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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

FEB 14 1969

C.T.W.

February 13, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Vice President
The Secretary of Defense
The Acting Administrator, National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
The Science Adviser

It is necessary for me to have in the near future definitive recommendation on the direction which the U. S. space program should take in the post-Apollo period. I, therefore, ask the Secretary of Defense, the Acting Administrator of NASA, and the Science Adviser each to develop proposed plans and to meet together as a task group, with the Vice President in the chair, to prepare for me a coordinated program and budget proposal. In developing your proposed plans, you may wish to seek advice from the scientific, engineering, and industrial communities, from The Congress and the public. You will wish also to consult the Department of State (on international implications and cooperation) and other interested agencies, as appropriate, such as the Departments of Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture; the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation. I am asking the Science Adviser also to serve as staff officer for this task group and as coordinator of the staff studies.

I would like to receive the coordinated proposal by September 1, 1969.

bcc: Mr. Robert Mayo, Director, BOB
Dr. Arthur Burns
Mr. Robert Ellsworth

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

You have asked me to propose a mechanism for developing plans for the U. S. space program for the next decade.

Two operating agencies, NASA and DOD, are responsible for this program, and two advisory bodies, the National Aeronautics and Space Council (NASC) and the Office of Science and Technology (OST), report directly to you.

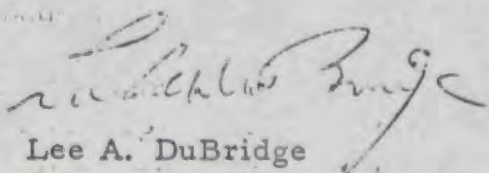
The heads of the two operating agencies would normally each submit their program plans to you after study by their staffs and after consultation with other interested agencies: State, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, National Science Foundation, etc. I would, of course, normally provide an independent assessment of the space program in my capacity as Science Adviser.


The problem is: a) to coordinate the staff studies; and b) to seek high-level agreement on the final proposed program and budget.

I suggest you send the attached memorandum to the four principals, asking them to serve on a Task Group under the Chairmanship of the Vice President to evolve recommendations to you on the future scope and direction of the post-Apollo space program. As Science Adviser, I propose to serve as staff officer and will coordinate the staff studies.

There is some urgency in proceeding with this review because of the very long lead time for space projects. Planning for missions in the 1972 to 1975 time period must be done soon, and the FY 1971 budget proposals to support these plans must be submitted to the Executive Branch in the fall of this year.

The submission of recommendations to the President, therefore, is suggested for September 1, 1969. Progress reports will be submitted to you periodically, and we hope you will meet with this group as often as possible.


Lee A. DuBridge
Science Adviser

Approve Memorandum: Yes  No _____

cc: Dr. Arthur Burns

Note: Burns concurs with recommendations

Info

May 6, 1971

MEMORANDUM

Six C&P local cables were cut 9:30 P.M. on May 5 by a metro subway construction auger. Four White House circuits were interrupted including three critical circuits with assigned #1 priorities. Two of the critical circuits connect the White House switchboard with Davison Field at Ft. Belvoir. The remaining critical circuit was the Secretary of Defense telephone off of the White House switchboard. These critical circuits were restored at 3:20 A.M. on May 6.

The outage involved a total of 6,000 circuits and interrupted all services to the following government groups:

- FBI
- Agriculture
- ICC
- Bureau of Engraving
- Labor
- Mayor's District Building
- Presidential Building - Highway people
- Portion of service to the Pentagon including lines from NMCC to homes of Zumwalt, Cousins, General Chapman and Secy Rogers.

Complete restoration is expected sometime today.

Additionally, about 100 Civil Defense sirens were activated in Northern Virginia.

Facts Relating to UNISIST Conference

Info given

Background: For the last three years the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and the Science Sector of Unesco have jointly sponsored a study of the feasibility of a world science information system. The 22 recommendations of this study are being submitted for review to an intergovernmental conference convened by the Director General of Unesco this October. The following information relates to the organization, composition and purpose of this conference.

Name: Intergovernmental Conference for the Establishment of a World Science Information System.

Dates: October 4-9, 1971.

Place: Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7^e.

Participants: This is an invitational Category 2 Conference under Unesco's Regulations. The Unesco Executive Board last November authorized the Director General to send invitations as follows:

1. To all Unesco member states and associate members (125).
Only these will have the right to vote.
2. States not members of Unesco, but members of one or more U.N. organizations, may send an observer (11).
3. Organizations of the United Nations System (12) have been invited to send representatives. These include the Economic Commissions for Europe, for Asia and the Far East, for Latin America, and for Africa, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United National Development Program (UNDP), the International Labor Organization, the

Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

4. Intergovernmental organizations not members of the United Nations System (18) have been invited to send observers. These include such organizations as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).
5. Nongovernmental organizations (35) have been invited to send observers. This includes such organizations as the International Federation for Documentation, the International Federation of Library Associations, the ICSU Abstracting Board, the ICSU Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA), the International Council for Scientific Unions (ICSU), the International Organization for Standardization, the International Social Sciences Council, the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), etc.

In all, the invitations to the voting member states and to the observing intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations total 200; a total of some 300 individual participants is expected.

U.S. Participation: The Unesco invitations sent to member states follow governmental channels. The Department of State, with the assistance of the Office of Science and Technology has the responsibility of naming the U.S. delegation and notifying Unesco. In keeping with the intention of other large industrialized countries (U.K., France, the Federal Republic of Germany, USSR), the national

delegations will be strictly limited in size.

Briefing for the U.S. Delegation: To insure that the U.S. delegation has adequate information to represent national positions on questions to be discussed at the UNISIST Conference, the following activities are being planned. The Synopsis of the UNISIST Report, which will be the working document for the Intergovernmental Conference, will be widely circulated to informed and interested individuals with a request for comment. The COSATI International Panel will sponsor an open meeting in May for the purpose of collecting reactions to the UNISIST recommendations. The comments received by mail and the discussions of this open session will be utilized in the drafting of position papers for the use of the U.S. delegation to the Conference.

Purpose of Conference: The Conference has been convened to review the 22 recommendations made by the UNISIST Central Committee and published in its Report, and in the Synopsis, the findings and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference will be included in a report which the Conference will adopt at the close of its business. While the Conference is free to direct recommendations to any group, it is expected that the Conference will call on the Director General of Unesco to undertake a program aimed toward bringing about the increased amount and variety of voluntary cooperation between and among science information services, which is the burden of the UNISIST recommendations.

Availability of the UNISIST Report: The full report of the UNISIST study, will be available in the four official languages of Unesco--French, English, Spanish, Russian--by the end of April. It will be sold through Unesco Depositories at a price of \$4.00. The Synopsis of the UNISIST Report has been published in the four languages. Copies of the English language version are available on request to the Office of the Foreign Secretary, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418. For further information, write Mr. Scott Adams at the above address, or call (202) 961-1327.

January 26, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Ted Wilson
President's Committee on Consumer Interests

The newly-formed Office of Telecommunications Policy is active on several fronts in behalf of the consumer of telecommunications products and services.

In cooperation with the Federal Communications Commission, OTP is studying means for making accessible to the public those performance characteristics of radio and television receivers which the government assumes in making channel (frequency) assignments. Such information should establish minimum performance guidelines for the purchaser of radio and TV equipment.

This Office is conducting a comprehensive study of new mobile communications techniques with the primary object of stimulating the development and lowering the cost of two-way mobile radio communications. Success in this endeavor can bring added convenience and safety to the travelling public, and can lower the cost and increase the efficiency of those businesses which serve the home.

Earlier this month, this Office took the steps necessary to speed the development of aeronautical satellite communications, a development which will be crucial to the maintenance of air traffic control -- and hence, airline safety -- within the next few years.

OTP is also reviewing the question of limitations on the telephone subscriber's attachment of his own equipment -- such as specially designed handsets or automatic answering devices -- to the telephone line.

More broadly speaking, the lowering of cost and increasing of service to the consumer is the ultimate object of all the activities of this Office in the public communications field. These activities include

Mr Whitehead

- 2 -

studies of the most desirable cable-satellite mix for overseas communications, consideration of the industry structure best adapted to meet national and international needs, and investigation of the means best suited to convert scientific advances (such as broadband cable technology) into operating systems from which the public may benefit.

Walter R. Hinchman

HINCHMAN/SCALIA:dc

Mr. Scalia

Mr. Hinchman:Subj

RF

CTW

January 18, 1971

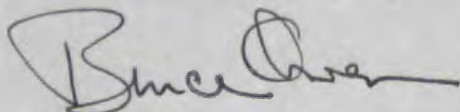
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLAY T. WHITEHEAD

Jack Pearce of the President's Commission on Consumer Interests has indicated that he is interested in a calculation of the consumer welfare loss from continued regulatory delay on cable television.

Whether or not we want to be responsive to this particular request (and I made no promises to Mr. Pearce), this is a subject in which this Office might take an interest, and I have accordingly made some rough calculations.

There are serious practical and methodological difficulties in any calculation of welfare loss. The approach I have used here is open to serious criticism on a number of points. Nevertheless, I do think that the numbers which come out indicate the order of magnitude of the loss from continued delay in resolving these issues.

Here is a summary of the attached calculations: If we measure the welfare loss from the CATV "freeze" in the top 100 TV markets which began roughly in 1966 by assuming that CATV would have grown according to a diffusion path which reached 50% penetration in the 6th year after the end of the freeze, and by assuming that subscriber-months lost were each worth \$5, then the cumulative loss to date is something like \$ 3 billion, and this loss is growing at the rate of \$ 100,000,000 per month.



Bruce Owen

Attachment

cc: Walt Hinchman
Seb Lasher

DRAFT
B. M. Owen
January 18, 1971

THE CONSUMER LOSS FROM REGULATORY DELAY

In 1966, the FCC placed what was in effect a "freeze" on CATV development in the top 100 television markets. This freeze continues today.

The consumer loss from this delay is the value consumers would have placed on the commodity had they been able to purchase it. The loss to society as a whole is equal to the consumer loss plus the loss to stockholders in the hypothetical cable firms which do not exist because of the freeze. We deal here only with the consumer loss.

If cable had been unfrozen in 1966 (say at the beginning of the year) cable firms would have begun to expand in the top 100 markets along some sort of diffusion path. Most such paths resemble a logistic curve,

$$S = \exp(a - b/t),$$

where S is the number of subscribers at time t (months) after the start of the process, and a and b are constant parameters. One does not know what these parameters are, or would be, in practice. Ed Park's RAND study estimated the parameters for small markets, but these estimates can not be extrapolated to large cities with any certainty. Accordingly, one has to pick "reasonable" values of the parameters and see what happens.

CATV subscribers generally pay about \$5 per month for service. This is clearly a minimum estimate of what the service is worth to them. Accordingly, the loss from subscriber-months not provided as a result of the freeze is given a value here, conservatively, of \$5.

There are three separate calculations below of consumer loss; they are increasing order of conservatism in the assumptions.

Calculation # 1:

Assume a logistic curve with maximum penetration in the top 100 markets of 60% of the households by the end of the third year. The top 100 markets contain about 80% of the 60 million TV households in the nation. Penetration at the end of the third year is therefore about 29 million households. By the end of 1970, this set of assump-

tions leads to the accumulated loss of 1,194,000,000 subscriber-months, which at \$5 per subscriber month is equal to a total consumer loss of \$ 5.97 billion. The loss grows at the rate of \$ 145,000,000 per month.

Calculation # 2:

Assume the same logistic curve, except drawn out so that ultimate penetration reaches only 40% of the homes, and that number only after 6 years. Then cumulative consumer loss at the end of 1970 is \$ 4.78 billion, growing at the rate of about \$ 70,000,000 per month.

Calculation # 3:

Suppose that instead of a logistic curve, the diffusion path follows a curve of the type:

$$\text{Subscribers} = a t^{1/b},$$

where if $a = 500,000$ and $b = 1.0982$, then 50% of the households are hooked up at the end of the 72nd month (sixth year). With this function, the cumulative subscriber months is given exactly by the function:

$$\text{CSM} = a(b/(1+b)) t^{1 + 1/b}.$$

With this diffusion curve, cumulative loss by year is given by the following table:

<u>End of Year</u>	<u>Cumulative Consumer Loss</u>
1966	\$ 150,900,000
1967	567,300,000
1968	1,231,000,000
1969	2,133,000,000
1970	3,267,000,000
1971	4,628,000,000
1972	6,213,000,000
1973	8,018,000,000

At the end of 1970, the rate of loss is \$ 104,000,000 per month.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

JUN 9 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Dalton Ward
Office of Telecommunications Policy

SUBJECT: Improved Mobile Channel Radio
Telephone System

Between June 15 and July 1, 1971, the present ICS Mobile Radio Telephone System, provided by the Office of Emergency Preparedness in support of continuity of government activities, will be phased out and a new improved system will be activated.

As we have agreed, installation of new equipment in the vehicles assigned to selected officials has been scheduled as follows:

Mr. Whitehead June 18 2:00pm

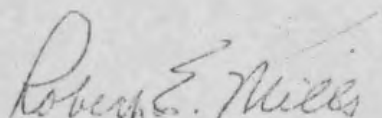
Your cooperation is requested in arranging to have the vehicle(s) available at the time scheduled in order to ensure the most effective service. The time required for installation will be approximately two hours. Inability to meet this schedule will result in a break in service until a mutually agreeable schedule can be arranged.

A new operating manual and directory listing for the system will be issued to the vehicle driver at the time of installation and he will be thoroughly instructed in the use of the new equipment. A brief summary of equipment characteristics is enclosed.

After installation of the new equipment, your office may place calls directly to the vehicles by dialing as follows:

Mr. Whitehead

186-385-2232



Robert E. Mills
Government Preparedness Office
Plans & Procedures Division

Enclosure

Improved Mobile Radiotelephone Service

The new mobile radiotelephone equipment being installed in the official vehicles of selected Government officials is designed to employ the latest technical features and to simplify use of the equipment.

The principal features of the new service as they affect the user are:

1. Direct dialing between the vehicle and government telephones in the Washington area. Touch-tone calling is provided in the vehicular equipment.
2. Push-to-talk operation is eliminated.
3. Automatic channel and zone selection replaces the present manual switching requirement.
4. Indicator lights are reduced to two:
Power on light.
Out of Range/all channels busy light.
5. Improved equipment reliability.

To call the vehicle from:

Government Telephone - dial 186-385 - + assigned vehicle extension.

Commercial Telephone - dial 223-5450, ask operator for 385 - + assigned vehicle extension.

To call from the vehicle to:

Government or Commercial Telephone - dial 19 - + 7 digit commercial number.