CLAY T. WHITEHEAD

Tickets to be picked up at the United Airlines Ticket Office at the Statler, 16th & K Sts, NW Monday, June 5, 1972

TUESDAY, June 6, 1972:

11:55	a.m.	LV	Dulles, via UA #743
1:30	p.m.	AR	Denver, Colorado
3:00	Dec a 111 a		Denver, via Rockey Mt. Airways, #90
3:45	p.m.	AR	Aspen, Colorado

THURSDAY, June 8, 1972:

7:50	a.m. l	LV	Aspen, via Aspen Airways #408
8:25	a.m.		Denver, Colorado
9:10	a.m. l	_V	Denver, via UA #166
2:25	p.m.	AR	Dulles Airport

STANDARD FORM 1012

August 1970 Title 7, GAO Manual

ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

TRAVEL VOUCHER

1012-113											
DEPARTMENT BUREAU Executive Offic Office of Tele	OR ESTABLISH Ce of the Communica	Presider	it licy				VOUCHER NO.				
PAYEES NAME						SCHEDULE	NO.				
Clay T. Whiteh	ead SS# 5	09-34-370	00			DAID DV					
MAILING ADDRESS (Incl.	uding ZIP Code)					PAID BY					
OEP/OTP											
EOBA											
WA DC 20504			RESIDENCE								
OFFICIAL DUTY STATION											
Washington, D.	С.		Washingto			CHECK WA					
FOR TRAVEL AN				VEL ADV		CHECK NO					
FROM (DATE)	1	(DATE)	Outstanding	NONE	\$						
June 6	June 8	1972	Amount to be app				MENT OF \$				
	APPLICABLE TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION(S) NO. DATE			lied		RECEIVED	(DATE)				
	5/18	172	Balance to remain				(6'	Davas			
974	3/10		outstanding	ONLDEC	S LECTE LECT	<u> </u>	(Signature of Pa	yee)			
			NSPORTATIO	ON REC	UES 15 155U						
TRANSPORTATION AGENT'S INITIALS OF			MODE, CLASS OF SERVICE,	DATE		POINTS	OF TRAVEL	RAVEL			
REQUEST NUMBER	OF TICKET	ISSUING TICKET	AND ACCOM- MODATIONS *	ISSUED		FROM-	TO-				
	-	TICKET	MODATIONS	-							
B-2,469,757 TA 974	318.00	UA	Air/First	5/18	Washing	ton, D.C.	Aspen, C and re		,		
• * Certified correct. Payment	or credit has not	been received.					AMOUNT	Dollars	Cts		
June 20, 1	972						CLAIMED	60	50		
					ature of Payee)			62	50		
Approved. Long distainterest of the Government		calls are cer	tified as necessa	iry in the	DIFFERENC	ES:					
(Date)			pproving Officer)								
NEXT PREVIOUS VOUC VOUCHER NO.	D.O. SYMB		DATE (MONTH			orrect for charge to					
Certified correct and proper for payment: Applied to travel advance (appropriation symbol)											
(Date)			(Audio 15			NET TO					

^{*} 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.

** FRAUDULENT CLAIM—Falsincation of an item in an expense account works a forfeiture of the claim (28 U.S.C. 2514) and may result in a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than 5 years or both (18 U.S.C. 287; id. 1001).

***It long distance telephone calls are included, the approving other must have been authorized in writing by the head of the department or agency to so certify

⁽³¹ U.S.C. 680a).

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNTS CLAIMED

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

DEPARTU (DATE)	RE FROM OFFICIAL	STATION OUR)	TEMPORARY DUTY (LOCATION)	Y STA	TION LAST	DAY OF		ING VOU F ARRIVAI		PERIOD
DATE		NATURE OF EXP	ENSE*		AUTHOR MILEAC RATE	E I		AMOUNT (CLAIM	ED
19_72					SPEEDOMETER READINGS	No. of Miles	MILEAGE	SUBSIST	ENCE	OTHER
6/6	Lv Dulles, v Ar Denver, C	ia UA #743 olorado	11:55 1:30	a.m						
	Lv Denver, v Ar Aspen, Co	ia JC #90	3:00 3:45	p.m						
6/8	Lv Aspen, vi Ar Denver	a PX #408	7:50 8:25	a.m						
	Lv Denver, v Ar Dulles Ai	ia UA #166 rport	9:10 2:25	a.m						
	PER DIEM:									
	2-1/2 days	@ \$25.00 per	day			•		62	50	
			43 1850							
		= -								
•	Grand (Subtotals,	total to face of vo	oucher necessary)	\$62	2.50			62	50	

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 OF-430-454 (4A)

^{*}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).

	TO TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK FOR ISSUING OFFICE ONLY , AIRLING	FORM SER AC NUMBER
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Office of Emargement		In the second second
June 3072 Washington, D. C. 2000;	GEARNIFETS STATE THANSP AMOUNT 5166 AND	3-2,469,75 7
United Airlines	Company is requested concessing but a user things amount	ACC 78870 AMOUNT
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Aspen Colorado and return	UA (F) - DCA to DE II:	0
JC(F) - DEIL TO ASE: PX(F)-ASE	to DEN; UA(F)-Den to DCA	
for mo of 1124 winttehead	and 130 others with (Lower seath, e.c. seat, etc.) accommode with authoris	alions m
to transport not over the of excess baggage from	ROUND THIP SERVICE REQUIRED WRITE "AND RETURN";	MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM MEMORANDUM
I CERTIFY THAT E HAVE RECEIVED THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE OR TICKETS REQUESTED EXCEPT AS STATED ON REVERSE SIDE.	PLACE OF Wash. D.C. May 18, 177	S ND NO
TRAVELER'S SIGNATURE	ISSUING OFFICER'S E S	
Director	SIGNATURE	DE S
TRAVELER MUST ASCERTAIN COST OF TRANSPORTATION AND/OR	FISCAL DATA (APPROPRIATION, AUTHORIZATION, ETC.)	
ACCOMMODATIONS AND RECORD IN SPACES BELOW	1120601	Request Request D-SOPY OR MUTILATE
\$3,8.00	82/0TP/210	E S S
TRANSPORTATION AMT ACCOMMODATION AMT. TOTAL	1	<u>≥</u>
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EXECUTIVE O	FFICE OF THE PR	ESIDENT		Date of request May 18, 19	72				
	AERGENCY PREPA			Name and address					
OFFICE OF EN	MERGENCT FREFA	KEDNESS		Clay T. Whitehead SS# 509-34-3700					
AUTHORIZATIO	ON OF OFFICIAL	TRAVEL	OEP/OTP EOBA						
				WA DC 205	04				
Submit original and least 3 working days	2 copies to Fiscal Sec s in advance of propose	tion at ed travel		ritle Director					
	omes an authorizat			Type of appointm Presidenti					
thorization has b	een signed by the	designated	5. Orgn. unit (Division)						
	s for the convenience					unications Policy			
7. Purpose of tra	avo l		6. Official station Washington, D.C.						
				eriod of travel		9. Est. No. of days of travel status 2			
	To address the Aspen Institute Third Annual Television			June 6-8, Per diem rate	1972	11. Office number of traveler			
Conference.	Conference.			\$25.00		770, 1800 G St., NW			
			12. N	lileage rate		13. Phone number of traveler 6]6]			
14. Itinerary									
Washington	n, D.C., to	Aspen, (010	rado, via	Denver,	and return same.			
15. Travel to be p	erformed as indica	ted							
a. XX Common ca	rrier	(1)	Re	ately-owned autom imbursable cost	not to exceed	d common carrier cost or			
b. Governmen	commercial airlint-owned vehicle	(2)	G	overnment comm	non carrier us	e more advantageous to the e impracticable (if checked,			
c. Other (Sp		17. Approp		plain under iten		el authorization No.			
					er administration no.				
82/0TP/210)	112	2060)	974			
19. Estimated cost	of travel	20. Remark	S						
Transportation	\$318.00								
Per Diem	75.00	F	irst	class tr	avel aut	horized.			
Other	30.00	1							
Total	\$423.00								
21. Requested by			_	FINANCI	AL MANAGEM	ENT BRANCH USE ONLY			
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You are h	ereby authorized to tra	vel at governme	nt expe	nse, to be paid from	available appro	priations in accordance			
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MIM	111			Fxec	utive Acc	sistant			
Michael	J. McCrvdd	en, III			utive Ass	itle			
rumone Alex Financia	voucher or record		thin	revel must refe	r to the trai	wel authorization number.			

Form OEP 9 April 1969

(an (186) 385-2232

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Itinerary For Clay T. Whitehead Aspen, Colorado June 6-8, 1972

Tuesday, June 6, 1972

10:30 a.m. Lv. OTP

11:55 a.m. Lv. Dulles United #743

1:30 p.m. Arr. Denver, Colorado

3:00 p.m. Lv. Denver via Commuter Air Carrier 90 Rocky Mountain Airways

3:45 p.m. Arr. Aspen, Colorado

Mr. Whitehead will stay at
The Aspen Meadows Hotel (303) 925-3426

Wednesday, June 7, 1972

Aspen Institute (303) 925-7010

Thursday, June 8, 1972

7:50 a.m. 8:25 a.m.	Lv. Aspen via Commuter Air Carrier Arr. Denver, Colorado	408 Aspen Airways
9:10 a.m. 2:25 p.m.	Lv. Denver Arr. Dulles Airport	United #166

5:00 MEETING WITH ED GALLAGHER, WUI

967-5171

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		10:1	5a	3:18p	1		1:28a 520 163	F/Y BAL R F/Y	BAC	50p	(,
	6	10:4	Sa	2:06p	1	10	1:00a 474	JFK R	D83	200	(
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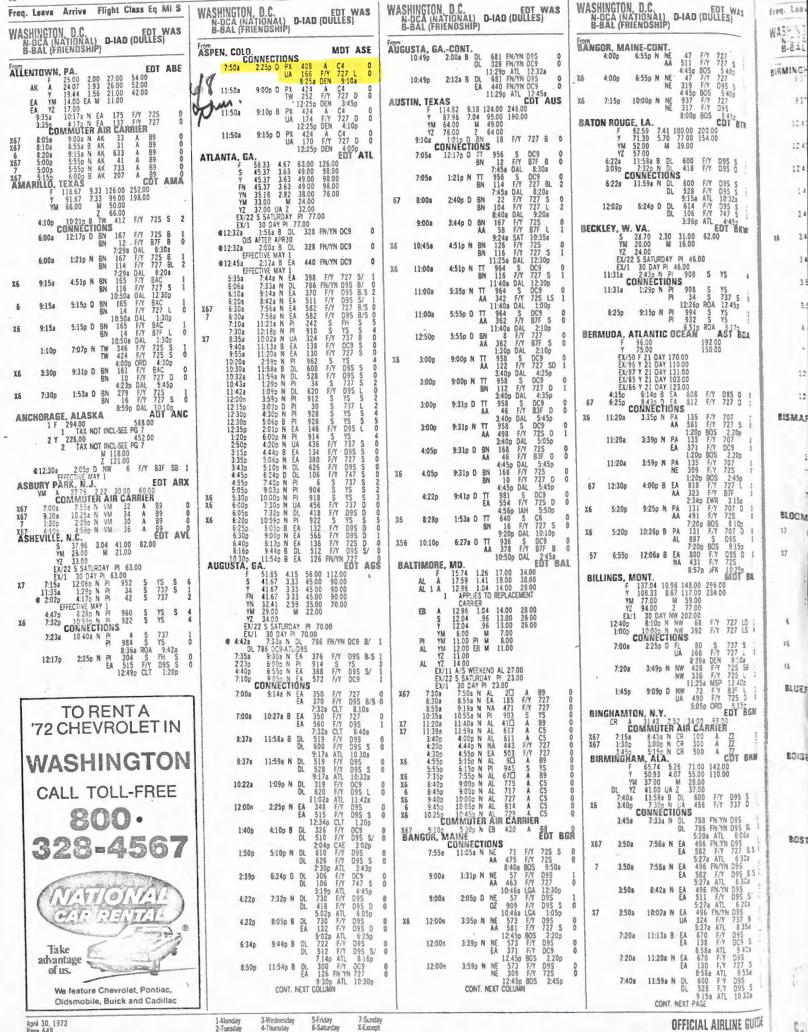
TO RENT A '72 CHEVROLET IN

ATLANTA

CALL TOLL-FREE

800· 328-4567





1-Monday 2-Tuesday

Tuesday 6/6/72

5:40 Do you have any expenses to claim for your trip to Aspen?

No

AUG 1 5 1972 Professor J. M. Ripley Department of Telecommunications University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky 40506 Dear Joe: Thank you for your letter of June 20. I hope my participation in the Aspen Conference was useful to the participants. For my own part, I found it very interesting and very worthwhile. I hope we can keep in touch, since telecommunications research and education are matters of some priority to OTP. As Brian Laub wrote, a decision was made some time ago with respect to the vacancies on the Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, but I am glad to know of your interest; and we have passed it on to the White House to keep in mind for future appointments. Sincerely, Signed TOM Clay T. Whitehead CTWhitehead: 1mc:8/14/72 CC: DO Records DO Chron Mr. Whitehead Eva Mr. Lamb

June 29, 1972

Hr. James Conley Vice President-General Manager Broadcasting Division/ Heredith Corporation 1345 Avenue of the Americas Hew York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Conley:

Thank you for forwarding copies of the ascertainment study on community needs and interests compiled specifically for the NHEN radio and TV area by the Heredith Corporation.

Certainly Meredith Broadcasting should be complimented for doing such an outstanding job in ascertaining local needs. It is critical that stations be attuned to the needs of their communities as the Meredith stations seem to be doing, and I am glad the results have been successful for you. As you know, we at OTP are much aware of the problems that broadcasters face in license renewal challenges and petitions to deny; if you read last week's Broadcasting, you will see that the President agrees with this. While we certainly agree that broadcasters are unfairly harassed in many cases, conscientious attention such as you have shown to the local needs and interests by responsible broadcasters is essential if we are to bring about a constructive selution to this problem.

I appreciate your bringing this work to my attention.

Chy Ph Lill

Clay T. Whitehead

HCHall:s1b:6/27/72

REWRITTEN: CTWhitehead:cjc:6/29/72

cc: DO Records Whitehead (2)

Mich Chron Lamb (2) DO Chron Eva

HCH Subject

BROADCASTING DIVISION / MEREDITH CORPORATION

1345 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS • 212/757-1400 • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

JAMES CONLEY

June 9, 1972

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead Director Office of Telecommunications Policy 1800 G Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Tom:

You will recall that in your provocative session at Aspen last Wednesday I was the guy who made a somewhat discursive statement about the frustrations of station operators in satisfying the often conflicting regulations and court law on public access, fairness, equal time, political advertising and paid editorial advertising on controversial issues. Whew.

I went on to use such strong terms as conspiracy, irresponsibility, harassment and even emasculation all of which represented an overstatement when related to the above problems. They do apply, however to the license renewal process and at times to minority employment both of which I should have specified in my brief.

This left me open to a mild challenge by Dorothy Zinberg who observed that her casual viewing of commercial television revealed little evidence of an attempt to satisfy such a broad range of demands.

The fact remains that the demands are there, many times conflicting and confusing and too often inhibiting in the station's desire to comply and to render service beyond the minimum required for license protection. There are many many station operators who have a sense of purpose well beyond maximizing profits. The problem is very real and very pressing.

Enough said on the subject.

More

While I have your attention I thought I would enclose some material on our community ascertainment work. We have attempted, with the aid of Meredith Corp. Research, to make this a meaningful guide to our programming and public service in each of the Meredith markets. I am pleased with the results.

James Conley

JC/j Enc.

Participants .

: .

I don't mean to bore you with this but felt that some clarification was in order.

If for some reason you would like a sheaf of our material on the ascertainment of community needs referred to above drop me a note. It is suitable for framing and would be a handsome decorative accent for your rumpus or trophy room.

Received with the letter of 6/9/72 from James Conley, Vice President-General Manager, Broadcasting Division, Meredith Corporation -----

Ascertainment Study Manual -- Community Needs and Interests

WHEN Demographic Analysis

WHEN Cross Section Survey

WHEN Community Leader Survey

(Above material given to Dr. Lyons for the library. HCH -6/27/72)

A Kell ong.

Communications and Society

Douglass Cater Director

June 21, 1972

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead Director Office of Telecommunications Policy 1800 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Tom:

I hope you know how much you contributed to Aspen III. The participants have concluded that it was the best one yet. Many thanks.

I look forward to future reunions in Aspen and elsewhere.

Best regards,

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Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies Post Office Box 219 Aspen Colorado 81611 U.S.A. 303 925 7010 June 3, 1972 R. O. Anderson Chairman To: Participants, Aspen III Seminar, June 3 - 7, 1972 J. E. Slater President On behalf of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, I wish to welcome you to the third annual Aspen Institute television seminar "Years of Decision". As indicated in the papers you have received, the purpose of the seminar continues to be the examination of the interconnections between changing values and the television medium. Specific aspects for discussion are the interrelated topics of the education crisis, racial and ethnic revolts, and the divisions between an increasingly integrated society and an increasingly disruptive culture. Special attention will be given to the inadequacy of institutions, including political ones, to cope with the bewildering pace of change itself. The schedule for this evening is as follows: 6:00 - 7:00 p.m. Cocktail reception: Terrace House 7:00 - 8:00 p.m. Dinner: Four Seasons restaurant, Aspen Meadows 8:00 p.m. Plenary Session: Herman Kahn Paepcke Auditorium

I hope that you will enjoy the seminar as well as the pleasures of Aspen.

I am pleased to inform you that Mr. Douglass Cater, the Director of the Aspen Program on Communications and Society, will serve as Co-chairman of the sessions and will act on my behalf during the sessions. Unfortunately, on Sunday I will be leaving with the Institute's Chairman, Mr. Robert O. Anderson, for the U.N. Environment meeting in Stockholm.

If you have any questions or need assistance, Mr. Gordon Bell, Mr. Nick Clabaugh and other members of the staff will be glad to help you. Looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

J. E. Slater President Aspen III Seminar

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

June 3 - 7, 1972

Seminar Co-chairman: Douglass Cater

Director

Program on Communications

and Society

SCHEDULE

Saturday,	June	3
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6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Cocktails and self introductions at the Terrace House. Shuttle transportation from Aspen Meadows lobby.

(Please wear your name tags.)

7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Dinner - Garden of the Four Seasons restaurant, Aspen Meadows.

8:00 p.m. <u>Plenary Session:</u> Paepcke Auditorium SHAPE OF THE FUTURE

Discussion Leader:
Herman Kahn, Director, Hudson Institute

Sunday, June 4

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast

11:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. Brunch

1:30 p.m. - 2:55 p.m. Plenary Session: West Seminar Room, Aspen Institute
THE GUT ECONOMIC ISSUES

Discussion Leaders:

Walter Heller, Regents' Professor of Economics, University of Minnesota Gus Tyler, Assistant President, International

Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Moderator:

John A. Schneider, President, CBS/Broadcast Group

Coffee Break

2:55 p.m.

Sunday, June 4 (continued)

3:10 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Plenary Session: West Seminar Room, Aspen Institute THE LEARNING REVOLUTION

Discussion Leaders:

Dorothy Zinberg, Department of Chemistry, Harvard University Samuel Gould, Chairman, Commission on Non-Traditional Study

Moderator:

James Day, President, Educational Broadcasting Corp.

4:45 p.m. - 5:45 p.m.

Group Discussion - Aspen Institute (as assigned)

6:45 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.

Cocktail reception - Aspen Meadows

7:45 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

Dinner - Garden of the Four Seasons restaurant, Aspen Meadows

9:00 p.m. -

Film - "Slaughterhouse 5" - Paepcke Auditorium

Monday, June 5

7:30 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

Breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 10:25 a.m.

Plenary Session: West Seminar Room, Aspen Institute LIVING WITH TECHNOLOGY

Discussion Leaders:

Edward David, Director, Office of Science & Technology, The White House Herman Kahn, Director, Hudson Institute

Moderator:

Herbert Schlosser, Executive Vice President, NBC Television

10:25 a.m. - 10:40 a.m.

Coffee Break

Monday, June_5 (continued)

10:40 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Plenary Session: West Seminar Room, Aspen Institute CAN THE CITY SURVIVE

Discussion Leaders:

Sol Linowitz, Coudert Brothers

Bernard Gifford, President, New York City-

Rand Institute

Paul Ylvisaker, Professor of Public Affairs & Urban Planning, Princeton University

Moderator:

Edward Bleier, Vice President, Network Sales & Programming, Warner Brothers Television

12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Box Lunch and Group Discussion - Aspen Institute (as assigned)

2:00 p.m. -

Free Time

7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Cocktails and Dinner - Aspen Meadows

8:30 p.m.

Film - "Modern Times" - Paepcke Auditorium

Tuesday, June 6

7:30 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

Breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

Plenary Session: West Seminar Room, Aspen Institute CAN OUR INSTITUTIONS COPE?

Discussion Leaders:

Robert Nisbet, Professor of Sociology, University

of California

Donald Ross, Director, Citizens Action Group

Rodney Rood, Assistant to the Chairman,

AtlanticRichfieldCompany

Moderator:

Frederick Pierce, Vice President in charge of Planning, ABC Television Network

10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

Coffee break

Tuesday, June 6 (continued)

10:45 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Plenary Session: West Seminar Room, Aspen Institute THE CHANGING WORLD

Discussion Leaders:

Louis-Francois Duchene, Director, International Institute for Strategic Studies Wei-ming Tu, Associate Professor of History, University of California at Berkeley Sol Linowitz, Coudert Brothers

Moderator:

Gene Accas, Vice President, Leo Burnett Co. Inc.

12:30 p.m.

3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Lunch

Group Discussion - Aspen Institute (as assigned)

4:15 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Resource Symposium
REVIEW AND OVERVIEW

Moderator:

Sidney Sheinberg, President, Universal Television

7:00 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.

Cocktails and Dinner - Aspen Meadows

8:30 p.m..

Film - "Jeremiah Johnson" - Paepcke Auditorium

Wednesday, June 7

7:30 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.

Breakfast

9:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

Plenary Session: West Seminar Session, Aspen Institute

- 9:00 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.

Rapporteur Reports

- 9:45 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.

COMMUNICATIONS OUTLOOK

Discussion Leader:

Clay T. Whitehead, Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy

- 10:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

Coffee break

- 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

WE LOOK AT OURSELVES Industry Panel

Moderator:

Joseph Ripley, Chairman, Department of Telecommunications

- 12:30 p.m.

Conference concludes

Aspen III Seminar ''YEARS OF DECISION'' Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies June 3 - 7, 1972

GROUP ASSIGNMENT SHEET

SNOWMASS - East Seminar Room

Chairman: Irving Harris
Rapporteur: David Connell

James Conley Edward David

James Day David Gerber

Emmet Lavery, Jr.

Gerald Leider Robert Nisbet

John Oakson

Frederick Pierce

David Sacks John Schneider

Grant Tinker Gus Tyler

David Wolper

Dorothy Zinberg

ASPEN - Commons Room

Chairman: David Webster Rapporteur: Frank Reel

Marvin Antonowsky

Richard Block Robert Buchanan

Louis-Francois Duchene

Peter Engel
Ellis Haizlip
David Levinson
Sol Linowitz
Gene Reynolds
Harriet Rice

Harriet Rice Donald Ross

Sidney Sheinberg Fred Silverman

Charles Woodard

AJAX - West Seminar Room

Chairman: Robert Wood Rapporteur: John Iselin

Gene Accas
Mary Baim
Edward Bleier
Bernard Gifford
Samuel Gould
Herman Kahn
Allen Ludden
Charles Mechem
John Mitchell
Joseph Ripley
Rodney Rood
Herbert Schlosser
James Shaw

David Victor
Jack Wrather

INDEPENDENCE - Gallery

Chairman: Don Durgin

Rapporteur: Marvin Koslow

Raiph Baruch Dorothy Bullitt

Humphrey Doermann

Walter Heller
Robert Larson
Norman Lear
Don Nathanson
Agnes Nixon
Merrill Panitt
Gene Roddenberry

William Self

Martin Starger Wei-ming Tu Paul Ylvisaker

Aspen III Seminar ''YEARS OF DECISION'' Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies June 3 - 7, 1972

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Aspen III Seminar ''YEARS OF DECISION'' Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies June 3 - 7, 1972

GENERAL INFORMATION

Accommodations and Meals

During the Aspen television seminar, June 3 - 7, you will be staying at the Aspen Meadows. Your tuition covers room and meals, beginning with dinner Saturday, June 3, through lunch, Wednesday, June 7. Your tuition does not cover incidental charges, such as, telephone calls, valet service, wine and bar expenses. These expenses will be billed to you on a personal incidental account. Please stop at the front desk to settle this account before departing.

Gratuities

Your tuition fee covers gratuities for room and meals at the Aspen Meadows. Tips for bellmen, room service, drivers, wine and bar charges are not included.

Transportation in Aspen

The Aspen Meadows is within short walking distance of the Aspen Institute Seminar Building, Paepcke Auditorium and the Health Center. Limited scheduled transportation will be provided to and from downtown Aspen. Please call the front desk to make arrangements for transportation. Cab service is available by calling 925-2282 (Aspen Cab).

Travel Plans

The Aspen Travel Service at 400 East Hyman Avenue (925-3431) can help you with any plane reservations or changes you wish to make. Please take your plane tickets with you when seeing them.

A Quick Reference Airline Guide is available at the Institute if you wish to see it.

ACTIVITIES

HEALTH CENTER

You are invited to use the facilities of the Health Center located at the Aspen Meadows. The Health Center is open daily, Monday through Saturday, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon and from 1:30 to 5:00 p.m. It is closed on Sunday.

The charge for sauna and steam bath (with or without exercise class) is \$3.00 per person. Massages and facials are by appointment (925-3586) at a charge of \$7.00 each.

Tage Pedersen is the director of the Health Center and he will be glad to show you the facilities and answer any questions you may have.

TENNIS COURTS

The Aspen Meadows tennis courts are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Please make reservations with the tennis shop (925-7208) as early as possible on the day you wish to reserve a court. Fees are \$1.00 for singles and \$1.00 per person for doubles. Every effort will be made to accommodate participants and wives. Equipment may be rented at the tennis shop.

GOLF

There are two nine-hole golf courses in the Aspen area: the Aspen Municipal Golf Course (925-1050) located just west of Aspen on Highway 82; and the Snowmass Country Club (923-4011) at Snowmass-at-Aspen. Lessons and clubs are available.

HORSEBACK RIDING

Aspen has several riding stables which offer guided trail rides, breakfast rides, pack trips, or hourly rentals. Those presently open are the T Lazy 7 Guest and Horse Ranch (925-7040), Snowmass Stables (923-3075) at Snowmass-at-Aspen and the Pomegranate Inn (925-2700).

FISHING

The Roaring Fork Valley offers some of the finest trout fishing in the country. The Roaring Fork River, the Frying Pan River at Basalt, Maroon Lake, Castle Creek and Maroon Creek are all well stocked with game fish. Fothergill's Outdoor Sportsman shop in downtown Aspen has guided fly fishing trips at \$35 a day, including lunch and transportation (or \$25 for a half day). \$5 for each additional person. Fothergill's also has rental equipment and lessons for the beginner. The shop is closed Sundays, but guides are still available. Due to the high water, however, fishing is not at its best this time of year.

HIKING AND WALKING

Many miles of marked trails, from easy to very rugged terrain, are available to the hiker in the high country around Aspen. Trail maps and information can be secured from the Aspen Chamber & Visitors Bureau and the U. S. Forest Service in Aspen. Most of the trails at this time of the year may not be open, however, due to recent snows. For walkers, the Aspen Institute/Aspen Meadows has a walking path, beginning behind the Aspen Institute Seminar Buildings which goes along the Roaring Fork River past the Aspen Meadows buildings and crosses Castle Creek.

AUTOMOBILE TOURS

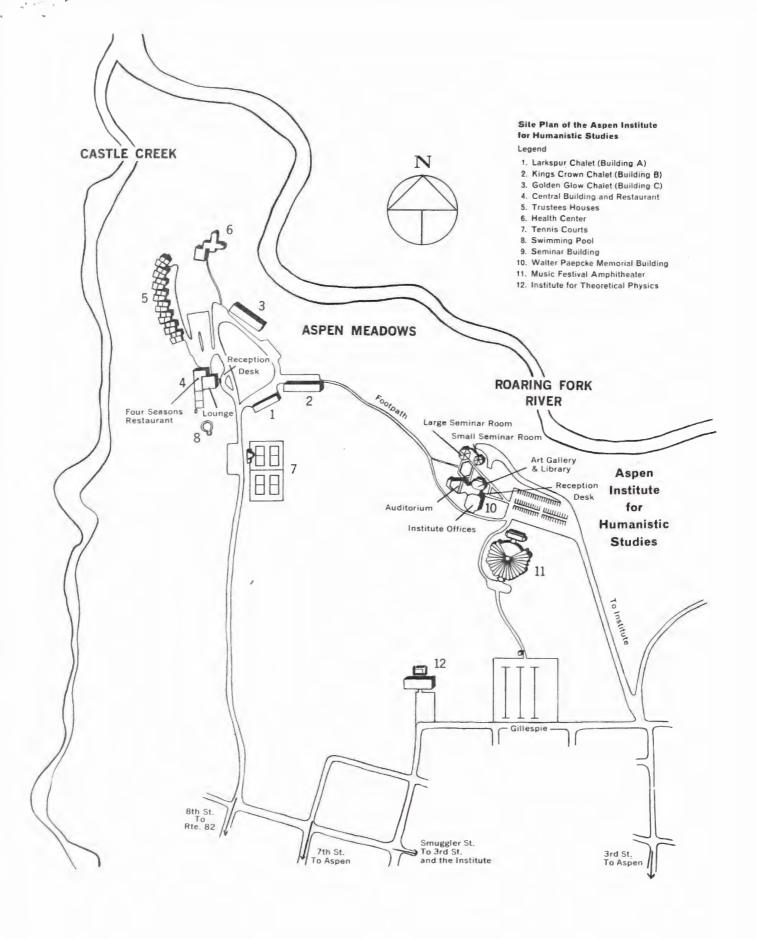
There are two nearby areas of interest within 11 miles of Aspen that can be reached by automobile: the historic ghost town of Ashcroft and the Maroon Bells. Ashcroft is at the end of Castle Creek Road and the Maroon Bells area is at the end of Maroon Creek Road, both of which are reached by traveling approximately one quarter of a mile west of Aspen on Highway 82 and taking the first left hand turn-off. There are signs indicating the location of these areas. Hertz, Avis, National and Budget Rent-A-Car have agencies in Aspen if you would like to rent an automobile.

JEEP TOURS

Guided trips into the high country and wilderness areas can be arranged for groups of four to ten -- or more. For information call Jeep Rentals of Aspen, 925-3766.

For a history of Aspen and the area, the Aspen Institute library has a copy of The Aspen Story and one or two other books you might find informative on this part of Colorado.

If you have questions about any other activities, please do not hesitate to ask the staff at the Meadows or Aspen Institute.



May 19, 1972

TO: Mr. Herman Land

FROM: Miss Judy Morton
Secretary to Mr. Whitehead

Mr. Whitehead has asked me to
send you the attached copy of
the spech he will be giving
at the Aspen Institute.

Attachment

The common thread running through all discussions of communications in the next decade is technological change and the impact of that change on our social institutions, our economy, and our cultural values. It is impossible, in one broad stroke of the brush, to impose a logical order on the situation that goes beyond generalities or cliches.

To avoid this course, and yet at the same time to avoid becoming bogged down in specifics, I would like to focus on two prominent areas of change—cable TV, in the domestic field, and satellite communications, in the international. A brief review of likely (indeed almost certain) technological developments leads naturally to a discussion of the issues that decision—makers will have to face and resolve (if only by default) in the coming decade. Naturally, the two areas do not cover all the changes or issues in communications in the decade to come. However, they are representative and instructive in approaching the problem, and give something of a "handle" on its complexity.

- 2 -

Cable Television

Originally conceived as a device to improve broadcast television reception in mountain or fringe reception areas, cable television now has the technical potential to become within the next 5-10 years an economic local distribution service for TV and various other forms of communication. The elements of this potential are channel abundance and inexpensiveness, as compared to the present scarcity and cost of over-the-air television; capability for return signalling ("two-way" features) and for geographical localization; and the possibility of integration with computers and associated "information technology" devices.

The issues likely to arise from improved cable television technology and increased numbers of customers are:

- -- Should government
 - -- adopt a laissez-faire attitude, impose no rules on entry, services or industry structure and allow the marketplace to determine development?
 - -- adopt minimum ground rules such as franchising plans, required services and nondiscriminatory treatment, but rely predominantly on normal market and political forces?
 - -- develop a single coordinated "master plan" to guide development and heavily regulate the cable industry in order to fulfill its goals?

- -- What division of authority and responsibility between local, state, and federal jurisdictions should there be?
- -- What kinds of services should be emphasized?
 - -- TV program services only, including programs of broadcast stations, the cable system itself, and third parties?
 - -- minimal two-way services, such as remote utility meter reading, subscription TV (pay TV) on a viewer selected basis and simple Yes-No polling?
 - -- fully developed multi-directional switched communications services including "information services" made available by utilization of computers, such as telepurchasing, videophone, message switching and data processing.
 - -- Should the choice of priorities be made by government or by the marketplace?
- -- How should the industry be structured?
 - -- Should ownership and control of transmission facilities be joined with that of program content, as is the case with over-the-air television? Should such control be separated, as is the case with common carriers? Or should there be a mixture of the two?
 - -- Should controls be imposed on multiple ownership or on cross-ownership (print or electronic)?

If "concentration" is a danger, how should it be defined?

- -- What funding mechanisms or mix of mechanisms should be utilized? How much and for what should the subscriber pay for--the service as a whole, individual channels, or individual programs?

 'How much programming should be advertiser-supported? What services, if any, should be noncommercially supported, either by private contribution or by public subsidy? Should rates or services be regulated?
- -- How will cable be integrated with the present broad-casting industry?
 - -- Should pay-TV be allowed?
 - -- How will fractionalization of audiences affect programming quality and diversity and the provision of news and public affairs programs? Is there an overriding public interest in prohibiting fractionalization?
 - -- What rules pertaining to copyright, mandatory and permissive carriage, and distant signal importation will be adopted in order to assure that cable is enabled to develop, but to do so without destroying the resources on which it draws?

- -- Are there "public interest" needs which should be taken into account, such as the provision of services in rural areas (where adverse cost and geographical conditions prevail), nondiscriminatory treatment of customers, access to the media for the presentation of individual views, channels dedicated to public affairs or local community interests, and minimum service requirements or technical standards? Does this require regulation?
- -- What effect will cable development have on educational and public television? Will the present mechanism for these services be appropriate and effective, or will another one be called for? In particular, will the abundance of channels satisfy minority and specialized tastes, including foreign language, "cultural," non-mass appeal, and local interest programs--thus relieving the pressure on public television to accomplish this? Will this channel abundance, along with differing funding mechanisms for programs and for interconnection of systems (networking) require a change in the way these separate functions--public or educational program production, local distribution and networking--are handled now?
- -- What effect will there be on national and local politics, and on the political process as a whole? Will cable

be a force of national cohesiveness, or will it tend to balkanize separate regions and communities, moving them farther apart?

International Satellite Communications

Within the decade, satellite technology will develop in a number of ways that will greatly enchance its capability for entirely new services, many at relatively low cost. Major developments in the capability of antennas to focus beams and of the system to allocate channels among different routes according to demand, when coupled with reduced launch and earth station costs and greater applications of computers in the control process, will enable satellites to compete favorably with almost all of the services now offered by terrestrial carriers. Additionally, foreseeable developments in space power systems will enable satellites to transmit broadcast quality television signals directly from one nation to the other. It is unlikely that innovation will proceed rapidly enough to permit direct reception by a home receiver (at acceptable costs) before the end of the century. However, reception by community earth stations for retransmission to local distributions systems (such as cable TV systems or local broadcaster outlets) is well within reasonable expectations for the next ten years.

These developments raise a number of social, economic, and political issues:

- -- Will a new "world market" and sensibility emerge,
 based on the commonality of information of a global
 mass media? Or will access to different cultures
 shock and disrupt national societies? Should
 these phenomena be accepted as inevitable, or should
 they be resisted and avoided? If so, how?
- -- What effect will direct and extensive contact with
 the cultures of developed nations have on underdeveloped nations? Will have-nots become more
 "restless," developing rising expectations which
 their own leaders, even with the cooperation of the
 haves cannot meet? Will fear of this instability,
 or of intrusion by alien life-styles or political
 ideologies, cause underdeveloped nations to impede
 development of international communications by
 burdening it with unreasonable constraints? Conversely,
 what impact will contact with primitive cultures, or
 with the relative suffering and misery of the poor
 countries, have on the rich? What should be the role
 of international organizations such as the U.N. or the
 media itself in these developments?

MEETING 5/4/72 11:00 Tuesday 5/2/72 Herman Land called to schedule a meeting this week with you to discuss the Aspen Institute. We have scheduled it for Thursday morning, May 4, at 11:00. Ars. Stutz (212) 759-5959 They med

OFFICE. OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

MASHINGTON

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OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY WASHINGTON

May 15, 1972

TO: Mr. Whitehead

FROM: Joel Klaperman

Attached is rough draft of Aspen paper.

My experience and responsibilities for the last year and a half or so have involved the relationship between Government and the public as decision-makers and as beneficiaries of communications. I have a number of general observations on this relationship, and would like to share them with you.

start with the assumption that communications should be considered with the assumption that communications should be considered from the widest frame of reference. For the ultimate impact of communications touches on fundamentals—on the way we conduct ourselves as individuals and families, the way we aggregate into larger communities, such as nations and groups of nations, the way we live and work, and on the way we organize our productive endeavors. Information or knowledge—the raison d'entre of communications—has become the most significant factor of production in industry and the decisive component in political or social structures and relationships. The timely and efficient acquisition and application of information is the foundation for personal advancement in all areas where individuals compete for excellence and sustenance, whether in the arts and letters, the learned professions, government or the business world.

While I believe that government bears a major responsibility in guiding communications technology and the uses to which it is put, I also feel that it shares this responsibility with industry and with the public at large. Not all control or channeling mechanisms can be purely legal or regulatory and not all can be fashioned by government. Some must be "moral" or cultural in nature, and must be contained in the norms and ethics of persons

associated with communications. Moreover, a number of limitations are imposed on government from without, and should be recognized. Often, there is insufficient information available, and this strongly curtails the efficacy, scope, or certainty of decision-making. So, too, a seemingly noble end requires an improper means, such as the abandonment of basic rights of free expression, or the disregard of fundamental commitments to private enterprise.

Finally, the issues, facts and problems in communications are extremely complex--commensurate, in all fairness, to the stakes that are involved. This places a special burden on all persons associated with communications, whether in the public or private sector, in academia or in the marketplace. It is to educate and elucidate the public: On the one hand, to demonstrate the real costs and problems of glowingly-described technological potentials, and on the other, to assuage the fear of rampant and uncontrolled technological destruction of human values; to encourage the maximum exploitation of communications capabilities, but at the same time, to present the rise of expectations which cannot reasonably be met given our limited resources and commitments in other areas.

With these observations as starting points, I would like to turn to two specific instances of the impact of communications:

International communications and broadcasting (over-the-air TV and radio). These of course do not exhaust the issues we face, but do provide concrete examples from which more general propositions may be made.

International Communications

It can be expected that forespeable technological innovation and cost reduction will make point-to-point and mass media communications among nations much more easily available than at the present time. Satellites are a dramatic case in point. Cure the present time, satellites are somewhat limited in capability and bounded by high costs. In the coming years, however, there will be a number of important developments, particularly in highly directive spacecraft antennas, inexpensive and portable earth stations, demand-assigned channel usage, inter-satellite links and relays and larger space power systems, to mention but a few. These developments will make satellites much more flexible and cost-effective, and will enable the offering of entirely new services, such as direct broadcast of television programs from one country to another.

On the plus side, these improvements in international communications will promote a worldwide community, increase the forces of peace and understanding, and aid in the development of a unifying set of common aspirations, beliefs, and standards.

New applications of communication technology also have the potential to resolve pressing problems of illiteracy faced by underdeveloped countries, and to provide a "nervous system" for their industrialization and for their building of political cohesiveness.

However, there is a dark side to this picture as well: What effect will massive intercommunications have on different cultures,

or on countries at different stages of development? Early indications are that there is great fear on the part of smaller and underdeveloped nations of destruction of their national identity, moral or cultural values, and domestic political stability by intruding visions of material success, differing mores and styles of life, and alien political idealogies. There is also concern with the impact of international communications on the wealthier and developed nations. Can the vicarious experience of great suffering or deprivation in a distant nation, such as caused by war or natural disaster, long continue without either causing such sensitivity as to become painful and uncontrollable, or on the other hand, such cynism as to become inhuman?

To resolve these conflicts, and to realize the potentials of international communications, a new institutional, political, and conceptual framework is needed. We do not have such a framework now, and do not yet have sufficient experience to construct one. Therein lies our responsibility: to gather experience and knowledge so that we may establish decision-making processes conducive to the development of international communications but sensitive to the impact of communications on nations and their cultures.

Broadcasting

The current treatment of broadcasting by Government is instructive because it demonstrates graphically how the adoption of a scheme of regulation or control can backfire if structured or implemented improperly. I am referring specifically to

to Government content control via the mechanism of the Fairness Doctrine and license renewal procedures. My views on specific issues in these two areas have become well known--or infamous, depending on one's point of view. Here, then, I will discuss aspects of content control only insomuch as they bear on the essential structure or regime of law under which the Government operates.

Present policy establishes a built-in structural conflict between the media owner's legitimate incentives as a businessman (and usually, his responsibilities to shareholders) and his statutory responsibilities to operate on behalf of the public interest. The businessman side of the broadcaster must deliver large audiences to the advertiser in order to survive; but the citizen side of the broadcaster must fulfill educational and public interest roles inconsistent with his competitive and market position, and indeed harmful to it. No individual should be put in this quandary as a matter of fatheress; and no society should rely on a system inherently in conflict to achieve social goals.

Another problem with current policy is that it does not adequately distinguish among differing functions fulfilled by the mass media, and among the different rights or social interests that various parties possess or represent. The functions and freedoms of "the [electronic] press," for instance, differ from those of "the media," which in turn differ from those of the public. The requirement of balanced coverage of the Fairness

Doctrine, and the evaluation of program content at license renewal time, serve none of these rights or interests with complete satisfaction. they do not go far enough in providing access to the media for specific individuals or causes -- indeed such access would be difficult to obtain in an environment where ownership of transmission facilities and control over program content are joined. And yet, they go too far in eroding media owners' rights of free expression and intimidating media owners by the threat of Government intervention. The proper course of action is to fashion specific mechanisms or remedies to meet specific problems or needs, and not to resolve all problems through the Procrustean "public interest, convenience What is more effective for achieving access and necessity." to the media, for example, than establishing it as a right, and requiring broadcasters to allow direct use of their facilities by all who request it? Imperfect mechanisms such as the Fairness Doctrine need only be tolerated in cases of technical constraint or economic scarcity, neither of which is the case in many sectors of the communications environment how (particularly cable TV and large-city radio), and surely neither of which will be the case in the foreseeable future.

Indeed, the whole philosophy of government-imposed controls on program content seems to me to be misguided. Too many dangers reside in attempts to establish government as the ultimate arbiter of "fairness" in the mass media. Unavoidably, as is the case with present regulation, a set of self-justifying rules are evolved

that are confusing, do not adequately serve as a guide for future or present conduct, and act as an intimidating rather than supportive force. Enforcement becomes arbitrary, and highly volatile, since it is dependent on changing FCC majorities and the vagaries of judicial review. Consequently, incentives arise to avoid contact with the FCC altogether, and to do so simply by avoiding anything of even passing controversiality. Instead of attempting to guarantee fairness in the presentation of ideas, Government should undertake to provide for fairness in the conditions of exchange of ideas—i.e., in the equality of opportunity to access the means by which ideas are expressed and distributed. Additionally, instead of reflexive extension of regulation to areas involving highly subjective and individualistic determinations, more thought should be given to reliance on self-imposed professional responsibilities.

Many of the problems we are now facing derive from the fact that the sole authority for all government action is the Communications Act of 1934. The Act assumes two discrete services—broadcasting and common carriage, while current technological trends are all in the direction of a continuum of kinds of services. And, of course, cable TV—or, more generally, local distribution by cable—is not broadcasting and is not common carriage, but is somewhat of both, and a little bit of neither.

Everyone knows the Act needs revision. Yet many proposals that are made would probably be more hostile to the communications environment ten years of from now, than the 1934 Act is to the present. This brings me to my final point: Any regulatory

structure which assumes constancy, either in regulatory capability rate of technological innovation, underlying economic characteristics (such as, for example, scarcity or abundance of resources) or in the nature of the public interest is likely to act as a barrier to the effective provision of communications services in the long run. Past mistakes should not be repeated in whatever course of action we adopt for the future. Options should not be foregone, but should be preserved. Policy should be flexible and changeable, and should avoid the creation of new vested interests or of expectations of falling comfortably under the regulatory umbrella. Communications of the future will be diverse, free-flowing, and rapidly changing. So should our policy-making capability.

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EDWARD BLEIER

TO: CLAY T. WHITEHEAD

April 20, 1972

Dear Tom:

FYI, here's the invitation to Aspen, which goes to "participants" (after they are personally approached and have accepted). It should provide a further feel of the nature of the meeting.

Now let's pick a completely social time-the weekend of May 6th-7th, in (beautiful and bucolic) East Hampton. Would be swell if you can make it.

RECEIVED

APR 24 11 43 AM '72

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies Program on Communications and Society Annual Television Conference

666 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y. 10019 212 246 1000

R. O. Anderson Chairman J. E. Slater President

April 18, 1972

Mr. Edward Bleier Vice President, Network Sales & Programming Warner Brothers Television 666 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y. 10019

Dear Ed:

To bring you up to date on the Aspen Third Annual Television Conference scheduled June 3-7:

Again this year, in the incredible surroundings of Aspen, some 50 leaders of the television industry: the networks, station groups, programming, advertising, public broadcasting, will meet with thought-makers and thought-leaders from the United States and abroad.

A place at the Conference has been reserved in your name.

Within this decade, America enters upon her third century as an independent nation. It will be at a time of profound historical change in institutions and ideas, which will confront the American people with critical challenges and issues. Under the working title: "Years of Decision," the Conference will explore the most important of these as they cut across our political, economic, social and institutional life and consider the alternatives open to us on both the domestic and world scenes.

A stellar array of distinguished individuals will share their thoughts on these urgent subjects with the industry participants. The entire session will be off-the-record.

Among the Resource Guests will be the economist, Walter Heller; Louis-Francois Duchene, Director, International Institute for Strategic Studies; Brian Urquhart, Director of Special Political Affairs, United Nations; Ambassador Sol Linowitz; Herman Kahn, President of Hudson Institute; Gus Tyler, Assistant President of ILGWU; Clay T. Whitehead, Director, Office of Telecommunications Policy; Dr. Edward David, Science Adviser to President Nixon; Wei ming Tu, Berkeley authority on the Far East; Vernon Jordan, Executive Director, National Urban League; Theodore Jacobs, of the Center of Study for Responsive Law.

Mr. Edward Bleier 2 April 18, 1972 The planning of this highly selective seminar is being done in cooperation with a Steering Committee consisting of: John Schneider, President, CBS/Broadcast Group; Herbert Schlosser, Vice President, NBC-TV; Fred Pierce, Vice President, ABC-TV; Sidney Sheinberg, President, Universal Television; Edward Bleier, Vice President, Warner Brothers-TV; Eugene Accas, Vice President, Leo Burnett Co.; James Day, President, Educational Broadcasting Corp. WNET/13; Colin Williams, Dean, Yale Divinity School; Hartford Gunn, President, Public Broadcasting Service; Joseph Slater, President, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies and also President of The Salk Institute. The Conference begins with an informal reception-dinner on Saturday night, at which time there will be a brief introductory session. The plenary sessions and the follow-up small group meetings begin

on Sunday, to conclude Wednesday promptly at noon, so that plane connections can be made for those who can tear themselves away from this magnificent mountain retreat - some people combine before-orafter vacations with the Conference! There will be an optional Wednesday afternoon session devoted to the subject of television. Appropriate films will be shown in the beautiful Institute theatre. In addition, there will be ample opportunity for individual get-togethers, lasting as long as energies hold out - a most valuable part of the experience. The atmosphere is completely informal.

The charge per participant is \$550, double occupancy, which includes accommodations and meals in the spacious and comfortable Aspen Meadows. Spouses or guests are welcome for an additional \$200. They are welcome to observe the work sessions as observers but not to participate directly; because of the nature of the seminar it is necessary to limit the number of actual participants.

Would you please fill out the enclosed reservation request and return with your check to the indicated address?

Looking forward to visiting with you under Colorado skies,

Sincerely.

Herman W. Land

Conference Director

Colora

Enclosures:

Lodging & Facilities Information

Reservation Request Arrival & Departure Schedule) for return by May 10 RECEIVED

F. 7.

APR 24 11 43 AM '72

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS: POLICY

LODGING INFORMATION

Rooms have been reserved at the Aspen Meadows for the Third Annual Television Conference.

Your tuition covers room, meals and gratuities beginning with dinner Saturday, June 3, through breakfast, Wednesday, June 7.

Your tuition does not cover incidental charges such as, tips, telephone calls, valet service, wine and bar expenses, or any other miscellaneous costs.

Cost to participant:

Base rate - double occupancy, board and tuition		\$550.00
Doub occupancy, participant plus guest	44	750.00
Single occupancy (a limited number available on a first-come, first-served basis)		600.00

Please let us know if you will require accommodations earlier than June 3rd or later than June 7th. The rate will be \$20 for single occupancy and \$28 for double occupancy. This does not include meals.

Please fill out the enclosed RESERVATION REQUEST and return with check payable to:

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Aspen III

mail to:

Mr. Nick Clabaugh

Director of Conferences

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

Post Office Box 219 Aspen, Colorado 81611

ALL ROOM RESERVATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE May 10, 1972.

SPECIAL NOTE FOR GUESTS OF PARTICIPANTS

The guest of the participant is invited to sit in on the sessions, but not to participate directly in the seminar program. This limitation is necessary in order to keep the participating group at a practical seminar size. The meetings are kept relatively small so that there can be maximum, frank and productive interchange of ideas.

There will be ample opportunity, of course, for you to be involved in the informal discussions that go on through the day, between and after the sessions, at mealtimes, at the bar, etc. You may prefer to spend only part of your day "auditing" the meetings in order to enjoy Aspen's incomparable beauties and facilities. The staff of the Aspen Institute will be available to assist you in taking part in the many attractive activities of the area: tennis, golf, mountaineering, fishing, the Health Center, scenic drives and hikes, horseback riding, visits to ghost towns, silver mines, ski areas, etc. Of course, these recreational advantages are available to unaccompanied participants in their free time.

Aspen Television Seminar "YEARS OF DECISION" Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies June 3 - 7, 1972

ACTIVITIES

Aspen Health Center

You are invited to use the facilities of the Health Center located at the Aspen Meadows. The Health Center is open daily, Monday through Saturday (closed Sunday), and their schedule is as follows:

9:00 a.m 12:00 noon	Sauna, steam bath and massage for men and women.
9:30 a.m 10:30 a.m.	Monday, Wednesday and Friday - ladies' exercise, sauna and steam bath.
1:30 p.m 5:00 p.m.	Sauna, steam bath and massage for men and women.

The charge for sauna and steam bath (with or without exercise class) is \$3.00 per person. Massages and facials are by appointment (925-3586) at a charge of \$6.00 each.

The Health Center is under the direction of Tage Pedersen. He will be glad to show you the facilities and answer any questions you may have.

Aspen Meadows Tennis Courts

The tennis courts are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Please make reservations with the tennis shop (925-7208) as early as possible on the day you wish to reserve a court. Fees are \$1.00 for singles and \$1.00 per person for doubles. Every effort will be made to accommodate participants and wives. Equipment may be rented at the tennis shop.

Golf

There are two nine-hole, public golf courses in the Aspen area: the Aspen Golf Course (925-1050) located just west of Aspen on Highway 82; and the Snowmass Country Club (925-4011) at Snowmass-at-Aspen. Lessons and clubs are available.

Horseback Riding

Aspen has several riding stables which offer guided trail rides, breakfast rides, pack trips, or hourly rentals. Those presently open are the T Lazy 7 Guest and Horse Ranch (925-7040) and Snowmass Stables (923-3075) at Snowmass-at-Aspen. The latter also offers stagecoach rides. Reservations are adviseable.

Aspen Television Seminar June 3 - 7, 1972

Activities (continued)

Fishing

The Rearing Fork Valley effers some of the finest trout fishing in the country. The Rearing Fork River, the Frying Pan River at Basalt, Maroon Lake, Castle Creek and Maroon Creek are all well stocked with game fish. Fothergill's Outdoor Sportsman shop in downtown Aspen has guided fly fishing trips at \$35 a day, including lunch and transportation (or \$25 for a half day). Fothergill's also has rental equipment and lessons for the beginner. The shop is closed Sundays.

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Hiking and Walking

Many miles of marked trails, from easy to very rugged terrain, are available to the hiker in the high country around Aspen. Trail maps and information can be secured from the Aspen Chamber & Visitors Bureau and the U.S. Forest Service in Aspen. Most of the trails at this time of the year may not be open, however, due to recent snows. For walkers, the Aspen Institute/Aspen Meadows has a walking path beginning behind the Aspen Institute Seminar Building which goes along the Roaring Fork River past the Aspen Meadows buildings and crosses Castle Creek.

Tours by Automobiles

There are two nearby areas of interest within 11 miles of Aspen that can be reached by automobile: the historic ghost town of Ashcroft and the Marcon Bells. Ashcroft is on Castle Creek Road and the Marcon Bells area is on Marcon Creek Road, both of which are reached by traveling one quarter of a mile west on Highway 82 and taking the first left-hand turn-off. There are signs indicating locations of these areas.

Jeep rentals can be done through Jeep Rentals of Aspen (925-3766).

For a history of Aspen and the area, the Aspen Institute library has a copy of The Aspen Story and one or two other books you might find informative on this part of Colorado.

If you have questions about any other activities, please do not hesitate to ask the staff at the Meadows or Aspen Institute.

Clothing

Aspen's spring weather is cool to warm. At this altitude (8,700 feet) the sun is bright and you will probably need sun glasses and a hat. Showers are frequent, so we suggest that you bring a raincoat. It is considerably cooler in the evenings, with temperatures dropping to 50 degrees and below, so a warm sweater and a lightweight coat should be brought along.

Aspen has an informal atmosphere. Casual sport clothing is appropriate during the day and at the seminar sessions. During the evening, dress is also informal. Sport coats for men and lightweight dresses for women are appropriate, though women may wish to include a wool suit or dress or pantsuit for cooler evenings, and a simple cocktail dress.

Don't forget to bring your camera and binoculars!

TRANSPORTATION

AIR

Aspen Airways and Rocky Mountain Airways have daily scheduled flights from Denver to Aspen and return (see attached schedules). Reservations may be made through any of the national carriers flying into Denver. The check-in and luggage counter for Rocky Mountain Airways is on the lower level at Stapleton Airport at the far end of the luggage pick-up area. Aspen Airways check-in and luggage counter is on the main floor of the airport, adjacent to United Air Lines check-in counter. Monarch Aviation now has daily scheduled flights between Grand Junction and Aspen. For information, call area code 303 925-1550. Charter flights are also available between Denver, Colorado Springs, Grand Junction and Aspen. Flying time between Denver and Aspen is approximately 30 minutes for non-stop flights and 45 minutes for flights with one stop-over.

AUTOMOBILE

Scenic routes to Aspen are maintained year-round from Denver to Glenwood Springs via Loveland Pass (U.S. 6 & I-70), 217 miles; from Colorado Springs to Leadville, 257 miles; from Grand Junction, 134 miles; and from Glenwood Springs to Aspen (Highway 82), 41 miles. Several car rental agencies (Hertz, Avis, National and Budget) have offices both at the Denver airport and in Aspen. Approximate driving time from Denver airport to Aspen is 5-1/2 hours.

TRANSPORTATION IN ASPEN

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Most of your traveling about in Aspen will be for short distances and can be done on foot. The Aspen Meadows provides free transportation on a scheduled basis to the center of town (3/4 mile). Taxi service is also available. You may wish to rent a car while in Aspen to facilitate travel in the area. We suggest that this be done prior to your arrival.

ASPEN AIRWAYS Flight Schedule

April 10 - June 15, 1972

Denver to Aspen

Aspen to Denver

Flight #	Leave	Arrive	Flight #	Leave	Arrive
411 429 445	8:45 a.m. 12:45 p.m. 4:45 p.m.	9:25 a.m. 1:25 p.m. 5:25 p.m.	408 424 440	11:50 a.m.	

All flights are 43-passenger, pressurized, radar-equipped Convairs.

Fares:	One Way	Round Trip
Adult	\$27.00	\$54.00
Child (age 2-12)	13.50	27.00
Child (unaccompanied)	27.00	54.00
Standby (adult/youth)	17.00	34.00
Group (10 or more)	17.00	34.00

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN AIRWAYS Flight Schedule

April 15 - September, 1972

Denver to Aspen

Aspen to Denver

Flight #	Leave	Arrive	Flight #	Leave	Arrive
*10	7:00 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	*11	8:00 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
12	9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	13		11:15 a.m.
*50	11:30 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	*51		1:30 p.m.
70	1:45 p.m.	2:40 p.m.	71	2:55 p.m.	_
*90	3:00 p.m.	3:45 p.m.	*91	-	4:45 p.m.
*110	5:00 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	*111	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
As of June	1:				
*120	6:00 p.m.	6:45 p.m.	*121	7:00 p.m.	7:45 p.m.

*Direct flights; other flights via Leadville or Eagle, Colorado.

Type of aircraft: Direct flights by DeHavilland Otter; others by Aero-Commander.

Fares: \$27.00 one way

\$17.00 one way standby

Tax included in rates.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

1972-1974 Aspen Executive Program





Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

Aspen Executive Program 1972 - 1974 Schedules

The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies was founded in 1949 by the former Chairman of Container Corporation of America, the late Walter P. Paepcke.
His successor as Chairman of the Board is Robert O. Anderson, who is also Chairman of the Board of AtlanticRichfieldCompany. The Institute is a private, nonprofit, educational institution.

The Institute has been classified by the Internal Revenue Service as a "publicly supported" organization of the type described in paragraph (2) of section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions to the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies are deductible for Federal Income Tax purposes.

1972

February 20 - March 4
March 5 - March 18
June 25 - July 8
July 2 - July 15
July 16 - July 29
July 30 - August 12
August 13 - August 26
Asian Thought Seminar
August 6 - August 19
Japan Seminar
September 29 - October 20

1973

February 18 - March 3 March 4 - March 17 June 24 - July 7 July 8 - July 21 July 22 - August 4 August 5 - August 18 August 19 - September 1 Asian Thought Seminar August 12 - August 25 Japan Seminar September 28 - October 19

1974

February 17 - March 2
March 3 - March 16
June 23 - July 6
July 7 - July 20
July 21 - August 3
August 4 - August 17
August 18 - August 31
Asian Thought Seminar
August 11 - August 24
Japan Seminar
September 27 - October 18

Robert O. Anderson Chairman



The head of every major corporation in the United States is becoming acutely aware that he and his fellow executives and their institutions are caught in the very eye of the hurricane of change which is smashing at the stability and continued progress of this country: technological change; change in basic economic patterns and relationships; social change; political change; and even deeper changes of life style, values and the way we perceive one another and the world as a whole. In this scene of enormous and dangerous turbulence. the corporation and the corporation executive are seen by some as a symbol of hope-as the source from which practical solutions to such problems as urban decay, environmental pollution, and Negro unemployment are most likely to arise. But to others, perhaps to increasing numbers of others, the corporation and its managers have become the enemy, the quintessence of what is wrong; vast, rigid, dehumanizing structures, committed to purely materialistic objectives, conformist and conservative in character, if not positively reactionary and exploitative. For their own survival and for the survival of our society, these enormous challenges and responsibilities which center to an unusual degree on leading

members of the business community must be met. And they cannot be met simply by the improvement of management techniques in the traditional sense, important as that branch of modern science may be. Rather, they can be met only by opening up new lines of contact and communication between leaders of the business community and those of other major segments of our national life and by basic examination of our institutions, concepts and values. This in turn means both a need for a fresh look at the possible relevance of the great humanistic ideas that have shaped civilization through the ages, as well as serious dialogue with those who are urging the acceptance of new contemporary concepts. The essense of the Aspen Idea is essentially that: to make such exposure, dialogue and self-examination possible. I honestly believe that you will find, as I and hundreds of other businessmen have found, participation in the Aspen Idea to be one of the most exciting and meaningful experiences of your life.

J. E. Slater, President

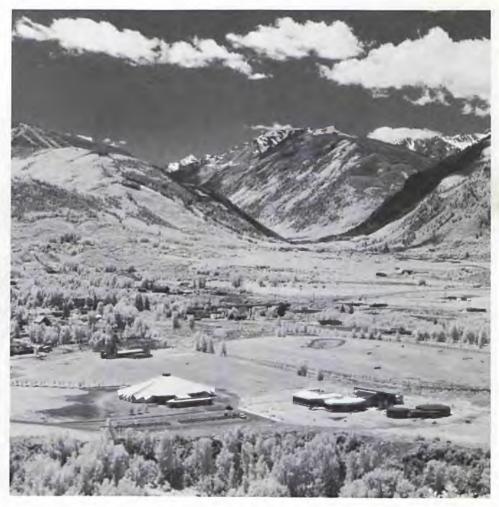


C. P. Snow has called it "the two cultures"; Daniel Bell, the "post-industrial society": Peter Drucker, the "age of discontinuity." But whatever the designation, the essential meaning is clear to all thoughtful men: those of us alive today are condemned, or privileged, to be on this earth at a time of historically unprecedented change, complex and accelerating beyond any previous human experience. One result is that every man's education runs the risk of becoming obsolete and he of becoming outmoded if not irrelevant in the way his father and forebears never experienced and could never have imagined. The second result is that with the onrushing change and the increasing specialization of life in almost every field of intellectual. cultural, scientific, and economic affairs, fragmentation and compartmentalization are occurring. leaving each man increasingly troubled by the inadequacy of his understanding of his own life and times; and leaving also dangerously widening gaps of communication between those vital groups whose broad concensus is necessary if any society is to function and move forward. The Aspen Institute as we conceive it is a unique kind of national and international cultural and educational

institution designed precisely to be concerned with these uniquely contemporary problems of modern man. We call it the Aspen Idea and it consists of a few fundamental concepts and beliefs which we want you to understand: First, we start from an act of faith in the humanistic tradition, the idea that "man is the measure of all things" and that all human activity, political, scientific, economic, intellectual or artistic should serve the needs of human beings and to enrich and deepen the meaning of their lives. Second, we believe in the value both of the "Great Ideas" of the past as well as the importance of the sometimes inelegant and highly controversial ideas of the present. In turn this implies a belief in a notion of life-long education; that a man's life remains vital only if he periodically re-examines the enduring and fundamental concepts of his own culture and deliberately puts himself in contact with the new ideas which are continuously emerging. Third, we believe in the fundamental educational value for mature men and women of dialogue: intercommunication between people of comparable competence from various backgrounds and specialized fields of experience. The Aspen Idea.



therefore, is not based on structured. one-way discourse between teacher and pupil, but on full, free, equal discourse and debate among peers. Fourth, the Aspen Idea recognizes that the processes by which men learn and develop or change their ideas are not mechanical or even purely rational; as there is mystery at the edge of human thought, so there is a magic about human relationships. And the magic we invoke of Aspen is that of the atmosphere, the tranquility and sheer beauty of this area of the Rocky Mountains with its clear sparkling air, its dramatic mountains and its breath-taking landscapes. We intend the Aspen Institute to be, in sum, the point of unique excellence and excitement where men and women of the finest qualities of mind and spirit from all walks of life in the United States and abroad can meet to learn from one another by serious discussion of the most important problems and the greatest ideas. This is a goal so high that we shall never, of course, fully attain it. But we believe that the Institute and its activities are of such quality, uniqueness and importance that they deserve your personal and financial support. And we invite you personally to partake of the Aspen Idea which is an experience you will thoroughly enjoy.



The Aspen Idea

"First, we start from an act of faith in the humanistic tradition, the idea that man is the measure of all things' and that all human activity, political, scientific, economic, intellectual or artistic should serve the needs of human beings and to enrich and deepen the meaning of their lives." "Second, we believe in the value both

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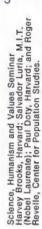


Coffee Break discussion with James Reston, New York Times (left) 4

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The Institute Program





The Aspen Executive Program is the centerpiece of activities of the Institute. But in addition to this on-going series of small discussions, in order to maintain in this remote and beautiful place a sufficient stream of activity to achieve "critical mass", that intensity and concentration of human contact and ideas to achieve excitement and breakthrough, we carry on an important group of parallel activities: national and international conferences on such problems as population explosion, communications, protection of the environment, reform of the teaching process, youth culture, and the impact of technology on art and social values. We likewise sponsor a continuing program of public lectures by the world's leading artists, intellectuals, and public figures; art exhibits and regular film presentations which are used as an integral part of the intellectual and cultural program; and we work closely with the summer Music Festival.

And we have regularly in residence a group of outstanding scholars and creative artists from the United States and throughout the world who participate actively in and give strength and diversity to all our activities.

Additional words should be said about how the Executive Seminars are

organized and what takes place during them. Each group consists of fifteen to twenty persons, the majority of which are business executives from all parts of the country, including heads of corporations as well as outstanding younger men on their way to top responsibility. The remainder consists of a moderator and outstanding experts from diverse backgrounds, from Cabinet officers and Supreme Court Justices to labor, Black and youth leaders to educators and scientists, leading commentators from the mass media, artists, and classical scholars. Their role is to provide depth and variety of perspective to the discussions. The base of the discussions, which normally last three hours each morning for twelve days, is the set of readings which has been distributed to each participant for his study in advance. These carefully selected materials range from Plato and the Bible to deTocqueville, Karl Marx, and the U.S. Constitution to Billy Budd, Martin Luther King, and The New Left Reader. The subjects which are dealt with include Concept of Man: Greek, Judeo-Christian, Asian, Modern Perspectives; Man, Freedom and the Functions of State and the Corporation: Man, Values and Change; the enduring issues which have occupied the attention of serious men

over the centuries. At each session the discussion begins with a critical analysis of a given reading, and then leads into consideration of its essential ideas to contemporary problems, from the urban crisis to the youth revolt to the protection of the environment. The more than 2000 American leaders who have taken part in these seminars have found that each group has its own special chemistry, its own dynamics. The sessions are free and unstructured, giving each participant the opportunity to express his own views and to challenge the distinguished experts who are present. Initially, there is typically a "letting off of steam"; an exposure of individual convictions and a citing of individual experience. Then, as the dialogue proceeds, new dimensions of the problems are discovered, basic issues are clarified, and groupings of opinion form and re-form as individual participants become more aware of and begin to re-examine their own values and viewpoints. What takes place in the seminar in some ways is the starting point of what continues in the form of conversation on an individual basis in the course of picnics in the mountains, afternoon walks by a lake or stream, on the golf course, on the

ski lifts, in the Health Center, in the



The Aspen Readings

Commons Room, or around the dinner table in the evening.

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The mood is serious but not heavy, and for most of those who have taken part, the seminars build into a powerful and penetrating experience of lasting effect. And what happens is to only a limited extent planned; fundamentally, it grows out of the ability, insights, and diversity of the persons who come together to talk about matters of common concern and to learn from one another. Their quality in the environment of Aspen produces the quality of the experience.



The Aspen Readings form the basis of each morning seminar session. They are selected because their authors have presented with eloquent simplicity and directness the foremost issues and dilemmas that men have debated throughout the history of civilization. What is important to the Aspen Executive Program is not that a final answer to a given question be constructed, but that the central thought of a particular reading be drawn out, evaluated, refined, and set in perspective through dialectical discussion. That every participant may be intently involved and committed in the session is a signal ideal. The Aspen Readings are sent to participants approximately two months before the seminar begins in order to provide adequate time for preparation before arrival. Participants are strongly urged to prepare the readings as thoroughly as possible beforehand for greater benefit from the seminar. Once in Aspen, one may find quiet hours, but experience has shown that they are best adapted to review rather than to primary reading and study. While there is considerable variation. the following list is representative of the readings grouped by key ideas as used in the past.

Concepts of Man:

Niebuhr: Moral Man & Immoral Society

Sophocles: Oedipus Rex

Aristotle: Politics

Gospel According to St. Luke

Selections from Mencius, Hsun Tzu

and Hinduism

Readings from T. S. Eliot and

Robinson Jeffers

Freedom and Society:

Dostovevsky: Grand Inquisitor

Mill: On Liberty

Plato: Crito and Apology

Thoreau: On Civil Disobedience

Martin Luther King: Letter from

Birmingham City Jail

Readings from Gandhi

Readings from Locke, Jefferson & Adams

Melville: Billy Budd

Functions of the State & Corporation:

Rousseau: Social Contract St. Augustine: City of God Pericles: Funeral Oration Selections from Lao Tzu

Tocqueville: On Democracy in America

Galbraith: The Industrial State Selections from Thorstein Veblen

Man, Values and Change:

Readings from Book of Change (I. Ching)

Readings of Burke and Carlyle Mao: The Little Red Book

Thucydides: Melian Conference

Aspen Reading on the Environment

Cleaver: Soul on Ice

Roszak: Making of a Counter Culture

Moderators and Participants



At each session of the Executive Program there is a presiding moderator. High importance is placed on the selection of the moderator since the degree of real accomplishment of the seminar rests directly on his scholarly ability to control the subject matter, but even more important, on his perceptiveness in bringing the most from the participants while often remaining out of the center of the dialogues. A distinguished reputation is an important but by no means the primary requisite to ideal moderating. Participants, the majority of whom are from the business world, play significant roles in the seminars. From their positions as leaders in business and industry, government, education, communications, labor. theology, minority groups, and the arts, these persons are in an excellent position to provide clarification, perspective and interest to the discussions.

Over the previous years the following were among those taking part in the program as moderators or participants, in addition to business community leaders:

Mortimer Adler Director Institute for Philosophical Research

*Hugo Black Associate Justice (retired) United States Supreme Court

John Blum Professor of History and Author Yale University

Mary Bunting President Radcliffe College

Cass Canfield Chairman, Editorial Advisory Board Harper & Row, Publishers Inc.

Henry Steele Commager Department of History Amherst College

James B. Conant President Emeritus Harvard University Jack Conway President The Common Cause

Wm. Theodore de Bary Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost Professor of Oriental Studies Columbia University

Allen Drury Author

James Farmer, Former Assistant Secretary for Administration Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

*Enrico Fermi

Max Frankel Chief, Washington Bureau The New York Times

J. W. Fulbright United States Senator

*Ortega y Gasset

*Christian A. Herter

Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh President University of Notre Dame



9 Humayun Kabir Former Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals New Delhi, India

*Robert F. Kennedy

Irving Kristol Editor The Public Interest

Thurgood Marshall Associate Justice United States Supreme Court

Paul Martin Member of the Senate Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

*Reinhold Niebuhr

Carl Oglesby Author

James Reston Vice President The New York Times

*Walter Reuther

Jonas Salk Director Salk Institute

Daniel Schorr CBS News Eric Sevareid Correspondent CBS News

William E. Stevenson
Former President
Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies

Lionel Trilling
Professor of Literature and Criticism
Columbia University

Gus Tyler Assistant President International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Brian Urquhart Special Assistant to the Secretary General United Nations

Cora Walker Coordinator-Legal Counsel for The Harlem River Consumers Cooperative

F. Champion Ward Advisor on International Education The Ford Foundation

O. Meredith Wilson Director Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences Leonard Woodcock President United Automobile Workers

Asian Thought Seminar

Robert W. Barnett, Former Deputy Assistant Secretary East Asian and Pacific Affairs Department of State

Isaac Shapiro President Japan Society

Wei-ming Tu Assistant Professor of History University of California at Berkeley

Phillips Talbot President The Asia Society

As in the past, great care will be taken to provide each seminar with moderators and participants who are experienced in dialectics and outstanding in their various fields.

*Deceased

Other Executive Seminars

In addition to the regular Executive Seminars which concentrate on enduring thought and culture, the Aspen Institute has developed several special seminars for executives. One is an Introduction to Asian Thought and its Relationship to Contemporary Affairs: one is on Japanese Thought and Culture, conducted annually in Japan. In September the Institute usually conducts a seminar for its alumni on some special problem of contemporary interest. Recent themes have included "Violence and Social Change" and "The Challenge of Youth-Ideals in Conflict." The environmental crisis is being considered as another theme. Similar in format to the Executive Seminar. the Asian Seminar and the Asian Readings contained in the Executive Seminars are based on the conviction that Asia, where well over half of the world's population lives, is playing an increasingly significant role in the modern world and is of growing importance to American business and our society generally. The Institute has formed a cooperative relationship with The Asia Society to help plan and run the Asian elements of our program. Phillips Talbot, President of The Asia Society, has frequently moderated Institute Seminars. The Aspen Seminar concerns current Asian dilemmas and conflicts

particularly in terms of the heritage of Chinese, Indian and Japanese thought. The Japan Seminar was organized by John G. Powers, a Trustee of the Aspen Institute. It is held each fall in Hakone, Japan, and is moderated by Mr. Powers, Englishspeaking Japanese experts are invited to lead the discussions in an exploration of concepts central to Japanese thought and behavior. Various social. business and cultural activities, including activities in Kyoto, Nara and Tokyo, highlight the Japan Seminar, which is limited to a small number so applications should be sent to the Institute as early as possible.

The Institute has established a new and innovative program, "The Environmental Age: Responsibilities and Decisions," designed to provide business leaders and others in positions of social responsibility with increased knowledge about our critical environmental issues. Beginning in October, 1971, there will be a series of 24 environmental-briefing workshops in Aspen conducted by qualified moderators assisted by resource quests from the social, physical and biological sciences. Distinguished representatives from government and labor will also attend each workshop. The five intensive daily sessions in each workshop will concern: (i) Brief

Historical Setting; (ii) Scientific
Approaches and Needs; (iii) Economic
Implications (for both the total
economy and particular industries);
(iv) Existing and Proposed Regulations
and Legislation; (v) International
Dimensions and Activities; and,
(vi) The Effect on Values and
Philosophy.

The Institute believes this program, which will approach the question of environmental "priorities" and the economic and social costs and consequences of alternative courses of action, is the only one of its kind currently available for business leaders.

In addition the Institute helps plan and cooperates closely with individual industries, companies and other institutions which want to hold Executive Seminars modeled on the Aspen Executive Seminars, for example the Annual Television Industry Seminar, and special seminars held by the Pillsbury Company and Bryn Mawr College.

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Supplementing and reinforcing the Aspen Executive Seminar Programs are various special workshops. seminars and other activities in the five following critical areas, on which the Institute is focusing particular attention in the 1970's: Environment and the Quality of Life: Communications and Society: Science, Technology and Humanism; Law. Justice and the Individual: and Basic Educational Reform. Activities within these areas include an annual intensive eight weeks summer workshop on specific environment problems, such as the preparation of materials for the 1972 UN Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm. A similar summer session is held on problems of Communications and Society, supplementing the work of the annual Conference of the Television Industry held each spring at Aspen. Each year leading Scholars- and Artists-in-Residence from all over the world work with the Institute and help form a community with the Executive Seminar and other programs of the Institute. They include such leading figures as prize-winning author, Saul Bellow; the world renowned photographer, Henri Cartier-Bresson, and the eminent historian Alan Bullock, Vice Chancellor of Oxford University. The Institute with the help

of special advisor on the arts, Nicolas Nabokov, presents a high—quality program of exhibits, films, lectures and other activities during the year.



The amphitheater of the internationally famous Aspen Music Festival lies immediately adjacent to the Aspen Institute, and several weekly concerts are offered during the summer. The Aspen Institute additionally has close working arrangements with the Aspen Center for Contemporary Art, the Aspen Center for Physics, located on the Institute's grounds, the Patho-Biology Institute and the Center of the Eye, an internationally known photographic school. Tennis, swimming, golf, horseback and ski lift riding, hiking, trout fishing. and mountain climbing are all readily accessible pastimes in the summer, and in the winter Aspen's skiing facilities are unexcelled in the world. The Summer Evening Lecture Series features such speakers and topics as Henry Steele Commager's lecture "The Crisis of the Universities," Max Frankel's "The View from the White House," Carl Oglesby's "My Country, Right or Left?" Gus Tyler's "The Future of American Labor," Saul Bellow's "The Way Things are Today in American Literature," and Jacob Javits' "Need For Stronger Motivational Forces in Our Society."

The Health Center of the Aspen Institute represents an integral part of the Executive Program. Under the belief that a person's essential sense of well being is best generated by physical exercise in addition to mental stimulation, daily programs are conducted for participants. Similar programs are presented for spouses. Based on the assumption that physical exercise is needed as well as intellectual stimulation in order to lead a complete life, the Health Center program was added to the Aspen Executive Program in 1956. It has become increasingly evident that many diseases are caused by lack of exercise, and it is established that physical fitness is among the most important elements in preventive medicine. The assumption that most people exercise irregularly has had two effects on the program. First, the

exercise irregularly has had two effects on the program. First, the opening exercises are light and are built up gradually according to the needs of the group. In addition, the exercises, in their appeal and variety, are designed to form a realistic, continuing schedule for a person when he has left Aspen.

Highly popular volleyball games, saunas, steam baths, cold plunges, massages, and other features provide opportunity for further recreation and relaxation. Although participation in the program is optional, we feel that it is a very essential and integral part of the overall experience and that every participant should plan to attend the session unless otherwise advised by his personal physician.

Director of the Health Center and its staff is Tage Pedersen, trainer of the U.S. 1968 Olympic Ski Team and 1970 World Championships.

Participants and their spouses, sometimes bringing their children, reside at the Aspen Meadows, the Institute's living facility, pictured on opposite page. Comprised of three chalet units grouped around a central building containing lounges and the Four Seasons Restaurant, the Meadows offers service, comfort, and privacy.



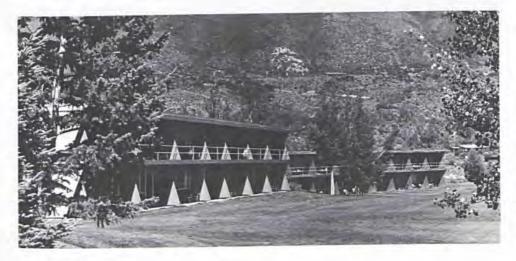
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Enrollment in the Aspen Executive Program is by invitation or application on the enclosed form. If you wish to enroll in the session on Asian Thought or Japan Seminar, please indicate this clearly on your application. Registration for the summer sessions ends June 1 and for the winter sessions January 1. Some sessions will be filled before those dates. Late registrants will be considered when possible. Also enclosed is a special application for the Environmental workshops. Further details on enrollment can be obtained by writing to Mrs. Muriel Vroom, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Aspen, Colorado 81611.

Participation in regular and Asian Seminars	\$1965
Charge for spouse's participation	535
	\$2500
Participation in Japan Seminar Charge for spouse's	\$1860
participation	970
	\$2830

The Institute, in effect, subsidizes each participant since the cost to the Institute is more than twice the tuition above. To make this possible, the Institute depends on individual and corporate contributions.

The total charge for each participant includes seminar fees, books, lectures, and Health Center program, as well as room and meals with most gratuities at the Institute's lodgings, the Aspen Meadows, for the standard period of each session. The additional charge for the participant's spouse includes room, meals, lectures, and a special Health Center program. Spouses may also attend the seminar sessions as auditors. Normally, the enrollment fee is handled as a business expense by the participant's organization.





Imperial Eastman

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Thornton Wilder Novelist, Playwright

Joseph C. Wilson Chairman, Xerox Corporation



Henry Steele Commager (right) continues the seminar discussions with B.B.C. official

The cover design was created by Mathias Goeritz, painter, sculptor, and architect, while an Artist-in-Residence at the Aspen Institute during the summer of 1971. It depicts the mountain motif of Aspen and has been reproduced as a limited edition of 100, 19 x 19" original silk screen prints, numbered and signed by the artist. These prints may be purchased upon request.

Photo, page 9, Audrey Topping

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies Post Office Box 219 Aspen, Colorado 81611 Telephone 303 925 7010 (New York Office) 600 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10020 Telephone 212 246 5403

FEB 1 0 1972 Mr. Herman Land Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies Program on Communications and Society Annual Television Conference 666 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 19919 Dear Mr. Land: Thank you for your letter of January 28. I want to confirm for you that I will be participating in the Aspen Institute Third Annual Television Conference, in the afternoon session on Wednesday, June 7. I am looking forward to the Conference, and to meeting you then. Sincerely, cc: J. Slater E. Blefer cc: BO Chromn DO Records Whitehead (2) 4 Mansur Lamb **IKS** Subject LKS Chron LKSmith: jem 2/7/72

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. Anderson Chairman Slater President

January 28, 1972

Dr. Clay T. Whitehead Office of Telecommunications Policy 1800 G Street N W Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Whitehead:

Delighted to hear from Ed Bleier that you will be able to join us for the concluding afternoon session of the Aspen Institute Third Annual Television Conference.

Date of the Conference: June 3-7, 1972. The session at which you are scheduled to take part will be held Wednesday afternoon, June 7th.

The necessary information will be forwarded to you at a later date. In the meantime a confirming note would be appreciated.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Herman Land

cc: J. Slater

E. Bleier

Routing Slip Office of Telecommunications Policy

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FYI

a KINNEY Company 666 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10019 (212) 246-1000 January 18, 1972 EDWARD BLEIER Vice President Network Sales & Programming Mr. Herman Land Aspen Institute of Humanistic Studies c/o Warner Bros. 666 Fifth Avenue New York, New York Dear Herman: I have confirmed with Dr. Clay T. Whitehead that he can and will attend the closing (industry oriented) session of the TV Management seminar at the Aspen Institute, Wednesday afternoon, June 7, 1972. He knows the sessions are off the record and the previous few days will have been devoted to an examination of various major issues in the decade ahead, with Wednesday afternoon reserved for free discussion about the role of broadcasting. Please coordinate the necessary arrangements with his office. Thanks. EB:bg Dr. Clay T. Whitehead bcc: Eugene Accas Jack Schneider Joe Slater Douglas Cater

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12:30

Mr. Whitehead has accepted the invitation from Ed Bleier to attend a workshop at an Aspen, Colorado, conference on June 7, 1972

5:00

Ed Bleier called to request a meeting for him and Spencer Harrison, Exec. V. P. at Warner Bros., on Jan. 5. We have scheduled it at 4:00.

He will ask Mr. Whitehead if he would like to attend a workshop at an Aspen Colo., conference on June 7, 1972.

Do you want anyone from OTP to sit in?

pholy

Tuesday 10/26/71

MEETING 10/27/71 1:30 p.m.

333-4000

11:50 De Vier Pierson called to say that Doug Cater called from San Francisco to discuss communications problems. Will be in Washington tomorrow and he and DeVier Pierson would like to come in to see you for 15 or 20 minutes between 9:30 and 4:00 (catching a 5 o'clock plane out) -- to bring you up to date on a couple of matters and get your advice.

We have scheduled the meeting for 1:30 p.m. Wednesday (10/27).

Will you want anyone to sit in on the meeting?

nino

Pierson unable

Way (har) 113-921-2418 Aspen Program on Communications and Society The communications media in America carry on an enterprise at least as basic as formal education to the well-being of an open society. Though dominantly private and commercial, the media are commonly acknowledged to be "affected with the public interest." Increasingly, there is need to define that public interest if the media are to continue to perform their vital function. Commencing in the fall of 1971, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, in cooperation with the Academy for Educational Development, is undertaking a five year program to identify major issues relating to the communications media, then to define policies and develop effective actions in dealing with those issues. The Aspen Program on Communications and Society will be directed by Douglass Cater under the supervision of an Advisory Council. Joseph Slater, President of the Aspen Institute, has stated: "Much the way that Cold Spring Harbour has established itself on the frontier of thought and action in modern biology, we believe there is need for a concert of men, ideas, and institutions to pioneer in communications. The Aspen Program on Communications and Society will be an important initiative in this field. It will extend its reach to critical problems wherever a challenge is presented." The Program will initially concentrate on four areas of priority: Public Broadcasting -- Define the challenge of a truly worthy system of public broadcasting -- Assess the financial and structural needs for public broadcasting's long term development -- Develop a strategy for putting public broadcasting on the public agenda in 1972 Television and Social Behavior -- Examine on a continuing basis television's impact on society -- Give particular emphasis to questions of television's effect on youth, including early learning and behavior patterns

-- Devote follow-up to the Surgeon General's forthcoming studies on Television and Social Behavior and appraise further research needs in this area.

Government and the Media

-- Come to grips with vital issues arising out of the growing confrontation between government and the media, including

Secrecy versus Freedom to Publish or Broadcast
The First Amendment and the Licensed Media
Access to the Media, particularly the opposition's right to respond
Political Advertising and other political uses
of the media

The Cable

-- Provide continuing attention to the development, franchising and uses of CATV

In addition, ten other areas have been identified for attention:

- 1. The new communications technology.
- 2. Trends in media economics, ownership and decision-making.
- 3. Education for management and leadership in communications.
 - 4. "Consumerism" and advertising's impact.
 - 5. Access by minorities to the medium.
 - 6. Program diversity and quality.
- 7. Technological and other forces affecting the future of the print media.
- 8. Media criticism and grievance procedure on national and community levels.
- 9. Prospective revisions of the Communications Act of 1934.
 - 10. The emerging world satellite organization.

In all these areas, the Aspen Program will be concerned that our communications system should be encouraged to enhance the quality of our lives in the critical decade ahead. The Program will hold up the ideal set forth by Walter Lippmann a half century ago that communications in a free society should "make a picture of reality on which men can act."

The Aspen Program will not be confined geographically. It will sponsor conferences, seminars, workshops, as well as individual and collaborative research and publication. It will be guided by the following principles:

- 1. To involve the ablest people, both younger and more established, and to bring together experts who might not ordinarily collaborate on communications problems.
 - 2. To focus on central and overriding issues.
- 3. To maintain flexibility of approach and operations, avoiding bureaucratic rigidities.
- 4. To stimulate other institutions to work in this important field.
- 5. To be oriented toward problem solving while relying on sound and thorough research.
- 6. To develop a building-block approach in determining what may be the most effective non-governmental arrangements for dealing with problems of the media.
- 7. To cultivate a non-parochial, international perspective based on the belief that our society can learn from the experience of others.

Background

The Aspen Program on Communications and Society grew out of a series of meetings involving a number of experienced observers of the media. These led in early 1971 to a study undertaken by Douglass Cater in consultation with more than one hundred representatives of government, the media, and interested outsiders. Mr. Cater strongly recommended the need for activity in this critical area. He summarized in his report:

"Three developments have brought urgency to the need for defining the public interest toward the media:

First, the media have become increasingly a pervasive part of our lives. The hours our children spend watching television exceed the hours in the classroom. Television has brought the world into the living room. An entire nation can witness a single event at

a single instance. The media have the most profound influence in shaping our cultural, social and political habits.

Second, the public has become increasingly conscious and concerned about the credibility of communications. Television has sharpened awareness that the image can be manipulated; that it can have a distortive effect on public opinion; that it can have a reactive influence on the reality it attempts to portray. As never before, thoughtful professionals within the media sense a need for critical appraisal of the communications system — how well it performs its vital role. Yet there is anxiety lest government intrude too far with its own standards of appraisal.

Third, rapidly developing technology raises the prospect for vast increase in both channels and the content of communications. Already the satellite and the cable are posing far-reaching issues of public, policy. Two-way communication, computer retrieval and printout systems, cassette playback and facsimile reproduction will provide new opportunities for the communicator and the consumer. Yet they, too, pose issues that should not be resolved simply by the clash of vested interests. While the broadcast media are more immediately involved, the future of the print media will be vitally affected by public policy choices. None of the media is competent to arrogate to itself the choice-making."

The Aspen Program on Communications and Society will have offices at 770 Welch Road, Palo Alto, California and at the Aspen Institute, Aspen, Colorado. Supporting work will be conducted in the offices of the Academy for Educational Development in New York and Washington, D. C.

9:50 Mr. Whitehead advises there will be an invitation coming in from the Aspen Institute -- high level meeting -- probably for next spring.

He is extremely interested in accepting it.