

(b) Approximately \$16.6 million was derived from gifts, bequests, donations, and fund raising drives for the 39 ETV stations owned by nonprofit community associations.

(c) Approximately \$10.6 million was derived from general obligation borrowings of city and county authorities for the 25 ETV stations owned by such authorities.

(d) Matching grants under the Educational Television Facilities Act provided \$12.1 million.

D. NEEDS AND PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL OUTLAYS

In terms of the Great Society, capital requirements for ETV stations in the decade 1966-75 total \$354 million.

(a) *Great Society Requirements*

National interest.—It is a national necessity that the capability exist for providing needed knowledge quickly and universally directly to schools and to homes.

Equity.—An ETV signal should be available to every citizen and not limited to those in the centers of wealth and population.

Effectiveness.—As a result of research and demonstrations over the last decade, it is known that television can be used to teach effectively a wide variety of subjects and to expand educational opportunity. Operation experience to date has shown the great potential of statewide interconnection of television facilities and other network arrangements in providing otherwise unavailable high quality materials at reasonable cost to numbers of people who may be widely scattered.

Increased need.—In every sector of the public service there are comparable problems which can be assisted by the use of noncommercial educational television. These include the limited number of trained professionals, greatly increased knowledge, greatly increased need and demand for services by an expanding population, greater differentiation of functions within the service involving an increase in professional specialties, expanded role for subprofessional and semi-skilled categories, and increased stress on public self-reliance assisted by the distribution of public information. There is an increasing use by private industrial management of noncommercial television for training.

Attack on poverty.—The new directions of public policy can be greatly implemented by an effective noncommercial television service. These include emphasis on employment training, increased attention to the needs of certain special groups within the society such as the aging, new efforts to improve the environment in which we live, and greater emphasis on the development of new cultural opportunities.

The Federal Communications Commission has reserved a total of 632 ETV channels in order to make possible a minimum service of one ETV signal in every part of the United States and 2 ETV signals in 40 major population centers. More than 500 additional ETV stations would be required to attain this goal. A number of the presently unused reserved channels are located in very sparsely populated areas. It is possible that State and local authorities would