

## **Foreign Policy Choices for 1970 and 1980**

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83

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The staff person who is handling this at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is George Kroloff

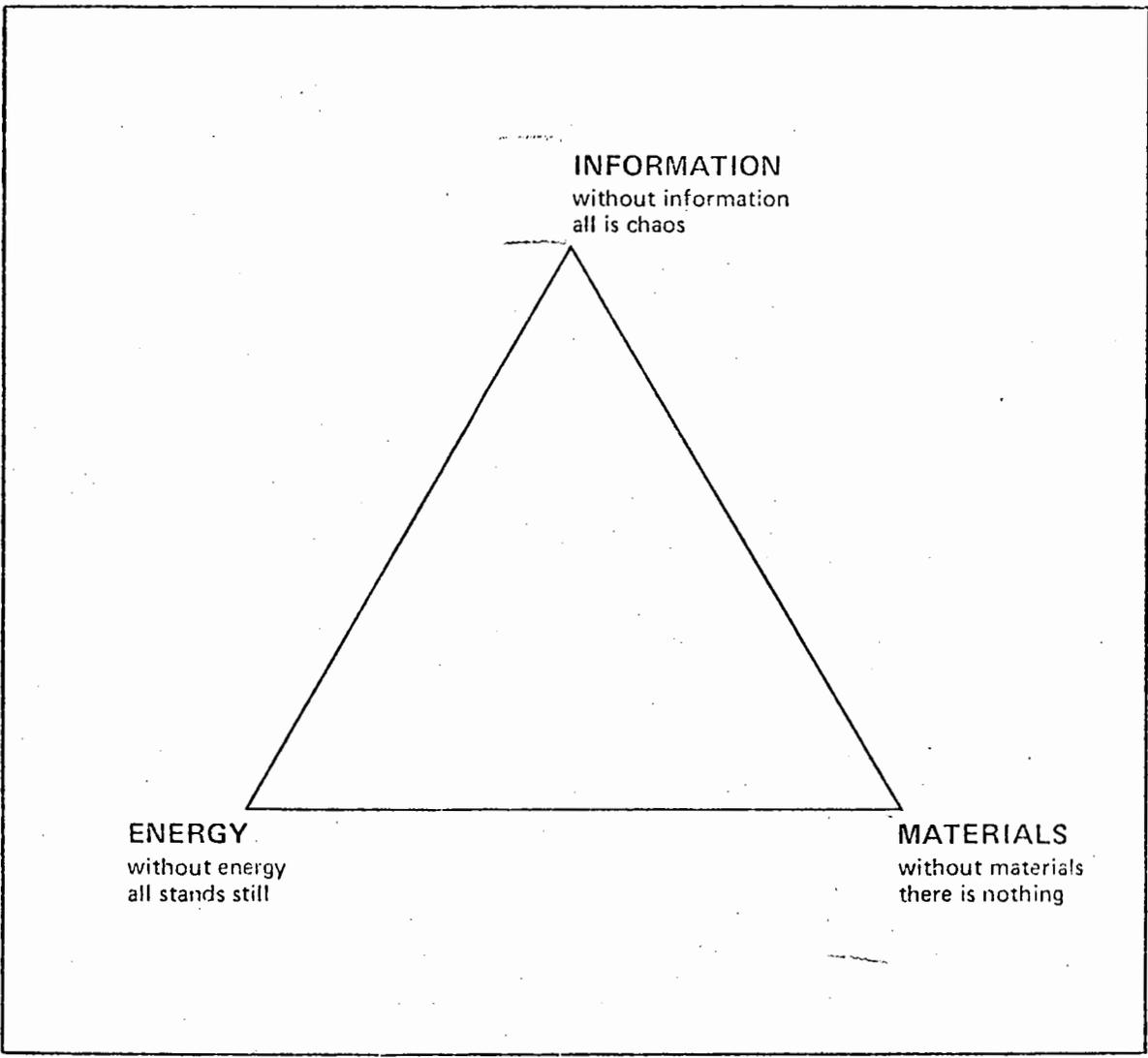
B.F. →

FOREIGN POLICY CHOICES  
FOR THE  
1970'S AND 1980'S

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Strategic Strengths - Strategic Weaknesses

202-224-4618



"WELCOME TO THE POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY"

MODES	PRE-INDUSTRIAL	INDUSTRIAL	POST-INDUSTRIAL
<b>Transforming Resource</b>	Natural Power <i>Wind, Water, Draft animals, Human muscle</i>	Created Energy <i>Electricity – oil, gas, coal                      Nuclear power</i>	Information <i>Computer and data-transmission systems</i>
<b>Strategic Resource</b>	Raw Materials	Financial Capital	Knowledge

© American Institute of Physics

Source: Bell, Daniel. "Welcome to the Post-Industrial Society," *Physics Today*, Vol. 29, No. 2, February 1976, p. 47.

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Strategic Strengths - Strategic Weaknesses

*b.f.*

For too long, Americans have been complacent about their vital resources. It has taken a "food crisis," a "monetary crisis," an "energy crisis" to get these problems the attention they deserved much earlier -- and belatedly received. These items now are high on the U.S. foreign policy agenda.

With America moving into a post-industrial society, it would be shortsighted to sit back and wait for an "information crisis."

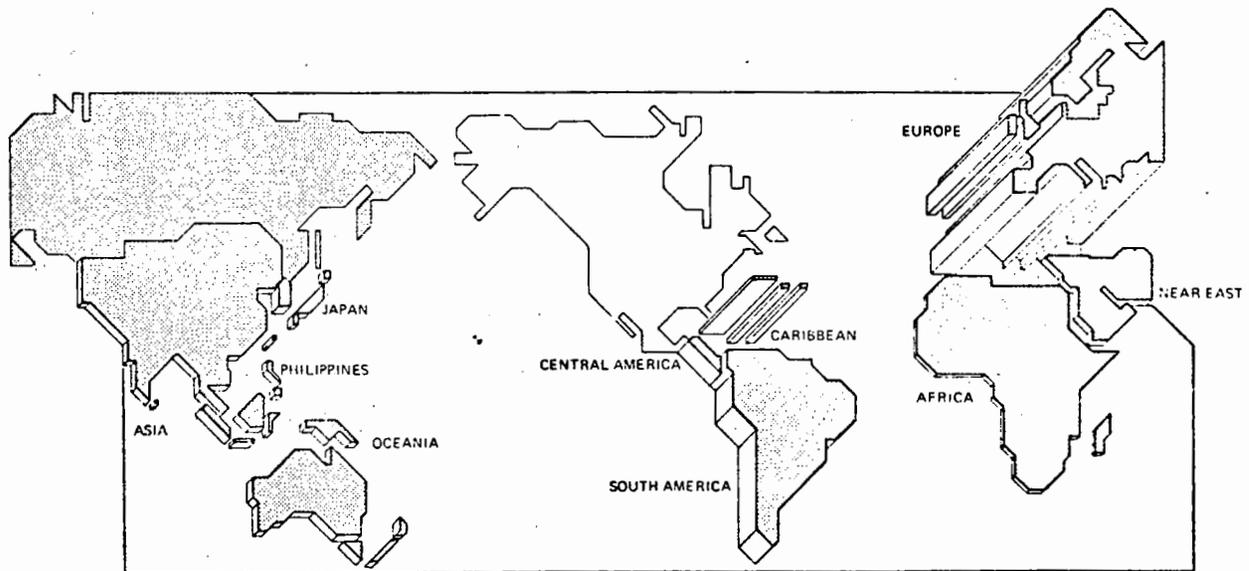
Information, as Harvard Sociologist Daniel Bell points out, is the transforming and strategic resource of American society today. Already, one out of every two Americans is employed in the information sector. And the expanding information sector accounts for more than 20 percent of America's GNP.

America's information resources are not yet treated as a strategic strength like energy reserves. Nor are the strategic weaknesses of the communications systems that transmit information yet adequately understood.

## INFORMATION

Economics

Politics



Source: Number of overseas calls from  
Federal Communications Commission, *Statistics  
of Communications Common Carriers, Year Ended  
December 31, 1973*, "Analysis of Overseas  
Telephone Traffic by Country or Point,"  
Table 15, p. 24-27.

The map on the opposite page shows how the communication of information via overseas telephone defines one pattern of America's political and economic interests abroad.

Open international communication is of vital importance to America.

The crucial question is:

MUST THERE BE AN INTERNATIONAL "CRISIS"  
TO GET THE UNITED STATES TO ACT ON  
INFORMATION RESOURCES?

AS AMERICA DEBATES ITS  
FOREIGN POLICY AGENDA ANEW,  
THE PLACE ACCORDED TO  
INFORMATION  
RESOURCES  
IS  
A  
FOREIGN POLICY  
CHOICE.

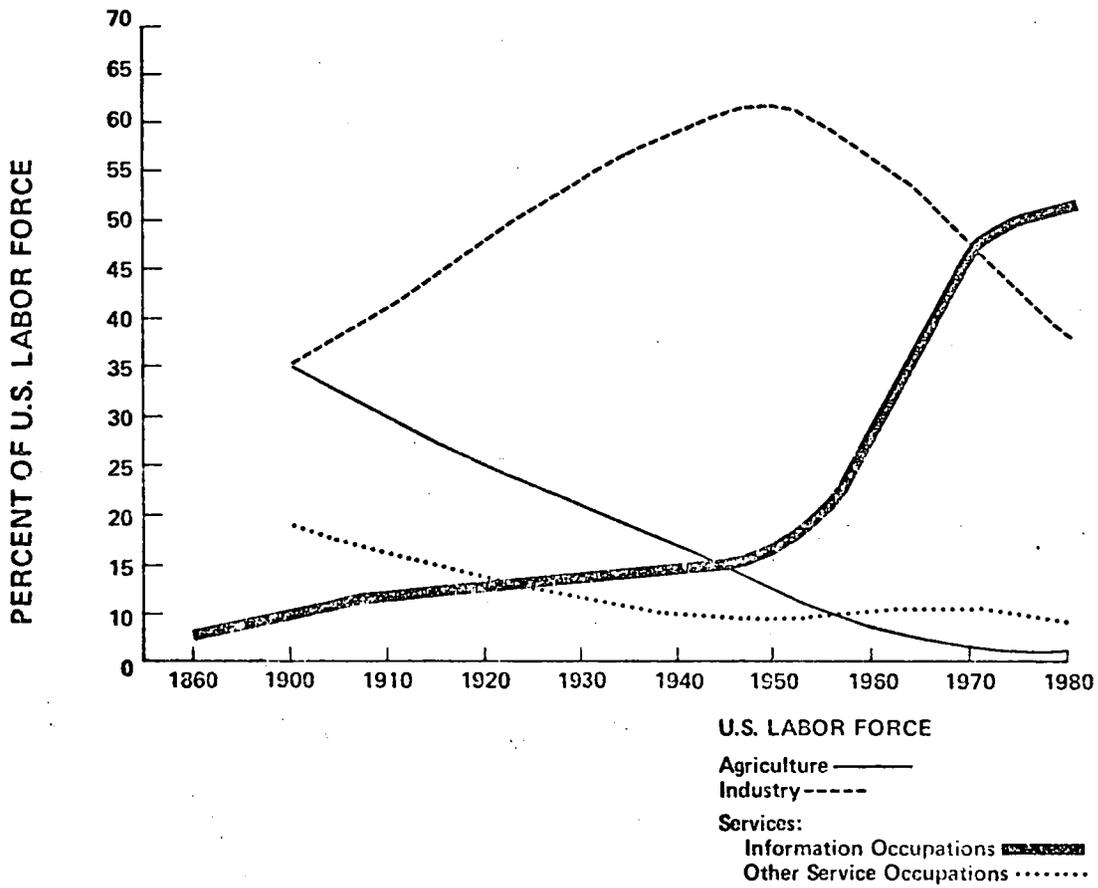
As background for making  
that choice, this report  
was prepared at the request  
of the United States Senate  
Committee on Foreign Relations  
by Harvard University's Program on  
Information Technologies and Public Policy:  
Anthony G. Oettinger, Director; Carol L. Weinhaus,  
Editor; William H. Read, Research Fellow  
from the Office of Telecommunications Policy.

INFORMATION RESOURCES:

*S. J.*

Their Sources and Their Nature

### RISE OF INFORMATION OCCUPATIONS



Source: This finding by Edwin B. Parker and Marc Porat is based on their analysis of U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data (*Social Implications of Computer/Telecommunications Systems*, Report No. 16, Program in Information Technology and Telecommunications, Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Stanford University, February, 1975).

For the past 20 years, the  
dominant trend in the U.S. labor  
force has been  
the growth of  
information occupations.

Not only has there been an  
expansion in traditional areas  
such as education, but new  
occupations have come into  
being in fields like computer  
programming.

*Today, these information  
occupations employ  
close to half  
of the  
American labor force.*

THE INFORMATION INDUSTRIES

(in billions of dollars; double counting not eliminated)				
	1970	1971	1972	1973
Broadcast television	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5
Cable television	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Broadcast radio	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Telephone	18.2	20.0	22.4	25.5
Telegraph	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Specialized common carriers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Satellite carriers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mobile radio systems	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Motion pictures	3.8	3.8	NA	NA
Organized sports, theaters, etc.	4.4	NA	NA	NA
Computer software suppliers	1.9+	2.4+	3.0+	3.7+
Computer service suppliers				
U. S. Postal Service	6.3	6.7	7.9	8.3
Private information delivery services	0.7+	0.8+	1.0+	1.2+
Newspapers; wire services	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.3
Periodicals (including newsletters)	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
Business consulting services	0.9	1.1	NA	NA
Advertising	7.9	7.6	NA	NA
Marketing	32.4	37.7	41.3	43.4
Brokerage industries	40.6	47.4	54.4	NA
Book publishing and printing	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1
Libraries	2.1	NA	3.6	NA
Schooling	70.0	76.3	83.2	89.5
Research and development	26.5	27.3	29.2	30.6
Federal information institutions				
Census Bureau	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
National intelligence community	4.0+	NA	NA	NA
National Technical Information Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Security Administration	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
County agents	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Banking and credit	61.1	63.9	76.9	NA
Insurance	92.6	103.5	121.4	NA
Legal services	8.5	9.6	NA	NA
<b>U. S. Gross National Product</b>	<b>977.1</b>	<b>1,055.5</b>	<b>1,155.2</b>	<b>1,294.9</b>

Source: Program on Information Technologies and Public Policy, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
Annual Report 1974-75, Vol. 1, Figure 1, p. 3.

The information sector

of the

U.S. economy is expanding.

Information resources

increasingly are essential

for people to participate in

America's advancing society.

*Scholars estimate that*

*the information sector*

*already*

*accounts for at least 20 percent*

*of the*

*U.S. Gross National Product.*

And, they say, the information

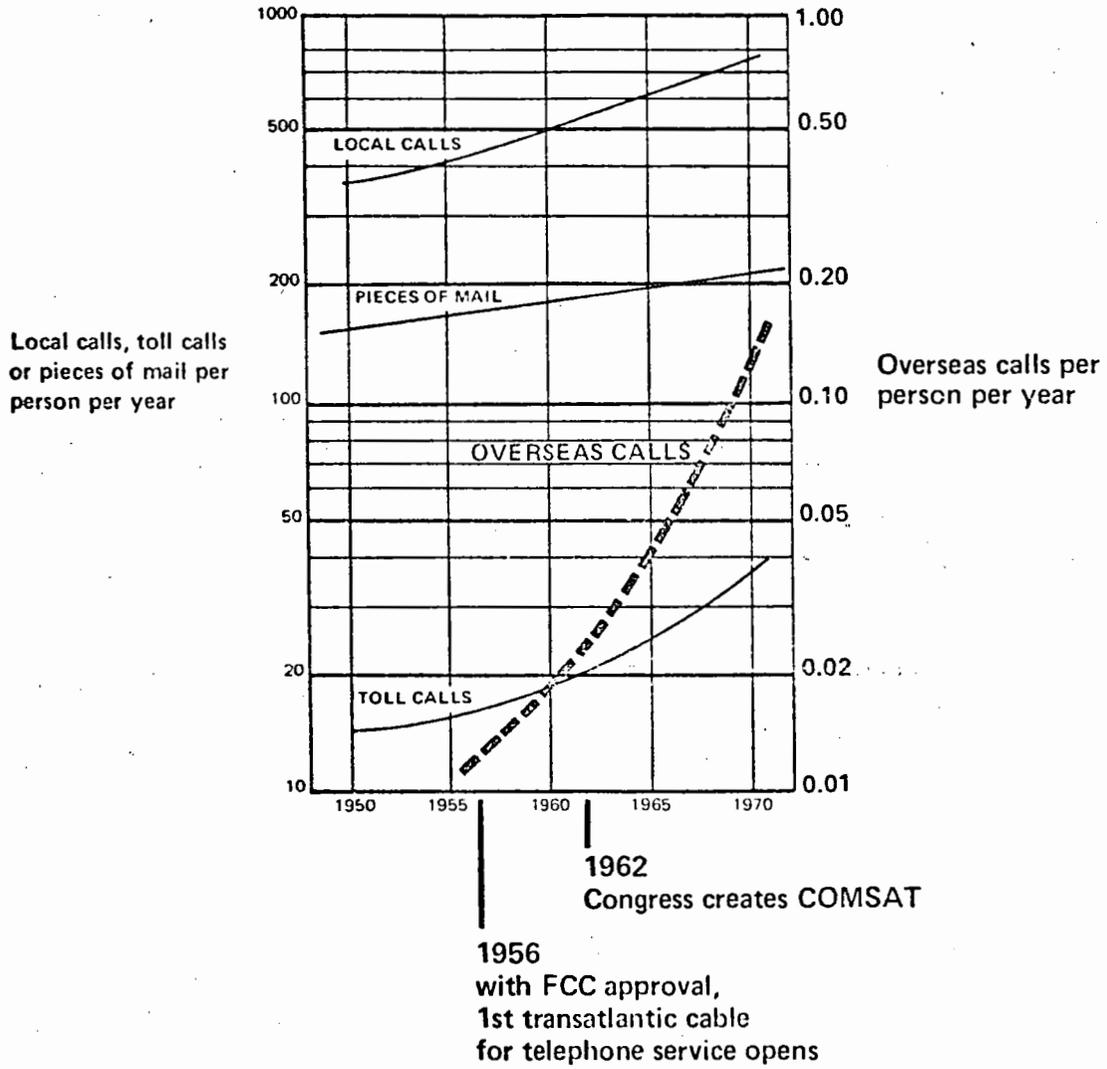
sector is

expanding rapidly.

*What does this signify*

*for U.S. international relations?*

### RISING OVERSEAS CALLS



Source: Pierce, John R. "Communication," *Scientific American*, Vol. 227, No. 3, September 1972, p. 37.

The sharp rise in overseas  
telephone calls  
is a case in point.

*Information which flows via communications satellites  
and via transistorized underseas cables  
enables transnational organizations  
to pursue global strategies -- and  
thereby promote interdependence:  
economic ... social ... and political.*

Telecommunications,  
like other information resources, is  
highly sensitive to government regulation --  
and even government ownership.

*Control over telecommunications through  
government policies is a powerful lever on  
international relations.*

The question:

MUST THERE BE AN INTERNATIONAL "CRISIS"  
TO GET THE UNITED STATES TO ACT ON  
INFORMATION RESOURCES?

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Strategic Strengths - Strategic Weaknesses

To further explore the question

*MUST THERE BE AN INTERNATIONAL "CRISIS"  
TO GET THE UNITED STATES TO ACT ON  
INFORMATION RESOURCES?*

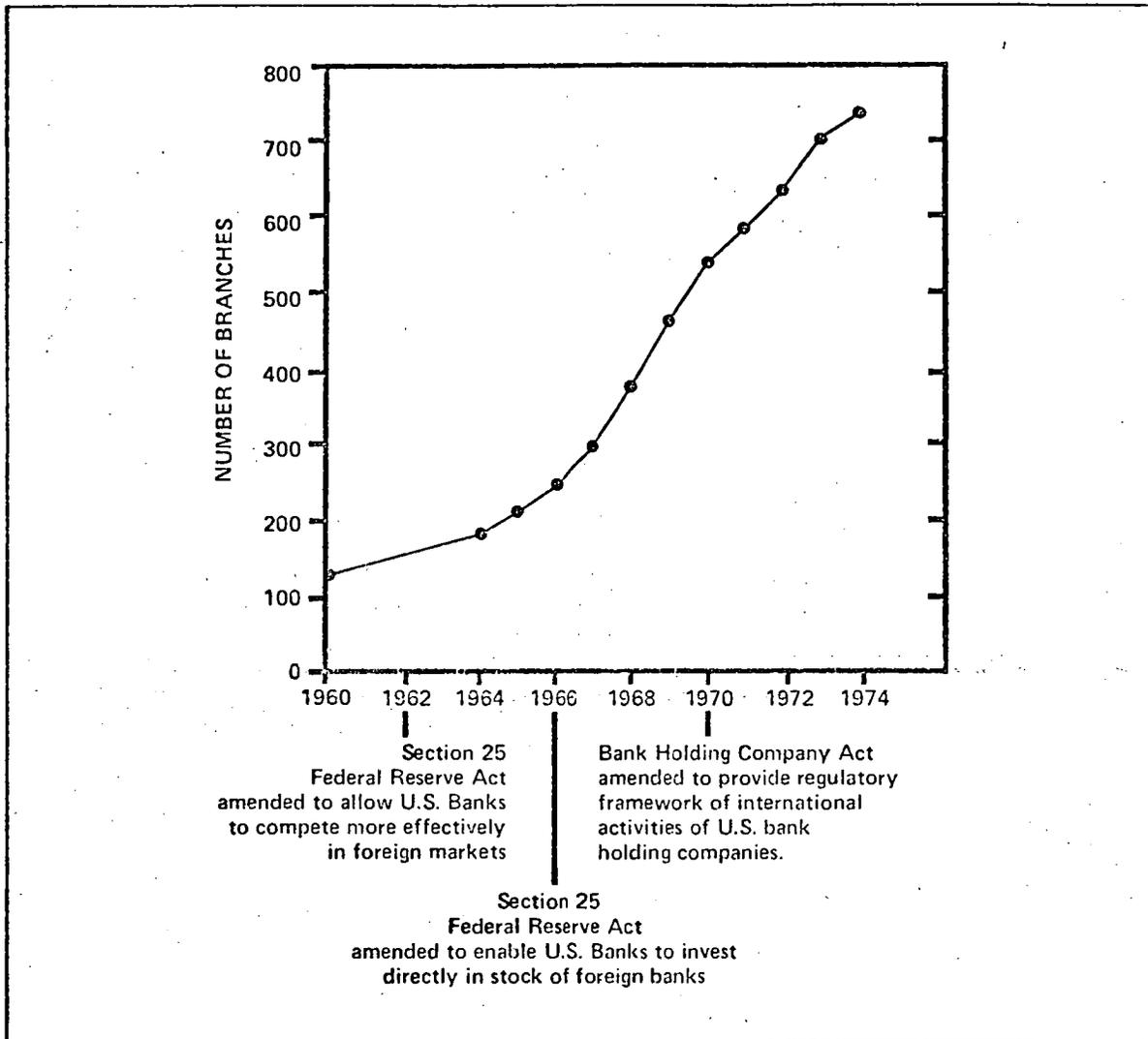
the remainder of this report looks at:

1. LIFELINES: The case of international banking.
2. INFLUENCE AND IRE: The case of media abroad.
3. SOVEREIGNTY VERSUS DEPENDENCE: Information interests abroad.
4. POWER PATTERNS: Global information flows.

1. LIFELINES: The case of international banking.

*L.J.*

### RISE OF BRANCH BANKS ABROAD



Sources: 1960-72 figures: Brimmer, Andrew F. *Perspectives on Foreign Activities of American Banks*, testimony before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance, Committee on Banking, Currency and Housing, U.S. House of Representatives, Dec. 5, 1975, p. 6A and Table 1 "International Operations of U.S. Banks."

1974 figure: U.S. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System via First National City Bank.

LIFELINES: The case of international banking

During the past decade,

international banking has grown enormously.

One indicator of this is the proliferation of American branch banks abroad.

Amendments to the Federal Reserve Act

are thought of as typical policy tools for influencing the spread of U.S. international banking.

*But policies like those*

*governing communications satellites also affect the vital flow of money.*

And money, after all, is nothing but an information symbol

that today can be communicated electronically.

Information resources are

more important than ever to banking.

Among the reasons:

- Electronic financial transactions are increasingly common.
- Prudent money management, international as well as domestic, requires rapid electronic communication between banks' headquarters and branches.

Banking's modern version of Rothschild's couriers

is its own private, global,

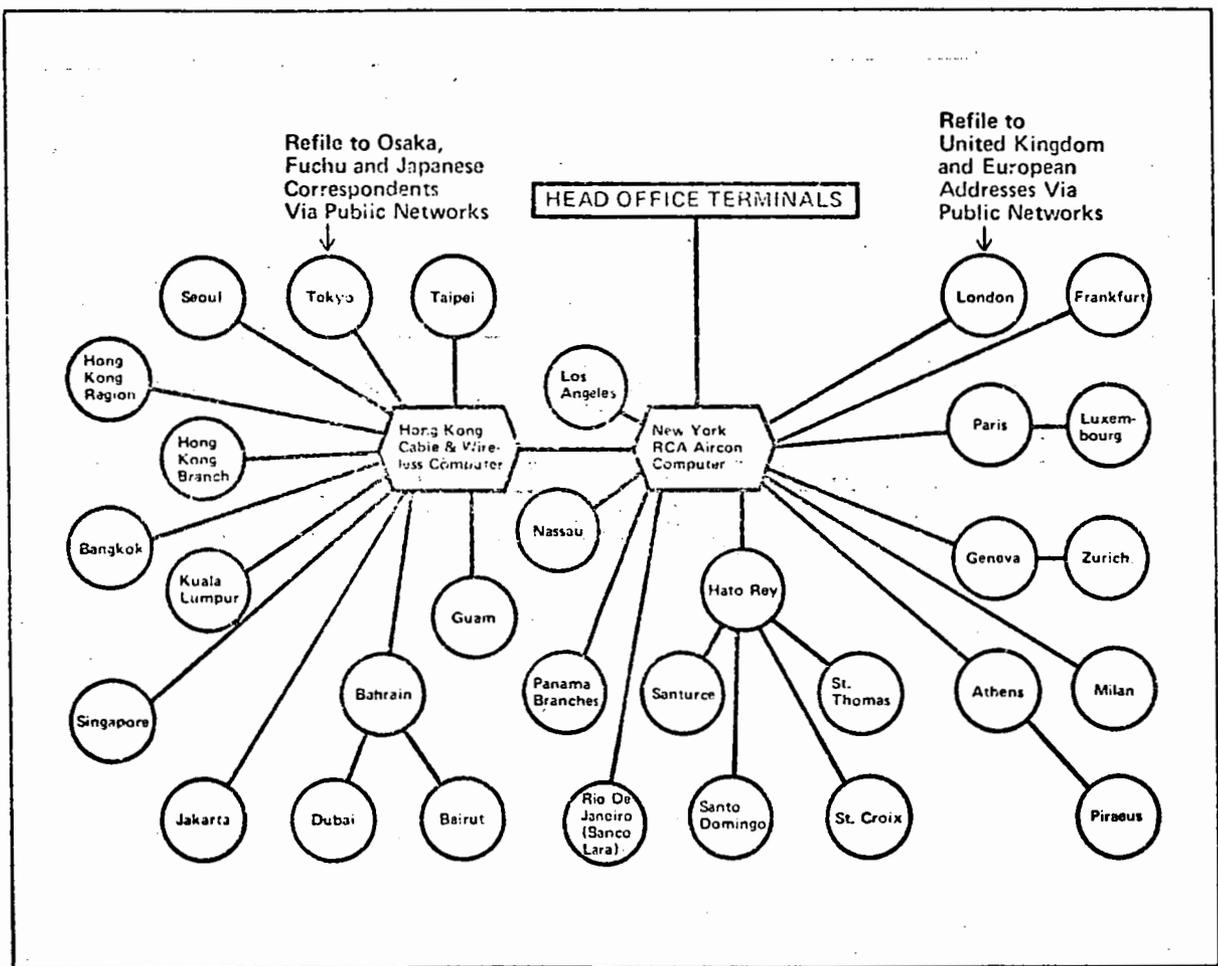
electronic communications networks.

Besides handling thousands of

international monetary transactions daily,

they also transmit economic intelligence.

CHASE MANHATTAN  
PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK



The proliferation of  
American branch banks abroad  
mirrors  
the rise in influence of international banks  
in world affairs.

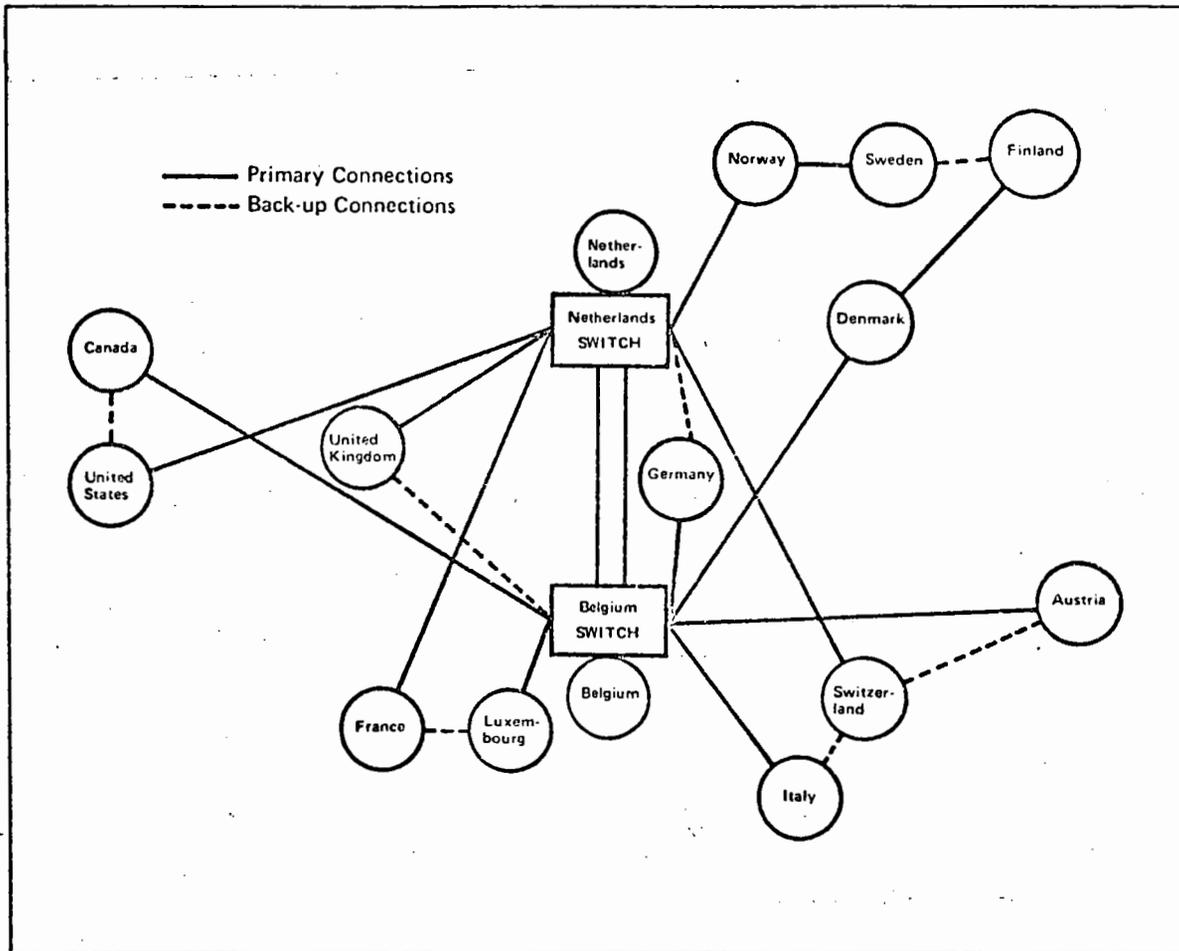
Transnational banks cut costs and,  
more importantly,  
muster their strengths through  
command and control of their branches.  
They do this through telecommunications  
networks like Chase Manhattan's.

*But while banking's communications networks  
resemble the State Department's "cablegram"  
system, banks have no diplomatic immunity.  
Thus, their networks are a source of vulnerability  
and strategic weakness.*

As the Chase diagram shows, Britain and Japan  
already have restrictions on use of private  
communications networks.

Banking networks are also as vulnerable to  
disruptions as the  
Washington-Moscow "hotline" -- which  
has been accidentally cut several times,  
once by a Finnish farmer plowing his field.

### SWIFT BANKING NETWORK



Source: Wadman, Laurence E., Jr. "SWIFT -- Building an International Communications Network," *The Magazine of Bank Administration*, Vol. LI, No. 9, September 1975, p. 36.

With so much at stake, it is not difficult to understand why the Society for Worldwide Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) was formed in 1973.

*Following its creation, a series of crucial meetings was held that resulted in a decision which protects banking's lifelines by setting up the SWIFT network to provide high technical and political stability.*

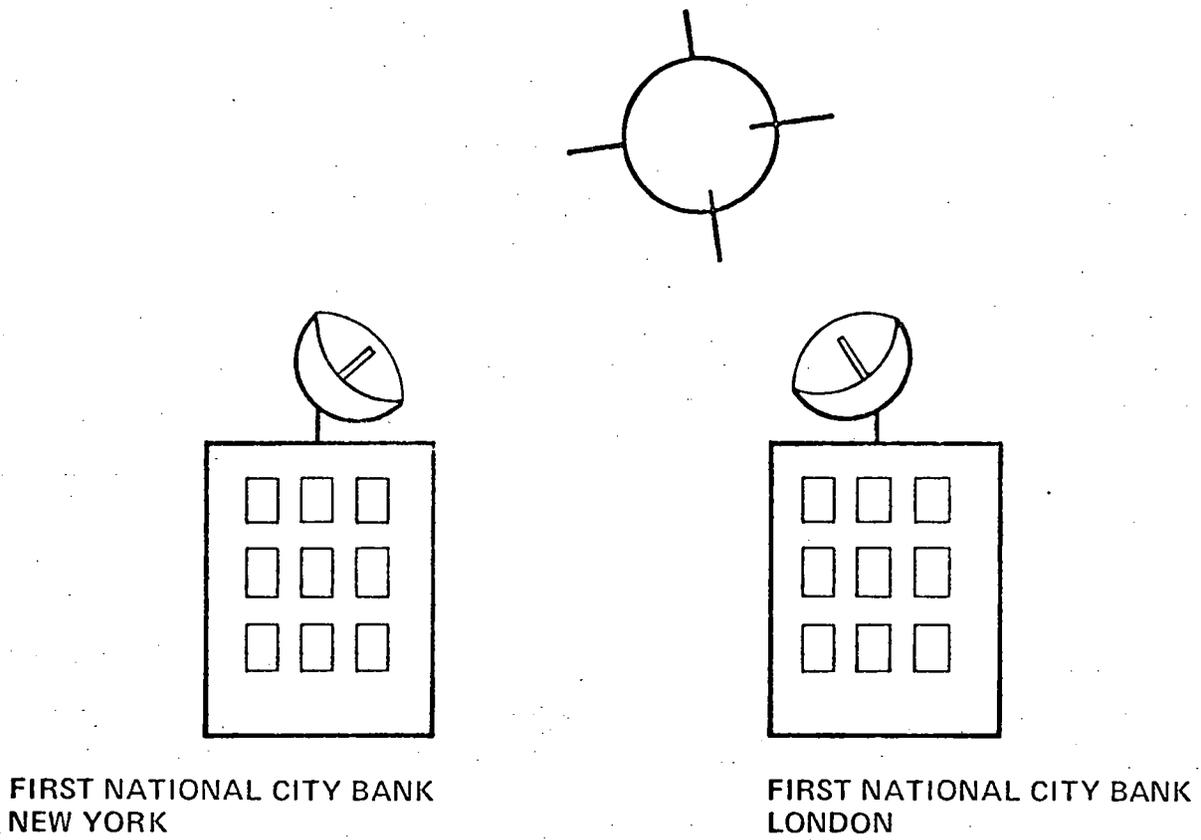
Starting this year, SWIFT's computer/communications circuits will become international lifelines for over 250 banks in North America and Western Europe.

Later on, it will serve banks in other industrial democracies as well.

By 1978, the SWIFT network is expected to process some 300,000 financial transactions daily.

SWIFT's lifelines are protected with duplication. Even the vital twin switching centers are situated in two different countries -- Belgium and the Netherlands -- which are havens for information resources not unlike politically stable and economically useful "free ports" for trade.

DIRECT BANKING BY SATELLITE



FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK  
NEW YORK

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK  
LONDON

SWIFT may be but one new answer for safeguarding  
banking's international communications lifelines.

Following the Pentagon's lead in setting up  
nuclear command and control systems,  
First National City Bank has considered  
experimenting with direct communications by  
satellite between Citibank's New York headquarters  
and its London branch.

Yet, even as international banking by direct  
satellite appears feasible,  
the United States faces a round of  
worrisome negotiations on the  
allocation of satellite frequencies  
at the International Telecommunications Union --  
another U.N. forum passing out of Western control.

*So for banking, which in the computer age  
cannot return to couriers,  
the availability of frequencies for  
communications satellites  
looms as a "lifeline" issue.*

**The question:**

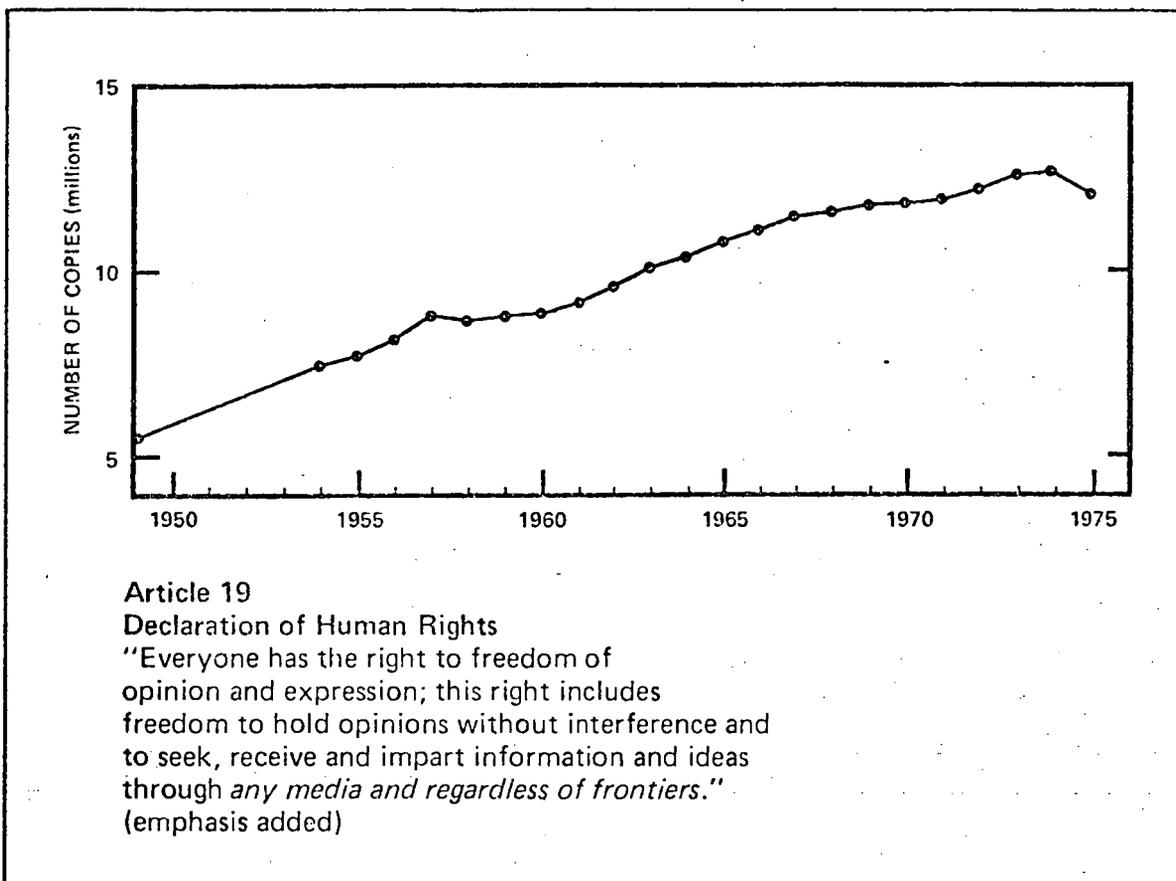
**MUST THERE BE AN INTERNATIONAL "CRISIS"  
TO GET THE UNITED STATES TO ACT ON  
INFORMATION RESOURCES?**



2. INFLUENCE AND IRE: The case of media abroad.



THE INTERNATIONAL GROWTH OF MEDIA:  
*READER'S DIGEST* INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION



Sources: Telephone conversation with Reader's Digest, Sales and Services, Inc., Advertising Division, March 3, 1976.

United Nations General Assembly Proclamation, December 10, 1948.

INFLUENCE AND IRE: The case of media abroad

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b.f.

The United States has long championed  
the principle  
of international free flow of information.

It is hard to define the precise political impact  
of American mass media abroad.

*As is clear, however,  
from the growth of Reader's Digest's  
international circulation,  
there are major media flows across  
international frontiers.*



# TIME

# Newsweek

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSMAGAZINE

## YUGOSLAVS BUILD WORLD NEWS UNIT

Third-World Agency Seeks  
to Cut Western Influence

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE  
*Special to The New York Times*

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan.  
21—As the main organizer of  
a news-gathering pool depend-

## Why Satellite TV



## Scares 102 Nations



*Whatever favorable influence America's  
mass media merchants  
have abroad,  
they also spark considerable ire in  
foreign countries.*

Impressions of both the influence  
and the ire  
generated by America's leading mass media  
which flow internationally  
are found on the following pages.

# TIME



March 12, 1973



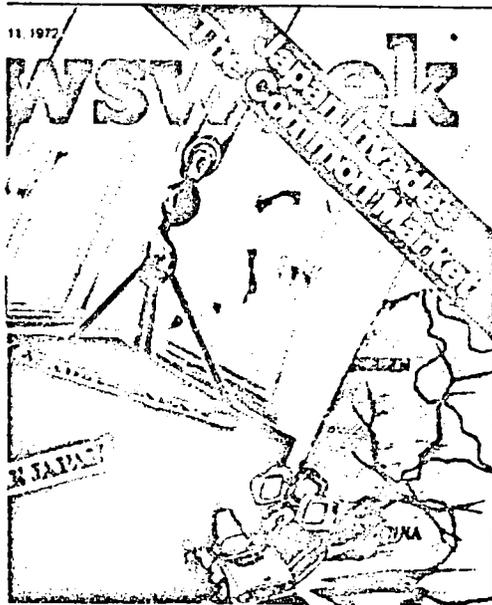
March 1, 1976

*Time's* recent experience in  
Europe and Canada  
are  
case studies in influence and ire.

*Three years, almost to the day,*  
*after Time began mirroring the concept of*  
*a European community*  
*by publishing a new Time edition for Europe itself,*  
*the newsmagazine's most successful foreign edition,*  
Time Canada,  
*was forced to close.*

The Trudeau government, in a display of  
resurgent nationalism,  
repealed a tax privilege which until then  
had put *Time Canada* on an equal footing  
with Canadian magazines.

# Newsweek



International Edition



Domestic Edition

December 11, 1972

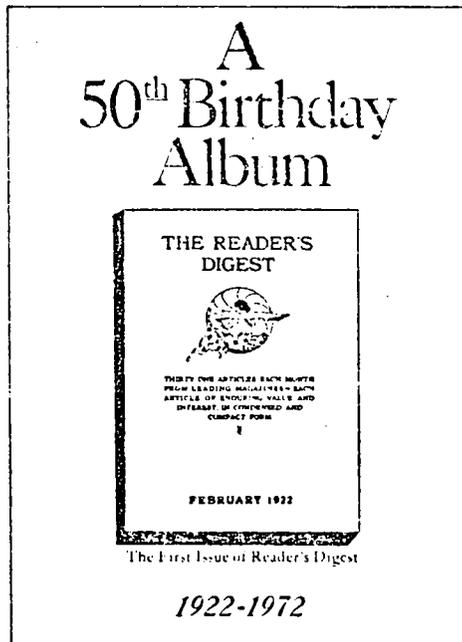
*Newsweek* publishes an international newsmagazine half different in editorial content from its domestic version, and fosters interdependence by serving a global elite of businessmen, government leaders, and other decision makers.

*Newsweek International* is one of several American publications found on the reading list of the world's diplomatic community.

*And because diplomats share common sources of information, international negotiations are facilitated, according to Columbia University sociologist W. Phillips Davison.*



30 million circulation,  
with a readership of over 100 million in  
170 countries, territories and provinces.



Hailed by World Statesmen:

- Richard Nixon
- Edward Heath
- Eisaku Sato
- Willy Brandt
- Jacques Chaban-Delmas
- William McMahon
- Golda Meir
- Ferdinand Marcos
- Juan Carlos
- Hussein I

*Reader's Digest's* international strategy  
of tailoring editorial content  
for 26 different editions,  
printed in 13 languages around the world,  
has made it the foremost multinational medium.

*According to ten statesmen, its articles are  
a force for world peace.*



ASSOCIATED PRESS

"There are only two forces that can carry light to all corners of the globe — the sun in the heavens, and The Associated Press down here."

— Mark Twain

## YUGOSLAYS BUILD WORLD NEWS UNIT

**Third-World Agency Seeks  
to Cut Western Influence**

By **MALCOLM W. BROWNE**  
*Special to The New York Times*

**BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 21—**As the main organizer of a news-gathering pool depending on contributions from the nations of the third world, Yugoslavia is seeking to undercut the influence of major Western news agencies.

In the last year, Yugoslavia has worked out 26 cooperative arrangements with 26 official news agencies for the sharing of news.

These include agencies of Algeria, Cuba, Cambodia, South Vietnam, North Korea and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Dispatches from all countries are distributed without charge.

The main task of gathering the dispatches, translating them and distributing them has been handled by the Yugoslav state press agency, Tanyug since the organization was founded one year ago.

In a series of progress reports

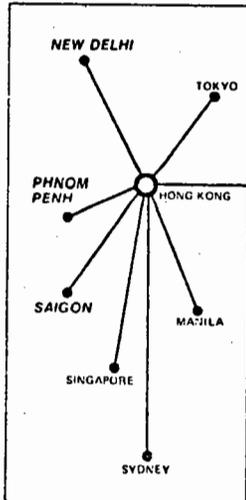
The very pervasiveness of America's mass media resources abroad, however, is also the source of complaints about "cultural imperialism."

*Third World countries, moreover, are now actively seeking ways to combat "cultural imperialism."*

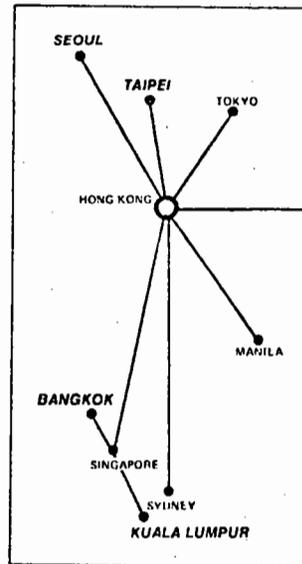
One response has been to organize, under the aegis of Yugoslavia, a Third World news agency designed to "undercut the influence of major western news agencies."



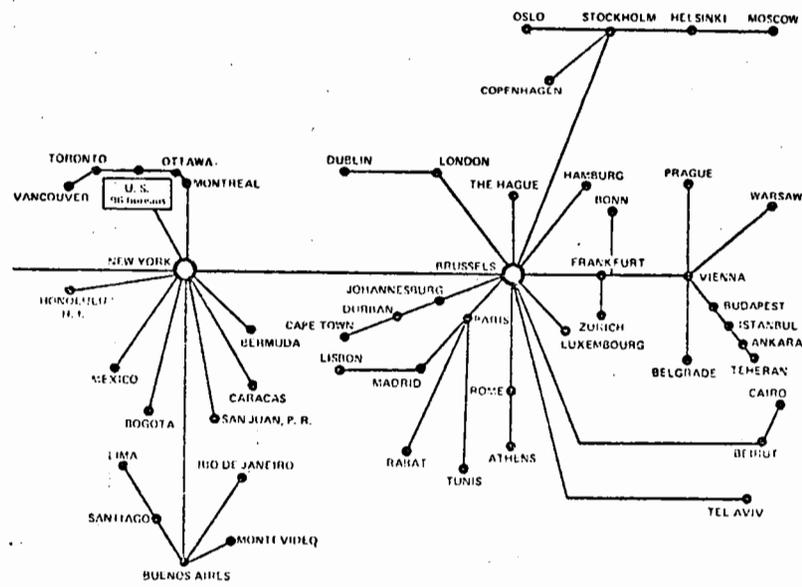
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL



1975



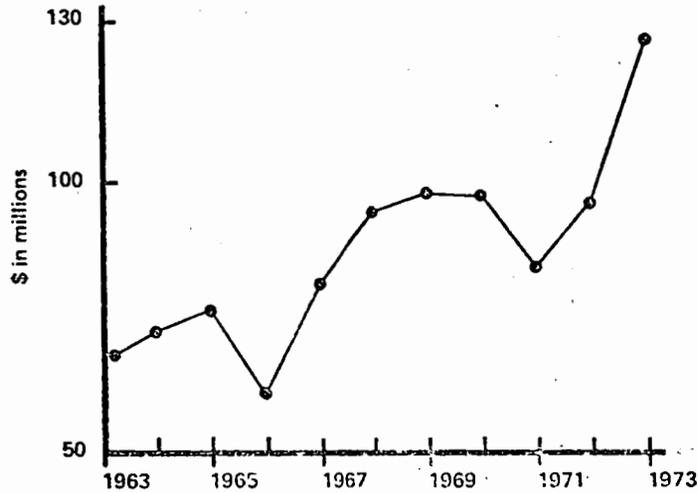
1976



*The influence of American information  
resources abroad also can be cut -- quite  
literally -- by foreign governments.*

UPI was forced to reconfigure the Asian  
part of its communications network  
in the aftermath of the fall of Vietnam.  
And Mrs. Gandhi's information policies of  
the past year have interfered with UPI's  
network operations in India.

### AMERICAN TV SHOWS SOLD ABROAD



### Why Satellite TV



### Scares 102 Nations

"The use of satellites for broadcast-  
ing [poses] a fresh challenge to inter-  
national agreement..."

Henry Kissinger

Sources: Motion Picture Export Association of America, Inc., William H. Fineshriber, Jr., VP, January 31, 1974 letter, p. 3.

Kissinger, Henry. Address to the American Bar Association, August 11, 1975, p. 9-10.

The use of satellites for direct broadcasting  
poses

fresh international issues.

But the worldwide flow of American TV programs  
already  
is troublesome.

*Nowhere is this a greater source of contention  
than between two  
close traditional friends --  
the United States and Canada.*

Ottawa is attempting to curb the overspill  
of American TV from Buffalo into Toronto -- and  
elsewhere along the border. Canada also has  
imposed "content goals" on its own television  
stations in order to limit the  
import of  
foreign (read American) programs.

When America's mass media resources become  
a serious international problem  
with a traditional friend,  
the central question of this report emerges anew:

**MUST THERE BE AN INTERNATIONAL "CRISIS"  
TO GET THE UNITED STATES TO ACT ON  
INFORMATION RESOURCES?**



3. SOVEREIGNTY VERSUS DEPENDENCE: Information Interests Abroad

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66.

TIME

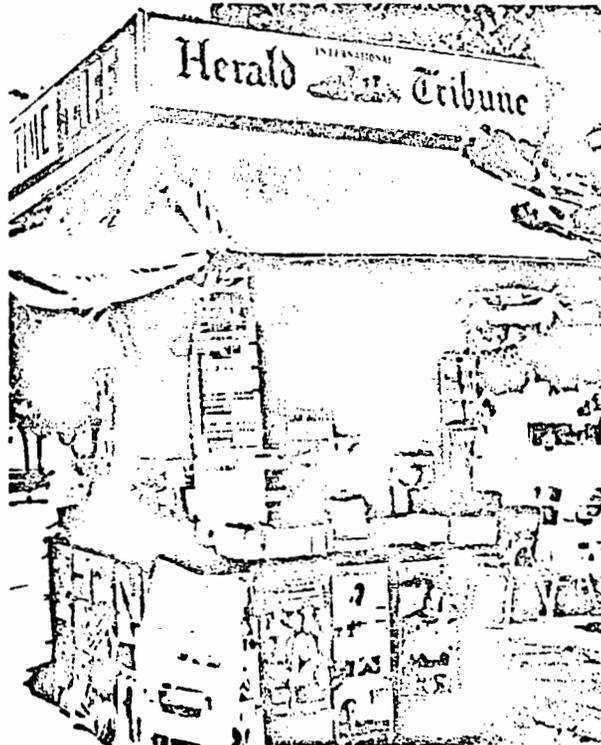
magazine

Spain

country

February 3, 1975

issue



SOVEREIGNTY VERSUS DEPENDENCE: Information  
interests abroad.



*U.S. policy on information resources  
cannot  
be formulated in a vacuum.  
Conditions abroad  
must be considered, too.*

Types of conditions that  
have to be considered  
are illustrated in the following chart:

B.F. →

<u>International Press Institute</u>		<u>Public Data from the Central Intelligence Agency</u>			
	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Government Type</i>	<i>Telecommunications Development</i>	<i>Per Capita Income</i>	<i>Literacy</i>
France <i>1st World</i>	"Freedom of information and comment does exist, even if sometimes it is an object for attack from all sides."	"republic, with president having wide powers."	"highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, and radio and TV broadcast services; 12.3 million telephones; 18 million radiobroadcast receivers; 14.3 million TV receivers; 50 AM, 84 FM, and 1,320 TV stations; 18 submarine cables (17 coaxial); 4 communication satellite ground stations."	\$5,150	97%
U.S.S.R. <i>2nd World</i>	"The resolution of the party's central committee on the intensification of the ideological battle, passed on August 31, is a very clear sign of the tightening up already noted at the end of last year ...."	"Communist state"	Unreported	Unreported	98.5% of population (ages 9-49)

<p>Brazil <i>3rd World</i></p>	<p>"There is little change. The pre-censorship applied to unruly publications continues in the same arbitrary, incoherent way as in the past."</p>	<p>"federal republic; military-backed presidential regime since April 1964."</p>	<p>"moderately good telecom system; radio relay widely used; communications satellite ground station; 2.7 million telephones; est. 32 million radio and 8.7 million TV receivers; 920 AM, 150 FM, and 165 TV stations; 6 submarine cables, including 1 coaxial."</p>	<p>\$810</p>	<p>67 % of the population 15 years or older (1970)</p>
<p>Uganda <i>4th World</i></p>	<p>"In a continent where press freedom does not flourish, the Ugandan media are in a most disadvantageous position."</p>	<p>"republic, independent since October 1962."</p>	<p>"telephone and telegraph services fair, intercity connections based on 3 or 12 channel carrier systems; 34,200 telephones; 275,000 radio and 68,000 TV receivers; 2 AM, no FM, and 6 TV stations."</p>	<p>\$100</p>	<p>about 20-40 %</p>

Sources: International Press Institute, *UPI Report*, Vol. 24, No. 1, January 1975, p. 5, 6, 11, and 15.

U.S. Office of Geographic and Cartographic Research,  
Central Intelligence Agency, *National Basic Intelligence Factbook*, July 1975, p. 24-45, 67-68, 211-212.

CHRONOLOGY:  
FOREIGN PERSPECTIVES ON  
COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES

- 1957 -- Soviets launch SPUTNIK
- 1962 -- First transatlantic  
live TV via TELSTAR
- 1965 -- INTELSAT I launched
- Soviets inaugurate  
MOLNIYA system
- 1969 -- First global  
INTELSAT system
- 1972 -- U.S. inaugurates  
EARTH RESOURCES  
TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE  
program;  
international  
controversy follows
- Canada inaugurates  
domestic satellite  
communications
- U.S. alone opposes  
controls at U.N. on  
direct broadcasting  
by satellite
- 1974 -- First use of  
APPLICATIONS  
TECHNOLOGY  
SATELLITE  
for social programs  
in U.S. and Brazil
- 1975 -- ATS-6 loaned by U.S.  
to India for  
development-oriented  
telecasts to ground  
stations in 2000  
villages
- 1977 -- U.S. anticipates  
serious political  
problems at  
satellite frequency  
allocation conference
- 1978 -- Within two years,  
Soviets intend to  
launch STATIONARS  
four through ten  
duplicating the  
91-nation INTELSAT  
world network

Every country has its own national interests  
in information resources.

Actual and potential results of this  
can be seen  
in the chart on the facing page.

Countries try to advance their information  
interests internationally.

*Every country will weigh information issues  
on a nationalistic scale,  
balancing sovereignty versus dependence.*

As the stakes for all countries increase, the  
question again arises:

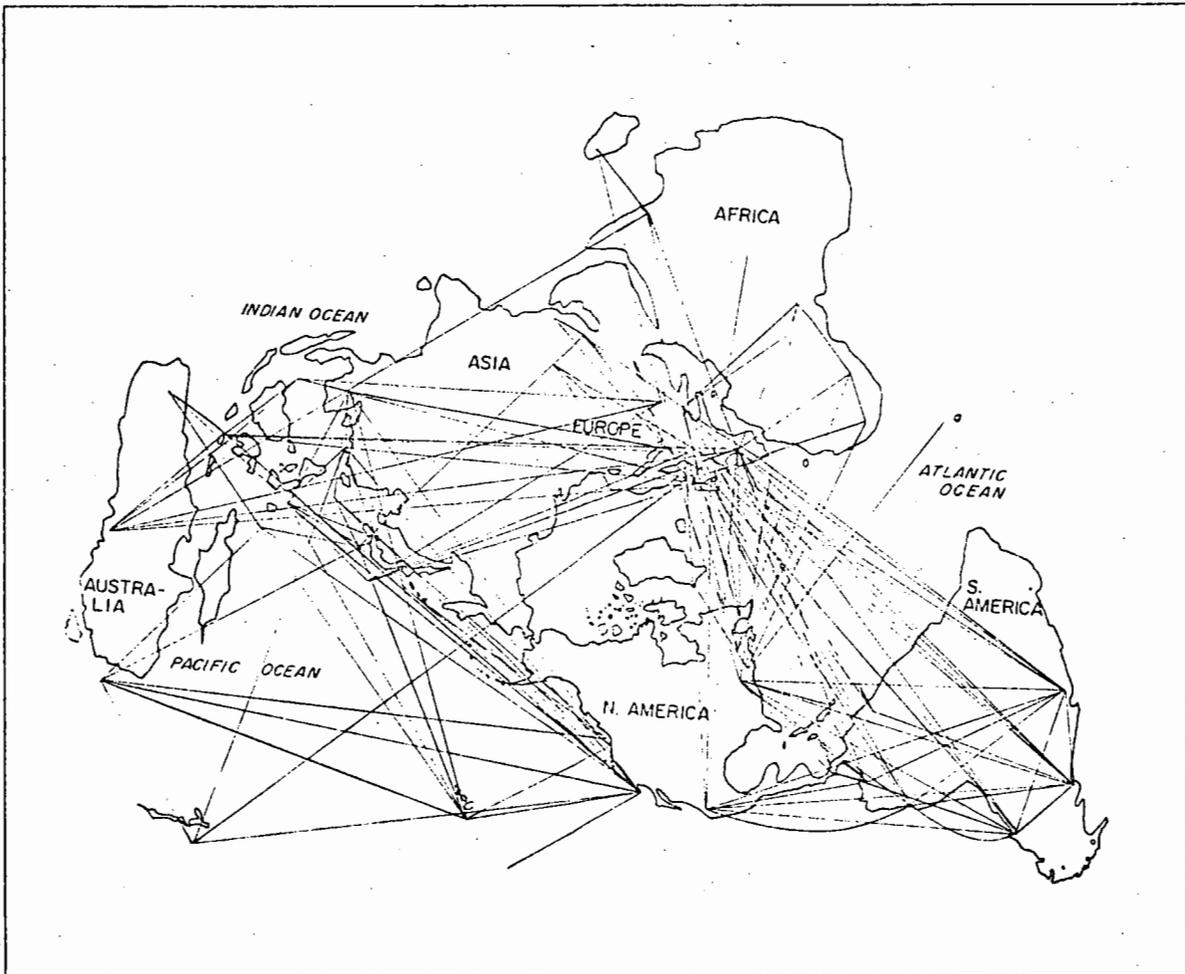
MUST THERE BE AN INTERNATIONAL "CRISIS"  
TO GET THE UNITED STATES TO ACT ON  
INFORMATION RESOURCES?



4. POWER PATTERNS: Global Information Flows

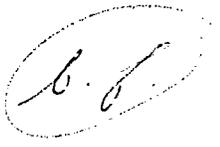
*C. J.*

### INTELSAT PATTERN



Source: COMSAT, 1974 Report to the President and the Congress.

POWER PATTERNS: Global information flows



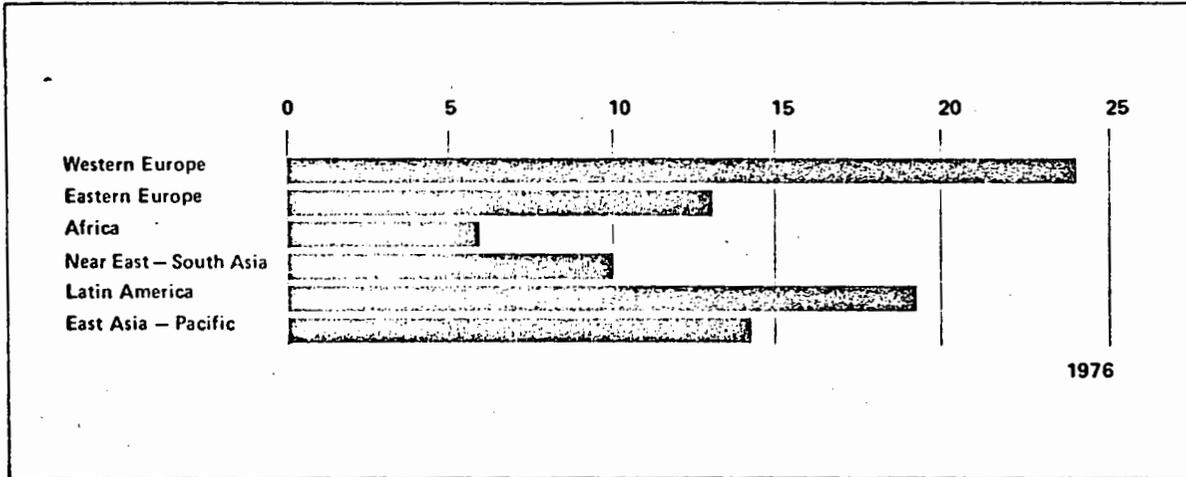
In modern societies, information tends  
to be a more practical, indeed a  
more sensible,  
source of power than physical force.

Truck drivers depend on  
Citizens Band radios  
to evade speed traps;  
national security relies on  
electronic sentries.

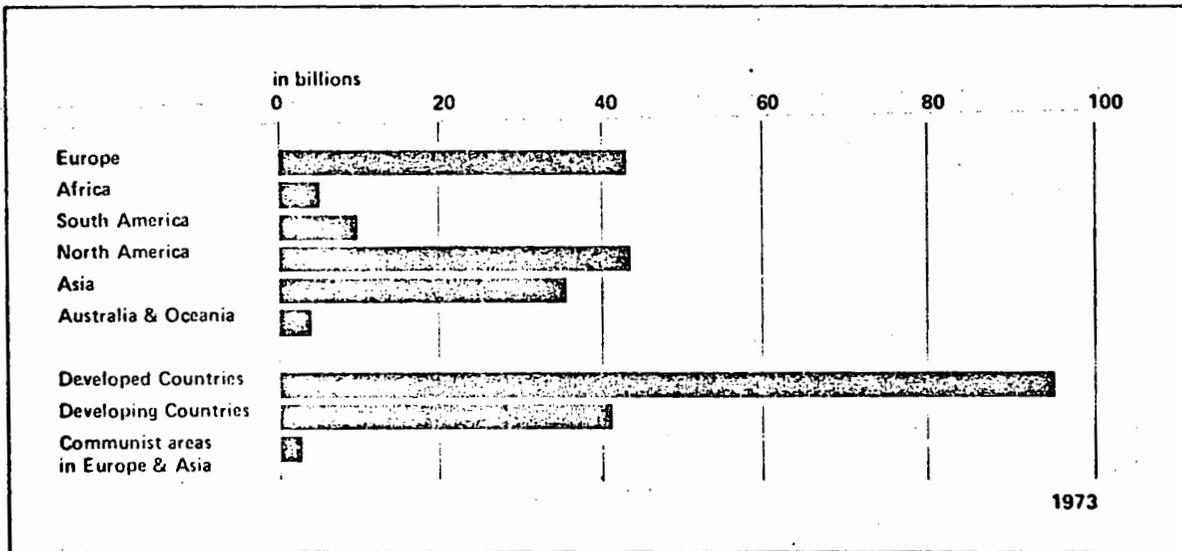
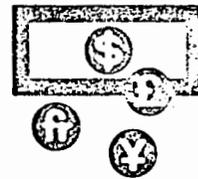
*In the years ahead, cross-border information flows,  
as illustrated by the map on the facing page,  
may more and more define  
international power.*

# PATTERNS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

## TREATY PATTERN



## TRADE PATTERN



Sources: Treaties: The regional average of the number of subjects covered by pacts between the U.S. and countries in the region is adapted from the U.S. Dept. of State, Office of the Legal Adviser. *Treaties in Force: A List of Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States in Force on January 1, 1976*, p. 3-308.

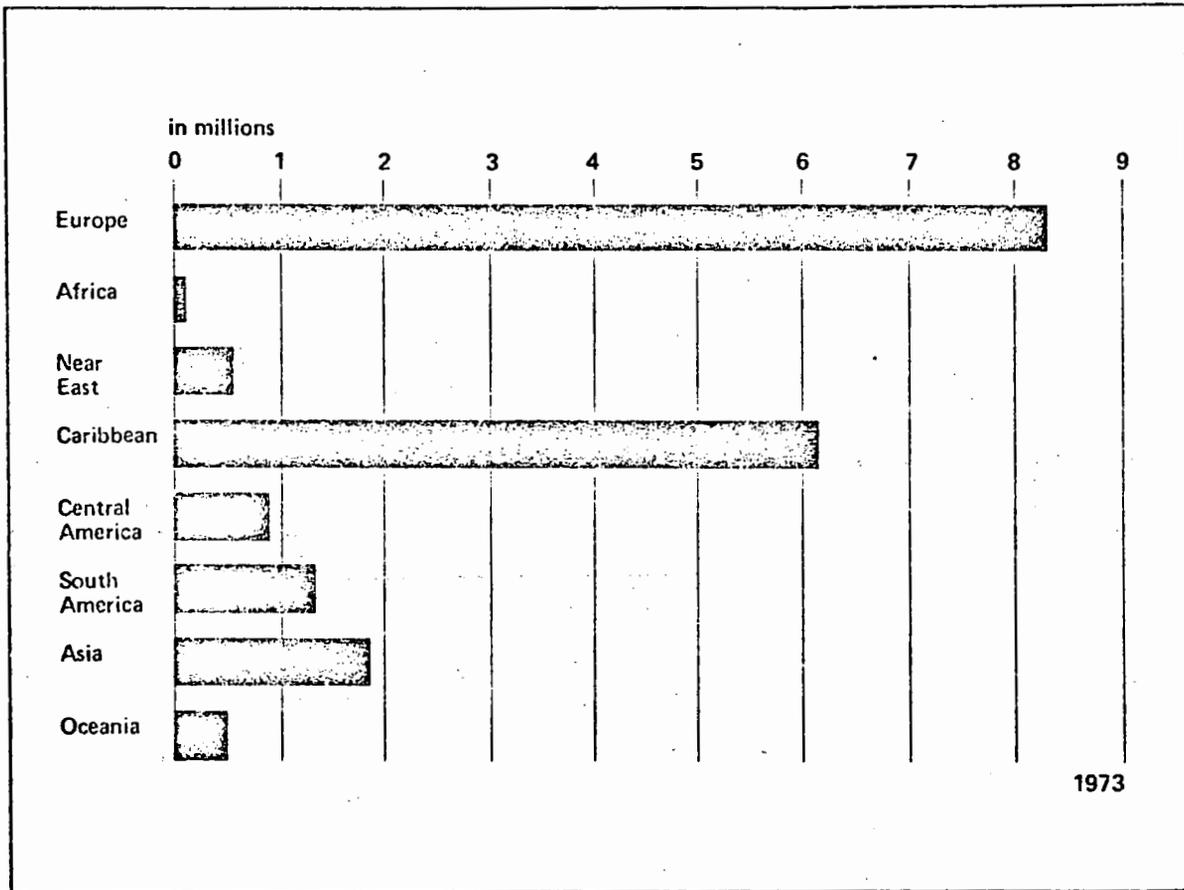
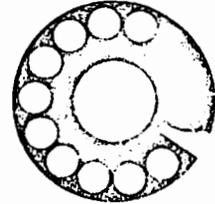
Trade: Adapted from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1974*, "Exports and Imports of Merchandise, by Continent, Area, and Country: 1960 to 1973," Table No. 1326, p. 729.

The impact of information resources on  
world affairs  
does not diminish the importance  
of political and economic relations.

As with the evolution from an agrarian  
to an industrial society,  
the newer does not replace, but adds to,  
the older.

*But as the United States moves into an  
"information society",  
is Washington prepared to understand the stakes  
and to address the issues  
of information resources in international relations?*

### OVERSEAS CALLS PATTERN



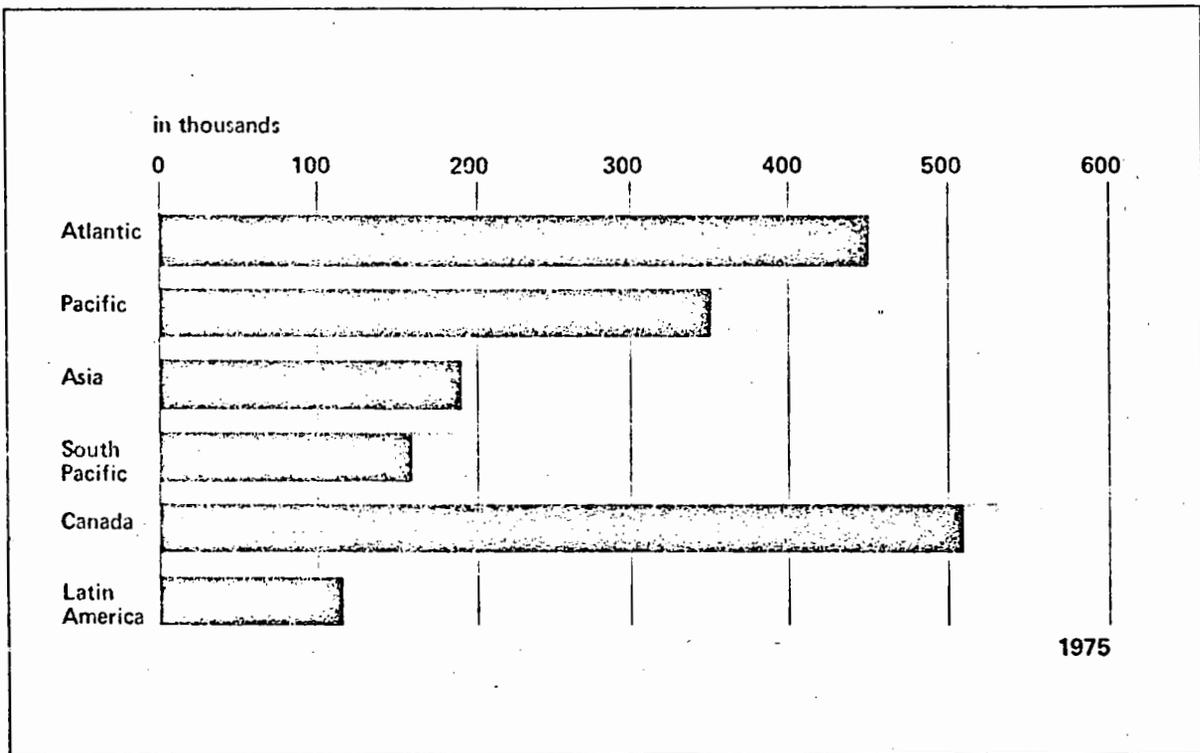
Source: Federal Communications Commission, *Statistics of Communications Common Carriers, Year Ended December 31, 1973*, "Analysis of Overseas Telephone Traffic by Country or Point," Table 15, p. 24-27.

In this report, we have looked at  
banking,  
and  
found international telecommunications  
to be one  
of its lifelines.

*What other stakes are hidden  
in the pattern  
of overseas telephone calls?*

TIME CIRCULATION PATTERN

# TIME

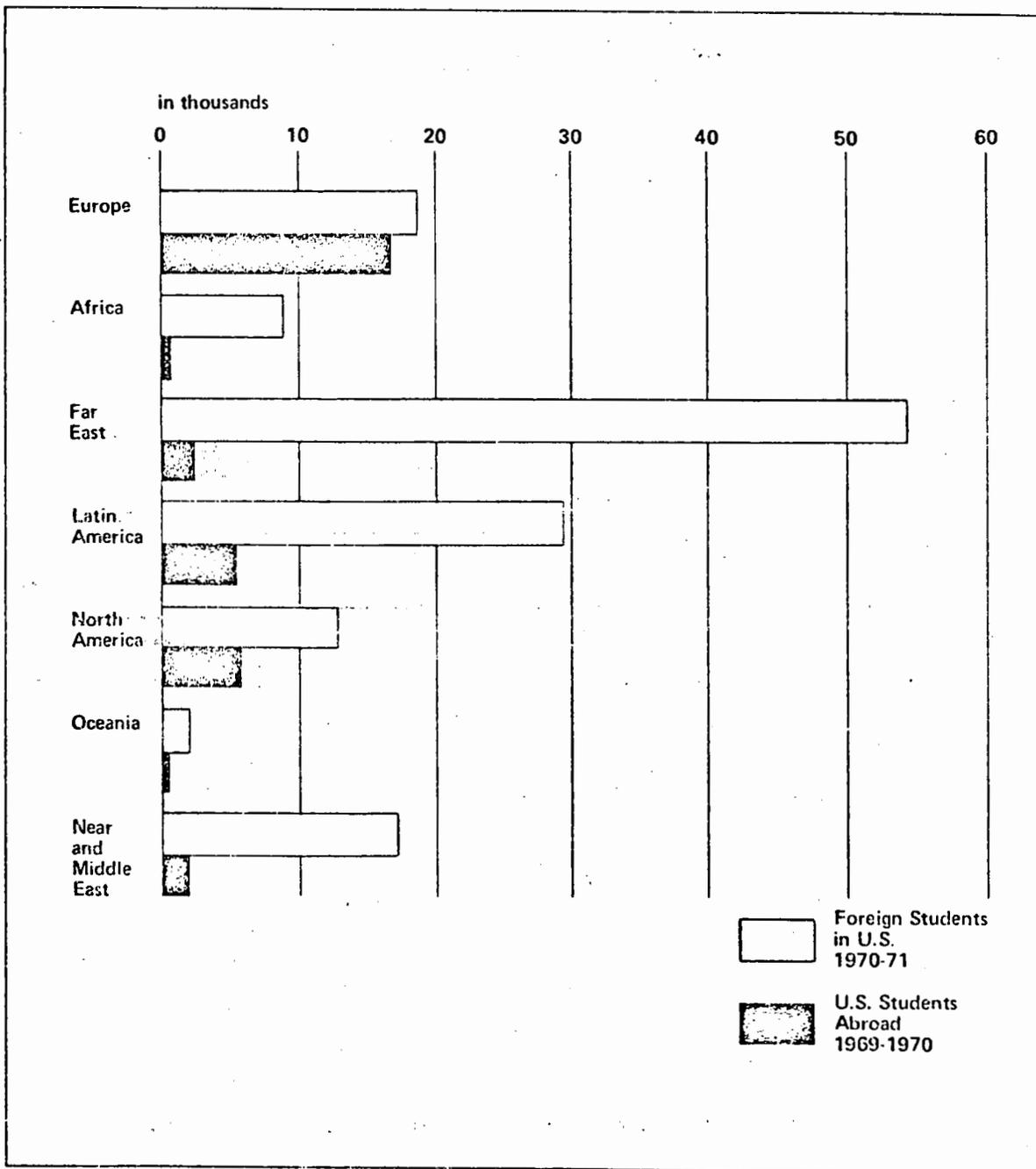


Source: Time, Inc. *Time: 1975 International Advertising Rates Based on 1,425,000 Average Net Paid Circulation Effective January 6, 1975, Rate Card No. 58a, 1974, p. 2-3.*

We have looked also at American mass media  
which link the United States  
to other parts of the world  
in patterns like that of *Time's* circulation  
abroad.

*As we have seen with the folding of Time Canada,  
when the stakes in information resources  
are high,  
the issues are serious.*

# FOREIGN STUDENT PATTERN



Source: Institute of International Education, *Open Doors 1971*, "Foreign Students: 1970-71," Table 1, p. 20-27 and "U.S. Students Abroad: 1969-70," Table 7, p. 52-55.

Is there wisdom in the catchy saying that  
America's "brains and grains"  
will be  
leading international assets  
in the years ahead?

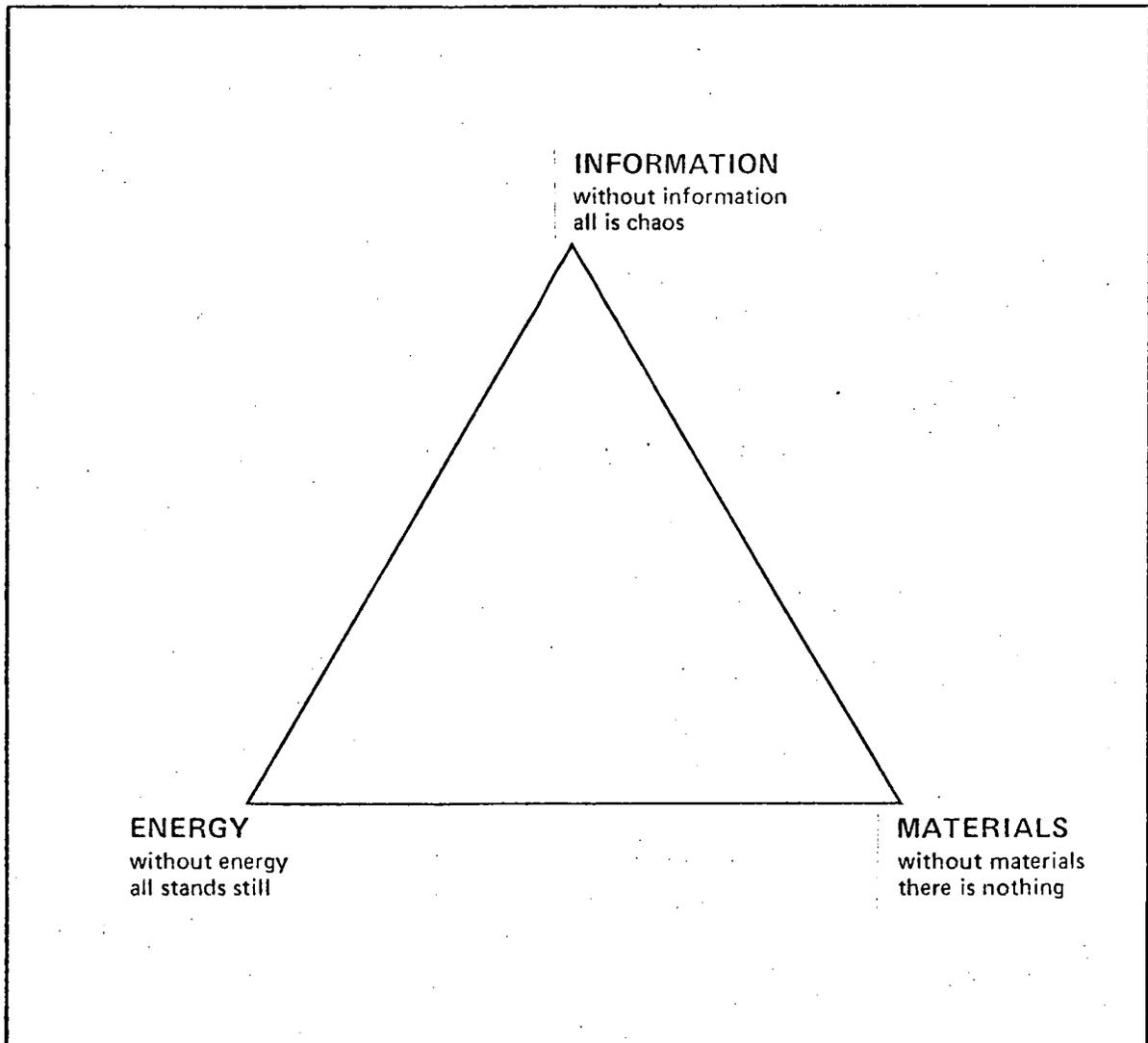
*If so, can it then be said that know-how --  
America's basic information  
resource -- will get  
as much U.S. foreign policy attention as wheat?*

The Pentagon worries about the flow of  
strategic know-how to Communist countries.

A Task Force of the Defense Science Board  
urges better control,  
not only of certain foreign students at  
"the more significant laboratories of  
U.S. technical institutes and universities,"  
but also better  
control over U.S. citizens  
who work as consultants for key technologies  
in Communist countries  
or  
who are principals in foreign firms that  
transfer embargoed technology.

*Here are the makings of a Constitutional issue:  
protection of strategic know-how versus  
personal freedom.*

What other issues may be anticipated?



**INFORMATION**  
without information  
all is chaos

**ENERGY**  
without energy  
all stands still

**MATERIALS**  
without materials  
there is nothing

America's information resources

are

a unique national asset.

And more than the Pentagon's concern

over safeguarding

U.S. strategic know-how

is at stake.

As we saw in the cases of

banking and media,

there are key issues

of vital importance to America's

international relations.

With America moving into an

information age,

can the nation afford to be

as complacent as it once was about

food, money and energy?

MUST THERE BE AN INTERNATIONAL "CRISIS"

TO GET THE UNITED STATES TO ACT ON

INFORMATION RESOURCES?