

EDITORIALS

Project Enterprise and Shuttle  
Renew Interest in Space Flight

Anyone who believes that pride and ingenuity are things of the past in America doesn't know about Project Enterprise and the Space Shuttle.

And they should — especially on this 201st anniversary of the birth of the U.S.A.

Nine young Utah men have already won Weber State College and Utah State University scholarships as a direct outgrowth of Ogden-based Project Enterprise.

These youthful scientists will have a unique opportunity to design and build experimental payloads that eventually will fly in the cargo hold of the Space Shuttle.

The shuttle itself is now going through tests at Edwards Air Force Base. Late this month or early in August the craft, carried aloft on the back of a modified 747 jet airliner, will make its first "free" flight. It should begin orbital missions in March, 1979.

Much of the power for launching will come from solid fuel boosters made in Box Elder County by Thiokol's Wasatch Division. After each trip the recovered boosters will be returned to Utah for re-loading.

So our state is heavily involved in the basic Shuttle program that is certain to renew public interest — on the wane since the end of the man-on-the-moon Apollo program — in space flight.

That's not all. This is where Project Enterprise comes in.

It is a brainchild of R. Gilbert Moore of North Ogden, general manager of the Thiokol Astro-Met plant in Ogden and former chairman of the Utah section of the American Institute of Astronautics and Aeronautics.

Mr. Moore was at a California meeting last year when a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration unveiled the agency's "Getaway Special."

This will allow anyone interested to reserve space on shuttle flights for private experiments to be carried into space and returned.

The Utah scientist, his wife and children promptly bought the first "ticket," putting \$500 down and promising to pay \$9,500 more as the flight begins.

This will entitle the Moores to five cubic feet of space in the cargo bay of an orbiter on one of the shuttle flights — one or more experiments, up to 200 pounds, that will be subjected to a week to a month of weightless orbit.

However, they found they didn't need all of that space for their own projects. So they offered to share it with others.

Gil Moore talked to associates in the rocket and missile industry and to several forward-thinking educators. That's when things started moving.

Members of the Utah section of the

American Institute of Astronautics and Aeronautics have already made down payments on space shuttle experiment package freight tickets for four universities and one school district.

These are Weber State College, Utah State University, University of Utah, Purdue University and the Weber County School District. Discussions are continuing with many other schools including Brigham Young University and the Box Elder, Ogden and Davis school districts.

Spurred by the Moores' offer to share their space ticket, the space and education communities have now raised funds for nine college scholarships — with more to come.

Initial selectees for the Weber State awards are Arthur Harwood and Dennis Kumimura of Bonneville High, Karl Naegle of Viewmont, Garren Decker and Richard Lamb of Clearfield and Mark Wallentine of Box Elder.

David Edwards of Logan, Dan Adkins of Skyview and James Elwell of Box Elder will go to Utah State.

These nine ambitious young men will have much of their college expenses paid as they pursue an education of their choice — and design an experiment they would like to see go into orbit aboard a shuttle.

Hopefully, each will come up with a project that will be accepted by NASA for the sensational — and scientifically productive — trip around and around the globe.

The NASA Getaway Special includes provisions for carrying 2½ cubic foot loads for \$5,000 and 1½ foot payloads for \$3,000. Some of those already involved in Project Enterprise — and those yet to join — will utilize the smaller space.

"Before this offer came along," Mr. Moore pointed out, "the cheapest equivalent ride — on the venerable Scout rocket — cost \$3 million. And you didn't get your package back."

Sen. Adlai Stevenson III, D-Ill., chairman of the Senate subcommittee on science, technology and space, recently had an article about Project Enterprise, written by Gil Moore for his institute's journal, re-printed in the Congressional Record.

In calling it to his colleagues attention, Sen. Stevenson described Project Enterprise as "an outstanding example of public participation in support of space experimentation."

We agree with Mr. Moore and Sen. Stevenson that it should serve as an educational stimulus for science and engineering students.

With the young generation so actively interested, the space program will continue to produce rich dividends for the U.S.A. and for the world.

Without that interest, Americans' support of space travel and experiments would fade — to our detriment.



Bungling on Coal Conversion  
Brings Gas Shortage Threat

By JACK ANDERSON  
WASHINGTON — The bleak news is out. Americans in the Midwest, South and East can expect a worse natural gas shortage next winter. Not mentioned in the government warnings, however, is the principal reason.

The federal authorities have botched President Carter's order to convert factories from gas to coal. So Americans must endure another winter of cold homes, closed schools and idle factories. More than a million homes may be deprived of vital gas for heating.

More schools and factories may also be forced to shut down, depending on the severity of the weather. Yet the President's coal

conversion program, if it had been pushed, could have prevented another crisis. In fact, the feds should have started ordering the switch to coal three years ago. Yet not one drop of oil nor cubic foot of gas has been saved by coal conversion.

This is the shocking conclusion of the House Energy and Power subcommittee, which has conducted a confidential investigation. The investigators found the FEA's coal conversion office in shambles, with staff members pointing accusing fingers in all directions. Some hold their predecessors responsible; others blame one another.

WON'T STAND UP  
The real reason for the

fiasco, however, has been a simple failure of nerve. Federal officials have been unwilling to stand up to the corporate giants and the private utilities. The officials in charge, Robert Hanfling, said his predecessors were afraid to order the expensive conversion to coal.

Industry would come in here and cause a commotion about it," he explained. The energy officials solemnly assured us that the program will become successful under President Carter.

Yet some of the bureaucrats appear more interested in taking trips than in saving energy.

Six members of the coal conversion staff, for example, recently flew to San Francisco. The official justification for the trip to hold hearings on compelling 10 Chevron and Shell plants to convert to coal. Yet all 10 plants use portable boilers which cannot make the switch from oil to coal.

Moreover, the agency was fully aware that the portable boilers couldn't be converted. Nevertheless, the footloose officials led by Joseph Senkow, jetted off to California with Hanfling's lessings.

On the way back, according to insiders, Senkow and one aide stopped off in glittering Las Vegas.

SUGGESTION BOX  
Thousands of handicapped people have been bombarding the National Suggestion Box with a poignant complaint. Although confined to nursing homes, they want to be productive. Yet they are forced by Medicaid rules to subsist on a Scrooge's ration of \$25 a month for personal needs.

Steven Stewart, a Salt Lake City cerebral palsy victim, is typical. He was a successful writer for radio stations and advertising agencies. "When my mother died," he wrote, "I had to move to a nursing home. Medicaid paid for it, but they also took my earnings from my writing."

"They have a maximum \$25 for personal needs. That's not enough. Many of us have all our mental faculties and want to live normal lives, but can't do it on this amount. We ought to be encouraged to earn money so eventually we can get off welfare."

A similar letter from Bruce McKinney of Los Angeles, Calif., pleads: "I live in a nursing home and was offered a chance to sell jewelry. My disability shouldn't impair me from a fair shot at employment. . . but the law positively robs people of their initiative."

We found that many patients are lucky if they collect their \$25 monthly allowance.

We founded the National Suggestion Box more than a year ago, with the support of philanthropist Edward J. Pizsek and the Copernicus Society, to increase the dialogue between the citizens and their government.

Suggestions should be mailed to the National Suggestion Box, Box 2009, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Nixon Blamed  
For New York's  
Fiscal Problem



By WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY  
The Lord knows some of us would starve if polemical writing were proscribed. But the awful liberties taken in its name demean the art or, if you prefer, the trade. Last night I opened a book about the problems of New York City heartily endorsed on the jacket by Murray Kempton, Michael Harrington, Peter Maas, and Robert Caro, which is tantamount to an endorsement by the Socialist International — but never mind that, these are men of learning and wit. After reading six pages, I shut this gallimaufry of spite, paranoia, and confusion, and wept not over the depredations of New York bankers and politicians, so much as of New York's intellectuals.

The chapter I turned to is called "Nixon Was the One" — i.e., who was primarily responsible for destroying New York City. Here is how the two authors (Jack Newfield and Paul Du Bru) describe, in "The Abuse of Power," Nixon early in 1973:

ENEMIES LIST  
"Now Nixon read the election returns as a mandate to repeal not only the modest social experiments of the Great Society years but the profound accomplishments of the New Deal as well. His first post-election budget was a blueprint for vengeance, and 'enemies list' that included the majority of the American people."

What is one to make of such inherent twaddle? Why would Nixon be mad at the people who voted for him? "All of this (Nixon's programs) would be done in the holy name of fighting inflation and reining in the 'runaway' federal budget."

The left booboisie is supposed to swing with a sentence like that, like girls hearing the first howl from a Beate. The inflation rate faced by Nixon in '73 had climbed to 8.8 per cent and the next year was 12.2 per cent. Since the rise in real wages was half that, anti-inflation was at least as holy a cause as protecting the income of America's working class.

And why do we present runaway federal budget as "runaway" federal budget? The quotation marks suggest that the author mocks the pretensions of the word. Nixon was elected in 1968, when the federal budget was \$179 billion. The 1974 budget was \$268 billion. An increase of 63 per cent is reasonably termed just plain runaway. "(Nixon) skillfully danced around the fact that 54 cents of every dollar in the national budget would go for military spending. It still does." The current federal budget takes 22.4 per cent of the gross national product; 5.5 per cent of the GNP goes to the military. That is 25 cents out of every dollar; 25 cents is less than half of 54 cents.

SAME ORDER  
The characterizations are of the same order: "Ben Rosenthal, a deceptively meek-looking congressman from a Jewish middle-class district in the heart of Queens, was in the chair. Sitting before him at the witness table, his hair so sleekly brilliantined that it reflected the overhead lights, was William Simon, erstwhile Wall Street bond peddler, currently the Secretary of the Treasury." That sentence would qualify as Bolshevik art.

And the bare-faced evaluations: "Head Start was one of the clear, identifiable successes of the Great Society. It confirmed the long-held belief of educators that children's learning capacities should be engaged at a much earlier age. What's wrong with that statement is that Head Start was not an identifiable success; it was abandoned as a documented failure; and educators do not as a class encourage earlier intellectual training."

"We do not often find work that so combines the vehement with the careful, the tone of a grand sermon with so precise and unanswerable a bill of particulars." Thus Murray Kempton on this volume. It has not recently occurred to anyone that the greatest abuse of power in New York is by its poets.

IT HAPPENED . . .  
20 & 50  
YEARS AGO



JULY 3, 1957  
Howard M. Johnson, instructor of vocational agriculture at Weber College, was awarded a ten-year service key at the annual workshop conference of Utah's teachers of vocational agriculture held in Logan.

Assisting with arrangements for the Corinne Independence Day celebrations were Max Hall, Mrs. Norma Bosley, Fred E. Bradford, Everett Anderson, Marcus McIntire, and Les Mills.

Preparing a float for South Ogden's July 4 parade were Luana Tullis, Eve Tullis, Joyce Kay, Helen Hoffman and Kaylene Black. James A. Stephens, long time resident of South Ogden was marshal of the parade.

Jerry Lund, 12, was back home after a 17-day jaunt east with the Ogden, Utah boys chorus and trumpet choir. Jerry watched the New York Yankees nose the Chicago White Sox in 13 innings 6-5.

JULY 3, 1927  
Erastus Parry Bingham, the only person in Weber County who crossed the plains in '47, was but 81 years old. He was but a toddling baby when the wagon train left on the last leg of the journey west.

Mrs. Margaret M. Taggart of North Ogden was looking forward to the return of her son, Welden W. Taggart, from the French mission of the LDS Church, after an absence of 32 months.

A building site for the Twentieth ward chapel was decided upon by members of the ward to be on the north side of Twenty-first street. Arias G. Belnap was bishop of the ward.

One hundred seventeen arrests were made by the police night shift during June, according to a report made to Chief of Police Jonathan Jones by Police Sergeant George F. Phillips.

Faith in the Economy?  
Build or Buy a Home



By VIRGINIA PAYETTE  
Well, the kitchen sink finally made it from the living room to the kitchen, the basement playroom has a jaunty chandelier to show off its new paint job, the bathroom faucets are shiny new — and none of it belongs to us any more.

Instead, we have a whole new set of bathrooms that need new faucets, a basement that will probably slurp up a dozen gallons of semi-gloss and assorted bedrooms to be painted and papered.

If the economy doesn't make it now, it's not because we haven't done our bit.

The Federal Reserve System must love us. Singlehandedly, we have boosted prosperity by joining the army of consumers who are plunging deeper into debt every month — \$2.66 billion more in April alone.

DID BOTH  
According to the experts, a big chunk of that went for fixing up old homes, or for biting the bullet and buying a different house. We did both. How's that for showing faith in the economy?

Not that it was entirely voluntary (Going into debt hardly ever is). But fate decreed that the three granddaughters and their mother move in with us for a time, and that meant a bigger house with a play yard. Townhouses and swing sets reflect different life-styles, you know.

The timing for our double real-estate whammy was interesting. There we were, smack in the middle of the hottest housing market in years. Sales agents in the south describe it as "mass hysteria," in the east it's "fantastic" and in California, where values are going up as fast as three per cent a month, it's "out of sight."

Developers on the West Coast, weary of

fighting off desperate buyers, are resorting to drawing lucky names out of a hat.

In the East, where there's less open space for new homes, folks don't have to bother with a sign. Word-of-mouth does the trick. Realtors have this special radar that leads them to possible listings, and what they dread most in this hottest of all markets is the "fisko" (That's real-estate talk for "for sale by owner.")

SMOOTH SAILING  
The experts are full of explanations for the almost unprecedented buying frenzy. The one they like best is that it shows consumers have confidence that hard times are over and it's going to be smooth sailing from here on.

And the bankers, who hardly every allow sentiment to interfere with their pursuit of a cheery bottom line, are shelling out money for home loans. You can't get a six per cent interest rate any more, but almost anybody with a firm pulse and a steady job can get a mortgage.

More proof, say the analysts, that the economy is over the hump and on the way up.

Well, maybe. But there are a couple of other reasons, not necessarily as rosy-tinted.

One is the obvious fact that the baby-boom generation of World War II is grown up now, raising families (smaller, to be sure) and ready for homes in the suburbs.

Inflation has a lot to do with it, too. People look at the way housing is taking off (up 20 per cent in some areas and double 1970 prices in others) and figure they'd better buy now before prices go even higher.

