Grad turned pilot: NASA needs funds

BY MIKE CARROLL
Daily Staff Writer

The future of space exploration will depend on support from private enterprises, a Space Shuttle pilot and former Cal Poly student said Tuesday morning.

Lt. Comdr. Robert L. Gibson, a 1969 aeronautical engineering graduate, said the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will lack the funds necessary to finance more advanced projects such as space stations.

"I would like the private sector to drive us into space," Gibson said. "It will take a commercial interest.

NASA has sufficient funds to complete its present programs, the future astronaut said, "but there's no fat." Expenses for new programs must be justified by resulting scientific benefits, said Gibson, speaking to reporters in Room 216 of the University Union.

Gibson said President Carter's moves to balance the 1981 budget would not force the space agency to make significant spending cuts but the NASA budget will not increase, either.

Gibson appeared at the news conference with Dr. Margaret R. Seddon, one of six women astronauts in the space shuttle program.

NASA puts astronauts into two classifications - astronaut-pilots and mission specialists, who co-ordinate the laboratory experiments that will take place aboard the Space Shuttle.

Seddon, a mission specialist, said she was interested in answering the questions that will allow man to adapt to space conditions.

The Space Shuttle Program began in 1976, when NASA sent out announcements for astronauts. Out of 9,500 applicants, 15 pilots and 20 mission specialists were chosen on the basis of flight experience, physical condition and amount of college education.

After being selected for the Space Shuttle Program in January 1978, Gibson and Seddon went through two years of astronaut training. Neither has gone into space but are designated to lead a space shuttle mission two or three years.

The space shuttle's first mission is expected to start at the Kennedy Center at Cape Canaveral in November, when the 4.5 million-pound craft will be launched on a two-day orbital flight, Gibson said.

Additional space shuttles will be launched into polar orbits from Vandenberg Air Force Base beginning in 1984, he added.

Seddon said once the program becomes operational, four to five space shuttles will be making 50 flights each year.

"We're almost to the point where it will operate like an airline," Gibson said.

After the space shuttle reaches its 150-mile orbit, experiments will be performed on the feasibility of solar power generation and metal processing in space, as well as studies on man's adaptability to the space environment.

The spacecraft will also be able to retrieve defective satellites.

The future astronaut pointed out the space shuttle was the world's first reusable spacecraft and each flight would cost $14 to 16 million, compared to the $50 million-per-flight cost of the Apollo missions. Economy is what makes the space shuttle feasible, he said.

See NASA, back page

Teachers getting ready to move

BY LORI ANDERSON
Reporter

The new faculty office building behind Science North should be completed by the end of this month, said the Cal Poly executive director of facilities planning.

Doug Gerard, the new building, which cost $2.4 million, will accommodate about 250 faculty members in 140 faculty offices, in addition to offices for department heads and deans.

"It's really doing quite well," Gerard said of its progress. "If all goes well we will assume responsibility for the building sometime at the end of this month.

Instructors from the schools of agriculture and natural resources, communicative arts and humanities and of business and the Division of Social Sciences will be among those moving into the new offices.

The faculty won't actually be moving the move until the end of June, Gerard said.

That is because of schedule changes - the administration doesn't want to disrupt students, who already have enough problems finding an instructor's office, he said.

But, the inside of the building will not be as "finished" as it was designed to be, said Gerard because of cutbacks made to meet rising costs.

The building should be complete by October, with most of the offices occupied by October 1, Gerard said.

The building will accommodate 250 faculty, 140 of whom will be in the science and agriculture schools.

See page 3
When school commences next fall, Cal Poly students will be starting classes two days earlier than usual. The 1980-81 academic calendar, recently accepted by President Warren Baker, sets Thursday, Sept. 18 as the kick-off date for fall quarter, which used to start on the Monday following registration. Now that computers have taken over the former two-day task, administrators are left with the dilemma of what to do with the two extra days each quarter. This problem is compounded in fall quarter, with the Week of Welcome orientation program for new students which usually culminates with fall registration.

To accommodate WOW activities—which involve 3,000 students—the administration has deemed that the rest of the university’s 13,000 students return to school to start classes two days ahead of schedule.

We feel it is a gross injustice to have a majority of Cal Poly students inconvenienced by a minority. To ask three-quarters of the student population to quit jobs, vacations or whatever other commitments they have made two days earlier to make life easier for one-fourth of the students is a travesty.

But student inconvenience is only one of the problems to arise from the new academic calendar. The new arrangement makes fall quarter the longest of the year with 53 scheduled class days, as compared with 49 in winter and spring.

How are professors supposed to teach the same course in fall quarter as in spring, when the former is four days longer? WOW coordinators in the Activities Planning Center seem to feel that the WOW program will suffer if classes begin on Monday. They feel a lag of four days will hurt the new student’s smooth transition into campus life. But this is silly.

New students are hopefully adults who can take care of themselves. Surely they will find no problem meeting new friends and getting ready for classes during the four extra days.

There are also other alternatives. All entering freshmen are required to take the English Proficiency Test—why not use one of the extra days to administer it. The Academic Senate also suggested the two-day break might be used for extra major counseling. These are viable options that would not disrupt the lives of other students.

We hope the administration will take these considerations into account when reviewing the 1981-82 academic calendar.
**Court rules police need warrants**

WASHINGTON (AP) — In a 6-3 vote, the Supreme Court held that both the Constitution and the police, before that, "a sanctum sanctorum of his castle" are much more than an imposition.

The Fourth Amendment protects the individual's privacy in a variety of settings. In none is the zone of privacy more clearly defined than when bounded by the unambiguous physical dimensions of an individual's home," Justice John Paul Stevens wrote for the court.

"Neither history nor that nation's experience requires us to disregard the overriding respect for the sanctity of the home that has been embedded in our traditions since the origins of the republic," Stevens said.

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**Russian army increases strength**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Russian army has increased the strength and readiness of some its motorized rifle divisions north of Iran, U.S. intelligence sources said Tuesday. At the same time, Pentagon officials announced that a combat force of Russian Marines with equipment to support a landing force has arrived.

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**Carter extends controls**

WASHINGTON (AP) — mandatory temperature controls covering 2.8 million offices, shops and other non-residential buildings for nine months.

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**El Corral Bookstore**

APRIL 14-19, 1980
Shopping means more than just price checking

BY VERN ARRENDES

When you have finally found the buy of the century, stop and think before you buy—the product in the long run may not be worth the price. Simply comparing prices is not the answer, as a bargain could easily be a lemon. The consumer must learn how to shop for warranties as well as prices. According to the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, warranties on consumer products costing more than $15 must be available for consumers to look at before they buy, so they can comparison shop and get the best warranty. The Magnuson-Moss Act helps the consumer after the purchase, by making it easier to face companies to keep their warranty promises.

There are two kinds of warranties—express and implied. The express, or written warranty is the kind most consumers know about. The express warranty is given to the consumer by the company or manufacturer on the date of purchase. The warranty must clearly and legibly outline all its provisions and terms. If a term is not there, it is not part of the warranty.

The Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act has been extremely helpful in clarifying the terms and conditions of express warranties. The act has forced manufacturers to say in writing what they mean and mean what they say.

There are two types of express warranties, and limited. These warranties have been given special meanings by the Warranty Act. A full warranty is one that simply provides a lot of protection for the consumer. The Warranty Act says a defective product must be fixed or replaced free, including removal and reinstallation, will be fixed within a reasonable time after the consumer complains, and will be fixed for anyone who owns the product during the warranty period. A full warranty also provides that the consumer will not have to do anything unreasonable to get warranty services such as shipping a piano back to the factory. If the product cannot be fixed, the consumer can either choose another product or receive a cash refund.

The catch to the full warranty is that the warranty does not have to cover the whole product. The warranty may only cover a part of the product, like the picture tube of the television.

On the other hand, the limited warranty gives the consumer something less than what a full warranty provides. Whereas the express warranty is a clearly stated written document, the implied warranty is something most consumers never know about.

The biggest difference in an implied warranty is that it is given out by the state and not by the manufacturer. An implied warranty always accompanies a new product when an express one does not.

An implied warranty usually lasts for one year from the date of purchase and carries two provisions. The first is the warranty of merchantability, which means the product sold should be fit for its purpose.

For example, a reclining chair must recline; a toaster must toast. If it doesn’t, the consumer has a legal right to sue.

The second warranty of implied purpose is the product must be used for the purpose for which it was made. For example, a stove that may create smoke when you cook is defective. This warranty states the product must be capable of doing the job for any stated or implied purpose.

For example, if a manufacturer or seller agrees to a certain sleeping bag in the summer, the bag must be suitable for the job. If the manufacturer does not perform under these conditions, the consumer can get a refund.

While the written warranty may only cover certain parts and some defects, an express warranty may be limited to a period of time. The implied warranty of merchantability applies to the whole product, not just material defects for a reasonable duration.

However, a full warranty is not solid gold. An express warranty, the implied warranty’s duration is same as the express warranty’s duration, is not less than an 18-year or more than one year.

The California Buyer’s Warranty Act states the manufacturer, dealer or retailer who makes a express warranty must not deprive the consumer of any implied warranty in the use of foreign language.

A manufacturer can waive all warranties by clearly selling a product “as is.” In such cases, however, warranties of provisions inherent to consumers must be disclosed. Warranty provisions must be clearly stated to help the consumers make the right decision.

For more information on warranties or any consumer problems, write the California Department of Consumer Affairs, 1020 Y St., Sacramento, CA 95814.
material directly promoting the product, the Federal Trade Commission may be able to take actions.

But the labels on or promotions for health foods or diets often do not make any direct claims that can be shown to be false, Zalewski said. Instead, they refer to a book, a pamphlet, a speech, or a magazine article that has praised the product. Thus, these indirect promotions

The Federal Trade Commission has made moves to prohibit the use of the words "natural", "organic", and "health" in food advertising because of the interchangeable and vague definitions surrounding those words.

The Food and Drug Administration attempts to establish clearly defined standards for each and every type of product on the market. The government sets the guidelines for the specific ingredients needed to meet the

The health food industry has successfully worried its way between federal regulation and protection of free speech and free press granted by the First Amendment. Zalewski said that the world of health foods is a con game. The health food kick started a few years ago when health enthusiasts stated that the American food supply was somehow inadequate to meet our nutritional needs. The Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration can take steps in the guidelines that the product is mislabeled or misbranded. If false claims are made in ads or in other ways why you are buying it.

The next time you purchase a granola bar, take time to remember why you are buying it. If the reasoning behind the purchase is because it is healthy and hanful, you may have just made a costly error.

Home economics teacher Prudence Schmitt said that the health food kick started a few years ago when health enthusiasts stated that the American food supply was somehow inadequate to meet our nutritional needs. The联邦贸易委员会

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The Mustang football team spent little time working out their winter kinks as they began practicing at full bore Monday. The offense will be led by a strong arm, Tim Henifin, who plans to make the move to quarterback, capitalizing on Johnston's strong arm. Tim Hanifin plans to make the move from strong safety to wide receiver, Early indicators point to the fact that the offense will be more pass oriented, while a return to the wide receiver spot, Martin is fourth in the Cal Poly all-time receiving charts with 74 catches for 1,392 yards and 10 touchdowns. Mike Gilmore should see quite a bit of action as the other wide receiver. The Mustangs will not be lacking depth in the backfield. Mitchell Blair, Don Craig, Steve Loya hope to be Poly's fullback.

The offensive line looks strong with centers Rod Shaw and Carl Cherry, guards Ed Hill and Mike Daum, and tackles Mark Hanf, Mike Daum, Martin Shaw and Jerry Schmidt return as line-backer.

Lundstrom ended the season completing 80 passes for 169 yards for a total of 1,280 yards, averaging 128 yards per game. The 1978 starter, to call the signals.

The Cal Poly men's track team will be running through spring drills until May 17, when the just things together to an intersection setence.
Mustang Corral

The women's softball team edged the nation's number one rated team, Cal Poly Pomona, in the second game of a twinbill Saturday.

The Broncos jumped out to a five-run lead in the first inning but the Mustangs erugated for eight runs in their half of the first frame to take an 8-5 lead.

After Pomona tied the game in the third, the Cal Poly ten pushed one run across in the seventh to clinch the victory. Sue Strain provided the deciding blow, lofting a sacrifice fly to left field to score Colleen Finney.

The Cal Poly rugby team proved that a good performance doesn't guarantee success, as the squad posted a respectable 3-2 record in the Santa Barbara tournament this weekend but finished 18th out of 38.

The Mustang team topped several teams ranked ahead of them, but because they lost their first match they could achieve no better than a 16th-place finish.

That fateful first game, against U.C. Berkeley, proved to be the most exciting one of the invitational. Cal and San Luis were tied 3-3 at the end of regulation, but the Bears edged the Mustangs in sudden death by converting one out of five field goal attempts, while Cal Poly missed on all tries.

The Mustangs trampled the Bears in Saturday's second game of a twinbill, 7-2, and 2-0 respectively before being blanked themselves 6-0 by Loyola.

Cal Poly opened with Empire College 3-0 in their final contest.
**Foods**

From page 5 standard.

"Mayonnaise is one example," said Zalewski. The manufacturers have to meet the standardized governmental ingredients before they can sell the product, but this is not so with health foods because there are no standardized definitions."

The words are misleading and confusing because the consumer can never be sure what they mean.

Zalewski said it seems that the only common denominator between the words natural, organic and health is they all end up costing the consumer more money.

She said studies have shown that the higher-priced health foods are basically no different from foods treated with manufactured fertilizers. Since chemically and organically grown foods do not differ in looks, taste or chemical analysis, the only way to assure that a product labeled as organic is truthfully labeled would be to keep watch over the product from planting to harvest to sale and to check soil and water reports to avoid pesticide residue contaminations.

Another finding by the United States Department of Agriculture is that there is no scientific evidence to show that plants grown totally by organic methods have greater nutritive value than food produced by the usual agricultural method.

Simply, the consumer market has been flooded by products listed under vague and misleading labels. The Department of Agriculture has shown that the amount of organic product being produced is less than amounts of the products being sold under the organic label. Unless you can be sure that your distributor is in fact selling a truly organic or natural product, the extra money that you are paying over the counter is wasted, said the teacher.

**NASA**

From page 1 attractive.

Sudden added that later in the Space Shuttle Program, NASA would begin charging people who would like to seed materials and experiments into space. She said this would allow the Space Shuttle Program to pay for itself. The Cal Poly Space Shuttle Project will host experiments aboard one of these later flights.

**Afghan**

From page 1

"More and more stories appeared about him every day."

"The adjectives used were more and more favorable about him," Logan explained and gave the example of changing "President Amin" to "the Great President Amin."

Logan also noticed that the size of photographs of Amin increased over time. On January 1 the first newspaper announcing the new regime was distributed. Kamal was the new leader of Afghanistan.

"For the first time ever, we see stories written against Amin," said Logan.

The analysis of the Afghan newspapers is expected to be completed within the next few weeks. "We want to show the world the press in a controlled country," explained Logan.

"President Amin" was used favorably about him. "We consider this an absolutely precious gift."

**History today**

From the Associated Press

Today is Wednesday, April 16, the 107th day of 1980. There are 259 days left in the year.

Today’s highlight in history:

On April 16, 1917, Czar Nicholas II's son, Grand Duke Vladimir Lenin ended years of exile and returned to Russia to lead the revolutionary movement.

On this date:

In 1521, Martin Luther arrived in Wittenberg, Germany to appear before the Diet, which had summoned him to justify his criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church.

**SACRAMENTO (AP)—A bill that would have allowed lower wages for workers under 21 years old was killed by the Assembly labor committee, despite pleas that it would help automation of service stations, restaurants and movies. The Labor, Employment and Consumer Affairs Committee did pass a bill prohibiting the state’s minimum wage from being

**Bill on youth pay defeated**

minimum wage. The youth wage bill AB24365, would have allowed employers to pay new workers under 21 years old 80 percent of the six months wage for the first The current federal and state minimum wage is $3.10 an hour. Now, state law allows employers to pay 85 percent of that to 16- and 17-year-olds.**

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