which she accomplished during the 2008-2009 season when she was only a sophomore.

However, this is not enough for the 6-foot-1-inch kinesiology senior who dreams of moving forward with her basketball career after she graduates from Cal Poly.
"I want to keep playing basketball," Santiago said. "I've definitely thought about (going to the WNBA). I've been contacted by an agent that thinks I have potential to play for the WNBA, so well see. He said the main thing was my size and that I'm very versatile."

Until then, Santiago is concentrating on helping the Mustangs make it to the NCAA championships.
"I expect us to get to the NCAA tournament, especially since it's never happened before," she said. "We've always been right there, but this is definitely the year we need to get that. It's my ultimate goal while I'm still here."

As she works toward her ultimate goal, Santiago is hoping to make final improvements in the offseason because no matter how she plays on the court, Santiago believes she still has much more to work on.
"My rebounding improved from last year, but I still think I can do better," Santiago said. "(Kristina is) focused, determined and smart." Tony Santiago said. "It shows in her game and how she plays. She is very intelligent out there on the court."

She also looks up to two of her former teammates, Lisa McBride and Megan Harrington, who, when the three of them played together, were dubbed as the "Big Three." McBride remembers playing with Santiago and how devoted she was to basketball.
"She has so much passion for the game," McBride said. "She can always count on her. I'll throw her passes and she'll catch them; she's always there."

Women's basketball head coach Faith Mimnaugh, who has coached Santiago since the beginning of her
see Santiago, page 11

Giants win first their first championship since 1954

Bob Glauber

If the trade last month that sent Randy Moss from the Patriots to the Vikings wasn't a big enough shock, the Vikings just released the mercurial wide receiver after just four games.

Vikings coach Brad Childress informed his players Monday morning at a team meeting that Moss would not remain with the team. An NFL source said Monday that Moss had not been placed on waivers, but the transaction was expected to happen Tuesday. Teams would then have 24 hours to put in a claim for Moss. He would be awarded to the team with the worst record that put in a claim.

The decision to release Moss came a day after the Vikings lost to the Patriots, 28-18, in Foxboro. After the game, Moss delivered a rambling five-minute monologue in which he heaped lavish praise on the Patriots organization.
"I miss them guys, man. I miss the game," he said of the Patriots, who traded Moss for a third-round pick in 2011. "It was hard for me to come here and play. Been scrap-and-down roller coaster emotionally all week. And then to be able to come in here and see those guys running plays that I know what they're doing, and the success they had on the field, the running game — so I kind of know what kind of feeling they have in their locker room, man, and I just want to be able to tell the guys that I miss the hell out of them, Every last helmet in that locker room, man."

Patriots coach Bill Belichick declined to say whether he would put in a claim for Moss, or whether held sign him as a free agent if Moss went unclaimed and cleared waivers.
"You know I can't comment on the status of any of the other players in the league or any other transactions or anything like that," Belichick said. Asked hypothetically if Moss cleared waivers, Belichick replied, "If the moon were made of Swiss cheese ... You know I can't comment."

The Vikings lost three of the four games in which Moss played. He had only one catch for 8 yards against the Patriots. In his four games, he had only 13 catches for 174 yards and two touchdowns. Before being traded, Vikings quarterback Brett Favre had lobbied the team to acquire Moss.

Childress didn't tell reporters about the move when he met with the media Monday morning. Asked whether he regretted making the trade for Moss, Childress said "not at present."

Moss never turned into the deep threat the Vikings had envisioned. His longest catch went for 37 yards. "It's definitely down that we lost this game," Moss said Sunday. "I

see Moss, page 11