

Second, it will not provide additional bands that are needed. We can make many more by doubling the amount of bands we have. This is particularly so where you are trying to provide small communities a public safety band so that all of your small communities can intercommunicate. Every major city now is surrounded by small communities, and there is great need to provide a means of intercommunicating for the small communities in the event of a riot or other public disorder, or in the event of a calamity like hurricane, floods, or major fire or something of that kind.

I think that the UHF spectrum is going to have to be—a portion of it at least is going to have to be utilized for this. As a matter of fact, the Federal Communications Commission may be compelled in the not too distant future to restudy the entire allocation of bands in the UHF-VHF, because it may be that each one of these UHF-VHF bands is far too wide for the needs and far too wide when you consider the total present and potential demands on the spectrum.

So I think before we go on into this spectrum we had better be sure that we have arrived at an appropriate policy allocation considering future needs of the entire spectrum which is something which I think has been very much lacking on the part of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. KORNEGAY. Do you feel there is any demand or a substantial demand for STV?

Mr. DINGELL. I have seen none.

The Hartford test tends to indicate it. You see, we have two ways you can deliver STV, one by wire and one through the public broadcast spectrum.

I have asserted this morning no objection to the delivery of this signal by wire. I have asserted a very strong objection to delivering it through the airways.

If the FCC wants to do it, fine. And if it is a monopolistic service of this kind where they say they are only going to have one per community is delivered by wire, it can be regulated but it is extremely doubtful under the law whether the communities concerned, the States or the Federal Government, can regulate the charges of delivery through the free public airways.

Mr. KORNEGAY. Of course, if it is delivered by wire it does not utilize any of the spectrum but at the same time they must, as I understand the proposed plans, utilize an existing station and that station has received an allocation of the spectrum.

So, whether they use the spectrum or use the airways three-fourths of the day, wire or subscription TV, that part is still reserved on the spectrum so we are not accomplishing anything there to provide additional services on the spectrum.

Mr. DINGELL. It really does not work out that way.

It would be possible conceivably that you could authorize the use of an existing channel for a part of the day free by airways and a part of the day to require delivery of the signal by wire for charge.

This would not work out this way. This would not be very good, from a public policy standpoint. This is not to say you could not put an adapter on the side and run a wire in there through your telephone cable because it would probably come through A.T. & T. or the I.T. & T. or the local independent telephone company, and just have an addi-