

ADDRESS BY

CLAY T. WHITEHEAD
DIRECTOR

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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General Introduction

CTW: I have been in Washington for some five years now, all with the Nixon Administration; and, as some of you may know, I am contemplating leaving within the next few months. So I come to you at a time where I have had, oh, five or ten minutes over the last month to think about my experience in Washington; and I would like to make my remarks today fairly general about what we see the problems of the communications industry being.

First, a word about the Office of Telecommunications Policy. We are, in effect, the Executive Branch office for all the electronics communications matters. We coordinate between \$5 to \$10 billion a year that your friendly Federal Government spends on electronic communications, radar and the like; and if some of you have a feel for what \$5 to \$10 billion annual activity is, you can appreciate that we spend over half of our time just worrying about those funds. Secondly, we try as best we can to coordinate the communications policy planning process within the White House. This does not impend at all on Mr. Ron Ziegler's office -- if you have any complaints about how the President looks on television or the credibility gap or whatever -- for that maybe you can get Ron Ziegler to talk to you sometime.

The third role that we have is what I would like to focus on today, and that is being the voice of the Executive Branch in the game of checks and balances that goes on among the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government and deciding what will be the communications policy. Our most recent effort has been in the field of cable television where a Cabinet committee set up by the President some three years ago just last month made a rather sweeping proposal for a new policy -- you could say the first policy in the country on cable television. One reaction to that policy has been -- why on earth do we need it? Only some 10% of the nation's homes have cable and there are problems in the industry - why do we need a policy now? It is not needed now. Let's wait until we have a need for it in the future and then let's have a policy. To answer that, I simply refer you to the energy crisis and the lack of an energy policy. The time for policies is before the crisis comes. I don't want to get up here and cry "wolf" and tell you that we are about to have a communications crisis in this country. But I think there are a lot of parallels between the communications field today and the energy field of some years ago. The limited refinery capability that we have in this country has its parallel to a limited number of television outlets that we have. It has its parallel in the limited rates of return which discourage capital investments. The Federal Communications

Commission today is very much in the business of rationing our television entertainment and information through rules such as the Fairness Doctrine, by which they decide who will and will not be allowed to speak on what controversial issues of public importance; the Prime-Time Access Rule which defines which hours of prime time television may be programmed by what source or what kind of programming; the television license renewal criteria goes into some 14 different categories of programming among which the television broadcaster is to divide up his time -- things such as sports, entertainment, of course, but also public service, religion, education, agriculture, and so forth. We are learning in our increasingly complex and interdependent society that such detailed Federal regulation inevitably comes back to haunt us. We tamper with the marketplace through intervention at the Federal regulatory level only at our peril; and I would simply point out that aside from the economic perils of Federal regulation which has brought us things like the energy crisis, the trucking strike and the lot, there is another order of problems that is more social than economic; even perhaps in an ultimate sense more fundamental when we have the government involved in saying what we can and cannot see on our television screen. The communications industry, at least from the Washington perspective, is facing a very fundamental change. There has not been much change in the 40 years since the Communications Act was passed in 1934. Now to be sure there has been a lot of technical innovation in the communications industry, but when you stop to think of it, most of it is like the change from steam power to diesel power in the railroad. The real change in transportation came when the trucks came, when a new mode of transportation, a new service with new capabilities, new perspectives for competition come into being. We are just now seeing those kinds of change come into the communications business: value-added information networks flexibly linking computers and communications facilities across the country; cable television, which is not just an expansion from say five channels to ten channels of our existing television industry, but an expansion into tens of channels -- 50 channels or more to be interconnected whereby all manner of things can be plugged into a cable system, all manner of devices can be plugged into the telephone jack to allow the user to use the communications network of this country where almost any kind of information passing and information processing (garbled). The Communications Act of 1934, as I said, has been with us for 40 years and has been largely unchanged in that time. All of the technical innovation in electronics and communications has been funneled into a very few, very narrow pigeon holes of regulatory apparatus under that Act.

Those artificial barriers of what is and what is not a recognized communications service under Federal law have indeed been measured barriers. Moreover, people in the industries that were established by the '34 Act are naturally reluctant to see the new competitors arrive. The Bell System argues not just for a single telephone system but for a total monopoly on all common carrier communications. Television networks and the television broadcasters in this country argue that we should limit the number of television stations that each community has. We should limit the growth of cable television, but I think that today's (garbled) competition, (garbled) innovation are largely behind us. Technical innovation has been there too long. The marketing innovation is beginning to catch up; and, believe it or not, I believe that Federal policy is beginning to catch up. The FCC, the OTP, and indeed I think most of Washington these days, is searching for ways to allow more open entry, more competition, more flexible forms of regulation into the communications business. The lessons of transportation and power and so forth have not been totally lost. This is especially true in the field of cable television. Cable television is not just another electronic gimmick. The timespan over which cable will grow is highly questionable, but there seems to be an almost inexorable logic in allowing the marketplace demand to bring forth an ever larger number of television channels corresponding at a lower price for advertising time and a correspondingly greater choice for the television viewer.

There has been some talk that our proposals by the Cabinet committee should be viewed as lame duck proposals, after all Richard Nixon's political power seems to be somewhat diminished. The Chairman of the Committee, the President's principal adviser on communications is on the verge of leaving, and I think that if you look at OTP and you look at the policy process in Washington in the light of the past, you can easily be led to that conclusion. Changing FCC Chairmen typically changed the agenda of what is fashionable in communications policy issue in the country in the past has kind of bounced from issue to issue in communications. I have some confidence that that will not be the case in the future. The Office of Telecommunications Policy is now accepted as an integral part of the communications policy apparatus in Washington. Congress looks to us to submit legislation, Whether I am still here or not, the Office of Telecommunications Policy will propose legislation to the Congress. Congress has indicated a willingness, indeed a desire, to hold hearings this year on cable. None of us expect legislation to pass this year; but we do see, developing in Washington something that is perhaps a little unique, perhaps a little more constructive than we have seen in the past -- a slightly anticipatory constructive policy process tying together the Executive Branch, the FCC and the Congress, trying to anticipate a medium that we know is going to bring profound changes to the communications industry and in turn profound changes to the

country. In trying to set that up -- set up the policy for that in a sound and constructive way before we have the crisis.

OTP is also involved in a fairly wide range of other activities, and we hope to make some other proposals to the Congress. In addition to cable legislation, I am very hopeful that we will be able to offer to the Congress a long-range funding plan for public broadcasting. I am very hopeful that we will be able to introduce to the Congress new legislation dealing with the international communications industry, Comsat, ATT, record Carriers and so forth that will bring the old policies of the '34 Act a little more into line with the realities of the international communications business today. Finally, OTP has been very much involved in issues of computers and communications privacy, and we expect to play role in the President's privacy initiative which he announced in the State of the Union Message.

So I come to you today in part for the measure of concern about how the country is going to respond to the change that is coming in communications with a degree of cautious optimism about Washington's ability to anticipate that change and deal with it in a constructive way and to say to you that it looks to me like one of the other big problems of communications over the next ten years is going to be the capital market. Capital markets will have to make room for a much bigger electronic communications role, a much bigger share of it. Recognizing the innovation and the flexibility you are going to have to provide capital in a very flexible way to make sure that the needs for capital are matched up with the potential suppliers of capital in ways that perhaps you are not used to doing for communications systems, which of course, you on the other hand are very much used to doing in other types of business.

If I could leave you with a parting thought it would be that after five years I have drawn a conclusion, if I may draw on Winston Churchill -- private enterprise is the worst form of organizing productive economic endeavors except for everything else we have tried especially except government. The communications business, if it grows, is going to have to be just that -- it is going to have to be a business. Washington is going to have to continue to play an important regulatory role, but we cannot have the Federal Government in Washington making all of the decisions about what this business will be and what it won't be. There is going to have to be some working together between industry and Washington to see that legitimate social concerns and social needs are recognized and at the same time see that the communications system is a viable economic business.

Thank You.

Introduction regarding question-and-answer session.

QUESTION: I gather you are opening the CATV to competition within that level but are you allowing them or are you allowing the telephone company, let's say, to compete with the CATV; if so, what happens if they become such viable competitors that they knock the CATV companies out of business?

CTW: I think the question of competition between the phone company and the cable companies can either be a very short-run competition or it can be a problem which is put off for several decades. Under the policies that the Cabinet committee proposed, we proposed that it be put off for several decades. If the telephone companies were allowed to get into the cable business in the short-run, we anticipated two major problems. Number one, the massive amounts of capital that the cable industry is going to have to have means that the phone company with its own great capital needs is going to have even more problems raising capital. Secondly, it is going to have problems trying to divide its capital up between the cable side of its business and the very vital telephone side of it. Those kinds of problems neither the phone industry nor the cable industry needs today. Secondly, we do recognize that the phone industry could have, anticipating this form of competition that is down the road, a real incentive just as the broadcasters have to slow the cable growth; and we thought that it was the best judgment by far simply to say that the phone company should not be allowed to get into the business of owning and running cable companies. The two industries ought to grow as separate industries. When the day comes that 75% - 85% of the country is wired for cable, then we may have some problems with the phone company and the cable industry both being able to provide a communications capacity; and my successors and successor Chairmen of the FCC will just have to deal with that question of competition when that time gets here.

QUESTION: It seems to me that one of the things you are doing in the communications industry is to, let's take the telephone industry for example, the domestic satellite interconnect special common carriers. You have substituted, as far as I can see, or potentially substituted competition for price regulation. Price regulation historically has been necessary because of the tendency of the telephone industry itself. What role do you see in the future for say price regulation in the (garbled)?

CTW: Well there has been a subtle shift over the years about why we regulate monopolies and the telephone monopoly in particular. You are quite right that the original rationale was to protect

the consumer from the monopoly power of the telephone monopoly. More and more, though, we find the rationale being put forth that the function of regulation is to protect the monopoly from would-be competitors. I must confess that I find that a hard rationale to follow. The proper role is where there can be competition such as the specialized carriers, satellites and the like, where the customer is usually another very sophisticated business firm rather than the average homeowner. I see very little need for any kind of regulation, particularly price regulation. I am realistic enough to accept the fact that the prevailing view in this country is that all electronic communications ought to be regulated one way or the other. It is just that we are saying that the form of regulation when it comes to these kinds of business should be no price regulation, open-entry and in essence, minimal regulation necessary to meet certain technical standards, interconnect, and the like.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, President Nixon, just a few weeks back, referred to network news reportage on Watergate related matters as vicious and distorted and you yourself created a disturbance with some of your proposals about how networks should or shouldn't be handled in terms of size and operation in programming. Mr. Clawson, the White House aide, was quoted extensively in the New York Magazine in which he described his manner of dealing with network anchor men and the producers of programs about shows and stories that the Administration finds to be not in its liking. Do you believe, and would you advise the White House to continue to attempt to influence the way television news reports?

CTW: I don't believe that that is within my prerogative to make that recommendation, however, I do feel very strongly that the President and his aides, the press secretary, certainly have a responsibility and indeed the privilege to talk back to the press. The First Amendment was not set up to establish the press as a privileged institution that could criticize and in turn be immune from criticism. So in the sense of having that back and forth -- the press telling the President what they think of him and how he is doing his job -- and the President is free, if he chooses, to talk back and tell the press how he thinks they are doing their job. It is quite healthy and quite constructive. On the other hand, there has been some proposals which came out in light of the Watergate hearings that the White House ought to use the legal power that the Government has over the television networks and over television broadcasters. To somehow coerce favorable coverage or conversely

that the White House should refrain from using economic regulation over those same networks to try to get them to like the Administration by bestowing favors to get more favorable coverage. The power of the Government over the media in a legal sense, should not be used to influence programming. It is perhaps a measure of the great degree of government control that exists today over the television business that people are so willing and ready to believe that the White House does indeed have the power and indeed is willing to use it. This President thinks, I think, that the remedy is not to do away with the dialogue between the press and the President, but rather to try to minimize the opportunities for abuse through the legal controls existing for the industry.

QUESTION: You say you believe, and this President believes -- this President has made himself relatively unavailable to not only television press but the rest of the working press when he has gone to Camp David. He has taken off many times without even the wire service full reporters in recent months. How do you feel about that?

CTW: Well, like everyone else he is entitled to his privacy. Like every President he has to make the judgment as to what he owes to the American people. That is his obligation -- you and I may disagree about how he chooses to exercise that responsibility.

QUESTION: How do you feel about it?

CTW: I think the President makes his own judgments.

QUESTION: You have no feelings about it.

CTW: I have some feelings.

QUESTION: In the next five to ten years, what does Mr. Whitehead view as the place of over-the-air private television and other newer broadcast means?

CTW: I think that over-the-air broadcast television, our commercial television system, is in very good health and will continue to be in good health for some time. I think that as we find technical ways of adding more VHF television stations, adding more UHF television outlets, perhaps more tailored to each community. As cable television begins to offer its services and the public begins to demand those services, perhaps today's broadcast industry will have to work a little harder to maintain the profitability that they have had in the past. But I certainly don't see them going out of business in the foreseeable future and certainly not in five years.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, should we understand you to say that there should be some limitations on the free flow of information between the President and the news media?

CTW: No, I was simply saying that there should be an open dialogue and that both sides of that dialogue should be free to say whatever they want. The only restriction that I read is that the Federal Government should not employ the legal power over the broadcasting industry in order to effect this dialogue.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, when do you expect that your PTV public television legislation will hit the Congress?

CTW: We have been having some discussions with all the various components of the public television field, and it is not quite so monolithic as PTV makes it sound. I am hopeful that we will be able to reach some agreement about what a long-range financing bill should look like. We are talking about roughly a five-year bill -- five years is a fairly long time. Assuming those discussions continue as constructively as they have been, I would hope that we would have such a bill out in about a month.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, you indicated in the case of the cable television companies that you would not favor direct competition by the independent telephone companies at this point in time; I presume because of this disparity in sizes and resources available to the telephone companies. Would you also extend this principle to other areas of telecommunications, for example, companies like the MCI who are attempting to compete with AT&T on monolines, transmission of telephone calls, and some of the small interconnect companies that are competing with the very large telephone companies.

CTW: No, I don't see the need for that kind of restriction. What we are trying to do in our cable report generally, and in this area in particular, is to anticipate the potential for serious anti-competitive abuse and prohibit it where it looks like that is likely. The telephone companies, be they independents or be they part of the Bell System, enjoy a monopoly position in each community. To give that same monopoly, a monopoly over the cable media seems to us to be setting up number one just an awful lot of power in one company in each of those communities. Secondly, it invites a discouragement of innovation. Innovation, by its very nature, runs risks, and you have to ask yourself why should an established monopoly run risks of losing money when they have got a nice thing going now? I think an important part of public policy is to encourage risks and encourage people to try things -- to lose some money if you will -- so that we can find what formulas will result in

successful enterprises and it just gets very hard in anyone's calculations to see the monopoly the size that that would produce being in the public interest.

QUESTION: Could you tell me your feelings as to the Justice Department's suit against the ATC/Cox Cable merger that will eventually go through and generally speaking what your feelings are about concentration in the CATV industry?

CTW: Well first of all it's our very definite view that there should be an inter-industry policy when it comes to antitrust enforcement. Certain kinds of concentration (garbled.....) and how extensive. The central recommendation of the Cabinet committee on cable television was that cable should develop as a vertically disintegrated industry from the outset. That is to say that there should be one industry that runs the hardware, runs the wires under the streets, is in the business of distributing other people's programming, much like the telephone company is in the business of carrying other people's phone calls. On the other hand, there should be the programming industry; and the two should not mix up. The hardware industry is going to be very capital intensive, it is going to be relatively low-risk, it will require long-term capital. The programming industry on the other hand is going to be high-risk requiring venture capital, relatively short-run capital. If that fundamental separation is made as a matter of policy, so that these two industries grow as separate industries rather than the vertically integrated industries that they are today in over-the-air broadcasting, then I think it becomes relatively little need for vigorous antitrust enforcement. On the other hand, if cable industry grows as an integrated industry where each local monopoly cable operator controls what goes out over his system in the way of programming, there is a tremendously greater power there. Both economic and social and antitrust enforcement would take on a rather large role in that kind of (garbled).

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, in recent weeks there has been less criticism from you and other members of the Nixon Administration about television news coverage. Does that mean an official change in government policies, or does it mean that the television coverage has improved from the White House point of view?

CTW: You will really have to ask Ron Ziegler that question or the President.

QUESTION: But, sir, you yourself have been critical of the broadcasting industry, in particular calling one time I believe elitist gossip--another time--electronic plugola. You haven't been making those things -- like why not?

CTW: Well I only made those statements once (laughter). There are a lot of people who think once was enough!

SOMEONE IN THE AUDIENCE: It did have a bizzare effect!

CTW: No I think it had probably the opposite effect. There is great suspicion, and I think that this is wholesome by the way, that an Administration or indeed a Congressman or a Senator or a Committee Chairman could misuse his power that he has by virtue of the government's regulatory role. I think it is very healthy that the country and the press and everyone is very sensitive and very suspect about all that. On the other hand, I will not back off from the central proposition that the President and his spokesman are entitled to say what they think about how well the news media are doing their job. They just have to bend over backwards to make sure that at the same time they are doing that, they are making damn sure that they are not extending the government's legal control over the media to enforce that particular point of view. Now, the debate has been very hot, it has been very emotional, it has been very confused. And I think everyone would benefit from a tempering of the debate (garbled.....).

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, are you leaving the Administration in advance of what you see as a collapse of that Administration? (laughter)

CTW: Decidedly not. I am leaving about a year after my personal plans originally called for. If it were not for the political problems that the President is having, I would have been gone by now.

QUESTION: You talked about international and introducing a bill in Congress to change the Communications Act of 1934 -- will it parallel the memorandums that were circulated on proposals for legislation and when do you expect to be

CTW: Well there were so many things that were circulated

QUESTION: The draft about a year ago that talks about restructuring the industry in a way somewhat has tempered since then, perhaps a redraft of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962?

CTW: It will not be as extensive as some of the memoranda that were released and circulated. What it will be is principally a housekeeping legislation -- legislation to try to bring the realities of the law and the realities of the regulatory process

into line with how the industry is now structured today. I think that is the first step of international. The second step is to consider if the industry, as it exists, is indeed the appropriate industry structure; and that is Phase II after we get this housekeeping business in order.

QUESTION: When do you anticipate Phase II to begin?

CTW: After Phase I passes. (laughter)

QUESTION: Would you guess a year, two years?

CTW: I would guess a year.

QUESTION: Back to the Administration's using legal powers as far as the media -- how would you characterize the drop-in proposals for VHF stations that was put out about six weeks to two months ago. Would you put that into your views as the Administration's use of legal power?

CTW: Sure. My Office has responsibility for managing that part of the radio frequency spectrum that is used by the Federal Government. In that role we are very much involved in working with the FCC about how the spectrum is used. In the course of one of our continuing reviews with the FCC about spectrum use, we have discovered that it was indeed possible to use more modern spectrum engineering techniques to add a fair number of VHF television stations to various cities in this country. Being very hard for me to see how less is better than more television stations, the corollary of that being less choice is better for the American consumer than more choice, we thought it was a pretty good idea. On the other hand, the political debate had become rather colored, and there was some cynicism within the Administration that any proposal -- even if this Administration proposed the First Amendment it would be viewed as a slap at the networks. So we decided simply not to do anything with that proposal; however, it did become known through the usual Washington leak circuit. We did release the proposal, but we have done nothing with it. I don't see that as having any real impact or any affect one way or the other on the debate between the Administration and the television media. It seems to me to be a simple matter of good public policy that the more television stations the government can authorize, it ought to do so and that is in the consumer's interest in terms of his having more choices about what he watches. Needless to say, many people in the broadcasting industry feel very differently. They feel that by some act of God the number of VHF television stations we have today are precisely the optimal number for the viewer, and therein hangs the debate going nowhere.

QUESTION: I believe you mentioned earlier that you expected some working together between the industry and Washington. Could you maybe tell us specifically about cable television -- what you expect the (garbled) between the cable industry and Washington in the next five to ten years?

CTW: Well Washington is going to have to pass some laws. There will have to be some changes in FCC rules; and I would anticipate that the cable industry will lobby for their own self-interest as they see as their stock holders interest just as the networks do, just as the phone industry does, and just as every other industry does. I think the challenge that we face is trying to get that discussion out of the very short-term, nitty-gritty details about what the industry would ideally like to have; and raise it to the level of a broader national debate involving the competitors or near competitors of the cable industry, (such as the television networks, such as the telephone company) involving consumer groups and trying to set forth a policy that is somewhat logical and thought out -- a compromise if you will. Rather than to have the relationship between the cable industry and Washington be the kind of day-to-day behind the scenes lobbying for special interests -- that is what I would like to see, and I see some very cautious reason for optimism.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, you (garbled...) a year ago about elitist gossip and so on and since that time your rhetoric has cooled considerably -- since that time a lot of people have (garbled ...) what's been going on (garbled ...). Is there any connection between your cooling of your rhetoric -- is it a preoccupation with Watergate?

CTW: I don't think there is any real connection. There is obviously a recognition that the rhetoric of the past was not serving anything. Whether that recognition would have dawned so forcedly had not other things intervened, I cannot predict. The proposals that some people within the White House were floating that came out as a result of the memos that were released as a result of the Watergate hearings in the Senate I think show that there were some people thinking of some things that were undesirable, unwholesome, perhaps illegal. I think that it is unquestionable but what Watergate atmosphere has tempered some of those excesses. I honestly don't think that those excesses would have been brought to fruition. I participated in many long arguments with many of those same people and the real danger, I want to say again, was not the reciprocal name-calling between the Administration and the press. The real danger was that the great governmental power over the press might have been abused. I honestly don't think that would have happened because I honestly don't think the President wanted it to happen.

QUESTION: Does that mean that you believe the President was in control of the things that did happen?

CTW: No President is in full control of everything that goes on in his Administration.

QUESTION: They why are you so confident that those proposals would not have been implemented?

CTW: Because there were two sides dealing with the President, two threads of this Administration's relationship to the electronic media. One was the side that we have seen reflected in those memos; the other was the policy side. Now I was not involved on that memo side. I don't know what was going on over there but I do know what this President was telling me in terms of the kinds of legislation I should be preparing, the kinds of changes we should be urging on the FCC. And his words to me were -- no matter how bad the press is in terms of its performance, the remedy is not to be found in more government controls over the press. So all I can say is that reflecting the Administration's policy side, the side of the Administration that was dealing with the legal power over the networks and over broadcasting, we were working consistently to diminish the Government's control.

QUESTION: But isn't -- you just said that there were two sides, the policy side and the people who were writing the memos. Now don't facts seem to add up to show that the people who were writing the memos had a hell of a lot more to say about what was actually done than the policy people.

CTW: I don't think that is the case at all. The legislation that the President approved that went to the Hill, the policy position...

QUESTION: But the plumbers weren't legislated and they were working for the President.

CTW: That is true. But what I am saying to you is that the policy proposals that went to the Congress of the United States were all policy proposals and legislation that would have reduced governmental control. The question that I have in my mind as I leave Government is why the press focused exclusively on the negative aspects, and heaven knows they should have focused on those aspects; but why there wasn't a concomitant seriousness of purpose to pursue the deregulatory thrusts to remove some or the legal controls that the press was claiming were being abused,

QUESTION: In terms of the recently stated preference for allowing the networks and stations this to be in the cable television

business; can you touch upon (a) the rationale behind that and (b) the degree to which you think it is going to happen.

CTW: Yes, the rationale behind that is quite simple. Once we take the step of separating the programming from the laying of the cable, once the country makes that commitment, the opportunities for anticompetitive abuse in cross-ownership are much, much mitigated; the dangers of cross-ownership are just seriously reduced. Secondly, a better way of getting someone who is in the business of making money off of the old technology to oppose a new technology then forbidding him from taking part in the new technology -- I just can't imagine. The television industry has performed a very valuable public service -- you don't have to think they are perfect to acknowledge that. Those same people ought to be encouraged to turn their talents to the new technology, to take part in the new technology and to bring its benefits to the American public and the rationale is just that simple.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, earlier in your speech you eluded the problems of the cable television industry has and many of us have different ideas on these problems. I would like to hear you enumerate the views of OTP on what these problems are as you see them and what their solutions are.

CTW: I think the most fundamental problem facing the cable television industry is a confusion of regulation -- confusion of who has the authority to tell the cable industry to do what and the confusing overlap of Federal, State and local regulatory authority has to be sorted out, the authority has to be recognizant somewhere or nearly distributed among those three different arms so that they don't overlap - so they don't conflict. Once that step is taken, I think the second major problem the cable industry faces is the emotional argument of broadcasters and others that pay television means the end of advertising supporters -- so called free television. I think that is so much nonsense, but it is potentially a very emotional subject; and I think we as a country are going to have go through a debate on that. The proper way to put that debate, I think, is not should we be forced to pay for what we now get for free but rather should we be allowed to pay for something above and beyond that. The next most important problem of the industry is capital, but I think that if the first two are sorted out in a sensible way, the capital will flow fairly naturally.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, you indicated that capital was a major problem of the CATV industry. Could you give us some ideas

as to the magnitude of the capital that is required to develop a system and your opinion as to the rate of return that the investor would have on an investment.

CTW: Let me talk to the rate of return first. We have proposed to the President, and the President will in turn propose to the Congress, a scheme in which we have this verticle disintegration. The cable owner under that scheme will be solely in the business, or almost solely in the business, of making money from selling his channels to other groups. We foresee under that scheme his having every incentive to lower prices, expand capacity to encourage more people to use so that he can make more money at it. Under that scenario, there is no need for rate of return regulation. We all have to be prepared for the possibility that one day in the distant future it will be required. But today I think there is no need for rate of return regulation of the cable industry, particularly during this growth phase where the cable operator will be involved in both programming and carrying other peoples.... The amount of capital that the industry will require is subject to great debate. We have looked at all the studies done by everyone that we can find that has done a study, and let me just say that the range goes from something like \$20 billion to ten times that figure. I think that both are extreme. We have done some studies that suggest that somewhere between \$300 and \$500 per home is a reasonable range of capital investment -- whether it is a large system or a small system -- whether the system is rather sophisticated or rather unsophisticated. The individual economics of the various components of the system goes rather wildly but they seem to average out up to that \$300 to \$500 range. It is unquestionable, though, that if you insist that every remote mountain shack is going to have a cable wire running up to it over 20 or 30 miles just serving that one mountain shack -- if you insist on that more homes will have cable than have television sets. You can get a pretty ridiculous figure that way but if you are just talking about say the 85 to 90% penetration, I think the \$300 to \$500 figure looks pretty good.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, with the advent of competition in CATV has started to move away from nation-wide price averaging. The question is how far should they be able to depart from national price averaging.

CTW: That is my question!

QUESTION: And how close to its costs should pricing be in the communications industry and who in your opinion will bear the costs of the shift in pricing?

CTW: I think there is a general principle that the prices for various services ought to be in the ball park of the costs of providing those services. This is to say, there should be a minimum amount of cross-subsidy. Unless there is some overwhelming social purpose for having that cross-subsidy. In the early days of telephones, say the first half of this century, I think there was such an overwhelming need. We wanted essentially everyone in the country to have the opportunity to have a telephone at a reasonable rate. That kind of thing certainly does justify cross-subsidies and rate averaging. On the other hand, that goal has largely been achieved. Essentially everyone in this country who wants a telephone has a basic telephone at a quite low cost, and it is good and it's reliable. The question we are now facing is as we go on to more and more specialized communications that not everyone in every part of the country is going to want it -- not everyone in every neighborhood is going to want to watch. Should we continue this policy of averaging and cross-subsidies? I think the answer is clearly no. But certainly within the public telephone service, I think there should continue to be nationwide rate averaging. But the idea that the Bell System should average all of its rates for all of its special services across all of the country, I just don't think holds up. Now who is going to pay the costs? If it's done intelligently, the users are going to pay the costs, the people who have special equipment. The people who use their telephone for several hours a day are going to pay more than the people who just have a basic telephone there and who make just a few telephone calls. I don't think anyone is going to get hurt from that process.

QUESTION: Mr. Whitehead, when public broadcasting's budget was cut last season, many of the programs dropped had what many people thought was a liberal slant or an anti-Administration slant. In your statement you spoke about a long-range financing plan for public broadcasting. Two questions: first of all, are you now satisfied with the balance of public broadcasting programs; and under any future long-range plan, would either the Congress or the Executive have any control over the content of the programming?

CTW: Well, let me set the record straight. The budget of the public broadcasting system was cut only in the sense that they didn't get as much as they wanted. In that sense, everyone's budget gets cut in Washington. In fact, when this Administration came into office in 1969 the Government was providing \$5 million a year for public television. That figure for this fiscal year

is close to \$50 million. The President has asked for next year for an appropriation of \$60 million. I think the record of this President's steadily increasing public funds for public television is very clear. One of our principal goals in setting up a long-range funding plan has been precisely to minimize the opportunities for Government officials, be they in the Executive Branch or be they in the Congress, to influence the programming. I think you can see evidences of influence from both quarters. It is perhaps asking too much from Government, from the Congress to give the public's money away to some institution and then abdicate any responsibility or any say in how that money is used. The trick is to find a balance that lets the Congress maintain some long-range general oversight and accountability to the tax payer without giving the Congress or the White House the levers to get in there and manipulate the programming season-by-season, fall schedule-by-fall schedule. That is what we are trying to do in advancing our proposals, and what comes out I think you will see that reflected.

QUESTION: But what about the answer to my first question: how the Administration views the balance of public broadcasting at present.

CTW: Oh I don't know that there is any serious overall Administration evaluation of that. Each person within the Administration has his own views. I suppose most of us feel we could do it better, but we aren't in the business to do it better. The important point is that public television has structured itself so that there is a nice check and balance within the system, a decentralization with each local station having an effective say, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting has a say at the national level and also having a strong and vital role. With that kind of balance and decentralized structure for public broadcasting, I think there is a vessel there into which the Government can pour funds with some confidence that on the whole be constructively used.

QUESTION: Don't you believe that there are many members of both houses of Congress who will feel that the public must be protected against Wall Street and they are going to demand public financing of this cable as this great demand for capital develops?

CTW: Oh absolutely. There was a great demand as the communications satellite business developed for public financing and a people's dividend. There is a similar demand that that be done in the area of cable television. It is a little hard for me to respond to that because I think it is just so foolish.

QUESTION: So do I.

CTW: To drag the limited tax dollars that we have into some massive capital program like this, it seems to me number one to be unwise and number two it guarantees that the capital won't be available. Number three, it puts the Government very much in the business of running a communications medium; and I just can't find anything to endorse that point of view. There certainly will be those people who argue that the only way to get the public's interest reflected is through that mechanism. And if I may say so I think many industries -- the broadcast industry, the cable industry, the power industry -- heed that by refusing to take a broad responsible view of their public responsibilities in this great complex age that we live in. But hopefully there can be a meeting of the minds and we can avoid that.

QUESTION: Well possibly your agency should be a little vocal in this matter.

CTW: We have tried and we will continue to be vocal.

QUESTION: The report has suggested that cable systems should not be required to provide services not self-supporting -- so far local programming and local origination has been maybe spiritually uplifting but economically deflating. How do you see local origination fitting into cable TV, and do you envision a public funding similar to public television?

CTW: I think local origination will have an important role to play, perhaps not in the way that some of the current advocates see it. Everybody thinks that there is no such thing as a free lunch except possibly for themselves. There is a great tendency to try get the Government to bring its power to bear to require free channels to be available for this, that and the other cause because it is somehow uniquely good for society. Those people I think will have a hard time under our cable system; on the other hand, the economics of cable at the local level are just so ridiculously inexpensive in terms of leasing channel time for an hour or two that almost any responsible group should be able to raise enough money to buy the time to put on his programming. It is not going to be a slick \$200,000-an-hour network quality programming, but it nonetheless can be a very vital, very interesting programming for the people in each neighborhood. And I think it will be one of the very worthwhile features of the cable industry.

OCT 10 1973

Mr. Thomas Hart Wilkins
Chairman, Program Committee
The New York Society of Security
Analysts, Inc.
15 William Street
New York, New York 10005

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Thank you for your invitation to speak at a luncheon meeting of The New York Society of Security Analysts and my sincere apologies for this belated reply.

I think the subject I could speak on that would be of most interest to your audience is cable television. As you may know, the Cabinet Committee on Cable Television hopes to issue its final report late this year and I would like to discuss that report with the NYSSA. In order to do so, however, I must wait to schedule an appearance there after the report comes out sometime in December or in January. I have asked Miss Helen Hall of my staff to stay in touch with you to schedule a convenient time in either of those months.

Again, thank you for thinking of me, and I hope I will be able to join you in a few months.

Sincerely,



Clay T. Whitehead

cc:
DO Records
DO Chron
Mr. Whitehead
Eva
Judy
HCH Chron
HCH Subject

HCHall:m1f:10-4-73



THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF SECURITY ANALYSTS, *Incorporated*

15 William Street / New York, N. Y. 10005 / Whitehall 4-3018-9

June 21, 1973

Mr. Clay T. Whitehead
Director
Office of Telecommunications Policy
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

On behalf of The New York Society of Security Analysts, Inc., I invite you to address our organization. Our members, numbering 5,000, are employed by the major financial institutions in Wall Street. We hold meetings every business day, from 12 noon to 2 p.m., wherein presidents of large, publicly-owned corporations speak about their companies. Also, we invite government officials, who address themselves to areas of mutual interests, usually, but not exclusively, financial and economic topics.

About our meeting, luncheons begin at 12 noon, the speaker is given the platform at 1 p.m., and the meetings are always and promptly closed at 2 p.m. If the speaker permits a question and answer, this time is allocated to the 1 - 2 p.m. period so as not to run over the 2 p.m. closing period. As we are a non-profit organization, we do not have honorariums, but offer to pay for reasonable travel expenses when necessary. By tradition, our meetings are open to the press. Usually, 100-300 people attend. Members may attend only if they have their membership badges, giving proper identification. Guests of members may be admitted only by a signed letter on the letterhead of the member's employer.

Guest speakers may bring along associates. There are 13 seats at the head table. We also have slide-room facilities as well as tape recorders and transcription services. Luncheons are prepared on our premises.

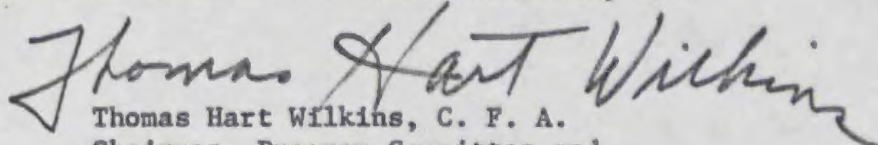
We also understand your heavy schedule. May we then suggest that, since we have luncheons every business day, you suggest a date which is convenient to you, as we apparently have more flexibility in this regard than you have.

If further information is needed, I can be contacted at 212-732-8400, Ext. 8488, or our experienced business manager, Mr. Charles Plavnicky, who is well-versed on the operating details of our meetings, can be reached at 212-944-3018, or 944-3019.

Hoping to have a favorable response.

Sincerely,

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF SECURITY ANALYSTS, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Thomas Hart Wilkins". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

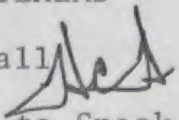
Thomas Hart Wilkins, C. F. A.
Chairman, Program Committee and
Member of The Board of Directors

ce

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

July 30, 1973


MEMORANDUM TO MR. WHITEHEAD

From: Helen C. Hall 
Subject: Invitation to Speak to the New York Society
of Security Analysts, Inc.

The attached letter is an open invitation from the NYSSA for you to speak at a luncheon on Wall Street. They have luncheon meetings every business day from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. attended by 100-300 people of their 5,000 membership. NYSSA was founded in 1937 and their membership is primarily from brokerage houses, banks, insurance companies, mutual funds, and other financial institutions in New York.

Brian suggests that it is a good group and it would probably be an appropriate forum in conjunction with another trip to New York at some point.

Shall I give them a tentative acceptance if we can work out a mutually convenient date?





Gudy

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF SECURITY ANALYSTS, Incorporated

15 William Street / New York, N. Y. 10005 / Whitehall 4-3018-9

June 21, 1973

Mr. Clay T. Whitehead
Director
Office of Telecommunications Policy
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Whitehead:

On behalf of The New York Society of Security Analysts, Inc., I invite you to address our organization. Our members, numbering 5,000, are employed by the major financial institutions in Wall Street. We hold meetings every business day, from 12 noon to 2 p.m., wherein presidents of large, publicly-owned corporations speak about their companies. Also, we invite government officials, who address themselves to areas of mutual interests, usually, but not exclusively, financial and economic topics.

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Guest speakers may bring along associates. There are 13 seats at the head table. We also have slide-room facilities as well as tape recorders and transcription services. Luncheons are prepared on our premises.

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Hoping to have a favorable response.

Sincerely,

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF SECURITY ANALYSTS, INC.

Thomas Hart Wilkins

Thomas Hart Wilkins, C. F. A.
Chairman, Program Committee and
Member of The Board of Directors

ce

TRAVEL VOUCHER

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT, BUREAU, OR ESTABLISHMENT

Executive Office of the President
Office of Telecommunications Policy

VOUCHER NO.

PAYEE'S NAME

Clay T. Whitehead

SCHEDULE NO.

MAILING ADDRESS (Including ZIP Code)

OTP
1800 G St., NW
Wash., D.C. 20504

PAID BY

OFFICIAL DUTY STATION

Washington, D. C.

RESIDENCE

Washington, D. C.

FOR TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

TRAVEL ADVANCE

CHECK NO.

FROM (DATE)

TO (DATE)

Outstanding

\$

2/12/74**2/12/74**APPLICABLE TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION(S)
NO.

Amount to be applied

CASH PAYMENT OF \$

RECEIVED (DATE)

TP4AT140**2/9/74**Balance to remain
outstanding

\$

TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS ISSUED

TRANSPORTATION REQUEST NUMBER	AGENT'S VALUATION OF TICKET	INITIALS OF CARRIER ISSUING TICKET	MODE, CLASS OF SERVICE, AND ACCOM- MODATIONS *	DATE ISSUED	POINTS OF TRAVEL	
					FROM-	TO-
GRB1653756	55.27	AA	Coach	2/11	Washington, D. C.	New York, NY
					and return	

2/13/74AMOUNT
CLAIMED

Dollars

Cts


 Approved. Long distance telephone calls are certified as necessary in the
 interest of the Government.

DIFFERENCES:

NEXT PREVIOUS VOUCHER PAID UNDER SAME TRAVEL AUTHORITY

VOUCHER NO.

D.O. SYMBOL

DATE (MONTH-YEAR)

Total verified correct for charge to appropriation(s)
(initials)

Applied to travel advance (appropriation symbol)

NET TO
TRAVELER

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

\$.97\$.4.9211\$.511
 * Abbreviations for Pullman accommodations: MR, master room; DR, drawing room; CP, compartment; BR, bedroom; DSR, duplex single room; RM, roomette;
 DRM, duplex roomette; SOS, single occupancy section; LB, lower berth; UB, upper berth; LB-UB, lower and upper berth; S, seat.

PREVIOUS TEMPORARY DUTY (Complete these blocks only if in travel status immediately prior to period covered by this voucher and if administratively required)

[illegible][illegible]

690 : 1870 OF -470-454 (24)
#42-16-79475-1

Grand total to face of voucher
(Subtotals, to be carried forward if necessary)

*If per diem allowances for members of employee's immediate family are included, give members' names, their relationship to employee, and ages and marital status of children (unless this information is shown on the travel authorization).

TWA FORM T-4058 2-72 PRINTED IN U.S.A. BY RAND MC NALLY, CHICAGO

Issued By SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

AB AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC. TW

PASSENGER TICKET
AND BAGGAGE CHECK
PASSENGER'S COUPON

5852330807

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

NAME OF PASSENGER

NOT TRANSFERABLE

MR. C. WHITEHEAD

ORIGIN

DESTINATION

1	2	3	4	ORIGINALLY ISSUED AGAINST BY AGENTS NUMERIC CODE	AT	ON DATE	YO
1	2	3	4	TICKET DESIGNATOR & TOUR CODE	THIS TICKET ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR		

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE

FARE BASIS

ALLOW

CARRIER

FLIGHT/CLASS

DATE

TIME

STATUS

Agent

CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

FROM	TO	FARE BASIS	ALLOW	CARRIER	FLIGHT/CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS
VOID	VOID							
TO WAS - NATIONAL	Y	AA 432Y	FEB 13	730ADK				
TO NYC - LAGUARDIA	U	EA	D	P	E	R	SC	1.27
TO WAS - NATIONAL								

FORM OF PAYMENT

ENDORSEMENTS (Carbons)

FARE	TOTAL	ROUTE CODE	FARE CODE	UPA	AIRLINE CODE	FORM AND SERIAL NUMBER	CK
\$51.15	\$55.27					00 5852330807 1	□
TAX							
4.03							
FARE							

8. APPROXIMATE DATES OF TRAVEL		9. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION		If Item 9B is checked, complete Items 10 and 11 below	
A. BEGINNING ABOUT: 2-12-74		A. ORIGINAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		10. ORIGINAL AUTH. NO.	11. ITEM NO. (S) AMENDED
B. ENDING ABOUT: 2-12-74		B. AMENDED <input type="checkbox"/>			
12. ITINERARY					
A. DATE		B. TRAVEL FROM		C. TRAVEL TO	
2/12		Wash., D.C.		New York, N.Y.	
D. ADDRESS AT DESTINATION					
13. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION					
A. NORMAL			B. SPECIAL (Must be justified in Item 16)		
(1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMON CARRIER (2) <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT-OWNED VEHICLE			(1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FIRST CLASS PLANE (3) <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLE (Complete 13C below)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR <input type="checkbox"/> BUS			(2) <input type="checkbox"/> EXTRA-FARE TRAIN OR PLANE (4) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
<input type="checkbox"/> RAIL <input type="checkbox"/> SHIP					
C. If travel by privately owned vehicle is authorized check which of the following restrictions apply:					
(1) <input type="checkbox"/> COST OF TRAVEL DOES NOT EXCEED TRAVEL BY COMMON CARRIER.		(2) <input type="checkbox"/> COST OF TRAVEL IS LIMITED TO THE CURRENT INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL SERVICE RATES FOR A COMPARABLE VEHICLE.		(3) <input type="checkbox"/> ITS USE HAS BEEN ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED TO BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE GOVERNMENT. (Explain in Item 16)	
14. ALLOWANCES					
A. MILEAGE RATE		B. PER DIEM RATE		C. OTHER ALLOWANCES (Explain in Item 16 below)	
_____ \$ PER MILE		\$ 25.00 PER DAY			
15. ESTIMATED COST TO THE GOVERNMENT					
A. TOTAL TRANSPORTATION		B. TOTAL PER DIEM		C. TOTAL OTHER	
\$ 64.00		\$ 25.00		\$ 30.00	
				D. TOTAL COST TO GOVERNMENT	
				\$ 119.00	

17. TRAVEL RECOMMENDED		18. COST ACCOUNT SYMBOL	
BY <u>Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy</u> <u>2/7/74</u> (Signature) (Title) (Date)		Ø.97Ø.4.9211Ø.511	
19. TRAVEL APPROVED		20. FUNDS OBLIGATED	
BY <u>Bryan M. Eagle</u> <u>Executive Assistant</u> <u>2/7/74</u> (Signature) (Title) (Date)		BY _____ (Initials) (Date)	
21. TRAVEL CONCURRED IN (When required)			

2/9/74

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF GSA FORM 87

Items 1 through 4: Self-explanatory.

Items 5 and 6: If these locations are in a regional office, enter the regional location (city and State) and the regional number; if located in GSA Central Office, enter Washington, Central Office.

Item 7: Show the specific purpose of the travel. Generalizations such as "Official Business" or similar phrases are not acceptable. Indicate why the desired results cannot be gained through correspondence or other less-expensive means than travel.

Item 8: Enter the scheduled dates of the first and last days of the travel period.

Item 9: Check whether the form represents an original or an amended authorization.

Items 10 and 11: If the form amends a previous authorization, enter the original authorization number in Item 10 and the item number(s) being amended in Item 11.

Item 12: If trip order, specify in sequence and by date each official point to be visited and, if known, the address at destination where the traveler can be reached. If authorization covers travel within specified States, list the States. If travel authorization is limited only to the continental limits of the United States, enter phrase "To any points within the continental limits of the United States, in such order and at such times as may be necessary, and return."

Item 13: Check mode(s) of transportation required. The use of extra-fare trains, extra-fare airplanes, and other types of conveyances shall be justified by showing the advantage to the Government in a statement under Item 16.

Item 14: See the GSA Administrative Manual, Chap. 7 (DOA 5410.1) for allowable mileage and per diem

rates. Under other allowances, indicate any unusual expense that the traveler will incur, such as rental of conference rooms, employment of temporary stenographers, or transfer of excess baggage in connection with official travel. If travel is incident to a change of official station, and the payment of travel, transportation, and related moving expenses is authorized, enter the remark "See attached GSA Form 87A." All such allowances must be carefully detailed on GSA Form 87A.

Item 15: Enter the estimated cost of travel, per diem, and other expenses that the Government will incur as a result of this authorization.

Item 16: If space provided is insufficient, complete the statement on a plain sheet and staple a copy to each copy of the authorization form.

Item 17: To be executed by the official recommending the travel.

Item 18: Enter the cost account symbol(s) to which the expenses incident to the travel are to be charged.

Item 19: To be executed by the official administratively approving the travel.

Item 20: For use by the service or staff office maintaining official prevalidation control records.

Item 21: When required, the signatures of concurring officials or the method by which their concurrences are obtained shall be included in this block.

Item 22: To be executed by the appropriate GSA official empowered to authorize the travel.

Item 23: The authorization number to be entered by the official approving the travel.

Item 24: Enter the date Item 22 is executed.

Itinerary for
Clay T. Whitehead
New York, New York
February 11, 1974

Tuesday, February 11

7:00 a.m.	Coyt will pick you up	
7:30 a.m.	Lv. National airport via AA 432	
8:24 a.m.	Arr. LaGuardia	
9:30 a.m.	Meet with Lewis Altfest, et al Wirtheim and Co. 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza	(212) 558-3300
12:00 noon	Meet with The NY Society of Security Analysts 15 William Street	(212) 944-3018

3:00 Shuttle to DC.

Friday 1/2/74

TRIP
2/12/74

4:00

Mr. Goldberg advises that Mr. Whitehead will meet with Mr. Lewis Altfest, Wirthheim and Co., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 9:30.

They will probably catch the 7:30 a.m. AA flight that morning. We will check on the helicopter from LaGuardia to Wall Street.



THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF SECURITY ANALYSTS, *Incorporated*

15 William Street / New York, N.Y. 10005 / WHitehall 4-3018-9

LUNCHEON MEETING

Tuesday, February 12, 1974

12 Noon - 2 P.M.

Speaker: Mr. Clay T. Whitehead, Director
The Office of Telecommunications
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Whitehead will speak on the Cabinet-level committee report on Cable Communications, released two weeks ago at the White House. Mr. Whitehead will discuss the 12 recommendations of this report and the potential of Cable Television in this country.

Mr. Whitehead has a Ph.D. degree in management from M.I.T. Prior to joining the President's staff in 1968, he was a Consultant to the Rand Corporation in California.

Thomas Hart Wilkins, C.F.A.
Chairman, Program Committee

January 24, 1974

Mr. Thomas Hart Wilkins
Chairman, Program Committee
New York Society of
Security Analysts, Inc.
15 William Street
New York, New York 10005

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

This letter is confirmation of our conversation of January 24 regarding Mr. Clay T. Whitehead's appearance before the New York Society of Security Analysts, February 12th in New York at noon.

He is very much looking forward to being with you all on that day and I hope you will be in touch with me or Brian Lamb if you have any questions or if we can be of any assistance in the meantime (202-395-4990).

Sincerely,

Helen C. Hall
Special Assistant to
the Director

cc:
DO Records
DO Chron
Mr. Whitehead
HCH Chron
HCH Subject
Eva
Judy

HCHall:mlf:1-24-74



THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF SECURITY ANALYSTS, *Incorporated*

15 William Street / New York, N. Y. 10005 / Whitehall 4-3018-9

October 25, 1973

Miss Helen Hall
Office of Telecommunications Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20504

Dear Miss Hall:

We acknowledge Mr. Whitehead's letter of
October 10, 1973 (a copy of which is attached).

When the delivery date of the report mentioned
by Mr. Whitehead is known, we stand ready to work with
you. Accordingly, we propose to await hearing from you.

If we have misinterpreted things, you would be
nice to advise us.

Sincerely,

The New York Society of Security Analysts, Inc.

Thomas Hart Wilkins, C.F.A.
Chairman, Program Committee

212-751-3830

ce

Thursday 1/24/74

SPEECH

2/12/74

12:00 noon

3:00

Helen advises Mr. Whitehead will address the New York Society of Security Analysts on February 12 -- from about 12:00 to 2:00.