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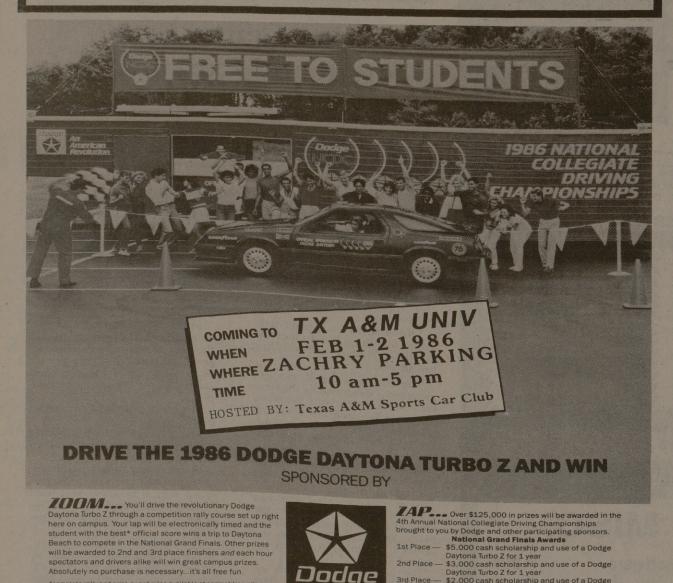
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GOOD YEAR

CHAMPION Page 4/The Battalion/Thursday, January 30, 1986

After the explosion Scientists questioning use of manned flighter

SPACE CENTER, Houston -The disaster of space shuttle Challenger, in contrast to the stunning success of Voyager's fly-by of the planet Uranus, will sharpen the argument that the U.S. should abandon manned missions and instead send robots to explore the universe, scientists said Wednesday.

Unmanned space travel costs far less than manned missions and can probe much deeper in space with no risk to humans. Yet it remains the poor stepchild to the high-flying manned space program, experts

It's a debate that has raged in the scientific community since the first

days of exploring the heavens.
"Nobody wants to say 'I told you so' the day after seven people have died," said Gordon Pettengill, a planetary astronomy professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

While experts are hesitant to revive the debate so soon after Tuesday's tragedy, in which seven crewmembers were killed, concerns are surfacing over the impact the Challenger accident will have on un-

manned projects.

John W. Freeman, a Rice University space physicist, said, "I don't want to sound callous, but one of the unmanned probes. things we always worry about in a

tragedy like yesterday is the money that it's going to take to correct (the problem) is likely to come out of the hide of unmanned (projects)."

Dr. Edward Ney, a University of Minnesota professor of physics and astronomy and a shuttle critic, said, "The thing that strikes me is that this happened four days after the successful Voyager rendezvous with in space."

"The public doesn't always appreciate what has been learned from unmanned missions."

- John W. Freeman, a Rice University space physicist.

nology. "I wouldn't be surprised if this did cause some re-examination. It would be strange to me if it didn't."

While experts are hesitant to rewive the debate so soon after Tuesranda emerged as an icy world un-like any other ever seen in the solar

> In a recent issue of Scientific American magazine, Dr. James Van Allen, a longtime shuttle critic, argued that manned flights were diverting important resources from

"It's been an uphill battle," Free-

from unmanned mission stands right now, manne flight is budgeted much gre unmanned.

Many scientists argue a greater balance should be str tween the use of humans and

Machines cannot perfor functions an astronaut can's proponents note. And the space station program may in told benefits, they argue.

trator of the space agence "NASA has always given weight to both the manned unmanned part of the space gram. We'll continue our professional statements of professional statements."

At the Jet Propulsion Lab in Pasadena, Calif., which America's unmanned spar gram under contract to N Voyager 2 expert said the shuttle program is needed unmanned probes.

Ellis Miner, JPL's deputy scientist for Voyager 2, a would feel very badly not would try to abandon the We have no way of launching thing to the planets except space shuttle."

satellite called Westar-7 in and the cost of delay would

Western Union's last suo

"We will continue to sen

customers (with existing saturation but we may not be able to new business," Bechtel saturation

added that it is too soon for

pany to consider seeking

tellite was placed into orbiti A satellite delivered to space failed to achieve the proper and was returned to the go

the shuttle

Groups concerned about flight suspension

SPACE CENTER, Houston -Commercial and scientific organizations that counted on the space shuttle to deliver their satellites face new uncertainties after the catastrophic loss of Challenger and the indefinite suspension of all shuttle flights.

Marvin Goldberger, president of California Institute of Technology which operates the famed Let Pro-

which operates the famed Jet Propulsion Laboratory, said "The U.S. space program has been planned for many years on the assumption that the shuttle would be the launch vehicle of theirs". cle of choice.

JPL is managing two major science probes, the Ulysses and the Galileo, which are scheduled for launch on separate missions this

May.
NASA acting administrator William Graham said the shuttle will not fly again until investigators know what caused Challenger to blow up and measures have to been taken "to

make sure it doesn't happen again."

The most immediate loss of the Challenger disaster is to studies of Halley's Comet.

Challenger was carrying a satellite designed to take unprecedented photos and instrument readings on he comet. A mission scheduled for March also was to conduct a Halley

study, but that now, too, is lost. There won't be another chance for 76 years.

back into 1987 at the earliest.
A JPL spokeswoman said, "If we miss the May launch dates for the satellites, then we would have to wait for 13 months for another launch opportunity."

Both Ulysses and Galileo are to be launched toward the planet Jupiter. Ulysses is to use Jupiter's gravitations of the nal boost to soar over the top of the

"If we miss the May launch dates for the satellites, then we would have to wait for 13 months for another launch opportunity."

Services elsewhere, such as with French Ariane rocket.

A launch delay might a help NASA's space telescoper Mark Littmann, a spokemint.

An unidentified spokeswoman for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

sun and become the first known object to orbit the solar poles. Galileo is to be sent to a permanent orbit of Ju-piter for a concentrated study of that massive planet and its moons.

The delay of shuttle launches may erode the profit picture of some commercial satellite users and affect ment to be deployed and ment to NASA's international competition for a time by orbiting as

with other launch services. r 76 years. Warren Bechtel, a spokesman for Without a shuttle, he A delay in the launch of Ulysses Western Union, said his firm whole \$1 billion telescope

the project, said scientists are

bling to prepare a new copprogram for the Hubble Space scope. A delay would assure work is completed.
Scientists, though, would appointed if the launch is much past its planned Oct. 27 "The whole scientific com

is very anxious to get it int Littmann said. The telescope was design

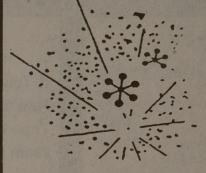
the beginning for launch at tance by the space shuttle,

and Galileo will push their missions planned to launch a communications would be seriously handicar

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