It only takes an inch-and-a-half of rain to start problems at Cal Poly. More than 2 1/2 inches of rain have already saturated San Luis Obispo since Friday.

**UU, Architecture Building rain soaked**

By John Alexiou and Meredith Svenman  
Staff Writers

Students arriving on campus Monday may have noticed how many problems only an inch-and-a-half of rain can cause when it falls on Cal Poly.

The bottom floor of the University Union was closed when rain water from the street gushed through drains and into the lower level doors that face the Administration Building.

The drains in the U.U. are poorly designed, and between the administration building and the U.U. they can't handle the amount of water that was falling," said John Stipicevich, information and reservations supervisor for the U.U.

"The drains (in the U.U.) are poorly designed and really cute cardboard ducks."

Gerard Geniulaci, manager of architectural trades, said the drains were too small to handle the water. They backed up, creating a five-inch duck pond.

Floyd Harfield, lead custodian for plant operations, said water was shooting up about 5 inches as it exited into the lower level of the Architecture Building.

Sandbags were laid out to prevent water from entering the building. Martha Steward of the Instructional Resource Center said students used them as a bridge to get to their classes so they wouldn't get their feet wet.

"If really seemed like a lot of fun," said Steward. "The students got really creative. They were making paper canoes and really cute cardboard ducks." Fourth-year architecture student Dawn Rafferty took the change in the weather rather well. She giggled and said, "I had to swim to get to class."

**Students helped into professional school**

Fierstine is key to rising numbers

By Meredith Svenman  
Staff Writer

Harry Fierstine just may be the best resource on campus for Cal Poly students who want to get into veterinary, medical or any other professional school. He has been advising Cal Poly students in this area for more than a decade.

According to Health Center Director Dr. James Nash, the number of Cal Poly students placed in professional schools has "just zoomed" since Fierstine became involved.

Fierstine prefers to take a much more humble stance toward the services he provides students. "Oh, I wouldn't say that! The guy before me retired and then nothing happened for a while so I got involved," Fierstine said.

Fierstine, the associate dean of the School of Science and Mathematics, is chairman of the Health Professions Advising committee on campus. He is also president of the national and Western sections of the Health Professions Advising organization.

The committee and Fierstine are instrumental in helping professional school hopefuls decide what courses to take. "We take great pride in faculty-student interaction!" Fierstine said. He advises students on a number of issues. A few of these are listed in FIERSTINE, page 6.
A homeless night on a not-so-magic bus

The Zedakah House bus stopped in front of Mitchell Park and the people waiting on the grass slowly helped themselves to food from the picnic tables. Sherri, the second homeless woman on the bus, looked up to see the bus as it moved down the edge of the park. Fear kept me from waiting alongside the others. Tory, the driver that night, drove El Chorro campground across from Cuesta College. During the ride, I battled against the sleeping bags stuffed in the front of the bus by the four or five other riders. The 15 men and two women occupying the makeshift bunks didn’t act drunk as I expected. They joked about stairway to heaven had probably been broken in two places. My mouth got a little out of hand, but he shouldn’t of done what he did.

Jesse sat on the picnic table smoking a cigarette, one of the original “drunks” that used the bus when it started serving homeless a year ago. His front tooth had rotted from neglect, but his smile was steady. His dark skin looked like beaten leather, showing signs of weathering from the many days he spent outside. Jesse’s life seemed to be turning around. He’s been in a rehab program for a while, and tomorrow he would be starting a job.

“Jesse is kinda nervous about tomorrow,” Jesse said quietly. Tory and I got onto the bus and were already asleep. The bus stopped beside a picnic table on the way to Mitchell Park, and Sherri were already adrift. Jesse appeared to have bed-making on a bus floor down to an art. She kept her own sleeping bag on the bus during the day, and the managed to pile wool blankets on the 3-inch plastic mattress and an open top of the sleeping bag. Her added weight and mismatched warm poured extra warmth. How could they get used to this existence?

The stench in the bus made the night unendurable. I stripped of dried urine soaked into the floor and filled the bus. I wished deep into the sleeping bag, not wanting to breath any of the smell. Pulling it completely over my head, I formed a small hole for my mouth. Wouldn’t be possible without animals. Mice were used at UC San Francisco and by other laboratory researchers nationwide to study interferon and other drugs useful in rebuilding the immune systems of AIDS patients. The University of California at Davis and the New England Primate Center in Boston found that a disease resembling AIDS occurs naturally in some monkeys. Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. Does the so-called “Animal Liberation Front,” a minority group concerned with animal welfare, have the right to stop medical advancement by setting free animals used in long-term studies? Is the ALF so devoted to their advancement by setting free animals used in medicine and long-term studies that they deny other humans the possibility of finding a cure for AIDS or cancer?

The bus stopped near the front of the park at noon. The air children were the bus. No wonder so many homeless drink. How can they keep warm outside? Brad built a fire and some of the men grabbed cans of pork-n-beans and sipped out of the can. This was the last night the bus would visit the San Luis Obispo streets. I expected. They joked about making on a bus floor down to an art. He was one of the original “drunks” that used the bus when it started serving homeless a year ago. His front tooth had rotted from neglect, but his smile was steady. His dark skin looked like beaten leather, showing signs of weathering from the many days he spent outside. Jesse’s life seemed to be turning around. He’s been in a rehab program for a while, and tomorrow he would be starting a job.

“Jesse is kinda nervous about tomorrow,” Jesse said quietly. Tory and I got onto the bus and were already asleep. The bus stopped beside a picnic table on the way to Mitchell Park, and Sherri were already adrift. Jesse appeared to have bed-making on a bus floor down to an art. She kept her own sleeping bag on the bus during the day, and the managed to pile wool blankets on the 3-inch plastic mattress and an open top of the sleeping bag. Her added weight and mismatched warm poured extra warmth. How could they get used to this existence?

The stench in the bus made the night unendurable. I stripped of dried urine soaked into the floor and filled the bus. I wished deep into the sleeping bag, not wanting to breath any of the smell. Pulling it completely over my head, I formed a small hole for my mouth. Wouldn’t be possible without animals. Mice were used at UC San Francisco and by other laboratory researchers nationwide to study interferon and other drugs useful in rebuilding the immune systems of AIDS patients. The University of California at Davis and the New England Primate Center in Boston found that a disease resembling AIDS occurs naturally in some monkeys. Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. Does the so-called “Animal Liberation Front,” a minority group concerned with animal welfare, have the right to stop medical advancement by setting free animals used in long-term studies? Is the ALF so devoted to their advancement by setting free animals used in medicine and long-term studies that they deny other humans the possibility of finding a cure for AIDS or cancer?

Biomedical research was essential to the development immunizations for polo, mumps, diphteria, and smallpox. It was also crucial to the discovery of antibiotics for treating infection, influenza, and inflammatory drugs used to treat arthritis, and chemotherapy, to help prevent the spread of cancer. United States law requires major surgeries to be performed on animals before humans. For instance, coronary bypass surgery, reattachment of joints, as well as heart, lung and liver transplants would not be possible without animal research.

Animals are used for scientific experimentation because their organs are similar to human organs. With them, we can discover valuable information that cannot be obtained in any other way thus far. For example, blindness can’t be studied in bacteria and surgery cannot be simulated on a computer. No matter how technically advanced our society is, we haven’t yet invented living organs for experimentation. So, what other option do we have? Should we start breeding humans for experimental purposes?

Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research, But should we save the animals or continue to save people?

Biomedical research is making advances in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome that wouldn’t be possible without animals. Mice were used at UC San Francisco and by other laboratory researchers nationwide to study interferon and other drugs useful in rebuilding the immune systems of AIDS patients. The University of California at Davis and the New England Primate Center in Boston found that a disease resembling AIDS occurs naturally in some monkeys. Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. Does the so-called “Animal Liberation Front,” a minority group concerned with animal welfare, have the right to stop medical advancement by setting free animals used in long-term studies? Is the ALF so devoted to their advancement by setting free animals used in medicine and long-term studies that they deny other humans the possibility of finding a cure for AIDS or cancer?

Biomedical research was essential to the development immunizations for polo, mumps, diphteria, and smallpox. It was also crucial to the discovery of antibiotics for treating infection, influenza, and inflammatory drugs used to treat arthritis, and chemotherapy, to help prevent the spread of cancer. United States law requires major surgeries to be performed on animals before humans. For instance, coronary bypass surgery, reattachment of joints, as well as heart, lung and liver transplants would not be possible without animal research.

Animals are used for scientific experimentation because their organs are similar to human organs. With them, we can discover valuable information that cannot be obtained in any other way thus far. For example, blindness can’t be studied in bacteria and surgery cannot be simulated on a computer. No matter how technically advanced our society is, we haven’t yet invented living organs for experimentation. So, what other option do we have? Should we start breeding humans for experimental purposes?

Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. But should we save the animals or continue to save people?

Biomedical research is making advances in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome that wouldn’t be possible without animals. Mice were used at UC San Francisco and by other laboratory researchers nationwide to study interferon and other drugs useful in rebuilding the immune systems of AIDS patients. The University of California at Davis and the New England Primate Center in Boston found that a disease resembling AIDS occurs naturally in some monkeys. Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. Does the so-called “Animal Liberation Front,” a minority group concerned with animal welfare, have the right to stop medical advancement by setting free animals used in long-term studies? Is the ALF so devoted to their advancement by setting free animals used in medicine and long-term studies that they deny other humans the possibility of finding a cure for AIDS or cancer?

Biomedical research was essential to the development immunizations for polo, mumps, diphteria, and smallpox. It was also crucial to the discovery of antibiotics for treating infection, influenza, and inflammatory drugs used to treat arthritis, and chemotherapy, to help prevent the spread of cancer. United States law requires major surgeries to be performed on animals before humans. For instance, coronary bypass surgery, reattachment of joints, as well as heart, lung and liver transplants would not be possible without animal research.

Animals are used for scientific experimentation because their organs are similar to human organs. With them, we can discover valuable information that cannot be obtained in any other way thus far. For example, blindness can’t be studied in bacteria and surgery cannot be simulated on a computer. No matter how technically advanced our society is, we haven’t yet invented living organs for experimentation. So, what other option do we have? Should we start breeding humans for experimental purposes?

Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. But should we save the animals or continue to save people?

Biomedical research is making advances in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome that wouldn’t be possible without animals. Mice were used at UC San Francisco and by other laboratory researchers nationwide to study interferon and other drugs useful in rebuilding the immune systems of AIDS patients. The University of California at Davis and the New England Primate Center in Boston found that a disease resembling AIDS occurs naturally in some monkeys. Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. Does the so-called “Animal Liberation Front,” a minority group concerned with animal welfare, have the right to stop medical advancement by setting free animals used in long-term studies? Is the ALF so devoted to their advancement by setting free animals used in medicine and long-term studies that they deny other humans the possibility of finding a cure for AIDS or cancer?

Biomedical research was essential to the development immunizations for polo, mumps, diphteria, and smallpox. It was also crucial to the discovery of antibiotics for treating infection, influenza, and inflammatory drugs used to treat arthritis, and chemotherapy, to help prevent the spread of cancer. United States law requires major surgeries to be performed on animals before humans. For instance, coronary bypass surgery, reattachment of joints, as well as heart, lung and liver transplants would not be possible without animal research.

Animals are used for scientific experimentation because their organs are similar to human organs. With them, we can discover valuable information that cannot be obtained in any other way thus far. For example, blindness can’t be studied in bacteria and surgery cannot be simulated on a computer. No matter how technically advanced our society is, we haven’t yet invented living organs for experimentation. So, what other option do we have? Should we start breeding humans for experimental purposes?

Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. But should we save the animals or continue to save people?

Biomedical research is making advances in Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome that wouldn’t be possible without animals. Mice were used at UC San Francisco and by other laboratory researchers nationwide to study interferon and other drugs useful in rebuilding the immune systems of AIDS patients. The University of California at Davis and the New England Primate Center in Boston found that a disease resembling AIDS occurs naturally in some monkeys. Humans have reaped so many benefits from animal research. Does the so-called “Animal Liberation Front,” a minority group concerned with animal welfare, have the right to stop medical advancement by setting free animals used in long-term studies? Is the ALF so devoted to their advancement by setting free animals used in medicine and long-term studies that they deny other humans the possibility of finding a cure for AIDS or cancer?

Biomedical research was essential to the development immunizations for polo, mumps, diphteria, and smallpox. It was also crucial to the discovery of antibiotics for treating infection, influenza, and inflammatory drugs used to treat arthritis, and chemotherapy, to help prevent the spread of cancer. United States law requires major surgeries to be performed on animals before humans. For instance, coronary bypass surgery, reattachment of joints, as well as heart, lung and liver transplants would not be possible without animal research.

Animals are used for scientific experimentation because their organs are similar to human organs. With them, we can discover valuable information that cannot be obtained in any other way thus far. For example, blindness can’t be studied in bacteria and surgery cannot be simulated on a computer. No matter how technically advanced our society is, we haven’t yet invented living organs for experimentation. So, what other option do we have? Should we start breeding humans for experimental purposes?
Letters to the editor

Distressed by ungody page

Editor:
I am alarmed and dismayed at the trend I detect in the Opinion page contents, especially the letters to the editor. At the start of this quarter, subjects of discussion seemed to be predominantly those that have an impact on our community or the world at large. Of late, though, the focus has been more on the smaller things in life. An invigorating discussion of Star Wars is getting squeezed off page by tirades against Barbie and Ken and revelations about a Dearly Beloved. How long will it be before someone revives the “40 percent lesbian” sadistic (yes, I spelled it correctly) to explain their TV-bound theory, since it could be operated to suit the land of the Good People. We need something more informal (plus it might confuse people). We need something resounding to suit the land of 14,200 FTE. Wait! I’ve got it! “Dear Editor:” The “General Overview of Socially Significant Injuries as Poly column?” Yes! That’ll fit. Everybody could take part, with no bothersome facts required!

What do you think? Would that be a winner or what?

— Bill Clardy

Showy signs

Editor:
Why is it that every direction I look on campus, I find myself staring at a bright yellow sign planted in the ground on a wooden stake? Why do some campus organizations feel they have the right to continuously bombard every student with their message?

It is truly arrogant for these groups to continuously bombard every student with their message!

— Dave Burch

Retin-A cream gains popularity as remedy for sun-damaged skin

By Marina Chang

Soaking up the sun’s rays is one of life’s greatest pleasures. Spirits are lifted and people flock to the nearest beach to catch that universal symbol of attractiveness, youth and fitness known as the “tan.”

Unfortunately, spending too much time in the sun without adequate protection is harmful. Excessive exposure over the years will result in sagging, aging skin, increased frequency of skin cancer and occasionally, death.

Retin-A, a not-too-new prescription drug used to treat acne, has been deemed as the new “cream of creams” to wrinkle removing devotees. The cream was widely publicized last month after University of Michigan researchers announced the results of a four-month test on 30 subjects with sun-damaged skin. Researchers found the cream smoothed wrinkles, erased age spots and reversed some of the photo-aging changes caused by the sun. Since then, pharmacies and dermatologists have been swamped by consumers wanting Retin-A.

Harley’s pharmacist, Dana Nelson said that he gets about four to five calls a day checking to see if he has Retin-A stocked.

“Right now, there’s a huge demand,” he said. “I’ve got prescriptions that I can’t fill — I’m waiting for the supply to be met by my wholesaler who essentially is backlogged from the manufacturer.”

Nelson said that the cream hasn’t really been approved yet for treating aging skin, but as of late, that’s primarily what it’s being prescribed for.

“The active ingredient in the cream is vitamin A but the mechanism of Retin-A in treating acne is not really known except that it does change the turnover of the skin,” he said. “It’s cosmetic — I can’t make an ethical or value judgment — if that’s what the people want, there’s certainly nothing wrong with it.”

See CREAM, page 4

No Place Like...

A New Beginning...

Winter QTR. INTERVIEWS START
Mondat March 7th
For more information contact
BRET 8707
541-8628

I DON’T CARE WHEN I DIE...
AS LONG AS I HAVE M’Y IN MY COFFIN.

Newsletters in a FLASH!

Winter, 1998
TINTYPE GRAPHIC ARTS

NEWSLETTERS IN A FLASH!
from TINTYPE Graphic Arts

With your Macintosh computer and Tintype’s Linotronic Imagesetter you can create your own newsletters easily.

Call for our schedule of seminars

High Tech
High Talent

2226 Beebe Street • San Luis Obispo • 541-9789

Mustang Daily, Tuesday, March 1, 1988
Dr. Charles Fishman, a local dermatologist, said anybody over the age of 30 who thinks they have wrinkles wants Retin-A. "Most of the people who come in are women," he said. "I'm sure cosmetic companies will try to capitalize on Retin-A because there are actually some cosmetics that have vitamin A-type derivatives, but it's at such low concentrations and not the same chemical. So far, most just moisturize the skin or retain moisture."

Fishman starts his patients off very slowly on Retin-A because about 50 percent of them experience some form of skin irritation. Retin-A considerably increases the skin's sensitivity to the sun's ultraviolet rays and in some cases, causes redness and peeling. "The strengths that are available are too strong so I have patients dilute the cream with a moisturizer," he said. "People start noticing some smoothing of the skin in about three months but as far as eliminating little fine wrinkles caused by the sun, that takes about a year. Retin-A does not remove deep wrinkles caused by the natural aging of the skin."

"It's cosmetic — I can't make an ethical or value judgment — if that's what the people want, there's certainly nothing wrong with it."

— Dana Nelson

The Health Center prescribes Retin-A mainly for the treatment of acne but will prescribe it for wrinkles as long as people understand how to use it properly. Dr. Carl Fullbright, Health Center physician, said that Retin-A is not the "fountain of youth" but out of all the skin care products that have come along, the cream probably comes the closest to delivering what it promises. "It will be interesting to see what an individual's skin looks like who uses it for acne 20 years from now," he said. "Good skin results from the amount of attention you pay to it and that means consistency."

Fullbright said students should take advantage of the Health Center while they can. A 20 gram tube of Retin-A costs $17 to 18 at most pharmacies but only $6.70 at the Health Center. "This is the biggest health care bargain that you as a consumer will probably ever have in your entire life," he said, "not only as to free health care services but also our pharmaceutical prices. All you basically pay are wholesale prices plus maybe a shipping and handling fee charge."
Semi-secret program allows $3 tuition for seniors

By Sherry Wittmann

Friends told Myra and Daniel Sheehan that Cal Poly offers an unlimited number of classes for only $3 a quarter. It was some kind of senior citizen's program, they said, and eagerly, the Sheehans investigated.

Their search brought them to the Extended Education Office. They completed forms and made plans for a Cal Poly education.

"When we went to pay, they said everything was wrong," said Myra, 68. "I misunderstood the Sheehans' initial queries and later said they knew nothing of a program directed to the one person in the Admissions Office who supervises the Fee Waiver Program — Kerrie Anderson, program director.

Through the program, California residents over 60 years of age can take any number of classes for a $3 fee provided they register on the first day. However, they must pay full price for books and supplies. About 15 senior citizen students enroll in the California State University-sponsored program each quarter, said Anderson.

"They usually hear about it by word-of-mouth," she said. "It's not something a lot of people know about. It's too bad for senior citizens because they could really take advantage of it.

"It's not even in the catalog," said Myra. "It's kind of a hidden program.

Mary Whiteford in Academic Programs, who is responsible for catalog content, said the information should be included with mandatory copy sent from the Chancellor's Office.

However, Jean Easton with the Chancellor's Office public relations department, disagreed. She said the placement of the program information in the catalog is the individual responsibility of each campus.

Despite conflicting opinions, the program will appear in the next catalog, said Whiteford.

"Mystery solved," the Sheehans said. "It's kind of a hidden program.

Whiteford

By Meredith Svenman

EMT says she takes on many roles when trying to comfort her patients

Cal Poly biochemistry junior Jo Watson was studying for a chemistry test when the emergency phone rang at San Luis Ambulance. She jumped up to answer it. The voice on the other end of the line said, "Woman, 65, fell down, possible broken hip, 1264 Richard, cross streets are Laurel Lane and Richard."

Watson and her partner, both emergency medical technicians (EMT), jumped into their ambulance and drove off. They arrived on scene about eight minutes later. The woman who was injured had fallen down in her kitchen. She was lying on the floor surrounded by people who were strangers to her.

The scene was chaotic and the woman's anxiety wasn't helping any. She was embarrassed because she felt, nervous about knowing what was going to happen to her and in a great deal of pain. She did not understand the language that the paramedics and EMS were using.

Watson, sensing the woman's fear and confusion, knelt down and introduced herself. She asked the woman where she was hurt the most. Watson explained what was going on to the woman in terms that she could comprehend. The woman was going to be put in a scary-looking machine called a scoop that would help the medical technicians move her with the least amount of discomfort possible.

As they were lifting the woman, she grabbed Watson's arm and said, "Please be careful, I'm really scared." Watson smiled and told her everything that they were going to do and when it might hurt her.

In the back of the ambulance, Watson asked her the necessary questions. Then she and the woman talked about the weather and the woman's grandchildren. At the end of the nine-minute transport, the woman asked, "Oh, are we there already?"

Watson always tries to see the situation from the patient's eyes and this has won her several compliments on fast, friendly and efficient service.

"It's a frightening experience for them," she said and added it is important for EMTs to remember the average person only rides in an ambulance once in a lifetime.

Watson does whatever she can to comfort and calm them. She said that talking about something else to get their mind off the pain is helpful. "I'd make jokes," she said, "but I'm not really very funny." So, Watson makes conversation instead.

Watson said when she is on the scene she is unaware of herself unless she may be in danger. She becomes so focused on the person and the situation that she forgets herself.

She mentioned there are a lot of roles that an EMT has to take on. Which roles she plays depend upon what the patient needs. "I have to be able to change my face. In a way I'm an actor, I have to act to gain trust."

Watson said it is really easy for people in her position to get caught up in the business side of the job. She said she feels in some situations that the patient is treated like a piece of equipment or "just something that is used to carry out the job." Watson said she has to maintain some separation, or she would be totally drained at the end of the day.

"The hardest thing for Watson is when she can't do enough to help" Watson said. "And being an EMT can be challenging to encompass the entire scope of the scene and tell her it's all right as an individual. She talked about a traffic accident in which 28 people were injured and felt that in situations like that it is particularly hard to meet the needs of everyone."

In addition to studying biochemistry and working as an EMT, Watson works at French Hospital. All in all, she works about 70 hours a week while going to school. To most Cal Poly students, this would seem overwhelming, but Watson shrugged her shoulders, smiled and said, "I really enjoy what I'm doing and I'm glad to be helpful.

Biochemistry student doubles as ambulance driver

EMT says she takes on many roles when trying to comfort her patients

By Meredith Svenman

Cal Poly biochemistry junior Jo Watson was studying for a chemistry test when the emergency phone rang at San Luis Ambulance. She jumped up to answer it. The voice on the other end of the line said, "Woman, 65, fell down, possible broken hip, 1264 Richard, cross streets are Laurel Lane and Richard."

Watson and her partner, both emergency medical technicians (EMT), jumped into their ambulance and drove off. They arrived on scene about eight minutes later. The woman who was injured had fallen down in her kitchen. She was lying on the floor surrounded by people who were strangers to her.

The scene was chaotic and the woman's anxiety wasn't helping any. She was embarrassed because she felt, nervous about knowing what was going to happen to her and in a great deal of pain. She did not understand the language that the paramedics and EMS were using.

Watson, sensing the woman's fear and confusion, knelt down and introduced herself. She asked the woman where she was hurt the most. Watson explained what was going on to the woman in terms that she could comprehend. The woman was going to be put in a scary-looking machine called a scoop that would help the medical technicians move her with the least amount of discomfort possible.

As they were lifting the woman, she grabbed Watson's arm and said, "Please be careful, I'm really scared." Watson smiled and told her everything that they were going to do and when it might hurt her.

In the back of the ambulance, Watson asked her the necessary questions. Then she and the woman talked about the weather and the woman's grandchildren. At the end of the nine-minute transport, the woman asked, "Oh, are we there already?"

Watson always tries to see the situation from the patient's eyes and this has won her several compliments on fast, friendly and efficient service.

"It's a frightening experience for them," she said and added it is important for EMTs to remember the average person only rides in an ambulance once in a lifetime.

Watson does whatever she can to comfort and calm them. She said that talking about something else to get their mind off the pain is helpful. "I'd make jokes," she said, "but I'm not really very funny." So, Watson makes conversation instead.

Watson said when she is on the scene she is unaware of herself unless she may be in danger. She becomes so focused on the person and the situation that she forgets herself.

She mentioned there are a lot of roles that an EMT has to take on. Which roles she plays depend upon what the patient needs. "I have to be able to change my face. In a way I'm an actor, I have to act to gain trust."

Watson said it is really easy for people in her position to get caught up in the business side of the job. She said she feels in some situations that the patient is treated like a piece of equipment or "just something that is used to carry out the job." Watson said she has to maintain some separation, or she would be totally drained at the end of the day.

"The hardest thing for Watson is when she can't do enough to help" Watson said. "And being an EMT can be challenging to encompass the entire scope of the scene and tell her it's all right as an individual. She talked about a traffic accident in which 28 people were injured and felt that in situations like that it is particularly hard to meet the needs of everyone."

In addition to studying biochemistry and working as an EMT, Watson works at French Hospital. All in all, she works about 70 hours a week while going to school. To most Cal Poly students, this would seem overwhelming, but Watson shrugged her shoulders, smiled and said, "I really enjoy what I'm doing and I'm glad to be helpful.

Biochemistry student doubles as ambulance driver

EMT says she takes on many roles when trying to comfort her patients

By Meredith Svenman

Cal Poly biochemistry junior Jo Watson was studying for a chemistry test when the emergency phone rang at San Luis Ambulance. She jumped up to answer it. The voice on the other end of the line said, "Woman, 65, fell down, possible broken hip, 1264 Richard, cross streets are Laurel Lane and Richard."

Watson and her partner, both emergency medical technicians (EMT), jumped into their ambulance and drove off. They arrived on scene about eight minutes later. The woman who was injured had fallen down in her kitchen. She was lying on the floor surrounded by people who were strangers to her.

The scene was chaotic and the woman's anxiety wasn't helping any. She was embarrassed because she felt, nervous about knowing what was going to happen to her and in a great deal of pain. She did not understand the language that the paramedics and EMS were using.

Watson, sensing the woman's fear and confusion, knelt down and introduced herself. She asked the woman where she was hurt the most. Watson explained what was going on to the woman in terms that she could comprehend. The woman was going to be put in a scary-looking machine called a scoop that would help the medical technicians move her with the least amount of discomfort possible.

As they were lifting the woman, she grabbed Watson's arm and said, "Please be careful, I'm really scared." Watson smiled and told her everything that they were going to do and when it might hurt her.

In the back of the ambulance, Watson asked her the necessary questions. Then she and the woman talked about the weather and the woman's grandchildren. At the end of the nine-minute transport, the woman asked, "Oh, are we there already?"

Watson always tries to see the situation from the patient's eyes and this has won her several compliments on fast, friendly and efficient service.

"It's a frightening experience for them," she said and added it is important for EMTs to remember the average person only rides in an ambulance once in a lifetime.

Watson does whatever she can to comfort and calm them. She said that talking about something else to get their mind off the pain is helpful. "I'd make jokes," she said, "but I'm not really very funny." So, Watson makes conversation instead.

Watson said when she is on the scene she is unaware of herself unless she may be in danger. She becomes so focused on the person and the situation that she forgets herself.

She mentioned there are a lot of roles that an EMT has to take on. Which roles she plays depend upon what the patient needs. "I have to be able to change my face. In a way I'm an actor, I have to act to gain trust."

Watson said it is really easy for people in her position to get caught up in the business side of the job. She said she feels in some situations that the patient is treated like a piece of equipment or "just something that is used to carry out the job." Watson said she has to maintain some separation, or she would be totally drained at the end of the day.

"The hardest thing for Watson is when she can't do enough to help" Watson said. "And being an EMT can be challenging to encompass the entire scope of the scene and tell her it's all right as an individual. She talked about a traffic accident in which 28 people were injured and felt that in situations like that it is particularly hard to meet the needs of everyone."

In addition to studying biochemistry and working as an EMT, Watson works at French Hospital. All in all, she works about 70 hours a week while going to school. To most Cal Poly students, this would seem overwhelming, but Watson shrugged her shoulders, smiled and said, "I really enjoy what I'm doing and I'm glad to be helpful.
From page 1
are: whether or not they have a
terview process. They also write
letters of reference for the stu­
dents.

FIERSTINE

Randy Voss D.M.D., who
graduated from Cal Poly in 1980
and Washington University in
St. Louis in 1985, said he feels
that Cal Poly's health profes­
sions advising committee has a
really good reputation among
professional schools. Voss has a
dental practice in Arroyo Grande
and volunteers at the Health
Center's Oral Health Clinic.

Voss said he feels Cal Poly of­fers
a good base for further
studies. "I was extremely well­
prepared. I didn't know it until I
was at dental school but I had to
take some classes that were very
similar to the courses Fierstine
suggested I take. That gave me a
bit of an advantage over the
many students who hadn't stud­
ied those subjects before."

Voss said the experience that
really helped him decide which
direction he wanted to go was
observation in a dentist's office.
He now provides this opportuni­
ty to senior biological science
major Caesar Escudero.

Escudero is an oral health peer
educator at the Health Center.
He said being a health educator
has taught him a lot about den­
tistry. "I have a more well­
ground knowledge of dentistry
which is an advantage the other
applicants haven't had."

Escudero will be graduating in
fall 1988. After Cal Poly he plans
to go to dental school. He feels
Fierstine and the committee are
really good reputation among
the number of applicants na­
round knowledge of dentistry
which is an advantage the other
students.

Although Cal Poly doesn't
have a big program, it is strong.
Fierstine said the fact Cal Poly is
so geared toward a technical ori­
timation has a lot to do with the
limited number of pre-health
students.

Cal Poly students who plan to
go into health services have a
really good chance of being
placed in a professional school; if
not in California then somewhere
in the United States, Fierstine
said. The chance for placement
 grows larger every year because
the number of applicants na­
round knowledge of dentistry
which is an advantage the other
students.

New Career Opportunities
RESUMES
INTERVIEW TECHNIQUES
DRESSING TIPS

FREE AND OPEN TO EVERYONE
PARTICIPANTS WILL RECEIVE A CAREER SEARCH WORKBOOK, RESUME GUIDE, AND MUCH MORE!

General Workshop: Wednesday, March 2: 2:00 pm,
Thursday, March 3: 10:00 am & 2:00 pm - University Union Rm. 220

You Want A Readable Portable?

The Zenith Data Systems
Z-183 Laptop PC
$1,995.00

So readable the characters jump off the screen. More power,
Less weight, with 720K, a 3.5 inch floppy drive,
a 10 meg hard drive and an IBM PC compatible
operating system. Here's the ZenithData Systems
Z-183 PC...a laptop with all the features of a desktop!
Mustangs shred Long Beach, 7-4

The Cal Poly baseball team's final tuneup for the conference season was a 7-4 victory over Cal State Long Beach Sunday afternoon.

The victory gave the Mustangs two of the three in the series against the 49ers and raised their record to 10-6, with seven of those wins coming against Divi-

 tion 1 opponents. The team Collegiate Athletic Association play today at Cal Poly Pomona.

Poly Pomona.

Cal Poly trailed 3-1 going into the bottom of the fifth. Then they came alive, getting four runs on five hits. Gary Renko, Don Nick, Bruce Culp and Rob Mathil went in the run to put the Mustangs ahead for good.

Cal Poly added two insurance runs in the sixth inning while Long Beach's final point in the ninth came on a Greg Paxton got the win in relief of Keith Chura.

SPORTSBIREFS

The lacrosse club rained all over their opponents last weekend. The Mustangs won 13-3 over Santa Clara and a 1-2 win over Pacific.

With those results the Mustangs clinched first place in the Northern Division of the Western Collegiate Lacrosse League. Cal Poly, 4-0 in the WCLL and 6-3 overall, will advance to the league's division 1 playoffs in April. In addition, the team will gain its divi-

 sion 1 status after being drop-

 ped from division two last year.

Jim Bagnasco and Brian Mladenky led the scoring drive for the Mustangs, recording five goals and four assists.

The Mustangs will travel to U.C. Davis and Sonoma State this weekend.

BASEBALL

Four Mustangs in Pac-10 finals

FULLERTON - If anyone still has doubts about the valid-

ity of Cal Poly's powerful surge this season, four wingers may have a case.

John Galkowski, Robert Tabarez, Eric Osborne and An-

thony Romero qualified for the finals of the Pac-10 Tournament in their respective weight categories. A fifth Mustang, Malcolm Boykin, was disqualified for the consolation final. Those mat-

ches were contested last night. Results were not available by press time.

By advancing for the finals, the four also gained berths in the NCAA Tournament. If Boykin was third place, too he will qual-

ify for nationals.

Glanusso was third in the men's 5,000 meters. A race of Sunday's road race and seventh in Saturday's criterium. Pappas was fourth in the criterium and fourth in the road race.

Other top finishers in the criterium were George Garibay (2nd), Peter Spring (3rd), Kiki Stein (seventh, men's B). Top rider in the criterium was Jeff Johnson (fifth, men's A) and Garibay (ninth, men's A).

Singles sweep Poly to win

Mustangs beat Santa Clara, 7-2

The Cal Poly tennis team swept all six singles and doubles matches to defeat Santa Clara Sunday, 7-2.

Galkowski, the Mustangs' No. 1 singles player, beat Mike Giuiano. Neal Berryman, Joe McDonough, Dale Talbott, Eric Saso, Sassa's Santa Clara's points came in the doubles competition. The team of McDonough and Avila Hedlentzen was the only Cal Poly pair to triumph.

Galkowski (118) faced Arizona State's Nichol Jones, while Tabarez (126) took on Jones' teammate, Chip Pride (167). A defending Pac-10 champ, Jones was long gone and in the NCAA Tournament. Boykin was third place, too he will qual-

ify for nationals.

Singles sweep Poly to win

Mustangs beat Santa Clara, 7-2

The Cal Poly tennis team swept all six singles and doubles matches to defeat Santa Clara Sunday, 7-2.

Doubles partners for the Mustangs were Mike Giuiano, Neal Berryman, Joe McDonough, Dale Talbott, Eric Saso, Sassa's Santa Clara's points came in the doubles competition. The team of McDonough and Avila Hedlentzen was the only Cal Poly pair to triumph.

Galkowski (118) faced Arizona State's Nichol Jones, while Tabarez (126) took on Jones' teammate, Chip Pride (167). A defending Pac-10 champ, Jones was long gone and in the NCAA Tournament. Boykin was third place, too he will qual-

ify for nationals.

Singles sweep Poly to win

Mustangs beat Santa Clara, 7-2

The Cal Poly tennis team swept all six singles and doubles matches to defeat Santa Clara Sunday, 7-2.

Galkowski, the Mustangs' No. 1 singles player, beat Mike Giuiano. Neal Berryman, Joe McDonough, Dale Talbott, Eric Saso, Sassa's Santa Clara's points came in the doubles competition. The team of McDonough and Avila Hedlentzen was the only Cal Poly pair to triumph.

Galkowski (118) faced Arizona State's Nichol Jones, while Tabarez (126) took on Jones' teammate, Chip Pride (167). A defending Pac-10 champ, Jones was long gone and in the NCAA Tournament. Boykin was third place, too he will qual-

ify for nationals.
RAPE

From page 1
be to educate those people that we serve" about acquaintance rape.
"For a really long time this whole image of the stranger rapist has persisted, and we're finding out it's not true (in a majority of rape cases)," said Cousins, adding that research shows most rapes occur among people that know one another.
"A lot of people, both men and women, assume if you know the person it can't be rape," he said.

Ray Berrett, a detective with the Cal Poly police department and member of the Committee for the Status of Rape on Campus, said people are "finally realizing this is a problem that has been going unreported for years."
Cousins agreed, saying the number of rapes reported is "only the tip of the iceberg" and acquaintance rape is the type least likely to be reported.
"Rape is the most under-reported crime in the country because of the social stigma attached to it," he said.

An important part of the new policy, Cousins said, will be to educate students about the dangers they face and help them to identify and handle threatening situations.
Women between the ages of 18 and 26 are at high risk, he said, and freshmen away from home for the first time are especially vulnerable.

Though the new policy is still in its draft stage, the Housing Department, with assistance from the Health Center, has already begun educational programs to make students aware that acquaintance rape can happen at Cal Poly.
Carolyn Hurwitz, health educator and coordinator of the peer health educator program, said beginning this quarter each residence hall must conduct acquaintance rape workshops at least once an academic year.
The workshops are presented by sexuality peer health educators, who are student volunteers trained by the Health Center. During the workshops acquaintance rape is defined; sexual stereotypes, which often impede clear communication between men and women, are discussed; and preventative measures are prescribed.
Berrett said acquaintance rape is "something that both males and females have to be concerned about," and the first step must be "open communication."

Workshop focuses on questions about rape

By Lawrence Anton
staff writer

If a man spends $100 on a date, does the woman owe him something? If a woman wears sexy clothes, is she asking for it? A lot of people, both men and women — attended the workshop. Students attending an acquaintance rape workshop Feb. 22 in the TV lounge of the Sierra Madre residence hall were asked to answer these questions, moving to one side of the room or the other depending on their response. Then they were asked to defend their answers.
"There are no right or wrong answers," said Cheri Eplin, a senior biology and physical education major. Eplin is also a peer health educator and helped present the workshop as part of a campuswide effort to increase acquaintance rape awareness.

The questions were "Ice breakers" designed to help students become comfortable with the topic and to explore some of the myths that can complicate relationships.
Ten students — an even mix of men and women — attended the workshop. Students were encouraged to be open and frank. And anything discussed would remain confidential, said peer health educator Stacy Dahlstrom, a junior business major.
"We want to make others aware that (acquaintance rape) is a problem — a major problem on college campuses," said Eplin.
Eplin and Dahlstrom presented the group with some statistics on rape obtained from recent research:
One in three women will be raped in her lifetime.
Women ages 18 to 26 are at the highest risk.
Rape usually occurs between people who know each other.

SAFETY TIPS: Most rapes are premeditated.
Eighty-five percent of all rape cases are alcohol-related.

SOFTBALL

From page 7

openers, 8-0. Sorel and Missy Bausch hurled the shutdown. Santa Clara returned the favor in the closer, 4-3.
The Lady Mustangs were set to host Cal State Sacramento Friday in their final game before the California Collegiate Athletic Association season, but the game has been canceled.
The Mustangs will host Cal State Northridge in the CCAA opener March 11.

*Most rapes are premeditated.
*Eighty-five percent of all rape cases are alcohol-related.