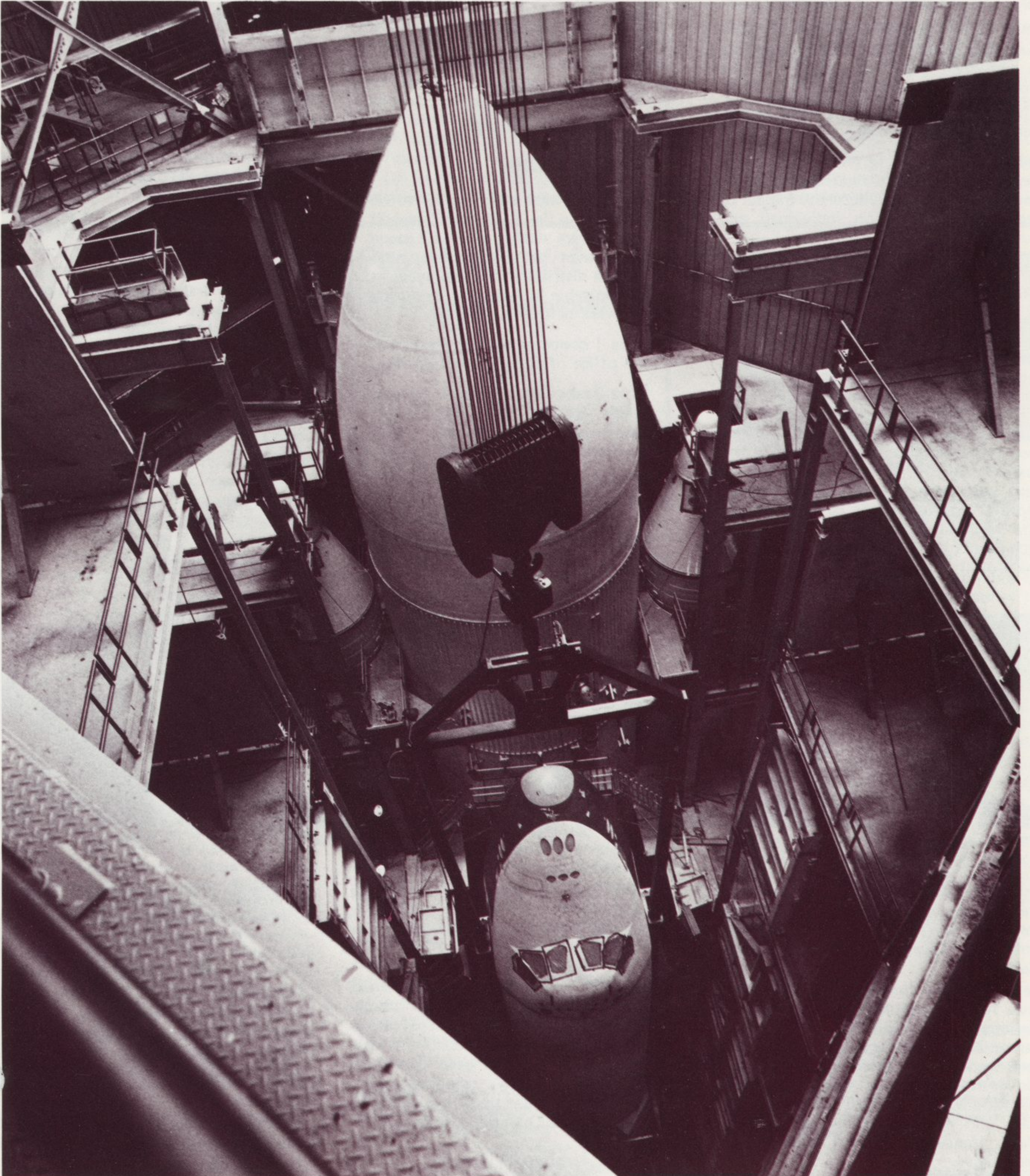


Special Election Issue

NUMBER 14/1978

MARTIN MARIETTA
news
DENVER DIVISION



Know the Candidates

Martin Marietta News asked candidates who want to represent Denver Division employees in the U. S. Congress to answer three questions on subjects important to division employees. All candidates of the two major parties invited to participate responded to the request.

The unedited answers to the questions are published in this issue to assist employees in making ballot decisions in the November 7 general election.

The answers have been put under general headings to correspond to the questions:

Government spending: What do you believe can be done to reduce the cost of government and to reduce the impact of regulatory agencies on individuals and businesses?

On the cover

The complete space shuttle launch vehicle—external tank, orbiter, and solid rocket boosters—has been assembled at the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville for the first time. After completion of mating exercises, the full launch vehicle will be subjected to several months of vibration tests to qualify the space shuttle for launch, scheduled late next year from Kennedy Space Center, Florida. Approximately 75 Martin Marietta Michoud operations engineers and technicians are in Huntsville working on the project.

Future space exploration: What do you believe the national policy should be regarding future space exploration?

National defense: What should be the nation's posture on research, development, and manufacture of new military weapons systems?

"We do not endorse any particular candi-

Ballot issues to be explained in pamphlet

Two state-wide ballot issues to be voted on in the November 7 general election are explained in a League of Women Voters pamphlet that will be distributed to employees at the portable bulletin boards during the week before the election.

Issue 1 concerns filling a vacancy in the office of county commissioner.

Issue 2 asks voters to approve a new article for the state constitution that would limit increases in governmental expenditures.

Employees are encouraged to read the unbiased information presented by the League and use the information to decide on the ballot issues.

date," said John H. Boyd Jr., director of public relations. "We encourage employees to study the responses, choose a candidate, and support that candidate with a vote November 7.

"We appreciate the efforts all candidates made in responding to our request and publicly thank them for their cooperation," Boyd added. "We believe their interest in providing information for us deserves the effort we as employees and citizens can make to support them in their quest to represent us."

Neutron generator is given School of Mines

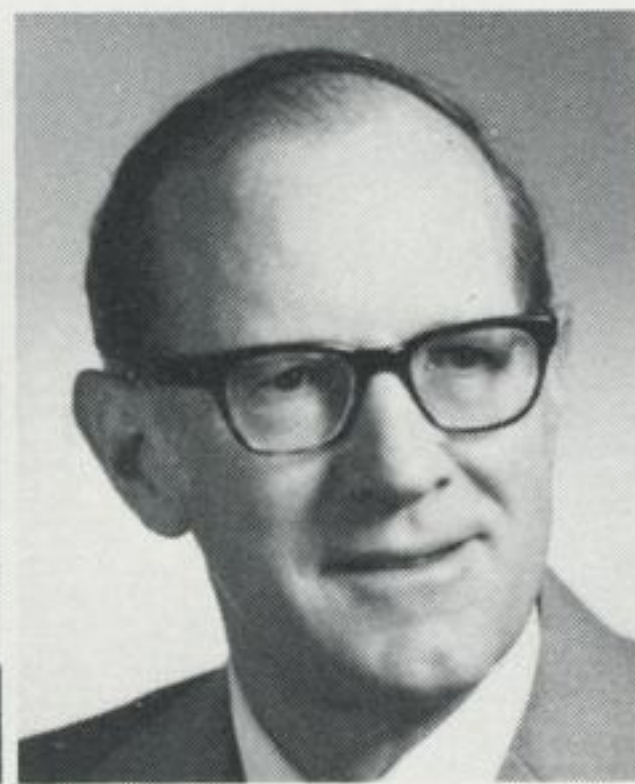
The Denver Division has given a portable neutron generator to the Colorado School of Mines for use in the school's physics department laboratories. It will be operated as part of applied nuclear physics research related to the detection of trace quantities of fissionable materials.

The equipment had been used in the division's space physics lab during the Viking project for soil analysis experiments.

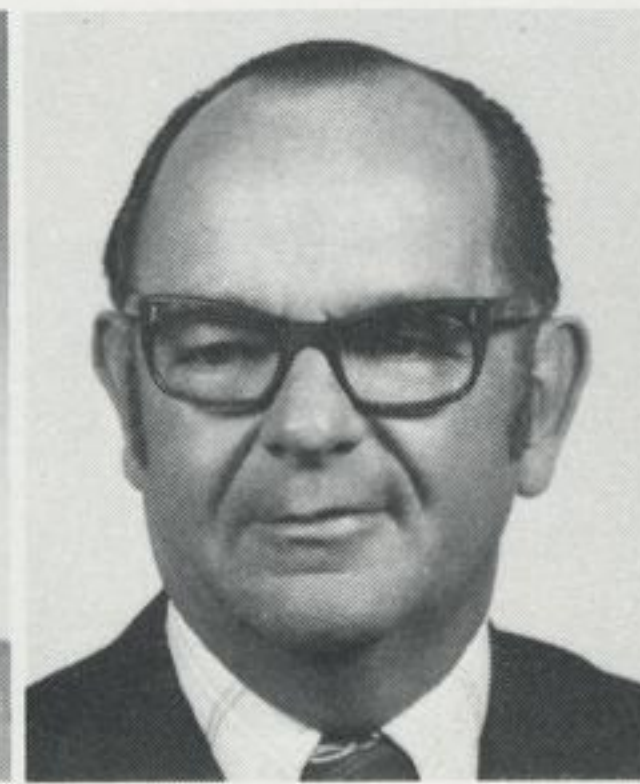
Gift of the generator was arranged by Fitzroy Newsum, manager of civic liaison in the public relations department, as part of the division's program to aid qualified educational institutions.



Smith



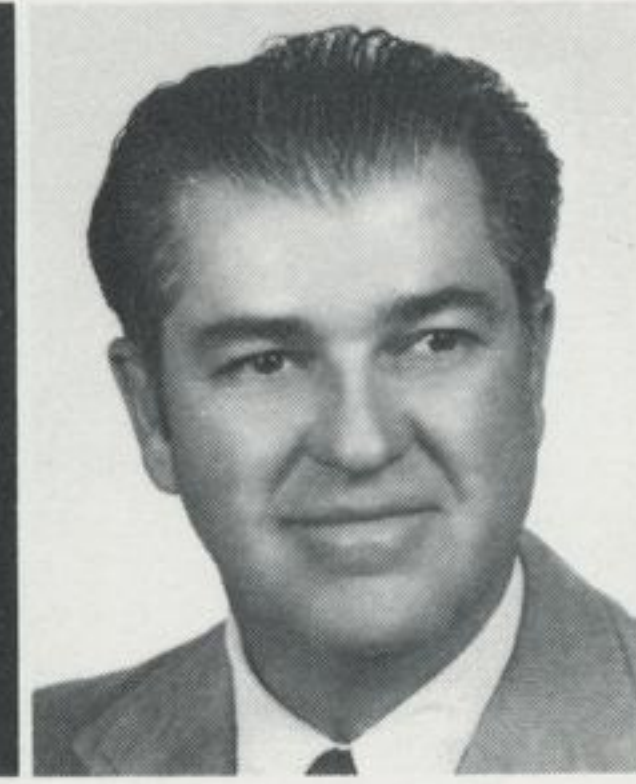
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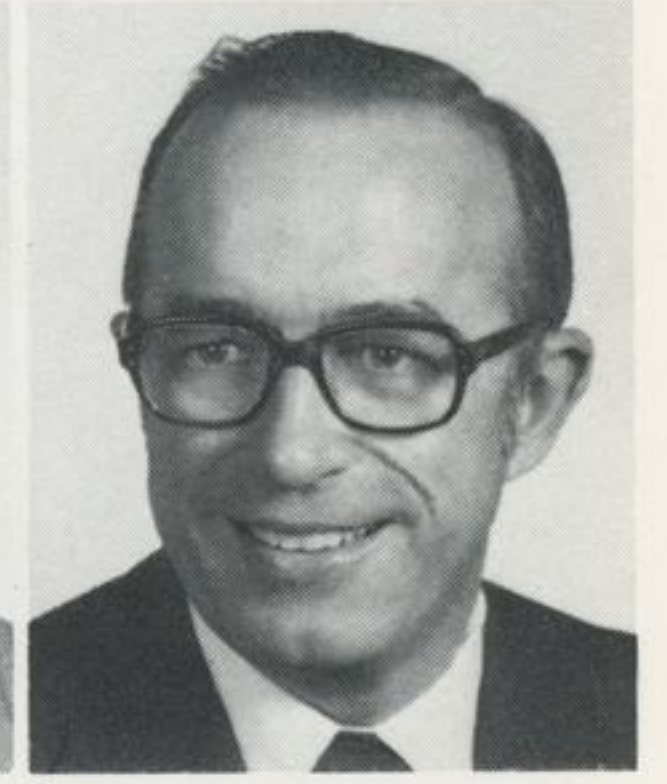
Lowrie



McCown



Davis



Sterhardt

George E. Smith, vice president and general manager of the Michoud operations, has announced plans to retire next March, ending a 40-year career with Martin Marietta.

He has headed the Michoud operations since 1974. During his career with Martin Marietta, he has also been in charge of the Canaveral and Orlando Divisions. He has been associated with many of the company's most illustrious programs, among them the Martin 202 and Martin 404 aircraft, and missile systems like Matador, Mace, Vanguard, Titan I and II, and Pershing.

His retirement has precipitated a series of management changes announced by C. B. Hurtt, vice president and general manager of the Denver Division.

Kenneth P. Timmons has been named deputy director of Michoud operations effective December 4, 1978. He will head the Michoud operations after Smith's retirement. Timmons has been acting director of the division's technical operations since the recent transfer of John D. Goodlette to the Orlando Division.

Walter O. Lowrie will succeed Timmons

as vice president for technical operations effective November 6, 1978.

James W. McCown, also a vice president, will take over direction of the Missile X program from Lowrie November 6.

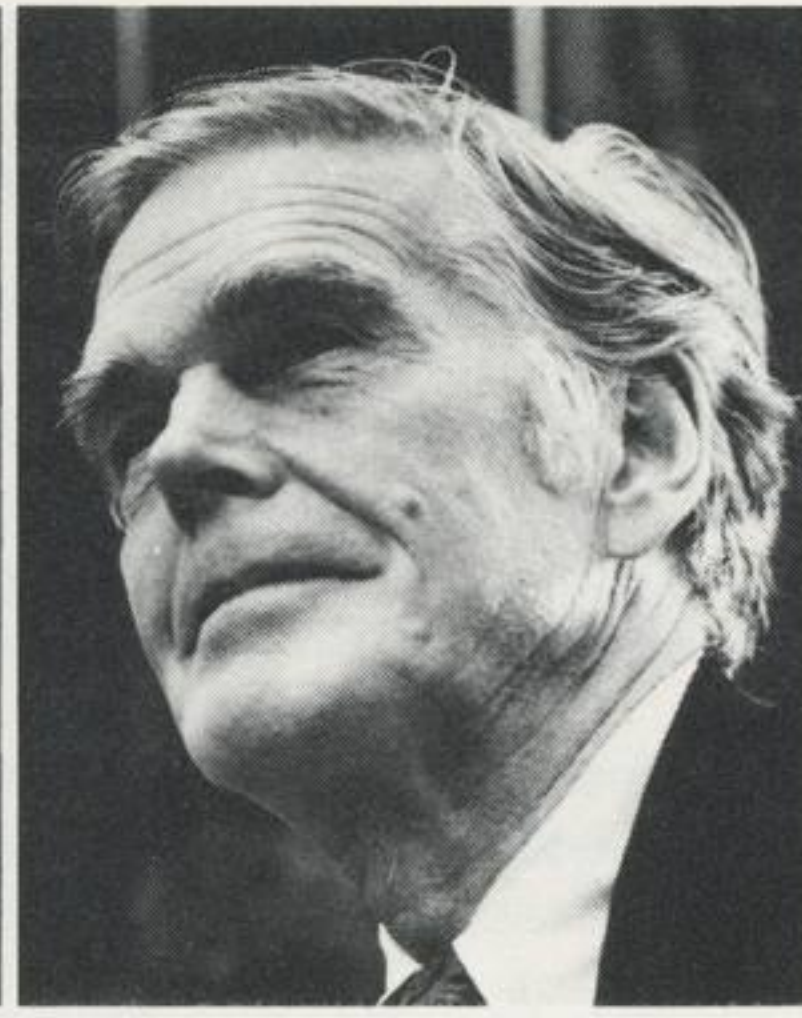
Richard M. Davis will succeed McCown as director of the space shuttle external fuel tank program at Michoud.

James A. Sterhardt will be responsible for transportation and handling on the MX program succeeding Davis.

U. S. Senate



Armstrong



Haskell

William L. Armstrong

William L. Armstrong was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives from Colorado's fifth congressional district in 1972. He is the ranking Republican member on the House Legislative Appropriations subcommittee and serves on the Interior subcommittee of the House Appropriations committee. He also served on the bipartisan Commission on Administrative Review created to make recommendations for reforms in the operation of the House of Representatives.

A radio broadcaster and president of a Denver area radio station, Armstrong began his political career in 1962 when he was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives. After a single term in the House, he was elected to the State Senate and later was selected as Majority Leader by his party.

Future space exploration: I believe NASA programs benefit all Americans.

First, space exploration has greatly increased our knowledge of the world we live in, giving us many clues, not only about what lies beyond the ionosphere, but about our own environmental problems as well. The direct benefits that have accrued to mankind as a result of NASA programs compare favorably with the benefits that have flowed from other federal programs of similar cost.

Second, tools and equipment originally developed for the space program have been adapted to meet a variety of consumer needs. The benefits from these spin-off consumer products are in themselves sufficient to justify the cost of the space program.

Third, space is the last frontier. No nation ever remains static. It is either growing or decaying. A nation with a frontier is a nation that is growing. The psychological value of the space program to Americans

may be providing intangible benefits that exceed the tangible benefits referred to above.

National defense: The United States should accelerate its development of new weapons systems. The Soviet Union has built the mightiest military machine in the history of the world. Soviet foreign policy has grown more belligerent as Soviet military might has grown. The world would be far better off if there were no arms race at all. But as long as the Soviet Union continues to push aggressively forward, it would be very dangerous for us to permit our country to fall farther behind.

Government spending: The American Enterprise Institute estimates that federal regulations drain an estimated \$130 billion a year, an amount one quarter the size of the federal budget. Worse, excessive regulation saps initiative and innovation from our economy, stifling progress and economic growth. Congress should not create any new regulatory agencies, or expand the powers of existing agencies, until a thorough review of regulations and regulatory practices has been made. Regulations that duplicate one another should be pared. Regulations that conflict with one another should be reconciled. Most important, the economic impact of regulations should be taken into consideration before they go into effect. I have cosponsored a bill that would require federal regulatory agencies to prepare economic impact statements on proposed new regulations, and give Congress 90 days to reject those regulations before they could go into effect. Finally, sunset provisions should be enacted. Regulatory agencies that cannot justify the costs they have imposed should be altered or abolished.

Floyd K. Haskell

Floyd K. Haskell was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1972, the first Democrat elected as U. S. Senator from Colorado since 1956. He had served in the Colorado state legislature as a Re-

publican, but changed parties in 1970 as a protest to war and economic policies.

Senator Haskell serves on the Senate Finance committee, where he chairs the subcommittee on the Internal Revenue Code. He is also a member of the Energy and Natural Resources committee, serving as chairman of the subcommittee on Energy Production and Supply.

He earned both his undergraduate degree and his law degree from Harvard.

Future space exploration: This nation's space program has been one of the most important scientific ventures in our history. Not only have we explored previously uncharted parts of space, but the scientific and technological spin-offs from the space program have revolutionized our way of life.

Today, a completely new communications network exists—the result of commercial application of research sponsored by the U. S. government. There are new methods of weather prediction, metals and plastics designed for use in space, and complex computers whose future applicability is incomprehensible.

We must continue to explore outer space and apply the results commercially. I have supported this concept and will continue to do so as we move into the new era of the space shuttle.

National defense: Fundamentally, I believe we must exercise restraint in the arms race. It is crucial that we avoid unnecessary escalation in the development of new weapons.

However, if this nation is to remain strong—a goal I share with all Americans—we must continue to develop new weapons. We must make sure our tax dollars are spent for weapons research and development as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Government spending: There is no doubt that the cost of government can be cut, and it is my view that the fairest way to do that is to cut the federal budget by three percent. Such a cut would not harm federal programs but would squeeze the fat from the federal budget. There is no federal program that cannot be run more efficiently.

I have sponsored legislation that would require a "sunset" provision on all federal regulations. In many cases, federal regulations are outdated and too cumbersome. My legislation would be a good start at making federal regulations more responsive to the real needs of the American public.

My legislation would give Congress a direct role in eliminating needless regulation and determining whether regulations fulfill the intent of the law.

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October 1978

First District

U. S. House of Representatives

C. Eugene "Gene" Hutcheson

C. Eugene "Gene" Hutcheson has been in the insurance business since 1966 and has been general agent for Guarantee Mutual Life Company in Denver since 1971. His agency has grown from 80th nationally in 1971 to fifth in 1978.

He is a U. S. Army Vietnam veteran, receiving an honorable discharge in 1963.

The candidate attended the University of Kansas and is a graduate of the Life Underwriters Training Council school in agency management. He has completed several Guarantee Mutual Life Company advance schools.

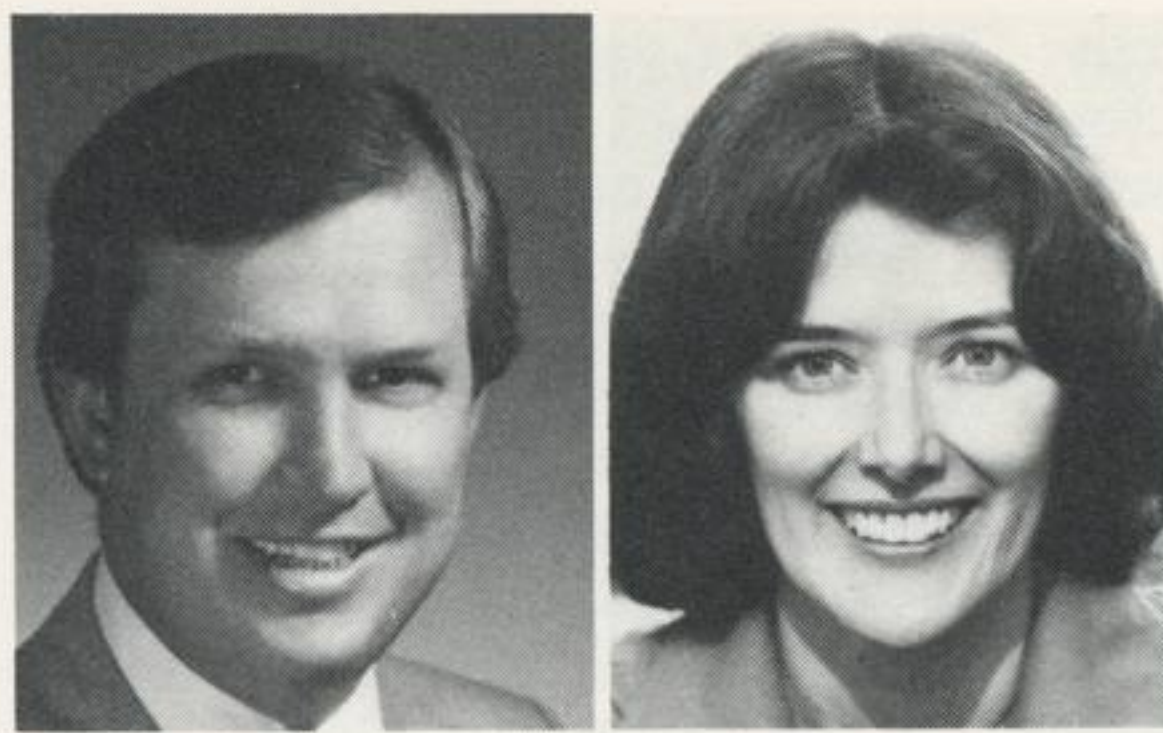
Future space exploration: I believe the U. S. should once again establish a strong and energetic national space policy. Never in the history of this nation has a peacetime activity had a greater effect in pulling our people together. There was genuine excitement shared by all Americans as our heroes explored the vast horizons of outer space and finally achieved what was then thought to be an almost impossible goal, landing men on the moon. The space industry provided us new technology, national defense, a stimulated efficiency and world leadership that have certainly been minimized with our current status of "no policy." We must, in my opinion, revitalize our space initiative and industry.

National defense: A strong national defense, to me, relates to our ability to preserve the future of freedom and democracy for our republic and to prevent the spread of aggression throughout the world. It is therefore essential to assume a posture of active research, development, and manufacture of new defense systems to ensure peace throughout the world. Our country has maintained a position of world leadership through the strength of our convictions and ideas and the ability to defend those convictions and support those ideas.

After food, clothing, and shelter, defense is man's most important necessity. Long before social programs can even be contemplated, we must secure our safety with a strong defense posture—not as a tool for aggression, certainly, but as a deterrent to aggression.

Many people in Congress, including the representative from the 1st Congressional District, have voted to weaken our defense posture and stagnate defense R&D and procurement. I feel this is wrong and would take an active role in shoring up our defense posture.

Federal spending: We have fallen into a precarious position of attempting to spend our way out of inflation and over-regulate productivity as a crisis cure.



Hutcheson

Schroeder

A primary reason for my seeking this seat as your Representative in Congress, is the severe restrictions and overregulation I felt in my own business. It is essential to the future of our state and nation that we restore incentive and initiatives to the free-enterprise system and reduce the impact of regulatory agencies on our individual and business lives.

Instead of creating more agencies and bureaucracies, I would suggest we trim all agencies to a workable size; i.e., EPA, OSHA, DOE, etc. I would further suggest a sunset review of existing agencies to eliminate those that are nonfunctional before we even contemplate any new programs. It is a travesty that HEW, after admitting a \$7 billion error, was given a \$10 billion budget increase by the Democrats in Congress, when the Republicans suggested a \$3 billion decrease.

The most oppressive agency we have today is the IRS, and I would strongly urge the passage of the Kemp-Roth tax-cut initiatives. We need to restore productivity to the American way of life by returning pride and incentive to American workers.

Second District

U. S. House of Representatives

Edward S. Scott

Edward S. Scott is a former broadcasting executive. He also appeared on network and local radio and television programs. For nine years, he was "Sheriff Scotty," host of one of the most successful TV programs for children.

He served on the Englewood city council and as mayor of Englewood. He was also an Arapahoe county commissioner for four years.

He was elected to the Colorado state senate in 1965. He did not seek reelection.

After selling his broadcasting interests in 1976, he was a candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives.

Future space exploration: Space exploration should be intensified. The solutions to a number of problems we presently

Patricia Schroeder

Patricia Schroeder was first elected to Congress in 1972. She is a member of the House Armed Services committee and serves on the Seapower Research and Development, and the Military Compensation subcommittees. She is also a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service committee and serves on the Census and Population, and the Postal Operations subcommittees.

Congresswoman Schroeder was admitted to the Colorado Bar in 1964, the year she received her Juris Doctor from the Harvard Law School. She has been a lecturer and law instructor at Community College of Denver, University of Colorado Denver Center, and Regis College.

In reply to the questions, Congresswoman Schroeder's campaign office wrote:

Military weapons and defense systems: Unnecessary hardware we can do without, both from a defense and economic view—a \$2.3 billion super aircraft carrier being a good example.

Cost of government and agency impact: In addition to the tried and true budget cuts, novel and imaginative approaches are needed. Pat has worked for:

- Sunset legislation—a five-year, zero-based review;
- Civil service reform—bringing the merit system back into the bureaucracy;
- Part-time flextime work schedules—to bring productivity up by better time and equipment management.



Scott

Wirth

face (energy, natural resources, etc) may be found in such activity. Certainly the applications to other earthly processes resulting from space exploration to date have been very beneficial. There is a significant National Defense consideration, too.

National defense: That should be among the highest priorities. In recent years, defense has been allocated a somewhat lower share of the federal budget and the gross national product. At the same time, efforts to upgrade pay scales have made "salaries" a larger proportion of that budget. Those pressures squeeze down the

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portion available for research and development and for hardware. I believe that's a seriously flawed procedure. We don't need to match potential aggressors one to one in uniform, and we need not have, for instance, an equal or larger number of tanks, ships, submarines, etc. What we must have is a clear technological superiority.

Government spending: I endorse the Kemp-Roth concept of a 33 percent reduction in personal income tax rates over three years, a 3 percent reduction in corporate taxes and an increase in the surcharge threshold from \$50,000 up to \$100,000. This cut may very well produce no less revenue because there would be increased tax base and productivity. At the worst, it would simply require a reduced level of increase in future expenditures. I also support the Steiger concept for a ceiling reduction to 25 percent on capital gains, indexing of tax brackets and the personal exemption so that they increase as the cost of living rises, and a mandatory balanced budget requirement except in a duly declared national emergency. As to regulation, I believe the Congress has been grossly derelict in its duty. Oversight of agency operations and review of present and proposed regulations with veto power must be significantly intensified. A federal sunset law should be adopted so that agencies automatically expire when their continuance is not justified. With each law proposing regulatory activity, an "economic impact" statement should be required so that an essential element in any such decision can be given adequate consideration. I strongly believe such actions would lead to a new abundance of personal and business freedom. In turn, that could allow a level of accomplishment and a fulfillment of human needs and desires beyond what presently can be imagined.

Timothy E. Wirth

Timothy E. Wirth was first elected to Congress in 1974. He is a member of the House Committee on Science and Technology and serves on the Advanced Energy, Space Science, and Environment and Atmosphere subcommittees. He also serves on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and its subcommittees on Energy and Power, and Communications.

Congressman Wirth attended Harvard as a scholarship student, earning both bachelor's and master's degrees there. He was awarded a Ford Foundation Fellowship at Stanford University, where he earned his PhD in 1973. In 1967, he was named a White House Fellow and served as a special assistant to Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary John Gardner.

Future space exploration: As a member of the Space Science subcommittee of the

House Committee on Science and Technology, I have been deeply involved in the development of our nation's space exploration policy. The benefits our space program has already produced justify its continuation. Last year, I helped save the space telescope when others wished to cut it out of the budget entirely. I strongly supported the Jupiter orbiter program, and voted to retain the fifth orbiter shuttle.

Military weapons and defense systems: I am in favor of development and manufacture of cost-effective, strategically justified weapons and defense systems. I have opposed pouring tax dollars into weaponry that is not worth its price tag and which wastes our limited defense dollars. For example, I support the development of the cruise missile, but voted against construction of another nuclear aircraft

Fourth District

U. S. House of Representatives

James P. Johnson

James P. Johnson was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1972. He is a member of the House Agriculture committee, serving as the ranking minority member on the subcommittee on Forests and on the Livestock and Grains subcommittee. He also serves on the House Interior and Insular Affairs committee and is ranking minority member on the Indian Affairs and Public Lands subcommittee as well as a member of the subcommittee on Special Investigations.

Congressman Johnson earned his BA degree from Northwestern University and his law degree from the University of Colorado. He was a municipal judge in Ault and Fort Collins.

From 1952 to 1956, he was a jet pilot in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Future space exploration: While I have voted in favor of annual expenditures recommended by the appropriate Congressional committees for our Space Exploration Program, I will not pretend that I have the expertise to comment on general directions it should take. I listen very carefully to those Members of Congress who have the responsibility for listening to and evaluating the testimony of experts in the field of space exploration and cast my votes on the basis of what I find to be the most persuasive arguments.

National defense: As for the general question of research, development, and manufacturing of new military weapons in defense systems, I again have been in general support of our defense appropriation

carrier. I strongly support the President's efforts to strengthen NATO. I have worked for development of remotely piloted vehicles and an improved tactical air program.

Government spending: I am proud of my reputation as one of Congress' leading proponents of free market competition and reduction of regulation in key industries such as energy and communications. There is much more that can and must be done in this area, however. I have voted for or cosponsored almost every piece of sunset review legislation this year. I helped cut \$20 billion dollars from the budget this year and voted to cut an additional \$10 billion. Moreover, I organized the drafting of a \$23.6 billion tax cut, the business portions of which were focused on encouraging capital formation for investment in new plant and equipment.



Johnson

Smith

measures while taking some exception to individual parts of those bills. For example, I opposed funding of the B-1 bomber on the grounds that we could achieve a higher degree of deterrence by spending the same amount of money on cruise missiles. I hope that continued research and development will lead to the most efficient weapons system possible.

Government spending: I am well aware of the impact the proliferation of regulation has had on our economy and, while I don't believe any single action can resolve the situation, I have joined in cosponsoring legislation that would require regulations to be reviewed by the Congress in order to see that the intent of Congress was being carried out. This might be a cumbersome process, but I feel strongly that we must recognize the economic cost of this kind of administration and move in the direction of common sense.

Morgan Smith

Morgan Smith was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1972. He has served on various committees in the state legislature and has been chairman of the House Appropriations committee, the Joint Budget committee, and cochairman of the Interim Committee on Mineral Taxation.

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Before serving in the legislature, he was in private law practice.

Smith has an AB degree from Harvard University and a Juris Doctor from the University of Colorado School of Law. He was employed in the Adams County Public Defender's office after graduation, and a year later was appointed Public Defender.

Space exploration: Space exploration has provided us with many benefits—needed knowledge about the universe, many technological advances and a tremendous increase in national pride—and should be continued.

National defense: National defense is the first priority of our federal government. I

Fifth District

U. S. House of Representatives

Gerard V. "Gerry" Frank

Gerard V. "Gerry" Frank was elected to the Colorado State Legislature in 1972. He served on the committees on Transportation and Energy; Local Government; Judiciary; Agriculture and Livestock; Appropriations; and Health, Environment, Welfare, and Institutions.

Frank is a private economic consultant, working primarily with local governments, analyzing and projecting trends in revenues and expenditures. He is a former staff economist with the City of Lakewood and an economist with the Bureau of Sociological Research.

He earned a bachelor's degree from Fordham University and a master's degree from the University of Colorado.

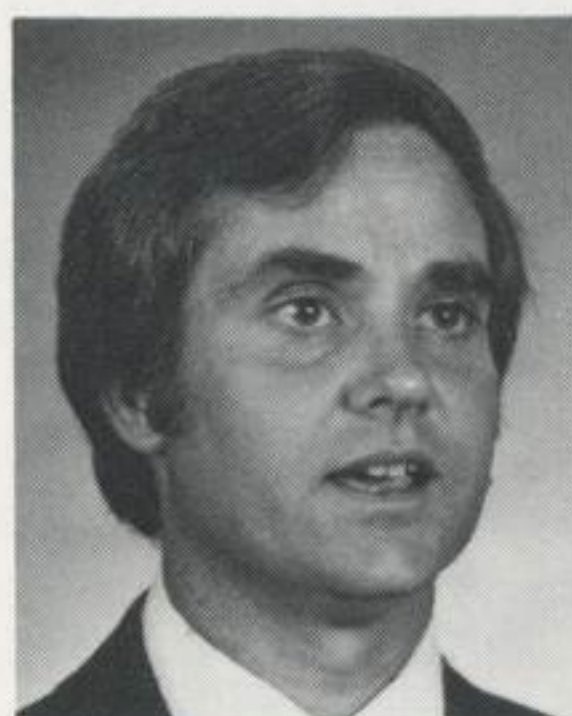
Future space exploration: Space exploration expands human knowledge and spins off valuable technology for use on Earth. Our nation ought to invest in it through a permanent commitment to a reasonable level of annual appropriations. The space shuttle should fit into our priorities and so should the development of an operational LANDSAT. I have served on several committees convened by the National Conference of State Legislators on LANDSAT and I am convinced it would be a valuable tool for state and local governments as well as private industry.

National defense: What we need for the security of our nation, we should have. I am developing a conviction that our direction ought to be to develop technology that maximizes the flexibility built into the human brain and the human skills. Presuming that we will never be the aggressor, the Soviets and Chinese will

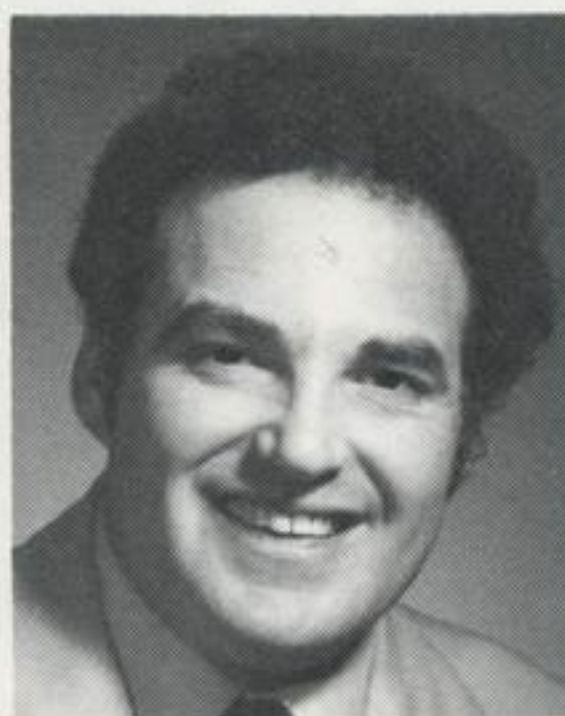
think that our defense system is strong today but that we have lagged behind in the area of research and development.

Government spending: I have served as Chairman of the Colorado General Assembly's Joint Budget committee, have spent four years working on the budgets of federal as well as state programs and am appalled at how poorly controlled most federal programs are in terms of both cost and the quality of management. There should be a federal Sunset Law as well as a cap on spending increases.

I'm eager to work with private business to identify and then eliminate unnecessary regulations. It's time to begin freeing up the private sector and to encourage initiative and creativity.



Frank



Kramer

always be able to catch up with and neutralize any second strike capacity we build that relies exclusively on automation. Similarly, at any particular time, their scientific engineering breakthroughs might be able to penetrate defenses automated to respond to a particular aggressive threat. This conviction leads me to a concern about the drain of experienced military personnel into private industry.

Government spending: The most useful first step would be to inaugurate the sunset process at a national level since it is a form of zero-based budgeting, but it doesn't try to do everything every year. Instead of beginning new each year for each program and agency, it requires them to get a mandate from the legislative body on a multiyear cycle. In Colorado, we use seven years. At the federal level, it might be shorter for some agencies, longer for others. The cycle spreads the work load sufficiently to make it possible to get the job done.

Kenneth Kramer

Kenneth Kramer was elected to the Colorado House of Representatives in 1972. In his third term in the state legislature, he was chairman of the Rules committee and a member of the Judiciary committee. In previous terms, he served on the Education Committee; the Health, Environment, Welfare, and Institutions committee; and the Business Affairs and Labor committee.

Kramer earned his bachelor's degree from the

University of Illinois and his law degree from Harvard University. After graduation from Harvard, he entered the army and served as a captain in the Judge Advocate General's corps. He is a partner in the Colorado Springs law firm of Floyd, Kramer, and Lambrecht.

Future space exploration: One of our last frontiers is space. For a society to stand the test of time, it must continue to undertake new challenges. Space exploration represents such a challenge. Ultimately, to conquer space will bring with it not only economic benefit and reward and a better way of life for all people, but a better understanding of life itself.

National defense: We are quickly falling behind the Soviet Union in national defense. The statistical imbalance that already exists to our detriment is scary. The long-range prognosis if this trend continues is even more scary: a United States that will not be able to defend itself and which cannot respond to Soviet initiatives. Unilateral disarmament will not bring peace. It will only invite aggression. Already, in just a very short time, we have unilaterally shelved the B-1 bomber and the neutron warhead. The administration apparently wants the same result for our MX missile. From all indications, the SALT negotiations presently underway will result in the imposition of severe range limitations on our cruise missiles.

I believe we must build the B-1 and pray it never flies in action. We must build the Trident submarine and pray we never have to use it. We must build advanced long-range missiles and hope they will never be dispatched against an enemy. We must do these things if we are to keep America safe and our people free.

Government spending: There are several steps that I advocate to reduce the cost of government and the impact of regulatory agencies.

- A spending limitation on federal expenditures. I view a constitutional requirement that the federal budget be balanced as being one mechanism to accomplish this result.
- Legislative oversight in which special Congressional committees review all agency regulations to determine if they are consistent with statutory intent and to give such committees suspension power in cases of inconsistency.
- Sunset provisions that call for periodic review of an agency's function and new congressional action to continue an agency's existence.
- The preparation by an agency of economic impact statements that set forth the monetary effect that a new regulation will have on businesses and individuals.