Women in The News portfolio

Monday, March 24, 1969

He Uses the Yellow Pages

Need Help? Call Your Congressman



You can call your congressman when you get the runaround from a government agency, but what can your congressman do when he gets the runaround?

By

Clare

Crawford

Look in the yellow pages.

Last week, Rep. Dominick Daniels heard there had been an explosion on the S.S. Caribia somewhere in the Caribbean. Mrs. Daniels' sister, Mrs. Ida Scudder of Jersey City, was a passenger and Mrs. Daniels heard there were injuries and deaths.

So Rep. Daniels and his staff tried to check out what had happened.

Both the Maritime Administration and the Coast Guard said they had no informa-tion and it would have to come from the ship owners. Both agencies said they had information on who the owners were someplace and they would call back. This was at noon.

At 12:30 no one had called back

F INALLY, his administrative assistant Gerald Devlin called Maritime and asked to speak to the administrator.

"I'm sorry, sir, he doesn't get sworn in until tomorrow."

"Well, surely," said Mr. Devlin now more concerned than ever, "somebody is in charge of the Maritime Administration to-dow?" day?

"I'm not sure, sir," was the reply, "but I can let you speak to the administrator's secretary.'

Mr. Devlin never did discover whether she was the secretary to the outgoing or incoming administrator, but he described his problem and she promised to "do what she could."

At this dead end, Mr. Devlin seized the yellow pages and called a travel agency picked at random.

They said a rival agency booked passengers on this ship and gave him the telephone number.

He dialed and barely explained the problem when the travel agency gentleman said, "There has been a boiler explosion on the S. S. Caribia. There are no casualties among the passengers and the ship is being towed to San Juan."

An hour later both Maritime and Coast Guard called Rep. Daniels' office with the name of the owners of the ship. INFORMATIONWISE, it hasn't been a great month for Mr. Devlin or Rep. Daniels in their dealings with government agencies. Earlier a Jersey City veterans' leader, who is working on a project for amputee veterans in military hospitals, called to find out the average stay of an amputee in

a military hospital. A Daniels staff member called Army

Liaison.

Army Liaison referred the question to extension 66146 at the Pantagon.

66146 said call 62787.

Cong.

62787 said call Major Mallory at 61737.

Major Mallory said call Mr. Perkins at 63650

63650 said it had no Mr. Perkins, no idea how long an amputee stayed in a military hospital and no idea of where one might find such information.

Later, someone called Daniels' office and said the information wasn't available.

Meanwhile, Mr. Devlin is worrying what will happen if Hanoi calls the Pentagon and says, "Hello, this is Ho Chi Minh and we want to surrender."

CONCLUSION-of-the-week: "Goodnight," David."

"Goodnight, Goliath."

March 23, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL TIMMONS

Attached is a copy of a memorandum I propose to send to Peter Flanigan who would very much like to send our nominations for the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting to the Hill this week.

I talked with Gene Cowen today and he suggested I bring this to your attention. I refer you particularly to the discussion on page I regarding Senator Magnuson.

I would appreciate any comments you have as soon as possible.

Clay T. Whitehead Special Assistant to the President

Attachments

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cc: Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER FLANIGAN

Terms of the outgoing five Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting expire March 26, 1970. Attached is a list of the current fifteen members of the Board showing political affiliation and expiration dates of their terms.

I recommend the following nominees:

- 1. Thomas B. Curtis (R), Encyclopedia Britannica, Chicago
- 2. Sherwin Goldman (R), President, Ballet Theatre Foundation (American Ballet Theatre), New York
- 3. Paul Keyes (R), independent producer, Los Angeles
- 4. Stanley Sanders (I), attorney, Los Angeles
- 5. Saul Haas (D), broadcaster, Seattle

Although we can name five Republicans without overbalancing the Board politically, that might appear overly partisan for this type of body, and it would probably be in our long-run best interests to keep the Board non-partisan. We will have a freer hand in 1972 to move toward the maximum allowable eight Republicans.

Senator Magnuson is chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, under whose jurisdiction CPB falls, and regards himself as something of a father to the Corporation. He feels very strongly that Saul Haas has been active on the Board (in spite of his age -about 70) and should be reappointed.

Besides Haas, only Schooley has been very active on the Board. He does represent the educational broadcasters and is Republican; but also is in his late 60's, has no particular political support now that Dirksen is gone, and is not regarded as particularly imaginative. 1. Curtis is a unanimous choice of everyone I have talked to.

2. Goldman represents the performing arts on the Board, although he is not himself an artist. He is 30 years old, has a B.A. law degree from Yale, did graduate study at Oxford in international politics and economics, and has demonstrated a broad range of interests.

3. Frank Shakespeare feels Keyes and/or some other person familiar with television production should be appointed. Jim Keogh feels we could be subjected to public criticism for appointing a "gag writer" to so important a body. There may be some sniping, but I doubt it would be as serious as Jim does.

4. Sanders is not a Republican, but he is an outstanding individual, young, and black. Roscoe Carroll is the only black currently on the Board, but has not been active there or in Republican affairs. Len Garment agrees that Sanders' ability offsets his non-Republican status. He is a graduate of Whittier College, a Rhodes Scholar, and Yale Law School graduate, now practicing law in Los Angeles.

5. Haas is the only commercial broadcaster on the Board. From what I can determine, he is not overly liberal ideologically and is constructive on the Board. As mentioned above, Magnuson very much wants his reappointment.

Alternatives:

1. Art Linkletter for Paul Keyes, if it is felt public reaction to Keyes would be adverse.

2. Joseph Baker for Stanley Sanders, if it is felt we should have a black Republican rather than an Independent.

3. Warren Knowles or Art Linkletter for Sherwin Goldman, if it is felt the New York influence is too great.

Clay T. Whitehead Special Assistant to the President

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Terms Expiring in 1970:

Roscoe C. Carroll - kAttorney at Law Los Angeles, California

Saul Haas - P Chairman, KIRO, Inc. Seattle, Washington

Erich Leinsdorf - D. Music Director Boston Symphony Orchestra Boston, Massachusetts

Terms Expiring in 1972:

Joseph A. Beirne - P President, Communications Workers of America Washington, D.C.

Michael A. Gammino, Jr. - D President, Columbus National Bank Providence, R.I.

Oveta Culp Hobby — I Editor & Chairman of the Board The Houston Post Houston, Texas John D. Rockefeller 3rd - R Chairman Rockefeller Foundation New York, New York

Frank E. Schooley — R Director of Broadcasting .University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois

Joseph D. Hughes - R Vice President T. Mellon & Sons Pittsburg, Pennsylvania

Carl E. Sanders - D Attorney at Law Sanders, Hester, Holley, Ashmore & Boozer Atlanta, Georgia

Terms Expiring in 1974:

Robert S. Benjamin - D Chairman, United Artists Corporation New York, New York

Albert L. Cole $-\mathcal{R}$ Chairman Reader's Digest Association, Inc. Pleasantville, New York

James R. Killian, Jr. -IChairman, M.I.T. Cambridge, Massachusetts Frank Pace, Jr. (Chairman) - D President International Executive Service Corps New York, New York

Jack J. Valenti — D President, Motion Picture Association of America, Inc. New York, New York

cr,

3/20/70

To: Bill Timmons

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From: Tom Whitehead

Further follow-up.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:jm



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION Washington, D.C. 20546

March 18, 1970

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Clay T. Whitehead The White House

This is the outcome of the Wendell Wyatt and Harley Staggers astronaut requests referred to in your memorandum of March 6, which we had previously received directly.

An Apollo 13 astronaut to be selected will go to Portland, Oregon, as requested by Congressman Wyatt and Senator Hatfield, who have both been so notified. The acceptance and notifications were in process at the time of your call to me.

Chairman Staggers' request was also in work at the time of your call. We finally were able to meet his request for an astronaut who had been to the moon (Bill Anders), but this morning it turned out Mr. Staggers would much prefer to have Dr. von Braun. So Dr. von Braun will speak at Keyser, West Virginia, as requested.

Willis H. Shapley

Associate Deputy Administrator

March 6, 1970

Cong

To: Bill Timmons

From

Tom Whitehead

NASA assures me these requests can be taken care of although it is highly unlikely that they will be able to supply an astronaut who has been to the moon; i.e., they will provide one of the astronauts who has not yet flown. I will let you know as soon as I can who they have lined up so you can pass the word on to Staggers and Wyatt.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

Mr. Harlow CTWhitehead:ed

March 6, 1970

Cong.

To: Willis Shapley

From: Tom Whitehead

These two particular requests for astronauts are ones we feel strongly we would like to have honored. Would you please take care of this and get back as soon as possible.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Harlow Mr. Timmons Central Files Mr. Whitehead

CTWhitehead:ed

Thursday 3/5/70

Marge called. Mr. Flanigan would like you to call Julian Scheer, NASA, in reference to 2 requests for appearances of the astronauts which he would like to have honored.

(1) Chairman Harley Staggers would like one of the astronauts to speak at Keyser, West Virginia, at a function honoring a soldier killed in the service who received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Bryce Harlow asked if we could do something and then let Bill Timmons know the outcome.

(2) Congressman Wendell Wyatt would like one of the astronauts to be Grand Marshall at a Rose Parade in Portland, Oregon, on June 13th. This Rose Parade is almost comparable to the one at Pasadena, California.

Marge is sending over a memo on this.

Return w/ -

Scheer -- 13-35302

6/13 Rose Parade Portland, Oregon Grand Marchall Reguest from Astronaut Wendell Wyatt.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Tomell coll prime coll Scheen f Wydd's Md

March 3, 1970

TO: Peter Flanigan

. . .

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Bryce Harlow

Chairman Harley Staggers pleads for an astronaut to speak at an April 27 function in Keyser, West Virginia, honoring a soldier who was killed in the service and received the Congressional Medal of Honor,

Staggers said that the astronaut could jet his way to Cumberland, Keyser being some twenty minutes away from there, and could be back very shortly thereafter. He tried through George Miller, Chairman of the House Space Committee, and failed. This is extremely important to Staggers, and he comes to us as a final appeal.

I recommend that we try to do this for Staggers. Not only is he Chairman of the House Interstate Committee, but he is also a great sentimentalist. If we came through on this, it would be a very valuable investment.

Can you, with your inestimable clout, pursue this with NASA -- then let Bill Timmons know the outcome so that he can tell the good Congressman?

cc: Bill Timmons

March 19, 1970

Dear George:

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Thank you for your letter of February 19th regarding Ernest Lee Jabacke.

He looks good and I promise he will be given careful consideration. Many thanks for calling him to our attention.

Sincerely,

Peter M. Flanigan Assistant to the President

Mr. George Champion 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza New York, New York (10005)

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cc: Mr. Flanigan Chr. Whitehead Central Files

Mr. Fleming

March 16, 1970

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Dear Georges

17

Thank you for your letter of February 19th regarding Ernest Lee Jahacka.

It will be some time before we have the opportunity to consider another appointment to the Foderal Communications Commission, but I thank you for calling him to our attention.

Sincerely,

Peter M. Flonigan Assistant to the President

Mr. George Champion I Chase Manhatian Flaza New York, New York 10005

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files Mr. Flemming

CTWhitehead:ed

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

2/24/90 (Date)

Tom Whitehood

TO: FROM:

. .

PETER FLANIGAN

ACTION: DUE DATE: _____ Prepare reply for Mr. Flanigan's signature Direct reply Comments/recommendations Please handle Information File

REMARKS:

GEORGE CHAMPION 1 CHASE MANHATTAN PLAZA NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10005

February 19, 1970

Dear Peter:

Ernest lee Jahncke's father was Under-Secretary of the Navy in the Hoover administration - a very prominent family in New Orleans.

Ernest Lee is a fine man and, as the correspondence indicates, he is very much interested in becoming a Commissioner of the Federal Communications <u>Commission</u>. He has been a Republican and Lowell Weicker has strongly endorsed him, as I understand it.

He has a broad backgroud of experience, as you can see, and I can assure you he is a man of integrity.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Peter M. Flanigan Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C. ERNEST LEE JAHNCKE, JR. GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

February 13, 1970

Mr. George Champion 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza New York, New York

Dear George:

The attached file of correspondence is addressed to my interest in being considered for appointment as a republican Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission.

I shall be most appreciative for any assistance that you can give me in this matter.

Astonishing Luck!

Aspension and an and the P. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr.

ELJ/mr

New York Office c/o RAB 555 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022

February 4, 1970

Honorable Lowell Weicker House Office Building Washington, D.C.

Dear Lowell:

Last summer you very kindly submitted my name to the White House for consideration for appointment as a Republican Commissioner of the FCC. You will recall that there were two Republican vacancies created by the departure of Rosel Hyde and James Wadsworth. They were filled by Dean Burch and Robert Wells.

Now, another vacancy will occur this June when the term of Kenneth Cox expires. Since he is a Democrat, I assume the Administration will replace him with a Republican to achieve a 4 to 3 majority.

I would greatly appreciate your resubmitting my name for this post. Copies of the previous correspondence are attached.

11

Many thanks and

Astonishing Luck!

ELJ:pb encl. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr.

July 31, 1969

Mr. Harry S. Floming Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Please allow nie to thank you for your courtesy in reviewing the recommendations that you have received proposing that I be considered for a position with the FCC.

I also very much appreciate your thoughtfulness in advising mo that my file had been referred to the Federal Communications Commission.

Since my interest was only in an appointment as a Commissioner, may I request that my name be withdrawn from consideration for any FCC staff. position.

Very sincerely,

ELJ/mh

'THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

V July 28, 1969

Dear Mr. Jahncke:

As you probably know you have been recommended for a responsibility with the Administration.

Your qualifications were carefully reviewed by this office and your file referred to Federal Communications Commission.

Further action on your application will be handled there. In the event you are selected for further consideration, they will contact you directly.

Your continued interest in the Administration is appreciated.

Sincerely, Jarry Flemming

Harry S. Flemming Special Assistant to the President .

Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr. 93 Clapboard Ridge Road Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

July 31, 1969

Congressman Lowell P. Weicher, Jr. 1007 Longworth House Office Bldg. Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Lowell:

The attached correspondence obviously

concludes the FCC matter. Please let

me thank you for your interest and help.

Astonishing luck,

Encl.

ELJ/mh

- LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR. FORTH DISTRICT. CONNECTION

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1007 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE DURLETNO WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 202-225-5541

> COMMITTEES: SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

DISTRICT OFFICES: DHE DANK STREET STAMPOND CONHIECTIOUT 06301 (203) 325-3866

Congress of the Anited States "House of Representatives" Elashington, D.C. 20515 (203) 335-0195

Tesles 00 1000

July 22, 1969

Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr. 93 Clapboard Ridge Road Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

Dear Lee:

Many thanks for your letter of July 11.

Enclosed is a reply I received from Harry Flemming at The White House regarding your application status.

I will continue to keep you informed as to news from my end.

With warmest regards

Sincerely

Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. Member of Congress

LPW:gb 'Enclosure

JUL 17 1869

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 15, 1969

Dear Congressman Weicker:

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Thank you for your letter in which you bring to my attention the name of Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr. who is interested in appointment with the Federal Communications Commission.

We appreciate having this information, and we shall certainly be in touch with him if something appropriate develops.

With best wishes,

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Singerely, Harry 7

Harry S. Flemming Special Assistant ? to the President

Honorable Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. House of Representatives Washington, D.C.

July 22, 1969

Mr. Orson L. St. John Budington, St. John & Park 22 West Elm Street Greenwich, Conn. 05831

Dear Orson:

Please let me thank you for your note of July 14 and copy of the note from Bill Middendorf's secretary advising that my norme has been put in the works.

Once again let me tell you how much I appreciate your help. I naturally will keep you advised of any developments.

Actonishing luck,

LAW OFFICES

BUDINGTON, ST. JOHN & PARK

ORBON L.ST. JOHN HALFORD W. PARK, JR. 22 WEST ELM STREET GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT 06831

TELEPHONE TOWNBEND 9-8330

July 14, 1969

Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr. Clapboard Ridge Road Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Lee:

I was away last week, and on my return have a note from Bill Middendorf's secretary, a copy of which I am enclosing. I also received word in Little Compton that he had done something about the matter before taking off.

Regards,

OLSJ:EL Enc.

J. WILLIAM MIDDENDORF, I BO BROAD STREET- BIN FLOOR NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10004

(212) 425-4900

40.60

July 3, 1969

Mr. Orson St. John Taconic Road Greenwich, Connecticut

Dear Mr. St. John:

Mr. Middendorf wanted me to tell you he followed through on putting the name of Lee Jahncke for the FCC. He doesn't know how it will work out, but at least it's in the works.

Sincerely yours,

Reta Fisher, Secretary

BUDINGTON, ST. JOHN & PARK Attorneys at law 22 West ELM STREET, GREENWICH, CONN. 06830 TOwnmend 9.5330 MEMO Dated June 27, 196 VTo: Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, Jr. 93 Clapboard Ridge Road Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

From: 🔀 Orson L. St. John
. 🖸 Halford W. Park, Jr.

Herewith the following: Copy of my note of even date to Bill Middendorf.

LAW OFFICES

BUDINGTON, ST. JOHN & PARK 22 West Elm Street GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT

TOwnsend 9.5330."

June 27, 1969

Mr. J. William Middendorf. 36 Hustod Lane Groonwich, Connecticut

Dear Bill:

I know you are terribly busy with things these days, and I don't want to add to your problems before you take off on your new assignment. However, I talked to Dolly Genealez the other day, and she agrees with me that Lee Jamoke's candidacy for any vacancy on the FCC should be brought to the autontion of appropriate talent scouts.

I realize you do not know hee Jahnoke, but as evidenced by the enclosed summary he is certainly well qualified from his experience with the industry. I believe one of the criticians of the Commission has been that none of the mediers had real experience with the industry before becoming members. On the other hand, I don't think it could be said he would be bipsed in favor of the industry or any particular network. In this connection I am enclosing herewith a copy of the news it is on the rebuke of the new Chief Justice to the FCC on the removal of the license of WLET-TV in Jackson, Miss.

If fou think well of the idea, perhaps you would be good enough to forward the enclosure to whomever might be concerned with screening future condidates for positions on the Commission.

Good Luck on your new assignment and best regards.

OLSJ:EL Enc. CC: Mrs. Julian Gonzalez MALCOLM B. LAING

Greenwich, Connecticut

July 9, 1969

Mr. James C. Keogh Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20025

Dear Jim:

Per our conversation at the club, I write you in behalf of my good friend and Greenwich neighbor, Lee Jahneke. Although I believe that you do not know Lee, you may have met him during the campaign when he was handling political broadcasts for NBC.

He has now left NBC and would be interested in a position in government. I understand that Lee's name has been suggested to Mr. Harry Flemming for consideration in the areas of his concern.

However, I think Lee would also be eminently qualified for one of the two vacancies coming up on the FCC. Therefore, I hope you would be kind enough to forward his name to Peter Flanigan for his consideration; I attach a resume for that purpose.

Lee, of course, is a lifelong Republican. His father was formerly Republican National Committeeman from Louisiana (of all places) and, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was in President Hoover's medicine ball cabinet.

I am sure that Ted Page joins me fully in this recommendation. We certainly enjoyed seeing you and Verna over the weekend, and were glad to see you both looking so well. Hope we can get together soon again.

Very sincerely,

Malcolm B. Laing

MBL: ab

ERRESSE LEE JADRCER, JR.

GEREPAL DATA:

Date of Birth:	August 8, 1912, New Orleans, Louisiana
	Married - four children
Dogetal	
	93 Clapboard Ridge Road
	Greenwich, Connecticut 05830

EDUCATION:

United States Naval Academy, B.S., 1933

ASSOCIATIONS:

American Arbitration Association - Panel Member Broadcast Music, Inc. - Member, Board of Directors, 1954-56 National Association of Broadcasters - Member, TV Board of Directors, 1954-56 Academy of TV Arts & Sciences Broadcast Pioneers - President 1963-64 Broadcasters Foundation - Board of Directors International Radio & TV Society - Board Member, 1958-60 International Radio & TV Foundation - Board of Directors The Rotary Club of New York - 1965 TV Code Review Board, Nat'l Association of Broadcasters - '62-TV Pichcors - Member, Board of Directors Army-Navy Club of Washington, D.C. Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Maryland Newcomen Society Round Hill Club of Greenwich, Connecticut SAE College Fraternity Sons of the American Revolution University Club of New York Commander, USNR (Retired) New England Society in the City of New York

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE:

1961 - to present Vice-President, Broadcast Standards National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

Note:

1964 & 1968 - Temporary Assignment Vice-President, Political Broadcast Unit National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

1960 Director, Standards & Practices National Broadcasting Company, Inc. 1957 - 1959 Vice-President and Assistant to President Edward Poiry & Company, Inc.

1953 - 1955 Vice-President and Assistant to President American Broadcasting Company

1951 - 1952 Vice-President in charge of ABC Radio Network

1946 - 1950 Station Relations Department - ABC

> Manager of Radio Station Relations - 1947 Manager of TV Station Relations - 1948 Vice-President in charge of Radio & TV Station Relations effective January 1, 1949

1941 - 1945

Active duty, United States Naval Reserve Aide to Vice-Admiral commanding Eastern Sea Frontier, New York, and Amphibious Assault Forces Overseas--

Normandy, Southern France, Philippines & Okinawa

1937 - 1940 Traffic and Station Relations Departments National Broadcasting Company, Inc.

1933 - 1936 Officer, United States Navy

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March 4, 1970

Dear Larry:

Thank you for your letter of recommendation for Mr. John Otto Robinson who is interested in being appointed a Federal Communications Commissioner.

Although there are no vacancies on the Commission at the present time, I have forwarded Mr. Robinson's resume and your letter of endorsement to the appropriate persons here in the White House in order that this gentleman may be considered for future vacancies on the FCC. You may be assured that he will be given consideration at the appropriate time.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Nilliam E. Timmons Assistant to the President

Honorable Lawrence G. Williams House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

bcc: Harry Flemming w/inc. Tom Whitehead w/inc. LAWRENCE G. WILLIAMS 7TH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA

503 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

ROBERT R. SIEGRIST ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT VIRGINIA HEYERDAHL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY Congress of the United States House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

26 February 1970

BANKING AND CURRENCY STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT

> DISTRICT OFFICE: 50 POWELL ROAD SPRINGFIELD, PA. 19064 RAYMOND W. RUTHRAUFF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Honorable William Timmons Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill: .

Enclosed you will find a completed Confidential Resume for Federal Employment of Mr. John Otto Robinson, 55 Forest Lane, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, as well as my recommendation on his behalf. You will note that Mr. Robinson is interested in being appointed a Federal Communications Commissioner.

I should appreciate it very much if you would do all you can to see that Mr. Robinson is given every possible consideration for the position which he seeks. He comes to me very highly recommended and very highly qualified.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

un LAWRENCE G WILLIAMS, M.C.

LGW:vah

CC: Mr. Harry Flemming Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C. March 2, 1970

Dear Howard:

Enowing of your deep interest in improvement of the Alaska communications system, I know the President will be pleased to see your February 23 letter conveying your endorsement of his recent policy statement on the use of domestic communications satellites. I will be pleased to bring this to the President's attention at the carliest opportualty.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Biee

William E. Timmons Assistant to the President

Honorable Howard W. Pollock House of Representatives Weshington, D.C. 20515

WET: EF: VO:rks

bcc: Clay Whitehead w/incoming FYI

COMMITTEES: INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

February 23, 1970

ALASKA OFFICES: 1049 WEST FIFTH STREET ANCHORAGE 99501 (907) 272-8532

> P.O. Box 124 JUNEAU 99801 (907) 586-7409

P.O. Box 2853 FAIRBANKS 99701 (907) 452-2226

The President The White House Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is to convey my endorsement of your recent policy statement addressing the utilization of domestic communications satellites. It has been my continuing concern that the American people have failed to realize a greater return on their investment in space. Admittedly, we are uncertain as to the application of much of the technology developed thus far. But it would appear we have been agonizingly slow in capitalizing on our knowledge and experience, even as it is presently applicable with a minimum of further refinement.

I must cite as one of the most glaring examples, the sophisticated stage of development in communication satellite technology as contrasted to the present lack of adequate communications within the State of Alaska. The primary obstacle clearly has been the failure of the government to define the necessary administrative and institutional structure within which such a system might be pursued. It is now my firm opinion, however, that with the positiveness of the solution you propose, we have taken a monumental stride in extending the dividend of improved communications to all people.

I would emphasize that your statement has a very immediate and significant impact to the Alaskan. The system with which the State is presently handicapped is scheduled for complete modernization coincident with

its transfer from the USAF to a commercial operator later this year. Accordingly, the system planning currently being undertaken by the State may now realistically reflect the incorporation of a communication satellite.

Speaking on behalf of the Alaskan people, I am deeply gratified at your recognition of this problem and the promptness of your decision. I look forward to equally rapid action on the part of the FCC as a final hurdle in our moving forward with an improved system to meet our growing needs.

Cordially,

HOWARD W. POLLOCK The Congressman Kom Alaska

HWP:t

DRAFT 3/9/70 CTW

Honorable Chet Holifield Committee on Government Operations House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Holifield:

I understand that at a hearing, which you chaired, of the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House Committee on Government Operations on March 9, 1970, concerning Reorganization Plan No. 1, questions arose about White House relationships with the Federal Communications Commission. Specifically, questions were raised about an article appearing in Broadcasting Magazine which attributed to me the view that "the White House has no qualms about seeking to influence the Commission or other so-called independent agencies." I would like to clarify both the record and our position in this matter.

First, I have made no statements to the press from which they could properly conclude that the White House intended any undesirable or improper influence on the FCC that is not my view, and it is not the view of this Administration. Indeed, there have been strict instructions to the entire White House staff not to attempt to influence independent regulatory commissions in their quasi-judicial functions, or even give the appearance of attempting to do so.

Second, it seems appropriate to draw a distinction between general policy issues which may be before regulatory commissions and particular cases in which those commissions are exercising their quasi-judicial responsibilities. In the latter category, any attempt to influence a commission would obviously be improper for the White House or any executive branch agency. In the former category, however, the President has both statutory and general leadership responsibilities which, from time to time, make necessary or desirable an expression of Administration viewpoint to the Federal Communications Commission. Previous administrations, as well as this one, have done so in fulfilling those responsibilities. It is our conviction that such open expressions of viewpoint are not "influence" in the negative connotation sometimes used, but rather a proper part of general policy-making dialogue among the FCC, the Congress, and the executive branch.

Finally, I would underscore the testimony of Administration witnesses before the Committee on March 9 which made clear this Administration's policy that the independence and authority of the Federal Communications Commission is in no way to be impaired by the Reorganization Plan No. 1 now before the Committee or the subsequent actions of this Administration. No powers of the FCC

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are affected, and the authority of the Congress remains unchanged. It is, in fact, the Administration's hope that the new Office of Telecommunications Policy will enable the executive branch to act as a more responsible and responsive partner to the Congress and the FCC in the telecommunications policy area.

Sincerely,

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Clay T. Whitehead

Wednesday 2/25/70

Coina

7:00 We called Dean Burch's office on 2/17 asking for Mr. Burch's opinion of Lutter (see attached phone message).

> We have just received copies of correspondence to the Hill concerning Mr. Intter (also attached).

This would mit change The letter you prepaded for my planiquis signature,

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

February 18, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

Miss Eva Daughtrey

Attached is the information we discussed yesterday afternoon.

Jennifer A. Fitzgerald

Honoroble Keyb Scort. United States Sandty Mashington, D.C. 20210

Deag Sonnter Couts:

This is in reply to your letter of Jenuary 7, 1970, concerning The Redolph V. Lutter, Jr., the is employed in the Counterion.

The position memored to in year Letter as Director of the Flamming Board is actually entitled Special Assistant to the Chalman for Planning. This position was conditioned as an estgreath of policies set forth by the Dunces of the Eulest, and implemented by the Consistion scene years (jo. Man Consistion Jonars and members of the Consistion staff discussed this position, and the programs especiated with it, in a series of meetings with the bureau of the Badget staff, persons culmant in the schemifie commainy of with other highly qualified position. Mr. Letter has never participated in any Consistion meetings hold to discuss this position, and has never been consulted in any way containing this metter.

In reviewing Mr. Batter's qualifications and exparience, we conclude that he would not qualify for the position of Special Assistant to the Chairman for Planning. This position requires special qualifications and a Lackground vasily different from these of Mr. Lutter.

I appreciate, houseer, your interest in the Commission and would be gled to supply any further information you may wish in this matter.

RECEIVE

JAN 27 1970

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SEM: bac/Exec.

Doon Burch Chaimson

Sincercly,

2000

ЈОНН L. MC CLELLAR, АРК. SAM J. SEVIP, JR., R.G. THOMAS J. DOBD, CORG. PHILIP A. HART, MCH. FDWARD H. BENNEJY, MASS. DIRCH UNVIE, IND. QUENTIN N. FJIRDICK, R. DAK. JOSEPH D. TYDINSS, MD. ROBERT C. DVID, W. VA.

JANYES O. FASTLAND, MUSA, CHARMAN LELLAR, ARK. ROMAN L. MRUSKA, MEER, J.R., R.G. HIGAM L. TOPO, NAVAH DD, CONS. HIGAM L. TOPO, NAVAH T, MICH. STROM TEURMORD, C.C. ENREDY, MASS. MARLOW W. CORK, RY, NO. CHARLES MC C. MANHAG, JR., MD. JEDICS, N. DASS. ROEJET P. GRITFIN, MICH.

JOHN H. HOLLOMAN III CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR Mariled States Serale

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

January 7, 1970

RECEIVED

The Honorable Dean Burch Chairman Federal Communications Commission Washington, D.C.

JAN 9 1970

DEAN BURCH

Dear Chairman Burch:

This letter is in reference to my constituent, Mr. Rudolph-V. Lutter, Jr., employed by the Commission as a GS-13.

Mr. Lutter is interested in obtaining the position as Director of the Planning Board of the Federal Communications Commission. It is my understanding that Mr. Lutter was responsible for the establishment of this position.

I would appreciate your consideration of Mr. Lutter for this position.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

HUGH SCOTT

RECEIVEL

JAN 1.3 1970

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HS:vr

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BACKGROUND OF ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANNING POSITION AND RESEARCH PROGRAM

1

In answering Senator Scott's letter, I believe we should make very clear that the position of Special Assistant to the Chairman for Policy Planning has a long history and that Mr. Lutter was not connected in any way with its establishment.

The background of this position dates back to Bureau of the Budget Bulletin No. 66-3 issued in October 1965 which directed the introduction of an integrated Planning-Programming-Budgeting System (PPBS) in the civilian agencies of the Federal Government. In addition to the participation of line managers (bureau chiefs) and their staffs in this new system, agencies were directed to establish a central planning staff for analysis, planning and programming, directly responsible to the head of the agency. Therefore, the genesis of the position of Special Assistant to the Chairman for Policy Planning dates back to the winter of 1965.

Aware of the need to strengthen its planning processes, the Commission decided to move ahead immediately in implementing PPBS although the system was not mandatory for the smaller agencies at that time. Due to budgetary constraints and the lack of a qualified person (with skills in economics, operations research, and similiar disciplines) on the staff to serve as a planning officer, the Commission instead established a Planning Advisory Committee. Comprised of bureau chiefs and principal staff officers, this committee served as the mechanism for coordinating Commission planning and budgetary activities, including special studies and reviews of Commission programs. This Committee developed a program structure which was adopted by the Commission and approved by the Bureau of the Budget during the summer of 1967, formally inaugurating the PPB system in the FCC.

The Commission took another major step to improve its planning capability by instituting a formal research and policy studies program in FY-1966. First funded in FY-1967, this program has included a variety of studies including projects concerning the land mobile radio services, the interrelationship of computers and communications facilities, broadband technology, the citizens radio service, satellite communications, the cost of capital in common carrier rate regulation, interservice sharing of satellite systems, and a model of the TV industry. The Executive Director has coordinated the program which has been carried out by the bureaus and offices having functional responsibility for the various projects. All major bureaus and offices have participated, and this research and planning has been quite productive and well received by the Bureau of the Budget which has approved substantial increases for this program in the last two years.

Although the FCC was able to begin work on an integrated planningprogramming, budgetary'system and institute a program of research and policy studies utilizing existing staff resources, it was recognized from the outset that the Commission urgently needed to augment its capability for analysis and long-range planning. In our earliest contacts with the Bureau of the Budget staff concerning the PPB system (1965), we discussed the need for a planning and analysis staff. The nature of the central planning function, its organizational placement, the qualifications of a planning officer, and related questions have been a subject of continuing concern since then. Numerous informal discussions were subsequently held with Mr. Nathan, the FCC Budget Examiner, as well as with Mr. DeLong, who is a member of the Budget Bureau's Program Analysis staff, on this subject. We have consulted with Mr. Cecil Mackay, the Assistant Secretary of Transportation for Program Analysis and Mr. Robert Gross, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for Program Review concerning the nature of the research and planning function of the FCC and the type of staff required. We also held meetings with research and scientific experts representing the President's Office of Science and Technology, the President's Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources, the National Science Foundation and other eminent organizations involved in research and planning activities. The general consensus of all these highly qualified people was that a central planning staff with technical and systems analysis backgrounds was needed to coordinate the Commission's research program and conduct overall program reviews.

Members of the Commission have also been extremely interested in and supported all of these efforts to strengthen our management and planning processes. In 1967 the Bureau of the Budget wrote a letter to the Commission formally expressing interest in the Commission establishing a central planning office. The Commission approved such a staff and funds were requested in the Commission's budget proposal for FY 69, 70, and 71.

We have taken special care in writing the position description for the Special Assistant to the Chairman for Policy Planning to insure that the individual selected would possess the necessary experience and qualifications. We consulted again with Mr. Nathan and Mr. DeLong and drew upon the suggestions made during discussions with the other prominent officials described above.

At no time did Mr. Lutter ever take part in any of the activities listed above which led to the establishment of the research and policy studies program and central planning staff. Furthermore, in reviewing the qualifications of existing staff, no consideration was given to Mr. Lutter since, as can be seen from the attached statement of standards and qualifications, Mr. Lutter's background and experience do not qualify him to head the Commission's research program or its planning office. As indicated in his memorandum, Mr. Lutter did speak with the Executive Director and his Deputy about the idea of using graduate students for various research projects in the FCC and proposed that he be designated to head this program, serving in a liaison capacity with colleges and universities. However, the idea did not originate with Mr. Lutter, as he claims in his memorandum. The suggestion of using graduate students to assist in the research work of the Commission was made several years ago by Mr. Bryant and Dr. Hilliard of the Broadcast Bureau.

Moreover, it has not been possible to pursue this suggestion due primarily to our limited staff. Considerable time has been required to indoctrinate contractors and consultants working for the Commission under its research and policy studies program as they are generally unfamiliar with the nature of the Commission's work and responsibilities. In the absence of a special research staff, this must be done by line officials who have other important duties. In fact, the administration of the Research and Policy Studies Program has required a major effort by many members of the staff and the additional time that would be needed to indoctrinate and direct the efforts of graduate students can only impair the progress of the basic research program.

Moreover, we already have a number of young management and executive interns who are on the Commission's permanent staff or work during the summer. At this time, the Commission cannot expand its research efforts to include graduate students except at the cost of curtailing the Commission's intern program and reducing the training opportunities for highly qualified young people joining the FCC staff.

Finally, if the Commission should obtain resources for a program of this type at some future date, it would be a very minor effort in relationship to our overall research program and the responsibilities of the central planning office. Moreover, it would have to be closely coordinated with the overall research and policy studies program for the results to be useful to the Commission in its planning activities. Therefore, this work by graduate students would be under the supervision of the central planning staff and not function as a separate entity.

- 3 -

Statement Regarding Qualifications of Mr. Rudolph V. Lutter for Position of Special Assistant to the Chairman for Planning

The Special Assistant to the Chairman for Planning, GS-345-16, is a career executive assignment position subject to filling through the Civil Service Commission merit staffing process. To be eligible for this position, candidates must meet the basic Civil Service Commission qualifications for a GS-16 position and in addition they must possess the three years of general and three years of specialized experience of the type shown on the attached qualification standard. One year of the required specialized experience must have been comparable to the GS-15 grade level.

In addition, to be eligible for consideration, candidates inside government either must be presently serving in a competitive service position or have acquired competitive civil service status through previous service. Employees in excepted service positions must be competitively evaluated by Executive Assignment Boards along with other candidates recruited from outside government sources.

Mr. Lutter is not eligible for this position for a number of reasons.1. Since his total government experience has been as an attorney in the excepted service, he does not have competitive status.

2. His present position as Attorney-Advisor (General), GS-905-13, is the highest grade level at which he has served. Therefore, he fails to meet the significant quality experience requirement of one year comparable to the GS-15 grade level.

3. He does not meet either the type or scope of the three years of broad significant experience in management principles and practices nor does he have the three years of specialized experience in planning, organizing, directing or coordinating major national programs in any of the desired professional areas such as electronic engineering, physics, economics, econometrics, or operations research as applied to the communications field.

Attachment

Qualification Standard for Position of Special Assistant to the Chairman for Planning

<u>General Experience</u>: At least three years of broad, significant experience which has provided a thorough knowledge of management principles and practices.

<u>Specialized Experience</u>: At least three years of specialized experience in work involving analyses, evaluations, or other substantive determinations which has demonstrated possession of ability of a very high order (a) to plan, organize, direct, or coordinate major national programs in the fields of communications, transportation, or other fields of comparable breadth and difficulty or (b) to perform line or staff work which requires a high degree of analytical ability and extensive knowledge and understanding of operating programs and interrelationships among operating programs which are the type and breadth described under (a) above. It is desirable that this experience be gained in such professional areas as electronic engineering, physics, economics, econometrics, or operations research.

Tuesday 2/17/70

According to Mr. Burch's secretary, Mr. Latter has been going out to every Tem, Dick and Harry and talking about this. They have found that he just lou't qualified at all for what he is talking about and has no background in the matter.

She will get a copy of a recent letter they have sent to a Congressman or Senator and send it to us to give up an idea of what Mr. Burch is replying to these various inquirles.

4:45

Cong

February 25, 1970

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your letter of February 3rd regarding the qualifications of Rudolph V. Lutter, Jr., and his ideas for a new program in the Federal Communications Commission.

As you know, the White House does not get involved in internal personnel matters of the regulatory agencies. Therefore, I am forwarding your letter to Chairman Dean Burch for his consideration.

Thank you for sending us your views.

Sincerely,

Peter Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Richard Schweiker United States Senate Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:jm

JEENINGS HANDOLEH, W. VA. JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J. WINGTON L. PROUTY, CLABORNE FULL, B.I. EDWARD M. REGREDY, MASS. GAYLORD MILSON, WIS. WALTER F. MONDALE, MINN. THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO. ALAN CRANSTON, CALLS. HAROLD E. HUGHES, IOWA

RALPH YARPOLOUGH, YEX., CHAIRMAN WINGTON L. PROUTY, VT. PETER H. DOMBICK, COLO. GEORGE MULPHY, CALIF. INCHAND S. SCHWEIKER, PA. WHILLIAM D. GAMBY, 0150 RALPH T. SMITH, ILJ .

ROBERT O. HARRIS, STAFF DIRECTOR JOHN S. FORSYTHE, CLNERAL COUNSEL

Almitch States Prenade

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510 February 3, 1970

Mr. Peter Flanigan Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Flanigán:

Rudolph V. Lutter, Jr., Esq., after conducting private practice in Philadelphia, came to the FCC as an attorney-adviser in 1962. In December, 1968, after completing post-doctoral studies at Oxford University, England, he presented the following program to each of the Commissioners for implementation under his direction and each appeared to be most interested in its activation:

Because of his experience as a part-time faculty member at New York University (in 1966 he commuted weekly from Washington to New York to offer a course which he developed entitled, "Mass Media in The American Society"), he came to the realization that there were many exceedingly bright, industrious young Ph.D. candidates at various universities who have completed all of their theoretical course work and have but one task before them -- the writing of a sophisticated and thorough Ph.D. dissertation. Dr. Lutter's concept, in brief, is to have the FCC employ at its Washington offices a limited number of such candidates on a full-time basis for a period ranging from one to two years, the time they need to do their dissertation, on the one condition that their dissertation be on a topic on which the Commission requires in-depth information. It is Dr. Lutter's belief, supported by a number of respected academicians, that this program could provide the FCC with top level research on important topics chosen by the Chairman or Commissioners in that highly motivated young men (who would continue to be guided in part by their university's dissertation supervisors, normally experienced, respected researchers in their own right) would have the practical influence of the Commission and Dr. Lutter assisting them during their intensive research and writing. Mr. Peter Flanigan

Page 2

In my view, the program is imaginative in that it would provide top level talent to the Commission at a very economic level. Since Ph.D. candidates would be accomplishing their personal goal of a dissertation during their work at the Commission, their compensation could be reasonably modest. In addition to providing the Commissioners with thorough studies from which they can draw during their personal evaluation of various problems before them, the program has the twofold public relations advantage of (1) assisting the academic world in its attempt to understand the Administration's and Commission's efforts and (2) encouraging the participation of youth (men in their late twenties and early thirties).

I submit that Dr. Lutter is uniquely qualified to successfully implement and conduct the program on behalf of this Administration under the direction of the Commission, not only because of the developmental work he has put into the above described program (he has interested twenty-four of our country's finest universities in having their Ph.D. candidates participate in the program under his direction), but, in addition, because of his background. He holds a B.A. from Pennsylvania State University, where in his senior year he was rated as academically fourth in a class of 3,200, with a major in Sociology and a minor in Political Science. He holds an LLE-JD from Harvard University Law School where in his third year he concentrated in corporate law and affairs. In 1968 he was admitted to and completed post-doctoral studies at All Souls College, Oxford University, England (equivalent to Princeton University's Institute for Advanced Studies). While at Oxford, his training was specifically directed toward preparing him to effectively carry out the above set-out proposal with his three areas of concentrated study being: (1) the supervision of advanced research, (2) the American mass media, and (3) public administration. In addition to the above formal training, Dr. Lutter in 1964 did a comparative study of broadcast services in England, France, Italy, and Austria, and in 1968 an investigation of the use of the mass media during periods of social stress in Ireland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Israel and the United Arab Republic. As his resume discloses, he is a guest lecturer at a number of respected American universities. Of course, his eight years of practice of communications law at the Commission is a substantial asset.

Mr. Peter Flanigan

Page 3

In sum, I submit that the program Dr. Lutter has conceived can be a real asset to the Administration and the Commission and that it should be implemented at an early date under his direction as Director of Research and Academic Liaison for FCC (a post which does not now exist), not only because he has the best understanding of the function of the program and the confidence of the academic world (he has for some time been a member of the American Association of University Professors and the American Association for the Advancement of Science) but because he is a competent, pragmatic individual who has understanding and a desire to advance the work of the Commission in this Administration.

I shall greatly appreciate your serious consideration of this suggestion.

Sincerely,

Richard S. Schweiker U.S. Senator

RSS:mda

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON March 10, 1970

Cong.

Dear Mr. Holifield:

I understand that at a hearing, which you chaired, of the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House Committee on Government Operations on March 9, 1970, concerning Reorganization Plan No. 1, questions arose about White House relationships with the Federal Communications Commission. Specifically, questions were raised about an article appearing in Broadcasting Magazine which attributed to me the view that "the White House has no qualms about seeking to influence the Commission or other so-called independent agencies." I would like to clarify both the record and our position in this matter.

First, I have made no statements to the press from which they could properly conclude that the White House intended any undesirable or improper influence on the FCC; that is not my view, and it is not the view of this Administration. Indeed, there have been strict instructions to the entire White House staff not to attempt to influence independent regulatory commissions in their quasi-judicial functions, or even give the appearance of attempting to do so; I attach a memorandum circulated to the staff in that regard.

Second, it is appropriate to draw a distinction between general policy issues which may be before regulatory commissions and particular cases in which those commissions are exercising their quasi-judicial responsibilities. In the latter category, any attempt to influence a commission would obviously be improper for the White House or any executive branch agency. In the former category, however, the President has both statutory and general leadership responsibilities which, from time to time, make necessary or desirable an expression of the Administration viewpoint to the regulatory commissions. Previous administrations, as well as this one, have done so in fulfilling those responsibilities. It is our conviction that such open expressions of viewpoint are not "influence" in the negative connotation sometimes used, but rather a proper part of general policy-making dialogue among the FCC, the Congress, and the executive branch.

Finally, I would underscore the testimony of Administration witnesses before the Committee on March 9 which made clear this Administration's policy that the Independence and authority of the Federal Communications Commission is in no way to be impaired by the Reorganization Plan No. 1 now before the Committee. No powers of the FCC are affected, and the authority of the Congress remains unchanged. It is, in fact, the Administration's hope that the new Office of Telecommunications Policy will enable the executive branch to act as a more responsible and responsive partner to the Congress and the FCC in the telecommunications policy area.

Sincerely,

Clay T. Whitehead Special Assistant to the President

Attachment

- 1 .

Honorable Chet Holifield Committee on Government Operations

House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehcad Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

THE WHITE HOUSE

May 21, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

Subject: Contacts between the White House and the Independent Regulatory Agencies

The independent regulatory agencies include:

Civil Aeronautics Board Federal Communications Commission Federal Maritime Commission Federal Power Commission Federal Trade Commission Interstate Commerce Commission Securities and Exchange Commission

This memorandum discusses some important points you should bear in mind with regard to these agencies.

Contacts between the White House and the regulatory agencies are very sensitive on two grounds: (1) The Congress has a special relationship with these agencies, viewing them in part as instruments of the Congress in its constitutional power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce; (2) the Commissioners of these agencies have quasi-judicial responsibilities for individual cases coming before their agencies on rates, license renewals, route awards, and so forth. Obviously, any executive interference in this quasi-judicial function would be highly improper.

In spite of these sensitivities, matters often arise which do require official or informal contacts with the Commissioners or the staffs of these agencies. The following guidelines are provided for any exposure you may have to these agencies or problems pending before them. They also apply in those cases where other agencies of the executive branch act in a regulatory or quasi-judicial role. 1. Any expression of interest or any attempt to influence the outcome of any case pending is illegal. These cases are typically extremely complicated, and it is very dangerous to make judgments on the basis of limited information as to how the White House should like to see any case resolved. You should in no way express interest to these agencies in the outcome of pending cases and in no way attempt to influence the Commissioners or hearing examiners in their decisions on any case pending before their agencies.

2. It is important to remember that the cases that come before these agencies are often extremely important to the parties concerned and involve large amounts of moncy. They are, therefore, very closely watched for any evidence of improper procedure or influence. It is important to avoid even the mere appearance of interest or influence.

3. You may, of course, listen to comments and views on such cases when they are volunteered to you. However, such visits or the submission of written briefs should not be encouraged -better still, they should be sidestepped and avoided wherever possible.

4. Inquiries about the status of cases pending before these agencies should not be made. Instead, the inquirer should be advised to contact the agency directly.

5. The policies and findings of these agencies often interact heavily with the policies of the executive branch of Government. Transportation policy, for instance, is affected heavily by the policies of the ICC and the CAB. There is, therefore, occasion for White House staff contact with these agencies. However, for the reasons cited above, you should keep my office informed of any contact you may have with these agencies. Please call Dan Hofgren or Tom Whitehead in advance to assure appropriateness of such contacts.

- CA Manp

Peter M. Flanigan Assistant to the President

(13) 21426

Friday 3/13/70

6:20 Checked with Mr. Clare Farley at NASA re request for astronautsat the Keyser, W.Va. and Portland, Oregon, ceremonics.

> Bill Anders has accepted the request of Chairman Harley Staggers and Staggers' office has been notified directly. The date was changed to April 28.

Request of Wendell Wyatt for an astronaut in the June 13 Rose Parade at Portland, Oregon. One of the Apollo 13 crew is scheduled to do it; however, they have not yet selected the particular one. Wyatt's office has been notified.

Notified Harlow's office (Suzanne).

HOUDS

Thursday

3/5/70

Mr. Harlow's Office called. They wanted to know the status of the call from Congressman Staggers re the appearances of the astronauts. We told them you were really tied up with a statement and would follow up on this in the morning.

Called Sigance in Hardwire Mar - she would like De reported when we hear it has been arranged

March 6, 1970

/VOLD

To: Bill Timmons

From:

1

 \sim

Tom Whitehead

NASA assures no these requests can be taken care of although it is highly unlikely that they will be able to supply an astronaut who has been to the moon; i.e., they will provide one of the astronauts who has not yet flown. I will let you know as soon as I can who they have lined up so you can pass the word on to Staggers and Wyatt.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Cchtral Files Mr. Harlow

CTWhitehead:ed

1.30 rote 6, 1970

You Willis Shapley

Myona: Mona Wittehend

These two particular requests for astronauts are once we feel strengly we would like to have honered. Would you please take case of this and get back to soon as populate.

Littichmenia

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Harlow Mr. Thumons Central Flics Mr. Whitchead

CT Whitehead ed

Thursday 3/5/70

Marge called. Mr. Flanigan would like you to call Julian Scheer, NASA, in reference to 2 requests for appearances of the astronauts which he would like to have honored.

(1) Chairman Harley Staggers would like one of the astronauts to speak at Keyser, West Virginia, at a function honoring a soldier killed in the service who received the Congressional Medal of Henor. Bryce Harlow asked if we could do something and then let Bill Timmons know the outcome.

(2) Congressman Wendell Wyatt would like one of the astronauts to be Grand Marshall at a Rose Parade in Portland, Oregon, on June 13th. This Rose Parade is almost comparable to the one at Pasadena, California.

Marge is sending over a memo on this.

Returns work

Scheer -- 13-35302

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1970

Torrell call Scher tWyod's Ng

TO: Peter Flanigan

FROM: Bryce Harlow

Chairman Harley Staggers pleads for an astronaut to speak at an April 27 function in Keyser, West Virginia, honoring a soldier who was killed in the service and received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Staggers said that the astronaut could jet his way to Cumberland, Keyser being some twenty minutes away from there, and could be back very shortly thereafter. He tried through George Miller, Chairman of the House Space Committee, and failed. This is extremely important to Staggers, and he comes to us as a final appeal.

I recommend that we try to do this for Staggers. Not only is he Chairman of the House Interstate Committee, but he is also a great sentimentalist. If we came through on this, it would be a very valuable investment.

Can you, with your inestimable clout, pursue this with NASA -- then let Bill Timmons know the outcome so that he can tell the good Congressman?

cc: Bill Timmons

6/13 Care Parade Portland Oregon Grand Marchall Regust from astronaut Wesdell Wyatt.

March 16, 1970

Dear Mr. Scott:

1

Thank you for your letter of March 4th regarding Mr. Robert D. King and his interest in a position in the new Office of Telecommunications Policy.

Mr. King has written to us directly, and we are pleased to have your further endorsement. We expect to name a Director for the new office in the near future and will at that time be in a position to consider Mr. King as Deputy Director, as he has requested.

Sincerely,

Peter M. Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable William L. Scott House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Timmons Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

Friday 3/13/70

1

5:50 I have checked Hazel several times, Marge, and Flemming's office. They do not seem to have Cong. William Scott's letter of February 27 concerning Robert King.

Attached is some other material on him.

WILLIAM LLOYD SCOTT

COMMITTEES: POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

March 4, 1970

Mr. Peter M. Flanigan Executive Office of the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. Flanigan:

You will recall my correspondence of February 27th regarding <u>Mr. Robert D. King</u> and his interest in a position with the Administration in the office of telecommunications.

The attached letter from Mr. James W. Foristel is a further endorsement for Mr. King and I would appreciate it if you would include it with my previous letter.

Thank you for your cooperation.

WLS:gls Enclosure

William L. Scott, M.C.

Sincerely,

AMERICAL MEDICAL

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

1776 K STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 • PHONE (202) 833-8310 • TWX 710-822-9409

PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION HARRY R. HINTON, Deputy Director DEPARTMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS JAMES W. FORISTEL, Director

March 2, 1970

The Honorable William L. Scott U. S. House of Representatives 1217 Longworth House Office Building Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Bill:

I understand that my neighbor and good friend Bob King has been in to see you for an endorsement. I would like you to know that Bob is a very capable administrator and would serve with distinction and with credit to our party and the nation. Bob was one of my very hard workers at the time when I was chairman of the Mount Vernon district for the Republican Party.

Sincerely, James W. Foristel

JWF: chm

Monday 3/16/70

MEETING 3/18/70 11 a.m.

10:35 Jean Roberts in Jeb Magruder's office called to say Mr. Magruder had a call from Tom Evans' office in New York asking if someone could see Tom Brislin while he is in Washington this week.

> Mr. Brislin is a second-year law student at Yale and will be working in Mr. Evans' law office this summer. In addition, he is working on two model bills for Senators McIntyre, Nelson, and Hart -- model satellite bill and model Cable TV bill. He would like to talk with someone on these subjects and Mr. Magruder thought you might be able to see him.

Called Judy Breck in Mr. Evans' office and (212) 422-676 scheduled the appointment for 11 a.m. on Wednesday (3/18).

Advised Magruder's office that the appointment has been set.

mar an

Wednosday 3/18/70

 12:40 Gave Tom Brislin the papers, plus
 Dr. Lyons and Alan Novak's phone numbers and addresses.

14

I called Dr. Lyons to let him know that you had had a meeting with Mr. Brislin and suggested he get in touch with you. Gave him a little background.

Do you want me also to advise Alan Novak's office that Mr. Brislin will be calling?

March 4, 1970

To: Bill Casselman

From: Tom Whitehead

Per our conversation.

Attachment: 2/27/70 memo to Timmons re Telecommunications Reorganization Plan.

Cong

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 27, 1970

tary

To: Mr. William E. Timmons

From: Tom Whitehead

Subject: Telecommunications reorganization plan

Dwight Ink and other Budget Bureau staff have been up on the Hill discussing Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1970, establishing the new Office of Telecommunications Policy, which is now before the Government Operations Committees. They advise me that on two occasions, Herb Roback -- Holifield's staff chief on the House Committee's military operations subcommittee -has indicated a desire to open up the hearings on the plan to include a general review of telecommunications problems. Roback cited domestic satellites and the operation of the National Communications Systems as examples of areas he wants to explore.

The potential for Roback getting his way is good since Holifield is also an active and powerful member of the House Committee's reorganization subcommittee which has the plan before it. A resolution disapproving the plan has been introduced by Mr. Gallagher, and hearings are scheduled on March 9 and 10.

If the hearings are opened up to cover the general area of telecommunications policy, they could get into very sensitive and difficult areas. Possibly, a wholly new set of witnesses might have to be produced. I believe we should avoid that situation.

Roback has indicated to the BOB people he would like to meet informally with me, even though he knows I could not testify publicly. I am willing to see Roback informally to discuss the policy issues if that will head off an expansion of the hearings or otherwise help us. If you concur, I believe it would be well if your office made the contact with Roback and offered such a meeting.

March 6, 1970

Cort

To:

Jeb Magruder

From:

Tom Whitehead

As I mentioned on the phone, 1 would very much like to find a forum for speaking about our domestic communications satellite policy in the next week or two. This question is of interest to anyons connected with the communications industry or the aerospace industry (communications companies, electronics manufacturers, communications lawyers, regulatory bodies, etc.) Any thoughts you have would be very much appreciated.

cc: Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

Deer Joelt

Thank you for your letter on behalf of Kr. Joseph R. Volge, Jr. who is interested in being considered for a position in the Office of Telecommunications Policy.

March 3, 1970 -

" 1D-

2:15

10:00

I have forwarded Mr. Volpe's Personal Qualifications Statement, as well as your recommendation of this gentleman to the appropriate persons here in order that he may be considered for appointment.

Your interest in bringing this qualified individual to our attention is appreciated.

With warm regard.

Sincerely,

William B. Timmons Assistant to the President

the manufacture of the state of

Honorable Joel T. Broyhill House of Representatives Nashington, D.C. 20515

bcc: Harry F&emming w/inc. Tom Whitehead w/inc.

February 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER MILLSPAUGH

It would appear that both John H. Gayer and Carl L. Frederick who have been suggested by Senator Curtis would be useful additions in either the new Office of Telecommunications Policy or the Telecommunications Research and Analysis Center in Commerce. I have talked to Gayer personally and reviewed his record. He is not qualified for any of the top jobs, but could be very helpful in one of the new offices in an expanded effort to prepare for our international frequency negotiations. Mr. Frederick could be useful as a consultant to the Commerce Department, since radio frequency interference will be an important part of their expanded responsibilities.

Unfortunately, there is little we can do until the organization plan becomes effective and the people have been selected to head the new offices. I will refer both resumes to these people at the appropriate times I think that should keep Senator Curtis happy for the time being.

> Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:jm

• MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 13, 1970

FOR:

Tom Whitehead

FROM:

Peter Millspaugh

SUBJECT:

Senator Curtis Request

As part of a Congressional relations program directed at Senatorial supporters of the President, we have met with Sen. Carl Curtis (Neb.) recently. A report of this meeting is attached.

Sen. Curtis asked very little, but did request our assistance as to two close associates with considerable communications credentials. I am attaching a resume of both individuals for your consideration.

The Senator has provided strong leadership and support for the President through some tough sledding. Do you have any thoughts on how we might be helpful here?

cc: Harry Flemming George Bell David Lissy Ed Rector . MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

February 11, 1970

FOR:

FROM:

Harry Flemming Peter Millspaugh

SUBJECT:

Senatorial Visit Program -- Senator Curtis

Ed Rector and I met with Senator Curtis for over an hour on February 6th. The Senator was very receptive to our visit and, although he had no general comments, he was well prepared to discuss some specific personnel cases of concern to him.

PERSONNEL MATTERS:

 John Gayer, the Senator believes, would be a great credit to the Nixon Administration. He is an engineer of broad experience and a proven administrator. Gayer is the son-in-law of former Nebraska Governor and Senator Dwight Griswold and aided the Nixon forces during the campaign. His family owns a bank or two, so he will not starve, but Senator Curtis thinks a position of responsibility in telecommunications management would be fitting and beneficial to the Administration.

2. Dr. Carl Frederick --- a friend of the Senator's since college days --- is a qualified and experienced scientist. He is the author of an impressive work on Radio Frequency Interference that the Senator says is the standard reference work in the field. Dr. Frederick's efforts with his own business enterprise failed, but he should be of considerable value as a consultant on scientific matters, within the scope of his expertise. Frederick is known by Under Secretary Packard (DOD), and Senator Curtis has spoken with Packard about Frederick.

- 3. Norman A. Durfee has 24 years of emperience as National Director of Personnel Services for the American Red Cross. The Senator has already unsuccessfully inquired into a slot on the EEOC and has recently talked with Don Rumsfeld in search of something else. Durfee suggested the Appalachian Regional Commission. His age --65 -- is a factor.
- 4. Gen. Albert A. Wedemeyer remains a priority obligation for the Senator. The General has reportedly been a major contributor and money raiser for the GOP. The Senator is aware that he was offered and declined a position on the American Battle Monuments Commission. Some sort of special assignment with overseas travel is suggested ----after an appropriate delay.

cc: Ken BeLieu

bcc: A. Kaupinen

B. Ladd

G. Bell

B. Casselman

Biographic Notes - John H. Gayer June 1969 Executive, Professional Engineer (D. C. Reg. No. 3075) Profession: Married: Dorothy Griswold Born: Lincoln, Nebraska August 26, 1942 September 20, 1919 John, 26 years; Diane, 16 years and Dwight, 14 years Children: Univ. of Nebraska, Business and Electrical Engineering, BSEE, 1942 Education: Harvard Univ., Advanced Studies, Instructor 1942, 1943 Experience: 1966 to Present: General Electric Company, Space Systems Organization, Valley Forge, Pa. - Program Manager, Communication Systems: Projects include: systems for televising Apollo Splashdowns, system concepts for telecommunication, space and distribution broadcasting and aeronautical and maritime communications studies for government and industrial agencies and FCC petitions, international teaming and consultations. 1953 to 1965: International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, Switzerland. Member, International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) (Vice Chairman, 1955 and 1962 and Chairman, 1956 and 1963) -International Radio Regulation, Frequency Allocations and Management. Development of International and National Telecommunications. Responsible for preparations for Space Radio Conference, African TV and Broudcasting Conferences. Representation included: CCIR, Space Research Committee, International Astronautical Federation (IAF), European Broadcasting Union, Administrative, Radio, Space and Plenipotentiary Conferences, Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), ITU Administrative Council and Coordinating Committee Meetings. 1951 to 1953: Professional Consulting Engineer, Washington, D. C. - Design and construction of radio broadcasting stations, equipment installations; radio facilities and operations, management, operational and economic analyses, FCC petitions, and International Telecommunications U.S. and foreign. 1948 to 1951: U.S. Military Government and Dept. of State Communications and Industrial Advisor and Chief Communications, Berlin - International representation and establishment of Berlin radio links for the Berlin Blockade; direction of telephone, telegraph and postal service: and installations. Broadcasting (RIAS) Consultant. Professional Chairman, Gering National Bank, Gering, Nebraska Awards and Chairman, Electronic Industries Assn. Satellite Telecommunications Participations: Sub-Division. Fellowship, Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) First Chairman, International Television Symposium (ITYS), Montreux. President, American Club of Geneva. Lecturer, World Affairs Conference, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. Founder member, Center for Aerospace Management.

January, 1969	alley Forge, Pa. 19481 Tel. (215) 666-5555
	tes - John H. Gayer
Profession:	Professional Engineer (D. C. Registration No. 3075) Consulting Radio Engineer, Investment Banker
Born:	Lincoln, Nebraska Married: Dorothy Griswold September 20, 1919 August 26, 1942
Children:	John, 26 years; Diane, 16 years and Dwight, 14 years
Education:	. University of Nebraska, Business and Electrical Engineering, ESEE, 1937-1942 . Harvard University, Advanced Communications, 1942 . Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Advanced Electronics, 1943 . Southern Signal Corps School
	. Wright Electronics Engineering School, 1944, Specialized Electronics

an H. Gayer

. University of California, Rocket Theory, 1947

. George Washington University, Economics, 1952

Professional Experience:

1966 to Present:

. General Electric Company, Space Systems Organization, Valley Forge Space Technology Center, Valley Forge, Pa. Program Manager, Communication Systems and Consulting Engineer, Telecommunication Programs. Projects include systems for televising Apollo Splashdowns from Navy Aircraft Carrier using a small com-sat and the NASA ATS satellites. System concepts for using satellites for telecommunication, space and distribution broadcasting and aeronautical and maritime communications. Advisor and liaison for the preparations of studies and comments for government and industrial agencies and associations. Programs include International teaming and consultations, Communications, Broadcasting, Navigation satellites, NASA ATS-F/G, Nav-Com Aero-Sat, Radio Frequency Management and usage studies including FCC petitions, consultant on contractual studies and investigations.

. Chairman, Satellite Telecommunications Sub-Division, Electronic Industries Association

. Chairman, Gering National Bank, Gering, Nebraska

1953 to 1965: . International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, Switzerland Member, International Frequency Registration Board (IFRE) (Vice Chairman, 1955 and 1962 and Chairman, 1956 and 1963) International Radio Regulation, Frequency Allocations and Management Development of International and National Telecommunications.

John H. Gayer - Biographic Notes

<u>1953 to</u> <u>1965:</u> Continued Responsible for preparations as Chairman, IFRB for Space Radio Conference. Major representation included : CCIR, Space Research Committee, International Astronautical Federation (IAF), ITU Administrative, Radio, Space and Plenipotentiary Conferences, conceived and organized IFRB/ITU Radio Management Seminars and African TV and Broadcasting Conferences, Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), ITU Administrative Council and Coordinating Committee Meetings.

1951 to 1953: . Professional Consulting Engineer, Washington, D. C. - Design and construction of radio broadcasting stations, equipment installations; specialized study of radio facilities and operations, management, operational and economic analyses, directed and participated in the preparation of petitions to the FCC and International Telecommunications, many of which involved various agencies of the U.S. and foreign governments.

1948 to 1951: .U.S. Military Government and Dept. of State in Germany. Communications and Industrial Advisor and Chief Communications Branch - Responsible for international representations and development of Berlin radio links during the period of the Berlin Blockade; radio frequency assignments; direction of telephone, telegraph and postal services and installations. Directed the U.S. program for the rehabilitation of the Berlin electrical and communication industry.

<u>1946 to</u> <u>1947:</u>

1945 to

1946:

. Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, California, Electronic Design Engineer - Responsible for the design of the DC-6 radio circuits and installations. <u>Concurrently</u>: Instructor on Electronic Theory at the American Television Laboratories, Hollywood, California.

.Salem Engineering Company, Salem, Ohio - Senior Electrical Engine Design of control circuits for industrial furnaces, heat treating processes and radio communications; economic and industrial studies.

 $\frac{1943 \text{ to}}{1945:}$

Air Force Technical Service Command - Director, Radio and Electronics School, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania - Preparation and organization of technical training program, lecturer on advanced theory of electronics, radio propagation and radio and radar equipment. Conducted investigations on radio propagation including field experiments on critical over the horizon VHF links.

John H. Gayer - Biographic Notes

1942 to 1943:

.Harvard University, Cruft Laboratory, Cambridge, Massachusetts -Laboratory and Conference Group Instructor, lecturer on the theory of electronics experiments; research on radio propagation and electronic circuits.

1938 to

1941:

.School and Summer Jobs: Surveyor, Civil Engineers Corps; Guide N. Y. World's Fair; Owner-Operator, Texaco Service Station; Real Estate Salesman.

Professional Societies:

.Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) -Fellow Member, 1964; Geneva Section, Secretary-Treasurer (1961, 1962 and 1963), Vice Chairman (1964) and Chairman (1965); Region 8 Europe - Secretary-Treasurer (1964-1966) and Treasurer, IEEE-ICC-68, Philadelphia.

. American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) . International Amateur Radio Club (IARC): President (1962, 1963 and 1964), Honorary President (1965-66), Ambassador (1968) . International Television Symposium (ITVS), Montreux, Switzerland: First Chairman (1961) and Honorary Chairman (1962, 1963 and 1964), . Armed Forces Communication and Electronic Association - AFCEA -Life

Member, Geneva Chapter Organizer and President (1957) .Professional Engineer (D. C. Registration No. 3075) .World Affairs Conference, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

Military Service:

1941: ROTC, Second Lt., Field Artillery 1942-1945: Army Signal Corps and Air Force 1946 to present: United States Air Force Reserve, Lt. Colonel with HQUSAF Mobilization Assignment

CON	FIDENTIAL RESUME FOR FE	DERAL EMPLOYMENT
Name Frederic	FIRST MIDDLE	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Business	D1 Hillridge Drive	
	nsington, Maryland 20795	
Business Phone	(301)_949-2071	
Home 970 Address	1 Hillridge Drive	A
	sington, Maryland 20795	
Home Phone3	01) 949-2071	
Social Security No	umber 049-07-8161	
Date 17 Febr	uary 1969 Height 5'6" Weight	165 lbs.
Age65	Citizenship U.S.A.	
Birth Date Jul	y 28, 1903 Health Excellent	
Birth Place _Memp	his, Nebr. Marital Status Married	
Sex Male	Number of Marriages	One.
Wife's Maiden Na	me Bertha Backer	
Birth Place	Shannon, Illinois	REEX/ [Callsouth (2)/2013/2012/2012/2012/2012/2012/2012/2012
Birth Date	March 24, 1905	Father's Name Elmer L. Frederick
Children's Names	& Age Lowell 45 Ellen Gay 43 Genevieve 42	Address (Deceased)
1	David 40 Dolores Joan 38 Carl Leroy 37	Mother's Maiden Name Francis Edith Devine
	Richazd	Address (Decensed)
Education	Name	Dates Location Degrees
Elementary	Memphis	1915 Memphis, Nebr.
	na n	
ligh School	Shannon-High	<u>1920</u> Shannon, III.
Colleges	Findlay College	1920 Findlay, Obio
	University of Chicago (summers	s) 1921,22,23 Chicago, Ill
	Iowa State College (summer) Nebraska Wesleyan University	1924 Ames, Iowa 1925 & 1950 Lincoln, Nebr. A.B. (Honors)
	George Washington University	1926 & 1927 Washington, D.C., M.A.
	Nebraska Wesleyan	1950 Lincoln, Nebr, Doctor of Science

	and the second		
Language Competence	Studied_Latin,_French,	College Major	Physics .
·(German-in-college,-No	College Minor	Mathematics
1	Eluency_in_speech	Fields of Graduate	e Study: Physics Math
		,	
Awards, Special Recognit	Distinguished Alumni		1 Ordnance ska Wesleyan University
the part for the second		•	
, 	<u>Congressional Citatio</u>	on-1955Elec	tronic Test-Equipment-
1	Congressional Citatio	on 1960 - Elec	tromagnetic Compatibility
:		۰.	

Career History, Please Account for All Time Since High School: (Use Extra Sheets, If Necessary) Include Beginning and Ending Salaries for Each Position.

Salary History: (Beginning and ending, approximately.)

1966 - 1969 C. L. Frederick and Associates (\$160/day) \$33,000 (1968)
1949 - 1963 Frederick Research Corporation \$30,000/year
1965 - 1967 Vitro Laboratories \$18,000 - \$21,000/year
1963 - 1965 HRB Singer, Inc. \$18,000/year
1949 - 1950 American Machine & Foundry, Inc. \$21,000/year
1946 - 1949 Fredric Flader, Inc. \$15,000 - \$18,000/year
1943 - 1946 Curtis-Wright Research Laboratories \$12,000/year
1942 - 1943 U. S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory \$25/day
1936 - 1942 Dictaphone Corporation \$3,600 - \$5,200/year
1935 - 1936 Webb Institute \$300/month
1928 - 1934 Bell Telephone Laboratories \$45 - \$75/weck
1925 - 1928 George Washington University \$115/month - \$2,100/year

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		mend You For Federal Office:	•
Name	Chester R. Jones	William Freienmuth	Dr. Thomas Curry
Position	Ceneral Agent	Manager, Res. & Dev.	Chief Engineer
Company	Massachusetts-Mutual	Vitro-Laboratories	Melpar, Inc.
Address	4201 Connecticut Ave. 	Silver Spring, Md.	_7700_Arlington_Blvd Falls Church, Va. 22046
Phone	244-4300	942-7200	534-6000
Personal or Business Relationship to you	None	Former Supervisor	Consultant

Military Record: NA

Have You Ever Been Employed by the Government as a Civilian? Yes. Consultant to Research and Development Board, Scientific Warfare Advisor to Secretary of Defense (Consultant.) During World War II, Consultant to Naval Ordnance Laboratory. Have you ever been charged with or convicted of a felony or serious misdemanor? Explain fully, if yes (Omit traffic violations.)

Do you have any reservation about making a full disclosure of your financial affairs in case of appointment? NO.

Have You Ever Obtained a Federal Security Clearance? YES. TS' and other special clearances Destributions is a security of a point of the point of the second of the secon

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Hobbies, Special Activities, and Areas of Special Interest: Art, Music.

State your present and past memberships and positions held in Professional, Scientific, Business, or Cultural Societies & Conferences:

Associate Fellow: American Institute of Astronautics and

Aeronautics (AIAA) Senior Member: Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers

List Publications you have authored: Member: American Ordnance Association Member: Washington Society of Engineers

Extensive List - Please see Resume. List Memberships in Clubs and Other Social Organizations:

. Columbia Country Club - (Chevy Chase, Maryland) Cosmos Club - (Washington, D.C.)

Please describe what positions in the Federal Government you believe yourself to be best suited for:

1. Federal Communications Commissioner

- Director of Office of Telecommunications 2.
- 3. Assistant Director of Research and Engineering for Electromagnetic Compatibility in DOD.

State briefly any special qualifications you have for each such position: I have devoted my entire professional career in responsible positions in the above mentioned communicationelectronics fields, as explained in the attached resume. As a result, I have gained a knowledge of what needs to be done, and the experience necessary to accomplish what must be done in the public interest at the national and international levels. I have directed major projects, made many recommendations for improvements in this field, lectured, and written many reports and books on this subject, now used worldwide. Additionally, I have worked with both government and industry professionals and executives in the communication-electronic community.

PLEASE STATE IN A BRIEF PARAGRAPH WHAT YOU CONSIDER TO BE YOUR MOST OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT. As a result of many years of work in the field of electronic and radio communications, including standardization of electronic test equipment, electromagnetic compatibility of electronic systems, preparation of computer programs, directing large testing and evaluation programs, and lecturing to engineers engaged in research and development, I have prepared and published 13 volumes on Electronics Test Equipment, and 4 volumes on Radio Frequency Interference and have recently prepared over 40 recommendations to the President's Office on Telecommunications Management to improve the use of the Radio Spectrum.

Foreign Travel (Do not include residence abroad):

A	REA	TIME SPENT	AREA	TIME SPENT
Central & So	uth America		Middle East	
Europe	(six.trips)	5 months	Far East	
Orient			Russia	
Africa			China	
Aggre	egate Time Spent (All Trip	s) <u>-5</u> -months	Aggregate Time S	Spent (All Trips)

Residence Abroad (Area, time spent and purpose, i.e., business, military service, government service, other): None.

NUT THE

CARL L. FREDERICK, SR., A.B., M.A., D.Sc.

Chief Scientist

EDUCATION: Doctor of Science, 1950, Nebraska Wesleyan University; Master of Arts in Physics, 1927, George Washington University; Bachelor of Arts (with honors), 1925, Nebraska Weşleyan University. Additional graduate courses: Theory of Modulation, Functions of Complex Variables, Theory of Transients, Mathematical Physics.

EXPERIENCE: 1967 to present. Chief Scientist, C. L. Frederick & Associates. Performed consulting contracts for Melpar, Inc., Sylvania Electronic Systems, Eastern Division of Sylvania Electronic Products, Inc.; Vitro Laboratories Division, and Vitro Services Division, Vitro Corporation of America; and with the Special Weapons Laboratory of Airtronics, Inc. The work done on these contracts includes the Standards and Measurements for Improved Radio Spectrum Utilization; Effects of Interference on Radio Receiving Systems; Performance of Electronic Systems in Nuclear (EMP) Environment; Application of a digital computer program to predict the performance of Electronic Systems in the Sprint Missile; the development and field validation of a digital computer program as a consultant to the U.S. Army; development of a computer program for predicting the performance characteristics of electronic circuits, from dimensional measurements of conductors and insulation; developed techniques for measuring the permeability and effective resistance of conductors, and the dissipation and dielectric constant of the insulation over the entire frequency range of the radio spectrum by comparing the measured performance of equivalent electrical circuits whose output current or power has been rapidly predicted by means of the validated digital computer program. Additionally, a completed detailed evaluation of Radar Homing and Warning System was made, and a proposed plan for the development of a computer program for predicting the operational performance for designing new RH and W systems.

Vitro Laboratories, 1965 to August, 1967. Served as full-time Consultant and Advisor to the Laboratory, comprising a technical staff of several thousand engineering and support personnel. Responsible for long range planning in the field of Electromagnetic Technology, preparation of programs, including guidance in carrying out projects on digital computer programs to determine effects of high level radiation effects on missile systems, underwater communications, ELINT, COMINT, and operations research problems in field of Electronic Warfare and Countermeasures.

HRB-Singer, Incorporated, 1963-1965. As Fellow Scientist, had responsibility for guiding technical effort in connection with plans and processing and marketing projects concerned with military intelligence, infrared scanning systems used for surveillance by high performance aircraft and surface ships. As manager of the Washington District Office, carried the responsibility for technical plans, marketing and technical liaison between the government and company officials and engineers.

Frederick Research Corporation, 1949-1963. As founder, president, and principal scientist, carried the overall responsibility for over 14 years. During this period, performed research on radio interference, evaluation of electronic test equipment and surveys and engineering on guided missiles. Operated and maintained four fully instrumented vans for conducting surveys and spectrum signature measurements at military locations throughout the U.S. Prepared and published four volumes of books on Radio Frequency Interference, and thirteen volumes

Carl L. Frederick, Continued.

of descriptions and evaluations of Electronic Test Equipment, these handbooks are used by engineers worldwide.

Wright Air Development Center, Dayton, Ohio, 1950-1956. Served as required as special consultant to USAF. Carried out several special projects, including an overall evaluation of WADC at request of the Commanding General.

Research and Development Board of the Office of the Secretary of Department of Defense, 1949-1950. Served as Consultant, prepared the technical guidance program on Electronic Countermeasures for the Electronics Committee, Research and Development Board, worked with the Weapons System Evaluation Group in the Office of the Secretary of Defense as a Technical Consultant and was Scientific Warfare Advisor to the Secretary; in this capacity made surveys and recommendations for research, development, and evaluation of radar, communications and countermeasure systems.

Frederic Flader, Incorporated, 1946-1949. Vice-President and member of Board of Directors. Research on control systems for gas turbine engines, applications to nuclear power plants and aircraft, aircraft instruments, telemetry, and guided missiles. Performed the first research on effects of nuclear radiation on electronic components and circuits, utilizing the Heavy Water pile at University of Chicago.

Curtis-Wright Research Laboratories and Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories, 1943-1946. Chief of the Physics Department. Supervised and conducted research on aircraft instruments, telemetering, radar, and radio guidance equipment, servomechanisms, and guided missiles.

Naval Ordnance Laboratory, 1942-1943. Electronic Coordinator and Supervisor. Was responsible for and participated in the design of magnetic mines, mine firing devices, magnetometers, airborne magnetic detectors, and other naval ordnance devices.

Dictaphone Corporation, 1936-1942. Assistant Director of Research. Had responsibility for development of electronic dictating machines including supervision of all electronic, mechanical, chemical, and acoustical research departments.

Webb Institute, 1935. Consultant on vibrations in ships' propellers.

Federal Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1935. Consultant on diversity radio systems.

Bell Telephone Laboratories, 1928-1934. Member of Technical Staff. Designed electrical networks, including filters, phase shifters, and other transmission systems, including those used in the two-channel radio system and a 1600-channel coaxial telephone system. Edited a book on Transmission Network and Wave Filters, by T. E. Shea and lectured for two years on out-of-hours course at Western Electric Company on electrical, mechanical, acoustical and quart crystal filters.

George Washington University, 1925-1928. Instructor in Physics. Conducted lectures and laboratory classes in introductory and advanced physics and mathematics. 2

· Carl L. Frederick, Continued.

PUBLICATIONS:

 "Digital Computer Program for Determining the High Level Effects of KF Radiation for Missile Systems" (1966). Vitro Laboratories Technical Report No. 01949.01-1. 3

- "Validation of Digital Computer Results Under High Level Radiation Fields at NSMR" (Being published by U.S. Army, 1969).
- 3. Co-author and Publisher: 4 volume Handbook on Radio Frequency Interference, 1962.

Volume I - Fundamentals of Electromagnetic Interference Prediction and Measurement.

Volume II - Fundamentals of Electromagnetic Interference.

Volume III - Methods of Electromagnetic Interference-Free Design and Interference Suppression.

Volume IV - Utilization of the Electromagnetic Spectrum.

- 4. "Radio Interference Suppression Techniques," U.S. Air Force, 1953.
- Co-author, "Standards and Measurements for Improved Spectrum Utilization" (To be published by Melpar, Inc., for Office of Emergency Planning, ODTM, (April, 1969.))
- 6. "Evaluation of Frequency Measuring Equipment," U.S. Air Force, 1952.
- 7. "Evaluation of Signal Generating Equipment," U.S. Air Force, 1952.
- Co-author, editor and publisher of "Design Techniques for Interference Free Operation of Airborne Electronic Equipment," 1952.
- Co-author, editor and publisher of thirteen volumes, nineteen categories of "Descriptive Data Sheets on Electronics Test Equipment," 1952.
- "Aircraft Instruments for Radio and Television Telemetering," Society of Experimental Stress Analysis, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1947.
- 11. "Telemetering for Testing Aircraft in Flight," Transactions of AIEE, December, 1946 (Prize paper).
- 12. "Impedance Transformations in Electrical Networks," Electronics, April, 1934 .

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES:

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, (HEEE), (Senior Member); Institute of Astronautics and Aeronautics, (AIAA), (Associate Fellow); Engineering Society of Washington; American Ordnance Association.

PATENTS AND DISCLOSURES:

Patents on Multichannel Telemetering System (2,494,370), mutual inductance in wave filters (1,970,933), control for ACDC motors (2,302,609), automatic volume controlled amplifier (2,432,878), electrostatic device for removing cuttings from recording media (2,582,939), disclosures on magnetic recorder, method for geophysical exploration by radio telemetering, temperature and pressure devices for oil wells, remote control and telemeter system for control of offshore oil-gas platforms, and pipe lines.

February 6, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL TIMMONS

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the Budget Bureau reporting on some of our activities with respect to telecommunications organization. Note especially the paragraph I have marked.

It would be most unfortunate if the occasion of our telecommunications reorganization were used to raise questions in other telecommunications areas. The FCC is now considering our recommendation on domestic satellite policy, and Congressional hearings would almost certainly intimidate the Commission. Also, we will be entering into a major conference to discuss permanent arrangements for the INTELSAT Consortium, a conference of 70 nations with many sensitive issues. It would be most unfortunate and damaging to these negotiations if the question of COMSAT were raised, which it almost certainly would be in any breader discussion on communications at this time.

I would appreciate it if you could indicate to Roback and probably Congressman Springer and perhaps Chairman Staggers that this would be undesirable at this time.

Besides the problem with the FCC and with the international negotiations, there is really no one outside the White House staff who is particularly suited to presenting the Administration's viewpoint in these matters.

> Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

Attachment

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Mr. Kriegsman Central Files CTWhitehead:jm

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

FEB 5 1970

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITTEHEAD

Subject: Telecommunications organization

As I indicated in our telephone conversation, I briefed the staffs of Senate and House Government Operations Committees (representing both the majority and minority) on the proposed telecommunications reorganization plan. In general, the reception was friendly and no outright opposition to the proposal was expressed. However, there was an indication of a need to justify the new Office of Telecommunications Policy in specific and concrete terms.

On the House side, Herb Roback indicated that it might be desirable to exclude from the plan the transfer to the new OTP of GSA telecommunications procurement policy functions. Apparently, Holifield and Brooks would be disturbed by such an effort to diminish GSA's program. We are working on the deletion of this provision. (Jack Brooks' man later confirmed his concern in this area.)

Perhaps more important, Roback indicated that he hoped the hearings on the plan could be opened up to include a discussion of major telecommunications problems. He cited domestic satellites and the operation of the NCS as examples. This could obviously carry the hearings into very sensitive and difficult areas, and could require the production of a wholly different set of witnesses than might be involved in' support of the plan.

Except for the concerns of Holifield and Brooks, the staffs did not identify any members with interest.

Huring Schnow

Howard Schnoor Director, Government Organization Staff

fables Blacky

February 7, 1970

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter regarding Professor Frank E. Schooley and his position on the Board of the Corporation for Public Breadcasting. We are now considering the President's appointments to the Board for this year, and I can assure you that Professor Schooley will receive full consideration for reappointment.

Sincerely,

Feter Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable William L. Springer House of Representatives Washington, D. C. 20515

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:jm

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

/<u>/3//20</u>

TO:

F. W. Litchard

FROM:

PETER FIANICAN

	3
ACTION:	DUE DATE:
2	Prepare reply for Mr. Flanigan's signature
denter offer spinors, principal backparties, spinors	Direct reply
and a state of the	Comments/recommendations
'n Herennik obsisserer en socher alse societet	Please handle
	Information
	File

REMARKS :

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WILLIAM L. SPRINGER 220 DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COMMITTEE: INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Congress of the United States House of Representatives Mashington, D.C. 20515 SUDCOMMITTEES: TRANSPORTATION AND AVIATION COMMUNICATIONS AND FEDERAL POWER HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMERCE AND FINANCE

> SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

January 23, 1970

Mr. Peter M. Flanigan Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C.

Dear Peter:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have received from Professor Frank E. Schooley who directs the University of Illinois' radio and TV stations. This is one of the finest educational set ups in the entire country. When the Corporation for Public Broadcasting was formed, I was one of the authors and I believe that I had more to do with the passage of that bill than any other member in the House and the Senate. In the Congressional Record, at the time of the debate on this bill, I pointed out that one of the great dangers was in the quality of the Board of Directors which is made up presently of eight Democrats and 7 Republicans. Under the terms of the bill, the corporation cannot have more than a majority of one on the Board.

Frank Schooley's two year term expires shortly as a member of the Board. You could not find a better man than Frank Schooley. I have known him for over 25 years. He is a solid Republican and has served on the Board of Commissioners of the City of Decatur for a number of years. His record both as a public servant in politics and at the University of Illinois is outstanding. I do hope it would be possible to have Frank Schooley reappointed to the Board when his term expires. On the basis of his record during the past two years alone, he deserves the appointment. At the time of his appointment, he had the support of Senator Dirksen and Senator Percy. In order that there may be no misunderstanding, I am taking the matter up with Senators Ralph Smith and Charles Percy since this is an area for Senatorial prerogative.

Sincerely

WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BROADCASTING

January 20, 1970

Congressman William L. Springer U. S. House Office Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

As you are probably well aware, my two-year term as a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting is nearing an end. I have advised President Nixon that I would welcome a reappointment. I write only to say that if an opportunity arises for you to say a good word on my behalf, I'll be most grateful. I write this knowing full well that this is an area of Senatorial perogative, and I write just in case some one asks you.

For your information, I have written not only the President that I would be happy with reappointment, but also Senators Percy, Smith, and Scott that I would appreciate their support and approval.

I trust you've had a well-deserved vacation while the Congress has not been in session.

As always, I am ever grateful to you for the many services you have given public broadcasting not only in the Congress but in all of the United States.

Sincerely,

Frank E. Schooley Director of Broadcasting

Urbana, Illinois 61501

FESfb

Television Motion Pictures

February 21, 1970

Dear Alton:

Thank you for your note of February 5th and the memorandum on oil import policy politics.

I would very much like to get together with you to discuss our mutual interest in Congressional relations. I will try to give you a call next week to see if we can arrange something.

Sincerely,

Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

Mr. Alton Frye Administrative Assistant Office of Senator Edward W. Brooke Washington, D. C. 20510

cc: Mr. Whitehead Central Files

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CTWhitehead:ck

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EDWARD W. BROOKE MASSACHUSETTS

ALTON FRYE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Anited States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 5, 1970

Mr. Thomas Whitehead Assistant to the President White House Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom:

I thought you and others concerned about oil import policy would find the enclosed memorandum of interest. It was supplied to us by a "friendly observer" and makes some interesting propositions about the political impact of the impending decisions on oil imports.

It was good to see you at the White House, and I hope we can get together again soon.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

llow

Alton Frye

AF:er Enc.

MEMORANDUM

Subject:

Political Implications Oil Import Policy

January 19, 1970

In view of the political pressures swirling around the Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Controls, it seems clear that the President's final position on future import policy must be made, at least partly, within a political context. In view of this, the following factors should be kept in mind:

1. The "leaking" of the staff report of the Cabinet Task Force to the press (presumably by the Interior Department) has put the President in a box. That staff report, which the press describes Secretary Schultz in favor of, calls for a drastic 80¢ per barrel reduction in domestic oil prices. Thus, if the. President adopts a more moderate course calling for say 20¢-30¢ per barrel reduction in domestic prices phased in along with the tariff system over a period of several years, he will be accused of "selling out to the oil interests."

2. One way out of this dilemma would be to adopt a relatively high tariff which would have only a moderate impact on the oil industry, while at the same time approving, under very tight regulations, the establishment of fuel oil-type refineries in Foreign Trade Zones.

The Administration could then take the position that while the oil industry itself had requested a study in depth of oil import controls, and that while the study group came up with a new program containing far-reaching and potentially negative implications for the oil industry, the President has opted to adopt a program with only a minimal impact on the oil industry.

At the same time, by approving fuel oil refineries in Foreign Trade Zones, the President would be able to get New England and the Northeast off his back, because in effect, he would be approving the kind of refinery New England has been shouting for at Machiasport. Thus, New England would get its refinery, the symbol of change it has been seeking, while at the same time, the oil industry would be left relatively unscathed. Approval of fuel-type zone refineries would also be received favorably from a political standpoint in the Southeast and Hawaii. Similarly, the gradual liberalization of Canadian oil exports to this country would be politically popular in the Midwest industrial states.

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3. There has been bitter opposition from the oil industry and the political leaders of the Southwest producing states to "the Machiasport Deal" as originally contemplated. That opposition was based on the fact that Machiasport involved: (a) a windfall to one company. In effect, if a quota was granted to the company building a refinery at Machiasport, that quota reduced the quota available to other companies. (b) A substitution of foreign oil for domestic oil at a large East Coast refinery. This facet drew strong negative reactions from domestic producing states.

Approval of fuel oil-type refineries under a tariff system, however, would be far less controversial. Unlike the initial Machiasport deal, if one company decided to build a fuel-type refinery in a zone, that action would not limit the right of other companies to import. The elements of "exclusivity" and "windfall profits" would be missing.

4. One key question in assessing the political impact of the above suggested approach is, What specific political gains are anticipated? In order to organize one of both Houses of the next Congress, the party must keep what it has and add to it. In that light it is important to recognize that what started out as a New England-oriented problem has grown into a nationwide controversy. For example:

> a) When a delegation representing the New England Governors visited Secretary Schultz a few weeks ago seeking consumer relief, they drew specific support from the Governor and Mayor of New York and Governors of New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon and Hawaii.

> b) Some 27 Senators from 17 states and close to 100 members of the House of Representatives have spoken out in recent weeks in opposition to the current import

c) Included in both groups above were a number of leading Republicans who will be able to take credit for changes made and draw enormous help in the 1970 elections in the Republican effort to win control of Congress. In the New England area the only Republican seat that seems vulnerable is that held by Senator Prouty of Vermont. He is being challenged by former Governor Philip Hoff, a young, attractive, aggressive Democrat, who stepped down as Governor voluntarily last year after two terms. Hoff testified at the Portland, Maine, hearings on Machiasport in 1968 and is likely to make oil import controls a major issue in his campaign, citing the OEP study which showed Vermort bearing the second highest per capita cost for oil import controls of any state in the Union (about \$50 per person per year). Approval of Machiasport under a tariff system would blunt Hoff's attack. Prouty has been a strong administration supporter and went against the senior Senator from Vermont, George Akin, in supporting the President's ABM policy.

It is unlikely that anybody can effectively challenge Senators Pastore, Kennedy, or Muskie, all of whom are up this year, but Senator Dodds' seat looks vulnerable. Approval of Machiasport could give Senator Dodds' Republican challenger an emotionally-appealing issue (for example, Senator Ribicoff of Connecticut strongly attacked the Johnson Administration during the McIntyre hearings on Machiasport, and Ribicoff's views could be used very effectively against Dodd).

The strongest advocate of Machiasport in the House of Representatives has been a Massachusetts Republican, Silvio Conte. Approval of the Zone could help the Republicans gain House seats in Massachusetts, as well as effectively challenging the two Democrat House members in Maine. That won't be easy with both Muskie and Curtis running in 1970, but Maine voters traditionally split tickets and the two Congressman, Kyros and Hathaway (especially Hathaway) appear vulnerable because of basic incompetence.

Approval of the Zone technique should also be helpful in Southeast states like Georgia and North and South Carolina--states with no oil production and with virtually ho refining capacity. Approval of a Zone in Mawaii would also undoubtedly aid Senator Fong. In a similar way, the liberalization of Canadian imports should result in a stabilization, or even slightly lower oil prices, throughout the Midwest industrial area. This could be an important pocketbook issue affecting every voter and possibly. tipping the balance in close Ohio and Illinois Senate races. In Illinois, Senator Smith needs all the help he can get. In Chio, Senator Young's retirement gives the emerging Republican candidate a good chance to pick up a seat. Moreover, the closer link between U.S. and Canada should pave the way for Canadian approval of a pipeline through Canada from Alaska to the Midwest. The obvious advantage to Alaska of relatively quick access to both the Far West and Hidwest markets could make it easier to hold a somewhat shaky Republican Senate seat in that state in 1970.

5. Obviously, even a moderate tariff program with a minimal impact on the oil industry will cause outeries in the Southwest producing states, as well as the Rocky Mountain states and the Plains states.

These are all areas, by and large, in which the Administration is strong and in which the Administration's position can still be characterized as far more moderate than the position of most of the potential leaders of the Democratic Party (such as Muskie, Kennedy, Hart, Proxmire, Pastore, and McGovern), who support far more drastic anti-oil measures.

6. Quite apart from what seems to be a net gain politically from the above approach, it also has the advantage of dove-tailing substantively with many of the administration's other announced domestic policy objectives. For example, the institution of a tariff system would result in an automatic device designed to hold the line on price increases on a very vital commodity--energy. In fact, there should be a slight price decline, which could be pointed to as a specific example of a counter-inflationary action designed to help both individual and industrial energy consumers. Then, too, the revenue accruing to the Treasury from oil tariffs should total more than \$1 billion annually. This new revenue source should be helpful in balancing the budget.

The addition of two or three large fuel oil-type refineries in states such as Maine and South Carolina, as well as a smaller one in Hawaii, would have a favorable impact on our balance of payments, create jobs and economic opportunities in a number of depressed areas, and at the same time add to the national security of the country, since virtually all East Coast industrial consumers, as well as the U.S. Navy, now rely almost 100 percent on foreign sources of heavy fuel.

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Finally, the production of large volumes of low sulphur heavy fuel would assist states and municipalities in their efforts to legislate pollution abatement at a minimum cost to consumers.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 23, 1970

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MEMORANDUM FOR -TOM WHITEHEAD DARRELL TRENT WILL KRIEGSMAN DAN HOFGREN

FROM: PETER FLANIGAN

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I would appreciate your following through on the attached.

MEMORANDUM OCT 2 1 1959 THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON \hat{c} October 18, 1969 TO: Peter Flanigan Bryce N. Harlow. THRU: Bill Timmons 35 FROM: SUBJECT: Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio) "Bud" Brown is a bit put out that Presidential appointees to regulatory bodies and independent agencies are not paying courtesy calls to Minority members of relevant legislative and appropriations committees. He says sessions with the ranking GOP member is not always sufficient. Could you have somebody contact new FCC and FTC nominees to suggest they stroke our guys, certainly lund Norschip of the trad working with the dist. The be designified be dist. Bud Brown? Thanks, Pete....

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Car

February 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. CLAY T. WHITEHEAD

Subject: Meeting with Members of the Staff of the House Committee on Government Operations

Attached for your information is a summary of the meeting of the OTM staff with certain staff members of the Subcommittee on Military Operations.

We have been informed that the Blatnik Hearings are scheduled for . 9 and 10 March.

There will probably by an advantage to making the December 6th memorandum available to Representative Blatnik's Committee, inasmuch as the memorandum was made public by Representative Karth. If you like I will be happy to send him a copy.

My preference with respect to the BoB Organization Study is "for it to stay lost." Making the study available without agency comments could only mislead or perhaps cause difficulties with the Reorganization Plan.

I have attached a copy of the Hearings referred to in the attachment wherein the so-called "laundry list" appears. Please note page 249.

Ir. E. Olummer W.E. Plummer Acting

Atchs.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT WASHINGTON, D.C. 20504

February 24, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Meeting with Members of the Staff of the House Committee on Government Operations

At the request of Mr. Herbert Roback, Staff Administrator of the Subcommittee on Military Operations of the subject Committee, Mr. Ralph Clark and Mr. J.R. O'Connell met with Mr. Roback; Mr. Elmer W. Henderson, Counsel for the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization; Mr. Douglas G. Dahlin, Counsel for the Subcommittee on Military Operations; and Mr. James A. Lanigan, General Counsel for the full Committee, for the purpose of discussing background information concerning the Office of Telecommunications and the proposed Reorganization Plan to establish the Office of Telecommunications Policy.

At this meeting the following questions and requests were made:

a. They would like to have someone representing the Executive Branch to testify before the Committee concerning background philosophy and other details which have led to the proposed Reorganization Plan. They would prefer that this person be Dr. Whitehead and not a member of the Bureau of the Budget since they believe that all any member of the Bureau could provide would be the paraphrasing of the Reorganization Plan itself. In a word, they want someone who has been responsible for developing the plans for the new office.

b. They understand there is an internal memorandum, authored by Dr. Whitehead, that was routed throughout certain agencies of the Government prior to the issuance of the Reorganization Plan and would like to obtain copies of it. We informed them that it was our understanding that this memorandum was an internal discussion paper of certain aspects of a proposed reorganization plan and, as such, was not available for publication. Mr. Henderson indicated that he would prepare a letter to BoB Director Mayo requesting that this memorandum be provided to the Committee.

c. In President Johnson's letter of August 14, 1967, in which he established the President's Task Force on Telecommunications Policy,

he charged the BoB to do a study on reorganization in the telecommunications area. The Committee would like to know what were the results of this study.

d. A discussion was held concerning the interest of the Committee in the allocation of frequencies by the Government and to the private sector as managed by the FCC. This discussion consisted of providing information in response to questions concerning details as to how frequencies are allocated.

e. They indicated that they wanted someone to answer questions concerning Mr. Peter Flanigan's letter to Chairman Dean Burch on domestic satellites and the details concerning this paper.

f. They inquired as to whether there were any vested interests that will respond negatively to the proposed Reorganization Plan. We informed them that there were none to our knowledge since all parties concerned appeared to agree that the establishing of a separate office was a desirable plan. They read to us the statement of Congressman Gallagher of New Jersey in which he filed a disapproval of the President's Reorganization Plan to create the Office of Telecommunications Policy. (Copy attached)

In response to our questioning, they anticipated that Chairman Blatnik would conduct Hearings within two weeks.

While we were discussing these matters, Mr. Roback stated that Mr. Henderson and Mr. Lanigan would do well to refresh their minds of the issues at stake by reading the testimony of General J. D. O'Connell before the Holifield Committee several years ago at which time he put forth a "laundry list" of things which needed to be done in the telecommunications area.

In general, our meeting was friendly and was prompted by a desire to make known to us what their thinking was concerning the proposed hearings on the Reorganization Plan. In a few words, they favored the proposed plan but believed that the record should show the philosophy and background of the proposed plan.

J. R. O'Connell Executive Assistant

Atch.

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, February 18, 1970

GALLAGHER FILES DISAPPROVAL RESOLUTION ON PRESIDENTIAL REORGANIZATION PLAN TO CREATE OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY. AND CITES NECESSITY FOR ASSURANCES ON COMPUTER PRIVACY AND CONGRESSIONAL EQUALITY IN USE OF FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

from Connelline E Gollochier M.C.

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"Let me immediately make it clear that I believe increased Executive Office concern over telecommunications policy and computer/communications systems is a salutory step and I applaud President Nixon for his initiative. At the same time, however, it is apparent to me that the issue of computer privacy is at least as important as that of increasing the afficiency and economy of Federal computers. In addition, I believe the Congress has been discriminated against in the use of the free phone service provided under the Federal Telecommunications System."

Congressman Gallagher, Chairman of the Right to Privacy Inquiry, has been concerned over the issue of computer privacy since his Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy succeeded in causing a massive recvaluation of the National Data Bank proposal forwarded by the Bureau of the Budget in 1966.

"I am taking this technical step of filing a disapproval resolution to Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1970, submitted by the President on February 9, not because I believe it is a bad plan or that it is not necessary. Quite the contrary, it is long overdue and the Office of Telecommunications Bolicy should permit the Federal Establishment to deal better with the dislocations of the new computer technology. But unless it included the issue of privacy, it will probably be outmoded before it is established," Congressman Gallagher continued. "In order to meet our Congressional reoponsibilities, it is essential that we have the same rights and privileges in the use of free telephones as does Executive Agencies and so I am coupling these two requests together as my grounds for the disapproval resolution. I would hope to be reassured by the Executive that both these issues will be a focus of the vitally needed Office of Telecommunications Policy."

February 4, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Peter Flanigan Mr. Will Kriegsman

Since foregoing my AEC responsibilities, I admittedly have not followed the progress of AEC issues too closely. However, I am somewhat concerned about the direction of White House, Joint Committee, and AEC relationships seem to be tending: We seem to be getting more and more involved in day-to-day relationships with the Commission, often on relatively minor matters, which carries the risk of political accusations that the White House is interfering and is responsible for many of the Commission's problems; while at the same time we do not seem to be giving enough thought to how we can realize maximum political benefit from the changes that we all agree would be desirable.

While we have had no direct contact with the Joint Committee in some time, our announcement on the sale of the uranium enrichment plants together with our failure to provide funds for CIP and fiscal year 1971 make it certain that they are somewhat disenchanted with us. At the same time, we have been interfering with long-established lines of communication between the Joint Committee staff and the Commission. We admittedly have problems in dealing with a weak Chairman and weak commissioners.

I would like to suggest that we reconsider where we are going and try to focus our efforts more strongly on a few central policy issues with strong White House guidance rather than on detailed nursing of our ideas through the AEC.

> Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

cc: Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:jm

ducation.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20506

January 26, 1970

TO : Tom Whitehead FROM: Dick McCormack Ouik

I noticed in the Sunday New York Times magazine section an interesting proposal, which I am sure is not new to you, by Milton Freidman proposing a system of vouchers which could be used to pay the tutition for public or private schools. This, Freidman feels, would be an incentive for the public schools to get on the stick since otherwise people would flood to newly formed private institutions. In view of the decline of our public school system generally, I wonder if you would want to take a look at this proposal.

Per Concentro

MEMORANDUM

Congressional

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 26, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR:

TOM WHITEHEAD

FROM:

LAMAR ALEXANDER

The attached letter to Senators and Congressmen under your signature on communications satellites should have gone out under the signatures of BeLieu (Senate) and Timmons (House.)

It confuses the Members and the congressional relations staff when various persons on the White House staff write to members.

We try to get such things out promptly when we are requested to do so.

1 benfes.

Lowon

Attachments

cc: Timmons BeLieu

Tais sounds a little more ingerative pore ingerative 1/25/70 meaner Lamar: wohl!

Congressional

Tuesday 1/20/70

4:15 Congressman Springer will call you for the briefing over the telephone -- rather than having you come to his office.

Tuesday 1/20/70

3:20 Congressman Springer's secretary advises that they can't schedule any meetings in the afternoons. He is tied up Thursday morning. Wondered if Friday would be free. I told her I would check and see if this was too far in advance for your purposes. She suggested I change one of the Senators appointments. Then suggested that Dick Burress was coming in at 10 o'clock on Thursday -- maybe you'd want to come to see the Congressman at that time.

Helen Dubino

225-2371



Monday 1/19/70

nita 1/21 9:15

Notice on your calendar you have an appointment with Zapple and Sen. Pastore on Wednesday -- is it 9:15? And does that give you enough time before the 10:30 meeting with Congressman Springer?

No Pastore 9:30 Magnuson 10:30

6:05

Monday 1/19/70

MEETING 1/21/70 10:30 a.m.

4:50 Lew Berry's office called to say they have set up a meeting for you with Congressman Springer at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday (1/21) in Springer's office --Rm. 2202 Rayburn Building.

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

January 14, 1970

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TOM WHITEHEAD DICK COOK

FROM

MEMORANDUM

Per your January 12 memo to Bryce Harlow. I'll keep you advised.

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January 14, 1970

Dear Mr. Ford:

Attached is the release from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries that I mentioned over the phone. As you can see, it is an extensive schedule of hearings.

Andy Gibson feels such hearings seriously would jeopardise the Administration bill. According to Gibson, Bill Mailliard already has voiced objections with the Committee Chairman. Perhaps you would want to confirm that.

In any event, Andy Gibson thought you might want to talk this matter over with Congressman Garmatz with a view to seeking expeditious Committee consideration of the maritime legislation.

Nany thanks.

Sincerely,

Richard K. Cook Special Assistant to the President

Honorable Garald R. Ford Hinority Leader House of Representatives Washington, D. C. 20515

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CHARLE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

January 12, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRYCE HARLOW

The attached memorandum from Andy Gibson, our Maritime Administrator, discusses a problem we have with respect to our new Maritime program in the Congress. The new Chief Gounsel for the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is scheduling hearings that go far beyond the scope of the Administration's proposals. Gibson is afraid that this will jeepardise our program and requests that we lead assistance by asking Jerry Ford to talk to Chairman Garmatz.

Gibson feels this is the only major cloud on the horizon for our program. The situation looks fairly favorable with respect to Congressional approval, but I believe we should check in on its progress from time to time.

Could you ask Jerry Ford to intervene in this matter, or alternatively, suggest another approach.

> Clay T. Whitchead Staff Assistant

Attachment

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Mr. Kriegsman Central Files

CTWhitehead:jm

Ager.

December 20, 1969

cong Cong Barr MF 12/22

To: Mr. Flanigan

From: Tom Whitehead

You may wish to change the tone of this letter, and in particular to eliminate the penultimate paragraph.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Whitehead Mr. Kriegsman Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

December 22, 1969

chront

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your letter of Nevember 25th regarding U. S. flag passenger vessels.

I think you will find from the Administration's proposed legislation on maritime subsidies that the new index system does in fact depart from parity insofar as it provides incentives for the ship operators to lower costs. It achieves this by allowing them to retain over a finite period of time any cost savings they may be able to arrange through technical innovation or through labor agreements. The incentive we all share to keep American flag vessels economically viable will provide the framework whereby the necessary changes can be made to allow these vesc...s to operate within existing subsidy rules. While we feel th re are many benefits from having American flag passenger vessels on the seas, we do not feel that special subsidies above and beyond those provided by the Merchant Marine Act can be justified.

I welcome your interest in this matter and would be pleased to discuss it further with you at any time.

Sincorely,

Poter Flanigan Assistant to the Prosident

Honorable Frank Bow House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Mr. Kriegsman Gentral Files

CTWhitehead:ed

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

COMMITTLE: APPROPRIATIONS RANNES MIRODY MEMORY

SUBCOMMITTLES: STATE, JUSTICE, COMMUNEL, JUDICIARY, AND RULATED AGENCIES

Congressi of the Antheb States House of Representatives Machington, E.C. 20315 Hove ber 25, 1969

Mr. Peter M. Flenigan Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Hr. Flanigan:

Thank you for your letter of November 10 concerning U. S. flag passenger ship operations.

I am pleaced to know of your interest if the continued operation of these vessels, but I am somewhat provided at the relationship of the new index system to the existing problem. As I understand it, the index system is designed to simplify subsidy calculations and eliminate some of the red tape in arriving at subsidy rates; but this proposal does not contemplate any departure from the present parity system of subsidy which as we all know has not been adequate in producing a satisfactory financial result for this type of vessel. As a matter of fact, the operators of these vessels have been incurring substantial losses for some time now. It is their inability to tolerate these deficits which has necessitated their action to lay these ships up, bringing us to the point where there are no American flag massenger ships in the Atlantic service other than Grace Lines combination ship service to the Caribbean area.

In my opinion our national defense, U. S. maritime prestige, belance of payments considerations, and the public interest variant a prompt review of this subject on the part of the Administration. I for one have received numerous computications from the general public which expressed deep concern over the disappearance of American flag passenger ships.

While these are changing times and there is a great deal of emphasis on air transport, there is no question in my mind but that ocean transport is still an important part of our national posture in the international sphere. The administration has determined the windom and feasibility of the Covernment allocating huge sums of money for development of the SST, but I do wish to reise the cuestion as to why some newleal effort could not be unde with regard to continued operation of passenger ships. There are still a substantial rember of American citizens the went to travel by

Mr. Peter M. Flanigan

November 25, 1969

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sea and will continue to do so in the future, be it by American flag or foreign flag. Therefore, I believe it behaves us to devote some attention to this subject; and if I may draw a comparison, with a very nominal allocation of funds compared to that being considered for the air industry, we can accomplish our objectives in the ocean travel area. I am convinced that at least some of our American flag steamship lines would be willing to reinstate the operation of their passenger vessels if they had some assurance that they would not be encumbered with these chronic losses which seem to be inherent to American flag operation under the present subsidy system. Balance of payments is also of importance.

There is one other aspect of this subject that I believe should be of interest to us. The labor unions, in recognition of the problem, have come forward in a very positive manner and indicated their willingness to make substantial concessions from the standpoint of manning scales and working rules which would lead to a much better opportunity for improvement in the financial results obtained by passenger ships. I am hopeful that the Administration will view this cooperation between labor and management areas and problems in which labor and management can and should get together for the mutual purpose of perpetuating an important industry and an important service to our traveling public. I would even go so far as to suggest that such cooperation between these two groups could encourage similar developments in other industries which are confronted with comparable problems.

We should remember that following World War II the United States Government encouraged steamship operators to construct and operate passenger vessels. Mary companies responded and did build these ships but now find themselves in serious financial straits with regard to their operation. What is needed now is an expression of interest and support from the Covernment and a revision of the policy to at least assure that if these companies are expected to continue to operate these vessels they will not be subjected to continuing losses. While these losses are substantial from the standpoint of the financial results of the individual companies, the increase in financial support required from the United States Covernment would be very nominal; and the benefits to the United States would such more than compensate for this additional outlay of funds.

Sincerely yours,

-unch

Frank T. Boy, M. C.

B:k

December 11, 1969

Cong

To: Karen Harper Bryce Harlow's office

From:

Eva Daughtrey Tom Whitehead's office

As requested, I am returning the exchange of correspondence between Senator Hatfield and Mr. BeLieu re the GAA ships.

I am also attaching copies of exchanges between Navy and Mr. Whitehead on the same subject, which might be of some use to you.

Attachments

EDaughtrey

Wednesday 12/10/69

3:30 Elaine in Eugene Cowen's office was checking on the copy of the interim reply they sent to Senator Hatfield on November 6th (see attached, which was sent for Draft Reply, if appropriate).

Wondered if the Hatfield letter should be sent to the Navy for direct reply.

(See also your exchange of correspondence with John Warner on this subject.)

Karen Harper in Bryce Harlow's office also called about it.

2591

2755

November 6, 1969

Dear Marks

The President has asked me to thank you for your latter concerning the operation of Government-owned ships as you feel it is affecting American-flag steamship companies.

The situation, as you set it forth in your letter will be carefully reviewed, and you may be assured that the detailed information which you furnished is most valuable.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

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Resucth E. Selles Deputy Assistant to the President

Henorable Mark O. Hatfield United States Senate Wachington, D.C.

bcc: w/incoming to Tom Whitehead for DRAFT REPLY if appropriate.

KEB:EF:VO:vo

MARK O. HATFIELD OREGON

United States Senate

11-3.

WASHINGTON, D.C. October 30, 1969

The President The White House Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am advised by Columbia Steamship Company, Inc., an unsubsidized Americanflag steamship line with headquarters in Portland, Oregon, of a situation concerning the operation of Government-owned ships which I feel should be brought to your attention in view of (1) the serious injury being caused the U. S. Merchant Marine by such operation and (2) the adamant position taken by the Department of the Navy in this respect in disregard of Congressional legislative intent and the announced position of the Maritime Administrator.

During the heavy build-up of American forces in Vietnam, it was necessary for the Military Sea Transportation Service (MSTS) to request the Maritime Administration to break out more than 160 reserve fleet ships to be operated for MSTS by private steamship companies under General Agency Agreements -the so-called GAA ships. This situation was in keeping with the purpose of the reserve fleet -- to be available when privately - owned ships were not available in sufficient number. But the situation in shipping has turned around radically from that which existed during the early part of the Vietnam crisis. Cargoes to Vietnam have substantially declined. Also, there has been a sharp fall-off in Government-sponsored cargoes on which unsubsidized vessels have depended so heavily since World War II. With the decline in military cargoes, many GAA ships have been returned to the reserve fleet or placed in "ROS" (reduced operating status), but this has been done quite gradually so that today there are still about 50 GAA vessels being operated while scores of privately-owned ships have been laid up at a direct cost ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per ship per day.

During recent months, Columbia Steamship Company, Inc., which is a relatively small company, alone has had as many as eight ships idle at one time. Since last July, it has offered space to MSTS for 790,000 measurement tons of cargo. Only 30,000 tons were booked. In fact, no MSTS cargo has been shipped on Columbia's vessels since mid-July. Other American-flag steamship companies are in a similar situation, faced with idle ships and mounting costs, space offered but not booked, ultimately required to accept cargoes at less than the Government's estimate of "fair and reasonable" rates. The President of the United States

After repeated protests from vessel owners, the Under Secretary of the Navy stated that he contemplates further reduction in the active GAA fleet until by the end of November only about 45 ships will remain in this fleet. Fourteen GAA ships would be used in the intra-theatre lift, and 30 ships would be used primarily for carrying ammunition.

This does not answer the critical problem. Privately-owned ships are idle for lack of cargo. Space is offered in to MSTS week after week, but cargo is not booked. Privately-owned vessels can very well operate in the intra-theatre lift as the Department of the Navy has conceded, and there is no reason why such vessels cannot lift ammunition. They have been doing so for many years.

Section 11 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (50 U.S.C. App. 1744) provides that the war-built ships in the National Reserve Fleet are to be available only in time of national emergency of such degree that privately-owned ships could otherwise be requisitioned. Legislative history contained in committee reports provides further that it is the intent of the legislation that Government-owned ships should be removed from competition with privately-owned vessels in all cases except where a specific emergency exists.

Since there is no emergency in shipping today and privately-owned vessels are available in sufficient number, it would seem clear that it is contrary to Congressional intent for any of the GAA vessels to be operating at this time. The Department of the Navy, nevertheless, has not seen fit to return these ships to the reserve fleet or place them in ROS.

Representative Edward A. Garmatz, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, noting that MSTS intends to continue use of the GAA vessels as described, recently introduced H.R. 14257 which would prohibit the use of reserve fleet vessels when privately-owned ships are available. Hearings on the proposed legislation are now being held before the House subcommittee on Merchant Marine. The bill has received the unanimous support of everyone in private business who has appeared at the hearings. Apparently there have been no objections to the bill from any of the labor people.

The President of the United States

-page 3 -

Most significantly, the Maritime Administrator, Mr. Andrew E. Gibson, while testifying before the Senate Merchant Marine Subcommittee with respect to the Administration's new maritime program, stated categorically that he does not think that the Government should be operating GAA ships when private ships are available. Presumably, Mr. Gibson will continue to be of this opinion when he testifies on H.R. 14257 which should be within the next few days.

The Department of the Navy insists, however, that regardless of the availability of privately-owned ships, it must continue to operate the GAA ships in order to augment its nucleus fleet, private ships which it has available under time charter, and bookings of space on berth liners. It admits that the cost to the Government of operating a GAA ship is equal to or exceeds the cost of a time-chartered vessel, and this does not take into account very substantial administrative costs both in MSTS and the Maritime Administration.

The Department of the Navy would further attempt to justify the continued use of GAA ships -- even when privately - owned vessels are available -- on the ground that GAA ships must be ready to meet "surge requirements," and this apparently is related to "potential requirements in the event a withdrawal were required in the short period of time." The private industry submits, however, that American-flag berth services coupled with additional time-chartered vessels can in all probability meet any immediately foreseeable surge requirements, particularly if they involve homebound cargoes. Hundreds of American-flag ships return today from Vietnam ports either empty or with space open, and the rate is about one-half the rate for outbound cargoes. Furthermore, the Department of the Navy has stated that GAA vessels which are placed in ROS can be readied for service within about five days. If privatelyowned ships were not available in sufficient number, the GAA ships as maintained in ROS could readily meet the surge requirements on short notice.

In these circumstances, Mr. President, I feel that private industry should not have to look to new legislation to correct a flagrant use of Government-owned facilities in direct competition with privatelyowned facilities. The present law is quite clear. The injury being done to the U. S. Merchant Marine has been well documented. Rather than to await the possible enactment of the bill now being considered in the House, I would respectfully urge that all GAA ships be promptly The President of the United States

-page 4-

October 30, 1969

placed in ROS and privately-owned ships employed by the Department of the Navy as required.

Your recent message on the new Maritime Program was a reflection of solid understanding and keen foresight of the problems of the industry. It is a proposal warmly received and I shall be pleased to assist as I can in . its implementation.

In the meantime, however, there is the urgent problem confronting the private operators set out above, which I trust will receive your immediate attention.

Faithfully yours,

Mark O. Hatfield United States Senator

25 NOV 1969

Honorable John M. Murphy House of Representatives Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Thank you for your letter of October 17, 1969, concerning problems generated by the use of General Agency Agreement (GAA) ships.

As you may know, I testified before the House Subcommittee on Merchant Marine on October 29, 1969, on the use of GAA ships by the Department of Defense (DOD). In this hearing I read a letter which contained, basically, the points outlined in my letter of September 29, 1969, to you. Throughout the course of the hearing these points were discussed and I believe I fully explained my position with regard to DOD's use of GAA ships. Therefore, I respectfully ask that you refer to the transcript of the hearing referred to herein.

As I pointed out in the hearing I am now personally directing our program as to the use of GAA ships. As of November 20, 1969, only 38 GAA ships remained in active use, of which about 15 are continuously engaged in specialized intra-theatre lift in Southeast Asia where there is insufficient commercial lift available. Currently the balance of 23 active GAA ships operating from ports in the Continental United States are used for transporting ammunition whenever commercial ships are either not available or are not acceptable for carrying this unique type of cargo. It now appears that further reductions in the number of GAA ships in active operation can be made commensurate with future military requirements.

Presently GAA ships are transporting only 6% of our total dry cargo requirements. No GAA ship is used by MSTS unless it is firmly determined that no acceptable commercial ship is available within a reasonable time and authority for their use is granted by my office. I will continue reviewing DOD's military requirements and capabilities to determine the size of our GAA fleet. I assure you that this matter will continue to receive my personal attention.

- Sincercly.

John W. Warnsr

John M. Weiner

Orig: CDR E. G. McSwein/OUSN/ jef / 72423 / 11/20/69

mantene



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350

24 November 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLAY T. WHITEHEAD

Subj: Summary of the Current Controversy Regarding the General Agency Agreement Ships (GAA)

Description of the term "GAA":

Ships broken out of the Reserve Fleet for the use of the Department of Defense (DOD) to augment the MSTS nucleus fleet. They are manned with union crews, operated by steamship agents appointed by the Maritime Administration, and paid for by MSTS through the Industrial Fund. The GAAs serve to provide some flexibility to meet surge requirements.

Brief History of the Use of GAA Ships:

The first increment of GAA ships were broken out of the National Defense Reserve Fleet early in 1966 and were gradually increased in number to a high of 165 by April, 1968. The reason for this increase in utilization of GAA ships was the unavailability of commercial tonnage to meet total worldwide DOD requirements.

Availability of commercial tonnage and the increased use of container service to Southeast Asia permitted a gradual reduction in the number of active GAA ships beginning in January, 1969. By August, 1969 there remained approximately 65 GAA ships in active use. At a meeting with several unsubsidized operators in September, 1969, I agreed to review the size of this GAA fleet. I decided to place a 10-day moratorium on the use of GAA ships while a thorough study of the situation was conducted by MSTS.

As a result of this study and my review of the entire GAA situation I directed MSTS to further reduce the GAA fleet. As of November 15, 1969, only 43 GAA ships remained in active use, and a like number were held in a reduced operating status (ROS). These GAAs in ROS are alternated with the active GAAs.

Of the 43 active GAA ships about 14 are continuously engaged in specialized intra-theatre lift in Southeast Asia, where there is insignificant commercial lift available. Currently the balance of 29 active GAAs are used for the carrying of ammunition whenever commercial ships are either not available or not acceptable for carrying this unique cargo. (GAA ships have been sheathed to carry this cargo.)

Presently no GAA ship is permitted to be used by MSTS unless it is firmly determined that no acceptable commercial ship is available within a reasonable time and authority for their use has been granted by my office. (See a copy of my directive attached.)

Future Projection:

On the assumption that cargo requirements to Southeast Asia continue to decline, it is likely that by January few GAA ships will remain in operation.

Opposition Background:

Six unsubsidized berth line operators have protested strongly to the DOD's use of GAA ships. Accordingly, they submitted a bill to Congress which would drastically reduce DOD's discretionary authority to use GAAs. I recently appeared before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to oppose this bill on the basis that DOD would lose its flexibility if such a stringent bill passed. Meanwhile, everything possible is being done to reduce GAAs as rapidly as possible and I have assured the steamship operators of my intent to do all that I can in this direction. Additionally, MSTS has been chartering the idle commercial tonnage from these operators where acceptable ships have been offered.

Final Assumption:

None of the protesting ship operators possess container capability. Therefore, it can be assumed that even with the elimination of all the GAA ships there would be little increase in cargo tonnage to these operators since they possess World War II break bulk ships and most of this tonnage would move in containerships.

I think you should also be made aware of the fact that the GAAs are now carrying only 6% of our total sealift requirements.

l'arm Warner

1 O NOV 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

Subj: GAA Ships

I have now testified before two Congressional Committees concerning GAA ships. During these hearings I represented, more or less, that I personally would be responsible for our using GAA's in the immediate future. Accordingly, I request that each time it is the judgment of MSTS that a GAA be required, my office be consulted before the decision is formalized.

Recognizing that emergency situations might occur when time will not permit consultation with my office, there may be exceptions to my request. Furthermore, should you be unable to contact my office during a 24-hour period, or after consulting my office you do not receive a response within 24 hours, you may assume that authority is granted for the individual GAA situation.

In such instances outlined in the preceding paragraph, I would appreciate a written report outlining the extenuating circumstances,

John W. Warner

1612035

Copy to: VCNO

ORIG; CDR B. G. McSWAIN, OUSN, 72423, jsf 11/10/69

November 12, 1969

martine

MEMORANDUM FOR

men John Wahner The Under Secretary of the Navy Department of Defense

Would you please provide me a short summary of the current controversy regarding the so-called GAA ships and the position of the Department of the Navy on this matter.

> Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

cc: Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

co' a

November 10, 1969

Dear Congressman:

Bryce Harlow has passed on to me the statement signed by a number of maritime labor leaders regarding their willingness to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to keep passenger ship operations continuing.

The new index system for payment of operating differential subsidies is ideally suited to the problem of the passenger liners. The long-run future of these ships depends on reasonable and sensible cooperation between both labor and management. If they are able to reach agreements substantially lowering labor costs on these passenger vessels, the new index system will allow them to retain much of their savings for a period of several years. This provides real incentives to both labor and management to find ways of reducing costs and achieving agreement.

The President's maritime program recommends that we continue subsidy for these ships and grant them wider cruising privileges. Both union and management should understand that the future of these ships under the President's program is in their hands.

Sincerely,

Peter Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Frank T. Bow House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Secretary Stans Mr. Bryce Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

C'TWhitehead:ed

November 10, 1969

Dear Jerry:

Bryce Harlow has passed on to me the statement signed by a number of maritime labor leaders regarding their willingness to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to keep passenger ship operations continuing.

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The President's maritime program recommends that we continue subsidy for these ships and grant them wider cruising privileges. Both union and management should understand that the future of these ships under the President's program is in their hands.

Sincerely,

Peter Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Gerald R. Ford Minority Leader House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Secretary Stans Mr. Bryce Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

THE WINTE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Jon Roac : Your expertise,

I believe, /~ W.

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 THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

11/18/69

TO: Eva

From: Karen Harper, Ofc of Bryce Harlow

Attached are copies of both letters that were referred to Mr. Hofgren for Draft Reply, and his office said they were referred to your office. Please try to expedite. Thanks.



11/18-attachunt called aylor's Cong Taylor's Office they will send us a cy

September 23

1.03

1.965

Denders due 9/29

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TO: Dan Hofgren

FROM: E. Frayer - Mr. Harlow's Office - 113 E. Wing

For <u>Draft Reply</u> to Congressman Roy A. Taylor

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S. C

September 18 , 196 9

Executive Office of the President The White House Washington, D.C.

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

84.04

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Very truly yours,

Roy A. Taylor M.C.

NOT A. LAND, M. MITH DISTLICT NORTH CAHOLINA

COMMITTEES INTERIOR AND INCULAR AFFAIRS CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE

OFFICE: 1202 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE DLDD. WASHINGTON, D.C. TELEPHONE: CODE 202 (225-6401

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Congress of the Antico States Pouse of Representatives Mashington, D.C. 20515

September 18, 1969

LUTHER W. 5HAW Administrative Assistory

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OFFICE, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CARCURA

> TOM L. MALLONEE DISTRICT ASSISTANT

TELEPHONEL CODE 704 254-9520

Mr. Larry R. Jackson 203 South View Drive Brevard, North Carolina 28712

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Your letter of September 5, 1969 along with the statement concerning advertising practices of Sears Roebuck and Company has been received. You pointed out that the advertising industry is one of the most regulated in the United States, but that it is subject to hodge podge regulations of several agencies - the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Trade Commission, Post Office Department, Federal Communications Commission, etc. Early this year I voted for and Congress passed legislation giving the President power to reorganize federal agencies for the purpose of better administration and removing overlapping jurisdictions and functions. After receiving your letter, I called the White House and was told that while reorganization of Interstate Commerce Commission has been proposed that no overall study of overlapping functions of regulatory agencies is presently contemplated. The President does have power to appoint a Commission somewhat similar to the Hoover Commission several years ago to study problems of the type you mentioned. This is part of the Executive Branch of the government and the Executive is the one that should make the study.

In order that the President and his advisors may know of your experience and recommendations I am



Mr. Larry R. Jackson September 18, 1969 Page Two

sending a copy of your letter to the White House. I will write again when I get a response.

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RAT/sb

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Sinceroly,

Roy A. Taylor Member of Congres

Member of Congress

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The Honorable Roy A. Taylor House of Representatives Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Enclosed is an attachment describing what I consider unethical advertising. I sent copies of this attachment to several persons and/or agencies.

My purpose in writing to you is not to enlist your aid in this individual case, but to give you an example of what I consider has become a common practice. I am concerned about the apparently loose guidelines for advertising. In trying to find where to send my complaint I discovered there was no single central federal bureau that administered national advertising regulations. The advertising industry is one of the most regulated in the United States, but it seems to be a hodge podge of several agencies with overlapping of authority. For example, interstate advertising is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the Post Office Department, the Federal Communications Commission, etc., etc., While no one denies the importance of these agencies, it would be convenient for a consumer to have a single agency to investigate consumer complaints regardless of the media by which it was advertised. Under the present system the agency to which you complain depends on the product involved and the advertising media used. Many complaints go unheard because people don't know where to send them. I say lot the Post Office, the FTC, the FCC and the other agencies do the important jobs for which they were primarily created and give advertising regulation to a single agency with overall authority to enforce federal regulations. This, I think, would be cheaper and give the public more protection from false claims and specious advertising.

The event which the enclosed attachment describes was the latest of similar episodes with various other retail concerns and it turned out to be the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back. I felt I had to let someone in authority know my views on the matter. Thank you for reading my letter.

Very truly yours, Larry R. Jackson 203 South View Dr. Brevard, N.C. 28712

Subject: Lottor of Complaint Concerning Sears' Advertising Practices

The Sears "Supertred" fiber flass tire is described on page 763 of the Sears Fall and Winter 1969 catalog.

Underneath the tire illustration in bold type are the words "Guer-Enteed To Wear For 36 Monthe". The catalog description goes on to tell of toste which gave 31,300 miles. The tire has a price to suggest this dogree of quality. Last November I purchased two of these tiros expecting then to at least approach the advorticing claims in performance. After nine months and 8,000 miles the tires were worn to the point that they would not pass a State required cafety test. The local Sears store in Brovard, N.C. agrood to honor their warranty and rebate no 20% of the current catalog price because the tires sore out during the guerentee period. This would have been fine had the tires lasted 30 months or even 24 months. In their catalog Sears tires have warranty periods of 18 months through 40 months. Its logical for a customer, while trying to make an intelligent decision on which tire to buy, to assume a tire guaranteed to wear for 36 months or give near 31,000 miles cervice, will outlest one guaranteed for 18, 24, or 30 months. The tiros I purchesed lasted half as long as the 18 month tire.

It is my opinion that rotailers should be obligated to give their sustances truthfull and realistic information in describing their products. Regardloos of what a guarantee mays of the amount of rebate if a tire wears out, now consideration should be made if there is a gross difference between advortised specifications and these obtained through actual use. Using the advortising techniques of Sears, what would prevent a company from advortising a tire (or any product) for a period of five years, again with a price to suggest service for five years, and then give the customer only 20% rofund when he returns in one year with a vorm out product. Even though the guarantee specifies only 20% robate, the customer would not have bought the product in the first place if he did not expect the life of the product to approach that of the <u>advorticed</u> guarantee period. In these days of inflationary prices, X don't think it unreasonable for a customer to expect quality to, at least, remain on an oven incol. Xt would seem, however, that quality is inversely propertional to price increase.

The big question at stake is not thether I, as an individual, this receive settofeetion, but thather to till allow advortising claims to be published that for encode them obtained under actual use. It is mortilly wrong and if it is not illegal, it should be.

Larry R. Jackse

203 Costh View Drivo Broverd, N.C. 28712

Copies to: The Honorable Hoy A. Toylor Bouse of Representatives Haphington, D.C. 20513

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Federal Trade Cormission Consumer Compleint Techington, D.C. 202500

The U.S. Post Office Headquarters Fashington, D.C. 20260

The Better Husiness Duroen of Aflenta Atlanta, Ga. 30300

Sparn Rosbuck and Co. 675 Ponce de Leon Atlanta, Ga. 20203

December 1, 1969

Confre wind

To: Eloise Frayer

From: Eva Daughtrey

Tom Whitehead suggests that since the Senator's telegram was sent, the Maritime Message went to the Hill. Because of the time lapse, he feels we should not make further reply unless the Senator writes or calls again.

I am returning your copies to complete your files.

Attachments



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Maritime Administration Washington, D.C. 20235

10126103

Attn of: Maritime Administrator

Subject:

Date:

Tom Whitehead The White House

> I am attaching, as per your request, a suggested draft reply to Senator William B. Saxbe.

Α. E

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Enclosure

The Presses asked me to etonoff to to goon totto Honorable William B. Saxbe United States Senate Washington, D.C. nata Sarahe: Dear Senator Saxbe:/ 1al very Thalala her The Maritima Administration is aware of the problems facing vessel They have initiated additional staff stadies operators on the Great Lakes. 51 studies looking for solutions to as many of these problems as possible within the framework of the proposed program. It is their preliminary opinion, which they will further investigate, that vessel operatorscarrying trade between the United States and Canada through the St. Lawrence Seaway will become eligible under the program for certain types of government assistance. They believe this represents about half of the international trade moving between the United States and They will continue to analyze the problems of the Canada by sea. Great Lakes operators in an effort to find additional solutions.

Let me call your attention to a study issued by the Department of Transportation entitled "An Economic Analysis of Improvement Alternatives to the St. Lawrence Seaway System". It is available through the Federal Clearinghouse (PB 180-933) or from DOT. The Maritime Administration is reviewing the alternatives developed in this report in the hopes that they can encourage better shipping service to the St. Lawrence Seaway System.

Sincerely yours,

October 31, 1969

To: Andy Gibson

From: Tom Whitehoad

For suggested reply.

1

Attachment: Telegram of 10/17 from Senator Saxbe re Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway System; interim reply from Kenneth BeLieu

October 20, 1969

ic water to

Dear Bill:

The Prosident has asked me to acknowledge your telegram to the President concerning the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway System as it relates to the Moschast Marine Act of 1936.

Your wire has been called to the Fresident's attention and I know he will appreciate baving your thinking on this important matter.

With warms regard.

Sincesely.

Kenneth E. Belleu Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable William B. Sashe United States Senate Washington, D. C. 20519

(DRAFT or DIRECT REPLY if appropriate please)

KEB:EF:VO:

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NF WASHINGTON DC OCT 16 252P EDT

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THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

IT IS MY SINCERE HOPE THAT FULL CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE GREAT LAKES-ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY SYSTEM IN YOUR PROPOSAL TO STRENGTHEN THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT OF 1936. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST AND CONCERN ARE THE PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS OF THE SEAWAY SYSTEM AND ITS ABILITY TO ACCOMMODATE ADVANCING MARINE TECHNOLOGY. SINCE THE SEAWAY SYSTEM WAS BUILT INITIALLY IN THE INTERESTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY I AM CONFIDENT THAT YOUR PROPOSALS WILL TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE CAPABILITY OF THE GREAT-LAKES-ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY SYSTEM

FORM 2205 PRINTED PYTHE STAND

WILLIAM B SAXBE UNITED STATES SENATOR.

July 31, 1969

Congeninal

Dear Mr. Conto:

Thank you for your letter of July 24th regarding the candidacy of Mr. Allan Zenowitz for the position of Director of Telecommunications Management.

Your interest is appreciated and you can be assured that Mr. Zenowits will be given all possible consideration.

Sincerely,

Peter M. Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Silvio O. Conte House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

OCT 2 1 1969

Un love whitehand Mr Whitehand Pho Jollow Anorth m October 18, 1969

TO: Peter Flanigan

Bryce N. Harlow-THRU:

Bill Timmons 31 FROM:

SUBJECT: Rep. Clarence Brown (R-Ohio)

"Bud" Brown is a bit put out that Presidential appointees to regulatory bodies and independent agencies are not paying courtesy calls to Minority members of relevant legislative and appropriations committees. He says sessions with the ranking GOP member is not always sufficient.

Could you have somebody contact new FCC and FTC nominees to suggest they stroke our guys, certainly Bud Brown?

Thanks, Pete.

Shad Nassilie of the FPC do this - and he's delighted be did

December 3, 1969

Cong-cyo, in CAB file

To: Karen Harper

From: Eva Daughtrey

Here is the info on Governor Smith's identification number for his plane.

I have turned the information over to Mary Kay Tompkins.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Congression

December 5, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

When responding to Congressional correspondence the following guidelines should be observed:

1. All substantive mail from White House staff members to Senators or Members of Congress should be cleared before mailing with the offices of Bill Timmons (House) or Ken BeLieu (Senate).

2. Some Congressmen address letters to the President or others in the White House and send information copies to other staff members. There have been instances where Mr. Harlow's office has prepared a substantive reply and another office has prepared a response stating a different position. In order to prevent this, anyone receiving an information copy of a letter from the Hill should merely acknowledge receipt of the copy.

Any questions concerning the handling of Congressional correspondence should be directed to either Bill Timmons or Ken BeLieu. Thank you.

> JOHN R. BROWN III Staff Secretary

Congressional

Thursday 12/18/69

3:50 Checked yesterday with Harlow's office to see you who you should talk with about Congressional telecommunications matters.

LaMar Alexander suggests talking to Bill Casselman on the House side; Gene Cowen on the Senate side.

However, they have been extremely busy today and will be tomorrow also with all the appropriations bills.

Congrammel

January 12, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRYCE HARLOW

The attached memorandum from Andy Gibson, our Maritime Administrator, discusses a problem we have with respect to our new Maritime program in the Congress. The new Chief Counsel for the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries is scheduling hearings that go far beyond the scope of the Administration's proposals. Gibson is afraid that this will jeopardize our program and requests that we lend assistance by asking Jerry Ford to talk to Chairman Garmatz.

Gibson feels this is the only major cloud on the horizon for our program. The situation looks fairly favorable with respect to Congressional approval, but I believe we should check in on its progress from time to time.

Could you ask Jerry Ford to intervene in this matter, or alternatively, suggest another approach.

> Clay T. Whitehead Staff Appistant

Attachment

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Mr. Kriegsman Central Files

CTWhitehead:jm

10/10/69

iona

To: Mr. Flanigan

From: Tom Whitehead

Thought you should answer this.

October 13, 1969

Dear Senator Gravel:

Your letter for the President regarding the Communications Satellite Corporation has been referred to me for further consideration. We are indeed pleased to have your views.

As you point out in your letter, the communications industry is very complex and very interconnected. The Communications Satellite Act of 1962 tried to grapple with many unknowns in setting up the Communications Satellite Corporation. The Act has been very successful in providing for rapid introduction of satellites into international communications, and this has been of great benefit in tiging the United States to the rest of the world. It is entirely appropriate that seven years later we review the role of satellite communications within the United States and internationally, and consider whether or not any changes may be in order.

You can be assured that we are giving your views serious consideration.

Sincerely,

Peter M. Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Mike Gravel United States Senate Washington, D. C. ce: Mr., BeLieu Mr., Flanigan Mr., Whitehead Mr., Kriegsman Central Files



October 10, 1969

Dear Mr. Gravel:

Your letter for the President regarding the Communications Satellite Corporation has been referred to me for further consideration. We are indeed pleased to have your views. As you point out in your letter, the communications industry is very complex and very interconnected. The Communications Satellite Act of 1962 tried to grapple with many unknowns in setting up the Communications Satellite Corporation. It is entirely appropriate that seven years later we review the role of satellite communications within the United States and internationally, and consider whether or not any changes may be appropriate. The Act has been very successful in providing for rapid introduction of satellites into international communications, and this has been of great banefit in tieing the United States to the rest of the world.

Be assured that we are giving your views serious consideration.

Sincerely,

Peter Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Mike Gravel United States Senate Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. BeLieu Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Mr. Kriegsman Central Files

tips

October 7, 1969

Dear Mike:

Thank you for your letter to the President in further reference to the matter of Alaska Satellite communications.

I know the President will be interested in having your additional views on this matter and you may be assured they will be given careful consideration.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Renach E. Bolden Deputy Assistant to the President

Honorable Mike Gravel United States Senate Washington, D.G.

bcc: w/incoming to Clay Whitehead for FURTHER ACTION

KEB:EF:VO:vo

3:10 Checked with Eloise Frayer re the letter to the President dated 9/26 from Sen. Mike Gravel re Comsat and Alaska Communications.

> She indicated the mail room received it last night; they just got the letter today. Mr. BeLieu will send an interim reply and will send the letter on to you for further draft reply.

Received 10/10/69

in Two office

2317

1 Sept 69 '

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead The White House

Tom,

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F.Y.I.

B. W. Poirier

MIKE GRAVEL

; . .

Matter States Senate WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 26, 1969

OT IN

The President The White House Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

At the moment the White House has several study groups mobilized to grapple with the domestic satellite issue, the Alaska satellite requirement, and Alaskan communications generally.

I would like to bring to your personal attention some existing deficiencies. I hope you will insure that your study groups not overlook appropriate corrective action. It is extremely important that this be done in a timely manner to avoid any agreements within the International Communications Satellite Conference (INTELSAT) which would be detrimental to the United States or to any region of the United States.

The complexity of the issue precludes a detailed presentation in this letter, but a few major elements should be identified. A brief discussion will illustrate their impact on the issues and on the public's right to finally be blessed with the rewards of its investments in space research.

I feel confident your review will bring you to the conclusion that:

- the Communications Satellite Corporation is unmanageable in its present form with industrial competitors on its board of directors.
- the Communications Satellite Corporation, as now chartered, cannot serve as an international agent and act simultaneously as a responsive and successful domestic institution.

- the United States should assure that the eventual INTELSAT agreement will not impede full and free utilization of satellite technology for domestic regional or domestic national public communications.

7111 22

- the widest public access to educational and public broadcasting is the highest priority in the land for domestic applications of satellite communications.

In reviewing the hearings that led to enactment of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, the record reveals the difficulty of legislating a new technology about which so little was then known. The main thrust was to instrumentalize American leadership in international application of the new science. Today we can look on the Act with far more expertise.

The Communications Satellite Corporation (COMSAT) has been seriously hindered by foreign governmental interests in lucrative submarine cables and their inflated profits. COMSAT has on its board of directors industrial representatives of competitors who have often litigated in opposition of COMSAT. It is little wonder that public COMSAT stockholders have not enjoyed a return on their investments. Moreover, the American public which paid for the research leading to this science has yet to enjoy continuous domestic benefits.

Yet the United States by its Memorandum of Understanding with India of September 18, 1969, will provide domestic services to that country by 1972 through a NASA satellite. Without quarrelling with the generous and reasonable India project, it is paradoxical that the United States has not been able to cope with her own applications.

The domestic issue has been permitted to stick in a quagmire of competitive, vested interest of network broadcasters and communications carriers. The profitcriteria has dominated the issue through devices of international commitments, technical regulations and other machinations to keep the issue boiling in uncertainty.

-2-

WEED

This national dispute is impacting disastrously on critical needs of our society for public, cultural telecasting and for scholarly exchanges between our academic institutions. It delays vitally needed solutions for certain regions such as Alaska or our overseas possessions like American Somoa.

I urge you, Mr. President, to offer amendments to the existing law which will provide the organizational structure, independent of foreign interests, to bring domestic satellite communications to the American public.

With kind regards.

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Very respectfully, here

Mike Gravel

November 7, 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. FLANIGAN

The signed statement by maritime labor leaders regarding the continued operation of passenger vessels suggests that they may finally be serious about being reasonable in their demands. I think we should continue to take the position, however, that no subsidy increases can be justified.

We should point out that the new index system proposed by the Administration for payment of operating differential subsidies is ideally suited to realistic negotiation between passenger ship operators and maritime unions. If the labor costs can be brought down to the point where the ship owner can make a reasonable profit, the jobs will continue; If labor demands continue to be unreasonable, the subsidies will not be adequate and the ships will have to be retired.

I recommend that you send the attached lettersto Congressmen Ford and Bow.

> Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

Attachments

cc: Mr. Whitehead Central Files

November 10, 1969

a mansaim

Dear Jerry:

Bryce Harlow has passed on to me the statement signed by a number of maritime labor leaders regarding their willingness to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to keep passenger ship operations continuing.

The new index system for payment of operating differential subsidies is ideally suited to the problem of the passenger liners. The long-run future of these ships depends on reasonable and sensible cooperation between both labor and management. If they are able to reach agreements substantially lowering labor costs on these passenger vessels, the new index system will allow them to retain much of their savings for a period of several years. This provides real incentives to both labor and management to find ways of reducing costs and achieving agreement.

The President's maritime program recommends that we continue subsidy for these ships and grant them wider cruising privileges. Both union and management should understand that the future of these ships under the President's program is in their hands.

Sincerely,

Peter Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Gerald R. Ford Minority Leader House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Secretary Stans Mr. Bryce Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

November 10, 1969

Dear Congressman:

Bryco Harlow has passed on to me the statement signed by a number of maritime labor leaders regarding their willingness to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to keep passenger ship operations continuing.

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The President's maritime program recommends that we continue subsidy for these ships and grant them wider cruising privileges. Both union and management should understand that the future of these ships under the President's program is in their hands.

Sincerely,

Peter Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Frank T. Bow House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

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cc: Secretary Stans Mr. Bryce Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER FLANIGAN

FROM:

Bryce N. Harlow

DATE: October 27, 1969

Jerry Ford and Frank Bow gave me the enclosed paper, which is signed by the maritime union leaders.

In effect, it is a pledge against featherbedding (at least some of it) in return for federal help to keep passenger ship operations going. Ford and Bow consider this a tremendous breakthrough; it's allegedly the first time the unions have been willing even to consider such an approach.

I gather that seven out of nine American liners are now laid up -- only two left operating. The unions say some 10,000 jobs are involved here. In return for chopping crew requirements, they as for \$16,808,000 additional subsidy to the lines so the ships can operate on a break-even basis.

Maritime being one of your many preoccupations, I pass this forward to you for analysis and action. I suppose, but don't know, that the Maritime Administration knows about this ploy and probably have some ideas about it. Rocco, too, ought to know about it. But in any case we need to get back to Ford and Bow about this; they are most sincerely concerned and eagerly await our judgment.

Sept. 2.5 th. 1969

Maritime industry and labor have indicated they are ready to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to keep passenger ship operations continuing not only because of their importance to the nation's economy but to our national posture and national security, as well. It is the responsibility of Government to seriously consider this situation in the context of enabling the companies involved to compete on a realistic basis with the foreign-flag operators who are in one way or another protected by their governments and thus to insure the continuation and growth of our industry. The continuing operation of these vessels will insure that 10,000 jobs for various Americans on the ships are protected as well as many other thousands directly or indirectly connected with our industry, and assure that the travel-conscious citizen has available vessels of his own flag for sea travel. In this regard, we point out that the President in his Seattle speech proposed a "reevaluation of the operating subsidy program in consultation with industry members and labor representatives with the goal of producing more incentives for productivity".

			
Amos		SUBSIDY PAID	ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY REQUIRED TO BREAK EVEN
I	U. S. Lines	\$10,182,000	\$ 4,850,000
3	Export Lines	14,203,000	5,447,000 Est.
Ł	Moore-McCormack Lines	6,720,000 \$31,105,000	2,962,000 \$13,259,000
· 3	American President	11,090,000 \$42,195,000	3,549,000 \$16,808,000

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COMMUNICATIONS SAVELLITE CONFORMANCE

LUCIUS D. BATTLE Vice President for Corporate Relations

September 19, 1969

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Tom:

I attach a copy of Jim McCormack's response to Senator Gravel. You will note that we ended up referring to the position Comsat had taken with respect to the White House study. We did not, however, mention a letter, and I hope that this reference, which we considered necessary, will not stir up interest in our full position.

If you have any questions, please call me.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

2-11

Lucius D. Battle

Attachment

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

JAMES McCORMACK Chairman

September 18, 1969

The Honorable Mike Gravel United States Senate Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Gravel:

This is in reply to your letter of September 16 strongly attacking Comsat for appearing "to be engaged in a deliberate campaign to undermine" satellite communications for Alaska and for a "regressive position (which) is seriously impairing the development of an adequate communications system for Alaska." As painful as I find it to have to express one hundred percent disagreement with these statements, it would be even more painful to let them stand unchallenged on the record.

As the one U.S. communications entity solely devoted to progress in satellite communications, we can assure you that we have, from the beginning, actively pursued every visible opportunity for promoting satellite communications for Alaska.

Until the award of the sale of the Alaska Communications System to RCA, our efforts of necessity were confined to the area of our authorized activities, that is, interstate and international communications via an INTELSAT satellite. Even so, cur enthusiastic efforts were unavoidably somewhat retarded by the concern of the Air Force managers of ACS that our application for an Alaska earth station might adversely affect the sale of ACS as directed by the Congress. The approval of the Talkeetna earth station by the Federal Communications Commission therefore came a good many months later than we had hoped for, but at least it was approved, and construction is now well along. In this connection, we should acknowledge the extensive help and support we received in this matter from two successive governors of Alaska and the many good citizens who have served on their communications task force.

We also want to emphasize again, as we have done many times in the past, that we have always regarded the Talkeetna station not just as a facility to improve interstate and international communications but even more importantly as the potential hub of an intra-state system for the happy day when U.S. domestic satellite communications may be authorized.

Accepting the disadvantage of adding even more bulk to this letter, I add two enclosures. The first is a copy of my letter to Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff, President of RCA, on the event of the announcement of the ACS award to RCA. As you will see, I urged with all of the persuasion at my command the immediate commencement of joint planning for "satellites for communications within Alaska."

The second enclosure presents an excerpt from the position taken by Comsat with respect to the White House domestic satellite communications study presently under way. As you will see, we put primary emphasis on the importance of an early decision in this matter because of its very great bearing on the future of Alaska communications.

Let me now turn to the specifics of your letter which are the apparent basis for your charges, to which my preceding comments relate. You refer to a press report of statements made by a Comsat official, Mr. William Miller, during his and my recent visit to Anchorage to participate in a public forum on the potential of satellite communications in Alaska.

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Comsat began discussions on this subject with the late Senator Bob Bartlett in the fall of 1967. We have been involved in various discussions since that time with members of the Alaskan Congressional delegation and with various state and federal officials.

Our purpose has been to develop various satellite system configurations which -- operating in conjunction with existing and possible future terrestrial facilities -could assist in resolving the communications needs of Alaska. Mr. Miller's comments in Anchorage were made in accordance with this purpose.

His speech in Anchorage was a continuation of Comsat's desire to present as accurate a portrayal as possible of the variety of satellite systems which can be established in Alaska as well as an estimate in each case of the costs which would be involved.

In short, his presentation was intended to describe several of the many alternative system configurations which appear, in Comsat's judgment, to provide suitable communications services for Alaska from an operational standpoint.

Mr. Miller used the term "optimum solution" in reference to several configurations ranging in cost from \$10 million to \$20 million per year.

The configuration estimated to cost \$10 million per year would provide approximately 300 voice channels and one dedicated television channel through a 124-station network.

The system estimated at \$20 million per year would provide about 1,500 voice channels and one dedicated television channel through a 163-station network, including six of the very large, high-capacity antennae. Quite obviously, there are other ways in which satellite communications could be introduced in Alaska which would entail less annual costs. We do not deny this fact. Any less expensive proposals, however, would provide a satellite system of less capacity (either in space or on the ground or both) and thus fewer communications services for Alaska.

In your letter you refer to lesser cost figures confirmed by the highest authorities in the field. I am unfamiliar with the specific figures to which you refer and would be grateful if you would make them available to us with an indication of what services they would encompass and in what time frame, both factors being important to any accurate determination of cost for a satellite system for Alaska.

You may recall that -- as the result of a specific request from your office -- Comsat made a presentation to the Alaskan Congressional delegation on July 31 at the Capitol in which we described a system costing less than \$10 million a year, designed to meet your estimates with respect to what Alaska could afford.

Mr. Miller's recent presentation in Anchorage was consistent with the July 31 presentation. His more recent cost estimates simply reflected examples of more comprehensive satellite systems which, in our judgment, would provide a more favorable solution to Alaska's present and future communications requirements.

With respect to your request for a cost effectiveness study on the subject of satellite communications in Alaska, it has been my opinion that the various alternative systems which Comsat has presented publicly on many occasions had fulfilled your request. If such is not the case or if we have failed to provide you with sufficient material, including cost estimates, on these various systems, I do hope you will accept our apology. We will be happy to review any of these presentations with you. Moreover, we are open to any suggestions you might have on any other more effective ways in which Comsat can promote the solution of Alaska's communications deficiencies by way of satellite communications.

I can assure you in all sincerity, Senator, of our most earnest intentions on this subject, and that we shall continue to make every attempt to work with all interested parties -- including state and federal agencies -- in an effort to bring satellite communications to your state by way of a system which is both operationally suitable and economically attainable.

Sincerely,

James M. Commendy

James McCormack

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE CORPORATION

26 June 1969

Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff President Radio Corporation of America 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, New York 10020

Dear Mr. Sarnoff:

COMSAT

The announcement in this morning's press of RCA's successful offering for the Alaska Communications System gives me the reason for writing to you to emphasize the aspect of communications in our 49th state which seems to me to be of greatest interest. That is satellites for communications within Alaska.

As you may be generally informed, Comsat has made a major effort over the past two years to initiate satellite communications for Alaska. Handicapped by the absence of a commercial partner with which to work while the Air Force system was up for sale, we have nevertheless succeeded at least in securing approval by the Federal Communications Commission of an interstate/international earth station at Talkeetna.

To our way of thinking, however, this is only the beginning. This station can serve equally well as the keystone in a network of ground facilities for Alaskan state-wide services, and that is the point I want to emphasize.

We in Comsat are convinced that with forward-looking joint planning RCA and Comsat can in one giant stride help move Alaska communications from the poorest in our nation to a place along with the best. Educational broadcasting can be provided for, as can all of the other tools of economic and sociological development which depend in a substantial way on good communications. Mr. Robert W. Sarnoff 26 June 1969

We believe moreover that the necessary cooperation will be forthcoming from federal and state authorities as a comprehensive and feasible joint satellite-terrestrial plan is produced.

I want to give all the weight I can to the idea of a major joint endeavor by RCA and Comsat toward the wide-scale introduction of satellite communications in Alaska. We should definitely include the possibility of a satellite designed specifically for Alaska, as well as the prospects for adding Alaska to the proposed overall U.S. domestic satellite system. A specially tailored Alaskan satellite system could well be the pilot for the larger system, an idea with very interesting potentials.

Sincerely,

S/ James McCormack

Excerpt from position taken by Comsat with respect to domestic satellite communications in connection with study by White House:

"In the case of Alaska, a critical time is at hand to determine the most effective and economical configuration for Alaska's internal and external requirements. The Alaska Communications System has recently been awarded to RCA, with a commitment by RCA for expansion, improvement of service and reduced rates. A major satellite earth station is under construction at Talkeetna, situated between Anchorage and Fairbanks. Proposals for an early capability for satellite communications in Alaska are under study by Comsat, NASA, RCA, and the responsible officials and representatives of Alaska. Any proposal that looks toward the maximum use of satellite links for Alaska's internal and external requirements, and toward an early connection of both with a domestic system, will work toward much improved and lower cost communications for the 49th state. Failure to provide timely access to satellites will chain the chief Alaska traffic streams to conventional facilities and will in the end make all communications more expensive for users in Alaska. The communications requirements of Alaska should be considered as an urgent, integral part of the domestic inquiry."

MIKE GRAVEL

Alniked States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 16, 1969

OH.IX

Ois in

Mr. James McCormack, Chairman Communications Satellite Corporation 950 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W. Washington, D.C.

AHUD OH.IX

Dear Mr. McCormack:

The <u>Anchorage Daily Times</u> of August 30th quoted William Miller of your organization as advising Alaska that an "optimum solution" for satellite communications would cost between \$10 and \$20 million" annually just for the satellite and the earth stations.

This is an outrageous statement, and I am surprised that you permit such statements by a purported expert. Certainly there is no limit to the amount of money that can be spent on communications. But the "optimum solution" is far below the \$10-20 million annual range. Considering the number of meetings we have had on this point I cannot excuse Comsat's public insistence on an inflated figure as a case of simple misunderstanding. Comsat appears to be engaged in a deliberate campaign to undermine the immediate application of satellite communications in Alaska for the full range of intra-Alaska communications services.

The cost figures that I have, confirmed by the highest authorities in the field, indicate that Alaska could have a comprehensive communications system within a price range that would make immediate economic sense. In meetings with your representatives, these cost figures have never been denied.

Since February I have been attempting to secure from your organization a cost effectiveness study that Mr. James McCormack

September 16, 1969

2

has been repeatedly promised as forthcoming. I trust that its eventual appearance will withstand the light of public examination.

Comsat's regressive position is seriously impairing the development of an adequate communications system for Alaska. I challenge Comsat to publicly justify the \$10-\$20 million annual program Mr. Miller so blithely talks about in print.

Sincerely,

cc:

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Members of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation

Members of the Federal Communications Commission

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead, Office of the President General James D. O'Connell, Director, Office of Telecommunications Management, Executive Office of the President

Mike Gravel

Satellite Communication System OUNX For The State Still Is In Doubt and satellite systems and a also chairman of the Alaska A vast amount of expert manager for the realistic timetable for full Federal Field Committee, said information on satellite Communications Satellite satellite communication. the meeting provided a "better Committee reports were the communications for Alaska Corp. perspective of our problems" However, he said the last item on the agenda Friday. was aired in the past two days, in communication and "better but at the close of the first network would cost some The committees had been ideas on how to solve them." Alaska conference on satellite where between \$10 to \$20 formed primarily to investigate aspects of the He said committees million annually for just the telecommunications, it wasorganized during the course of still doubtful when the state satellite and earth stations. satellite demonstration the conference would The smaller price he quoted program. Sharrock said, could expect such things as continue to look into such live television and educational would provided limited service however, that until "we know aspects as the realistic to a limited area, while the where the money for this is requirments of the state, the television. The proposed satellite higher cost would bring coming from," he could not amount of revenues needed greater service to a larger area. state definitely that the communication network for and sources for these revenues. At the close of the the state was described as the demonstration, using conference Friday afternoon, possible use of a commercial television as an educational "optimum solution," by system by the conventional Chairman George Sharrock, medium, would go ahead. William Miller, project The cost of this demonstration, according to Anchorage, Alaska, Saturday Evening, August 30, 1969 Dr. Charles Northrip of the educational broadcast commission, who headed the requirements committee, would be in excess of \$2 million. Although the state would obviously participate in the funding of this program to some extent, he said, "it is premature at this time" to ANCHORAGE DAILY TIMES outline full funding. More exploration, said Northrip, was needed in this area.

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ALION X

September 30, 1969

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William E. Winterson Deputy Assistant to the President

Homorrido Lineard V. Paliosk Banas of Angerenanisions Washington, D.C. 20113

bos: w/incoming to Depastment of Commerce (Set Mechan) ~ for your info w/incoming to Torn Whitehead ~ for your info Lyn Nofriger ~ for your info

WER:VOIE Frend

HOWARD W. POLLOCK

1507 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING (202) 225-5755

> ALASKA OFFICES: 325 H STREET ANCHORAGE 99501 (907) 272-3532

M15 FEDERAL BUILDING JUNEAU 99301 (907) 586-7409

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Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, 五.C. 20515 September 17, 1969 Ac は 9- 34 COMMITTEES:

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

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POLICY COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

President Richard M. Nixon The White House Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

It has recently come to my attention that private ship owners are very concerned over competition from governmentowned vessels. It seems to me also that there is a discrepancy between the continued use of war-built general agency ships by the Military Sea Transportation Service and the ready availability of large numbers of private vessels.

There are reports that this policy is rapidly bringing private ship owners to the brink of financial disaster. The continuance of such a policy will almost certainly bring very deleterious effects.

Your help in the resolution of this matter will be greatly appreciated. If I can be of assistance to you in any way, please let me know.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

LLOCK laska The Congressman

HWP:dd

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91st CONGRESS 1st Session

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Les Les Letters

S. 2928

SEPTEMBER 18, 1969

Mr. GRAVEL introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to permit State ownership of satellite terminal stations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
 That (a) section 103 of the Communications Satellite Act
 of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 702) is amended by—

5 (1) striking out the word "and" where it appears
6 at the end of paragraph (9) thereof and inserting in
7 lieu thereof a period; and

8 (2) adding at the end thereof the following new9 paragraph:

10 "(11) the term 'State' means the government of a11 State of the United States, the government of a political

II

subdivision of any such State, or an instrumentality of the government of any such State or political subdivision.".

4 (b) Section (c) (2) of that Act (47 U.S.C. 721 (c)
5 (2)) is amended by inserting therein, immediately after the
6 words "authorized carriers", the words "and States". And
7 that the word "system" in both places of this subparagraph
8 will be changed to "systems".

9 (c) Section 305 (a) (2) of that Act (47 U.S.C. 735
10 (a) (2)) is amended by inserting therein, immediately after
11 the words "communications common carriers", a comma and
12 the words "to States,".

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2

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August 7, 1969

Congrissional

Dear Mr. Sikes:

I am writing in further reply to my letter of July 23rd regarding your inquiry about possible FCC requirement of greater radio and television coverage for patriotic endeavors.

In checking into this matter further. I find that the FCC has no power whatecever with respect to the content of radio or television broadcasting. The Commission's only authority over the stations is that of license renewal upon determination that the station serves "the public interest, convenience, or necessity." When acting in its quasi-judicial role of reviewing license applications and renewals, the Commission has to be treated as strictly independent of the executive branch. It would be highly improper for the White House to suggest that any station license not be renewed on the basis of program content.

While we share with you the view that more coverage of this type would be very desirable, there is no specific action we can take.

Sincerely,

William E. Timmons Deputy Assistant to the President

House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Timmons Mr. Hofgren Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

October 6, 1969

Dear Carl: .

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of September 11. calling to his attention the reduction ordered by the FCC in early marning service provided by a number of radio atailons around the country. I understand that the FCC has granted several of the stations a delay in the execution of its August 1, 1969, order in order to permit further consideration of its decision.

I hope that the concerned stations and the FGC can reach a mutually acceptable solution to the problem in the near future.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow Assistant to the Fresident

Honorable Carl T. Curtle United States Senate Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

BNH:Whitehead:EF:emu

Cong

September 26, 1969

To: Peter Flanigan

From: Tom Whitehead

Release has been postponed until we give the word. Advance copies were sent only to Governor Miller and Chet Helifield. They have agreed to respect the postponement of the release date. I am meeting with Al Haig, Hu Heffner and Ken BeLieu to discuss our strategy for release with respect to the Fubright hearings on Monday and the first opportunity for the shot on Thursday. I will keep you posted.

53

cc: Mr. Whitehead Mr. Kriegsman Central Files

CTWhitehead:ed

October 6, 1969

Dear Jack:

The Freeldent has asked me to reply to your letter of September 11. calling to his attention the reduction ordered by the FCC in early morning service provided by a number of radio stations around the country. I understand that the FCC has granted several of the stations a delay in the execution of its August 1, 1969, order in order to permit further consideration of its decision.

I hope that the concerned stations and the FCC can reach a mutually acceptable solution to the problem in the near future.

Sincerely,

Bryce N. Harlow Assistant to the Fresident

Honorable Jack Miller United States Senate Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

BNH:Whitehead:EF:emu

September 29, 1969

Con

To; Bill Timmons

From: Tom Whitehead

Attached is a letter from Congressman Larry Hogan regarding telecommunications policy and organisation in the executive branch.

This seems to be much too cogent and well-thought-out a letter to be the random thoughts of a concerned Congressman. Do you have any way of checking whether or not this was planted by AT&T? or what his motivation is in sending such a letter?

This is important to our future plans for reorganization and I want to be very careful about how we reply.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

CTWhitehead:d

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Doar Roman:

The President has asked me to reply to your latter of September 11, calling to his attention the reduction ordered by the FCC in early morning service provided by a number of radio stations around the country. I understand that the FCC has granted several of the stations a delay in the execution of its August 1, 1969, order in order to permit further consideration of its decision.

I hope that the concerned stations and the FCC can reach a mutually acceptable solution to the problem in the near fature.

Sixcerely.

Erycs N. Sarlow Assistant to the President

Honorable Roman 1. Frusha United States Senale Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

ENH:Whitehead:EF:emu

October 6, 1969

Dear Murph:

The President has acked me to reply to your letter of September 11, calling to his attention the reduction ordered by the FGC in early morning service provided by a number of radio stations around the country. I understand that the FGC has granted several of the stations a delay in the execution of its August 1, 1969, order in order to permit further consideration of its decision.

I hope that the concerned stations and the F&C can reach a mutually acceptable solution to the problem in the near future.

Sincerely,

Bryce N., Harlow Assistant to the President

Honorable George Marphy United States Senate Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

BNH: Whitehead :EF:emu

Dear Karl:

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of September 11, calling to his attention the reduction ordered by the FCC in early merning service provided by a number of radio stations around the country. I understand that the FCC has granted several of the stations a delay in the execution of its August 1, 1969, order in order to permit further consideration of its decision.

I hope that the concerned stations and the FCC can reach a mutually acceptable solution to the problem in the near future.

Sincorely,

Eryce N. Harlow Assistant to the President

Benerable Narl E. Mundt United States Senate Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Harlow Mr. Flanigan Mr. Whitehead Central Files

BNH:Whitehead:EF:emu

October 7, 1969

Dear Mr. Hogan;

Thank you for your letter of September 24th setting forth your thoughts on Federal organization for telecommunications policy and operating responsibilities.

We are grateful to have your well thought out and well presented views. I agree with you that it is an extremely complicated area and one that deserves the most serious attention.

We are currently reviewing this question and hope to have our recommendations in the not-too-distant future. The issues you have raised in your letter are receiving full consideration.

Sincerely,

Poter Flanigan Assistant to the President

Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan House of Representatives Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Timmons Mr. Flanigan Mr. Kriegsman Central Files CTWhitehead:ed

October 10, 1969

Dear Senator Curtis:

Thank you for your letter of September 9th and your recommendation of Mr. John H. Gayer for the position of Director of Telecommunications Management.

Mr. Gayer clearly has a very fine background. I had the opportunity recently to speak with him on another matter, and I can assure you he will receive very careful consideration. I appreciate your bringing his resume to my attention, and we will be considering him for this as well as other technically related positions.

Sincerely,

Clay T. Whitehead Staff Assistant

Honorable Carl T. Curtis United States Seants Washington, D. C.

cc: Mr. Flanigan Mr. Trent Mr. BeLieu Central Files Mr. Whitehead

CTWhitehead:ed