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ABSTRACT

The programing of educational television is examined through a survey conducted during one week in 1964 of the 88 educational television stations on the air during that week. The data were analyzed separately for three distinguishable audiences of educational television--the school audience, the college-adult education audience, and the general audience--and results are presented under each audience type about broadcast patterns, amount of programing, program sources, and subjects broadcast. An additional section covers educational television networks and alliances such as National Educational Television, state networks, regional networks, commercial networks and stations, film sources, university program sources, informal program exchanges, Midwest Program Airborne Television Instruction, National Instructional Television Library, the new stations and the educational television alliances, and local production. The last section deals with repeats, transmission, and purchased programing. Details of the survey and supplementary charts are appended. (SH)

ED 082528

ONE WEEK OF EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Number 3

April 19 - 25, 1964

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BROADCASTING JANUARY 1965



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FOREWORD

It is possible that this third study of educational television programming in the United States raises more questions than it answers.

A fundamental query relates to the continuing role of ETV. There are a number who feel that it is providing the service needed, always allowing for improvement. Others tend to disagree. The point is raised for consideration as the report is read.

Similarly, some questions persist about whether ETV is accomplishing the purposes envisioned by the Congress and that have been given such sympathetic support by the Federal Communications Commission.

Another question that came to mind early in preparing the report, to give a specific example, arose over ETV and the news. The news broadcasts emanating from ETV stations are now being studied for a subsequent report from the Morse Center. A careful reading of the material presented in the report will indicate some of the problems that require consideration.

Also, as schedules are examined, it is interesting to note not only the hours of broadcast per day, but the days of broadcast. Query: to what degree are the station managements given the opportunity to serve the community in all phases of the educational process?

Another question: ETV is faced with frequent duplication of effort and an inevitable query about the most efficient mobilization of its limited resources.

Not openly evident, yet always present, is the subject of finance. While we do not concern ourselves with this in the study,

almost any reader knows it is a problem of the first magnitude and one that remains unsolved.

Behind the material and the quantitative charts and tables assembled here lurks a quivering dollar sign. It is of no small interest to researchers that the year that witnessed the greatest financial profits yet in all broadcasting is also one that found a few ETV stations close to bankruptcy, and some forced to curtail operations.

Comment is made frequently that broadcasting in this nation exists at two levels. A number of ETV broadcasters keep referring to the fact that one company, alone, reported broadcast advertising expenditures for the past year of about four times the amount available for all educational television. They ask: "Why?"

Although every effort has been made to keep this report brief, it runs to some 100 pages. It should be read closely since the economics of format demand detailed study and analysis.

You may find a number of interesting statistical items here. More likely, however, and more crucial, are the questions that emerge from the data.

"One Week of Educational Television," No. 3, was prepared by Mrs. Lillian Ambrosino with the assistance of Mrs. Sydney Sowles -- both are Morse Center research associates. We are grateful to Michael J. Ambrosino and Mrs. Judith Larsen for their editorial advice and guidance; to Henry Morgenthau, III, who helped to structure the report; to National Educational Television for gathering much of the data; and to Mrs. Eleanor Stone who programmed it for the computer. We are indebted also to the dozens of people across the nation who spent hours preparing

the basic material. Finally, we acknowledge with appreciation the help of Morse Center staff members, Lloyd R. Meeker, associate director, Miss Nancy Burrington and Mrs. Marjorie Havener.

Louis G. Cowan
Director
Morse Communication Research Center

Waltham, Massachusetts
January, 1965

INTRODUCTION

"One Week of Educational Television" is the third in a series of examinations of the programming of educational television conducted by the Brandeis University Morse Communication Research Center.¹ This year's survey, which analyzes the broadcast schedules of the 88 ETV stations on the air the week of April 19-25, 1964, was aided by the cooperation of National Education Television.

For each of these reports a typical broadcast week is selected for review, a week deep within the school year and well out of the summer recess taken by some educational stations.² Findings are drawn from detailed schedules and program information obtained from each station.³

Since the purpose of these reports is to create a representative and composite picture of what educational television offers its viewers across the country and in Puerto Rico, the image presented is one drawn from statistics. Quantity has been the only gauge used for comparison. As in 1962 this appraisal acknowledged the three distinct audiences served by ETV and analyzed each separately:

- A. The School Audience - Instructional programs designed for classroom viewing in grades K-12.
- B. The College-Adult Education Audience - Credit and non-credit courses for post high school education.
- C. The General Audience - All other programs.

1. "One Week of ETV, No. 2," analyzed the programming of the 62 stations on the air March 18-24, 1962.

The initial "One Week of ETV" dealt with the 56 ETV stations broadcasting May 21-27, 1961.

2. See Appendix 2 for stations submitting a schedule other than the April 19-25 week.

3. For precise methodology, see Appendix 1.

Since the number of stations, as well as the length of their respective broadcast schedules, has continued to swell, each edition has had to be larger in scope and more detailed than its predecessor. This year with the help of the Brandeis University computer, "One Week of ETV" offers expanded information on: program sources and subject categories; the nature of weekend programming; the use of repeats; ownership variables and their relationship to program priorities; and a comparison of the three means of presentation -- live, video tape recording and film. These additions will be noted as they occur.

Summary of Findings

Educational Television is on the Air Longer than Ever Before.

1. The nation's 88 stations broadcast a total of 3714 hours and 45 minutes during the week of April 19-25, 1964, making the average ETV weekly schedule 42 hours and 20 minutes.
2. In the 1962 analysis, the 62 ETV stations in operation aired 2596 hours. These same stations two years later broadcast 2770 hours and 30 minutes of programs for an average individual weekly increase of almost three hours.
3. The new stations are initiating their broadcasting careers with longer schedules. The 26 stations going on the air in the intervening years between "One Week," No. 2 and No. 3 averaged slightly more than 36 hours in April 1964 for a combined week's total of 944 hours. This figure represents a four-hour increase over the weekly average of the seven new stations in the 1962 survey.

Educational Television Continues to Focus About Half Its Attention on Its Instructional Audience and Half on Its General Audience.

1. The percentage of broadcast hours for the General Audience in 1964 was 54 percent; for the School Audience, 32 percent; and for the College-Adult Education Audience, 14 percent. The proportion of programs for these three audiences is identical to that reported in the 1962 survey.

Although Educational Television is Devoting the Same Time Ratio to Its Three Audiences, It is Changing the Subject Emphasis of Its Service.

1. Science and Technology, the largest subject category for ETV broadcasting as a whole with 17 percent of all air time, is largely the province of the school and post-high school television student. It constitutes almost one-third of the TV school curriculum, and 28 percent of that for the College-Adult Education Audience. But few programs in science, 6 percent, were found for the General Audience.
2. In School programming, Social Science programs ranked next to science with 18 percent, followed closely by Foreign Languages. Furthermore, a resurgence was detected in the so-called basic subjects with more math and English courses recorded than in the 1962 survey.
3. For the College-Adult Education Audience, a duplicate interest in Science and Social Science was evidenced, the latter accounting for one-fifth the curriculum. English was third with 10 percent of the time.
4. One out of five hours for the General Audience was a program on The Arts. Children's programs were the next prevalent concern,

taking up about 18 percent of all General air time. Public Affairs ranked third with 15 percent of all scheduling for this audience.

Reliance on Local Production is Decreasing and Reflects the Growth of National, State and Regional Networks.

1. Local production was the largest source of programming in the 1964 overall ETV picture. It provided 37 percent; National Educational Television, 31 percent; and state and regional networks, 14 percent. The rest came mostly from film distributors, commercial television, and informal exchanges among the ETV stations. In 1962, the local total was 51 percent and that from NET 29 percent.
2. Local production predominates in the instructional field. Fifty-nine percent of all School programs were grassroots productions (compared to 82 percent in 1962) as was 48 percent of College-Adult Education programming. Only 20 percent of the broadcasts for the General Audience were productions of the individual stations.
3. National Educational Television supplied almost half of the general programming on ETV. In 1962 the figure was 49 percent. The 1964 percentage of 48 reflects a miniscule drop.

Significant Trends - 1964 Compared to 1962

1. Educational television is attempting to attract a larger audience by expanding its broadcast fare to appeal to a wider range of tastes. In 1964 feature films were shown on ETV as were sports and programs for women and farmers. Interest in programming for children was extended to include those of elementary and secondary

school age in addition to pre-schoolers. And an incipient concern for the elderly seemed in the offing. Programming in these areas is still relatively small, but it suggests an effort at reducing the "cultural image," often attributed to non-commercial television.

2. Educational television, at the same time, is presenting deliberately specialized programs to meet the needs of minority groups. A few samples included courses for the deaf, businessmen, the illiterate and those who wanted to improve their language skills in general. Programs also were carried in other languages for the convenience of foreign-language groups.
3. Educational television is beginning to serve as a convenient and fast answer to a professional's need to be exposed regularly to recent developments in his field. A new type of program was found in 1964 -- subject background courses for teachers which were completely unrelated to school television courses. Previously a number of school series featured special teachers' programs, but the advent of radical curricula changes, especially in mathematics, has generated these background courses as necessary first steps for adequate use of the new methods.

The broadcasting of seminars for physicians and lawyers continued to rise. Like the teacher background courses, these programs present recent developments in a field or demonstrate new techniques.

4. News and Public Affairs programs increased in 1964 to a combined 13 percent of the total ETV hours. This doubled the 1962 percentage. Newscasts, however, are not as intrinsic to educational television generally as they are to commercial television. Only

19 of the 88 ETV channels carried any kind of daily newscast. However, the diversity of other news programs (most of which presented either background to the news or news analyses) and the fact that News and Public Affairs comprised nearly one-quarter of all General Programming reflects the growing importance they hold for the stations concerned.

5. Ownership is often, but not invariably, a clue to programming priority. The community and university stations devoted more air time proportionately to General Audience programming than did either the state or school stations. And predictably, the school stations reserved the greatest portion of their schedules for the classroom. Considering that many of the state stations are actually under the aegis of state boards of education, the equal sharing of state ETV time between general and instruction use suggests a broad interpretation of the purpose of educational television by this ownership group.

The ownership divisions and the corresponding priorities in local production (e.g. it is the community stations that average the highest individual production for the general audience) indicate that ownership can influence program philosophy. Some groups interpret the role of educational television to be an extension of educational institutions, whose main purpose, therefore, is to instruct. Others, eschewing this definition of "educational," see their role as being non-commercial broadcasters with an obligation to serve the community as a whole. Between these two poles are a host of varying mutations and variations in performance. Even though all generalizations have

exceptions, it is reasonable to conclude that most community and university stations are likely to pay more attention to the general audience than the instructional, with the reverse being true for the school stations. Those owned by the state fall in between.

General Description

A bare 11 years old, educational television already is available to the homes of an estimated half of the nation's set owners. More stations are located east of the Mississippi than west in a reflection of the nation's population density.¹ By April 1964, 21 of the top 25 major population and economic centers of the United States could lay claim to ETV.²

Educational stations are found in all corners of the land in large cities and small. Ogden, Utah, for instance, has two separately owned and operated stations as do Oklahoma City and New York City. ETV organizations in four more cities -- Miami, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Milwaukee -- operate dual-channel stations. Last spring ETV stations were located in 81 American communities; at the time of printing in January 1965 the number is 91.³

Yet educational broadcasters are as concerned with touching the inhabitants of remote regions (like northern Maine, the plains of the Midwest, or the small towns of the South) as the city dwellers. Piercing the isolation of these areas was a rationale for the extensive network of ETV stations planned in a number of states. The success of some states in achieving this goal is demonstrated in April 1964 when nine states contained almost half of all the ETV stations on the air. During its brief lifetime, ETV has found at least one home in all but fourteen states.

1. See map at front.

2. The exceptions: Los Angeles and San Diego, California; Baltimore, Maryland; and Cleveland, Ohio. Los Angeles' KCET-TV is on the air, having started broadcasting in September 1964; and Cleveland's ETV station is scheduled to go on the air in early 1965.

3. KLSE, Monroe, La. discontinued broadcasting in July 1964.

Figure 1. Number of Stations by State, April 1964

Number of Stations						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Colorado Connecticut District of Columbia Iowa Kentucky Massachusetts Minnesota Nebraska New Hampshire New Mexico No. Carolina No. Dakota So. Dakota Virginia	Arizona Louisiana Michigan Missouri Oregon Puerto Rico So. Carolina Tennessee	California Illinois Maine Oklahoma Wisconsin	Alabama Georgia New York Pennsyl- vania Utah	Texas Wash- ington	Florida	Ohio

(Note: This list was compiled from licensee addresses rather than channel allocation.)

ETV Ownership

Educational television is the child of the interest, efforts, and support of four distinct groups¹: (1) colleges and universities (henceforth referred to as University); (2) school systems or districts²; (3) state organizations established to manage the state's ETV, such as the Oklahoma State Educational Television Commission or state departments of education, which own and run the Georgia, Oregon and South Carolina ETV state networks; and (4) community groups.

WNYC-TV, classified as educational by the FCC because it holds a non-commercial license, is the sole municipally owned and operated ETV outlet.³

Figure 2. Type of Ownership and Frequency Allocation, April 1964

Type	Total	VHF	UHF
Community	25	16	9*
State	19	17	2
University	24	18	6
School	19	5	14*
Municipal	1		1
	88	56	32

*Two are second channels of existing stations.

-
1. For exact ownership see Appendix 3.
 2. WFPK-TV, owned by the Louisville, Ky. Free Public Library, is included in this group because it is financed by the county schools.
 3. For further information see "The Story of WNYC-TV," distributed by the Morse Communication Research Center.

VHF and UHF Stations

Almost two-thirds of the educational television stations operate in the very high frequency range, channels 2-13. The others broadcast in the ultra high frequency range, channels 14-83. UHF channels are found in all the ownership groups mentioned previously but predominate among the school-owned stations.

Frequency per se, however, has no relation to a station's program emphasis. The type of ownership, as will be seen in the coming pages, has more effect on a station's programming than does its broadcast frequency.

Neither does frequency itself affect the number of hours a station broadcasts. UHF stations, both in this study and in the previous two, have been among the leaders in hours broadcast weekly. This year UHF stations averaged almost seven hours on the air daily, compared with 8 hours and 40 minutes for the VHF stations, a fact worth noting considering the coverage limitations that confine the UHF broadcaster.

The UHF-VHF ratio is expected to change rapidly in the next few years because most of the new stations will operate in the UHF spectrum. (More than two-thirds of the channels reserved for educational television are UHF.) Recent federal legislation requiring all television sets to be manufactured to receive both UHF and VHF should eventually assist UHF to overcome its current inability to share more than a small segment of the television audience. Estimates vary, but it is believed that most homes will have all-channel sets within five to seven years.

The New Stations

By April 1964 educational television had increased its ranks by more than one-third since the period of the last study in March 1962 when 62 stations were on the air.¹ This dramatic surge upward to 88 stations is a prelude to what some feel may be the start of an ETV expansion boom.²

1. These are the new stations which began broadcasting after March 1962:

1.	WAIQ	Channel 26	Montgomery, Alabama
2.	KVCR-TV	Channel 24	San Bernardino, California
3.	WEDH	Channel 24	Hartford, Connecticut
4.	WSEC-TV	Channel 17	Miami, Florida
5.	WVAN-TV	Channel 9	Savannah, Georgia
6.	WMEB-TV	Channel 12	Orono, Maine
7.	WMEM-TV	Channel 10	Presque Isle, Maine
8.	WNDT	Channel 13	New York City, New York
9.	WNYC-TV	Channel 31	New York City, New York
10.	WMHT	Channel 17	Schenectady, New York
11.	KFME	Channel 13	Fargo, South Dakota
12.	WOUB-TV	Channel 20	Athens, Ohio
13.	WBGU-TV	Channel 70	Bowling Green, Ohio
14.	WGSF	Channel 28	Newark, Ohio
15.	WHYY-TV	Channel 12	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*
16.	WQEX	Channel 16	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania**
17.	WITV	Channel 7	Charleston, South Carolina
18.	WNTV	Channel 29	Greenville, South Carolina
19.	WDCN-TV	Channel 2	Nashville, Tennessee
20.	KLRN	Channel 9	Austin, Texas
21.	KTXT-TV	Channel 5	Lubbock, Texas
22.	KUSU-TV	Channel 12	Logan, Utah
23.	KOET	Channel 9	Ogden, Utah
24.	KWSC-TV	Channel 10	Pullman, Washington
25.	KYVE-TV	Channel 47	Yakima, Washington
26.	WMVT	Channel 36	Milwaukee, Wisconsin

*Channel 35, previously occupied by WHYY, is now used by WUHY.

**WQEX, Pittsburgh's second channel, though broadcasting in 1961, was off the air in 1962 and hence is included in the new group.

2. Bystrom, John W. "Washington Report," National Association of Educational Broadcasters, May 15, 1964. On the basis of applications for assistance under the Educational Facilities Act, PL 87-447, passed May 1, 1962 to share cost of acquiring equipment, Dr. Bystrom estimates that by July of 1965 the number of ETV stations might double the 74 operating in 1963.

The new stations (an arbitrary designation used to distinguish those stations not included in the 1962 "One Week of ETV") vary widely in intention and organization. Twelve of the 26 new stations are owned by educational institutions (schools or universities); six, by state authorities; seven, by community groups; and one is the city-run WNYC-TV. Twelve of these stations are in the VHF spectrum and 14 in the UHF.

Note: ETV stations that started broadcasting between May 1, 1964 and January 1965, and not included in this report, are:

WMED-TV	Channel 13	Calais, Maine Third member of Maine ETV Network and satellite of Orono, Maine's WMEB-TV.	August 29
WCVE	Channel 23	Richmond, Virginia	September 2
KCSM	Channel 14	San Mateo, California	September 3
KIXE	Channel 9	Redding, California Currently carrying the programming of Sacramen- to's KVIE.	September 6
WJSP-TV	Channel 26	Columbus, Georgia Fourth member of the Georgia ETV Network.	September 9
KCET	Channel 28	Los Angeles, California	September 28
WDSE	Channel 8	Duluth-Superior, Minnesota	September 28
KVZK		Pago Pago, American Samoa	October 5
WITS	Channel 33	Hershey, Pennsylvania	October 13
KTEH	Channel 54	Santa Clara, California	October 19
WEIQ	Channel 42	Mobile, Alabama Fifth member of the Alabama ETV Network.	November 9
WUCM	Channel 19	University Center, Michigan	November 12

The FCC also lists KBYU at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, as holding a non-commercial license for Channel 11. It was on the air March 11, 1963 to May 2, 1963.

Figure 3. Ownership of Stations Starting Broadcasting
Between March 1962 and April 1964

Type	Total	VHF	UHF
Community	7	4*	3**
State	6	4	2
University	6	3	3
School	6	2	4***
Municipal	1		1
	26	13	13

*Second channel in Philadelphia.

**Second channel in Pittsburgh.

***Two are second channels in Miami and Milwaukee.

Days on the Air

Educational television during the sample week was still overwhelmingly a five-day-a-week operation with 69 of the 88 channels on the air Monday through Friday.

In 1961, during the first of these program analyses, five stations broadcast seven days a week; in 1962 the number dropped to three and in 1964 jumped up to six.

Stations on the Air Seven Days a Week

<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	
WTVS	--	--	Detroit
WUNC-TV	--	--	Chapel Hill, N.C.
WMSB	WMSB	WMSB	East Lansing, Mich.
WIPR-TV	WIPR-TV	WIPR-TV	San Juan, Puerto Rico
WIPM-TV	WIPM-TV	WIPM-TV	Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
		WGBH-TV	Boston
		WNDT ¹	New York City
		WNYC-TV	New York City

1. WNDT subsequently curtailed operations to five days a week.

Ten stations were on the air six days a week in April 1964. The 1961 survey showed only two stations on the air six days and eight in 1962.

Stations on the Air Six Days a Week

<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1964</u>		
WQED	Sun-Fri	WQED	Sun-Fri	WQED	Sun-Fri	Pittsburgh
WGBH-TV	Sun-Fri	WGBH-TV	Sun-Fri	-- ¹		Boston
		WTTW	Sun-Fri	WTTW ²	Sun-Fri	Chicago
		WTVS	Sun-Fri	WTVS	Sun-Fri	Detroit
		WUNC-TV	Sun-Fri	WUNC-TV	Sun-Fri	Chapel Hill, N.C.
		WHA-TV	Sun-Fri ²	--		Madison, Wisc.
		WYES-TV	Mon-Sat ²	--		New Orleans
		WOSU-TV	Mon-Sat ²	--		Columbus, O.
				WEDH	Sun-Fri	Hartford, Conn
				WJCT	Sun-Fri	Jacksonville, Fla.
				WCET	Sun-Fri	Cincinnati
				WHYY-TV	Sun-Fri	Philadelphia
				WNTV	Sun-Fri	Greenville, S.C.
				WITV	Sun-Fri	Charleston, S.C.

Two stations broadcast a four-day week (WGSF in Newark, Ohio and KOKH-TV in Oklahoma City) and one (WMUB-TV in Oxford, Ohio) operates three days a week: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Figure 4. Comparison of Days on Air Per Week

# Days on Air	Number of Stations		
	1961	1962	1964
7	5	3	6
6	2	8	10
5	48	50	69
4	1	1	2
3	-	-	1
	56	62	88

1. WGBH-TV is now operating seven days a week.
2. Operations subsequently curtailed to five days a week.

The stations electing to broadcast on weekends are not always the leaders in terms of total weekly broadcast hours. One station, for example, broadcast on Sundays, but not on Tuesday or Thursday evenings. Three others broadcast less than 50 hours apiece during the typical week, even though their schedules were spread over a six-day period.

What the weekend broadcasters in April 1964 seemed to prefer was an extensive use of air time, stretched over as many days of the week as was economically feasible. A sizeable number of other stations, however, chose the alternative of intensive broadcasting during the five weekdays. Twenty-two of this latter group aired over 50 hours each during the survey week.

Figure 5. Total Weekly Hours for Weekend
and Non-Weekend Broadcasters

Type	Number of Hours				
	Under 50	50-60	60-70	70-80	Over 80
6 to 7-day stations	4	6	4	--	2
3 to 5-day stations	50	12	10	--	--

THE 1964 ETV PROGRAM PICTURE

Programs for the General Audience

Programs for the 1964 general audience, as in 1962, occupied the largest portion of the educational television schedule. In both surveys, general programming was responsible for 54 percent of all air time. But the 1964 percentage could only have been maintained by an increase of almost 600 hours over its 1962 counterpart of 1395 hours.

Broadcast Patterns

Since ETV has been primarily a medium for school broadcasting during the confines of the school day thus far, general broadcasting is usually assigned to the middle and late afternoon and evening hours.¹ The distribution is 7 percent in the morning, 27 percent in the afternoon (most of this falling after 4 p.m.), and 66 percent during the evening hours.²

The fact that there were 141 hours of general programming in the morning hours indicates some efforts to focus on viewers other than students during those hours. Twenty-six stations showed at least one daily morning program for the general audience, mostly children's programs such as WHAT'S NEW, and the KFME-TV, Albuquerque, and EEN³ kindergarten shows. KTPS in Tacoma broadcasts only general programming before noon.

1. See Broadcast Patterns, Fig. 11, p. 86.
2. All hours before 12 noon are considered morning; noon - 6 p.m., afternoon; and after 6 p.m., evening.
3. Eastern Educational Network, the regional ETV network, is described on pp. 65-66.

Farm and women's programs, a growing number, were predominantly scheduled around noon, the least desired time for classroom viewing during the school day. With the exception of a few NET repeats and five-minute newscasts, the remaining morning offerings for the general audience were fillers (music or travelogues and other free film). The handling of the morning schedules reflects the differing program philosophies in ETV: some restrict these hours to school programs, going to test pattern when no school program is scheduled; others, preferring a continuously live screen, program a fill or repeat between school programs; still others construe their morning audiences to include more than school and college students, and program accordingly.

Amount of Programming

About half of ETV programming was for the general audience, a ratio which held true for both the old stations and the new. The overall average of general broadcast hours in April 1964 was over 22 hours a station, exactly the same average as recorded in the 1962 survey.

Two stations apiece were found at each end of the general broadcast scale: KRET-TV in Richardson, Texas, and WMVT in Milwaukee carried no general programming at all; WGTV and WXGA-TV in Athens and Waycross, Georgia aired programs solely for the general audience.

When evaluated by individual percentages, 48 of the 88 ETV stations reserved more than half their schedules for general purpose viewing. When listed by ownership, however, only the community and university stations were found to have planned half or more of their air time for non-instructional audience.¹

1. See Figure 12, Relation of Station Ownership to Programming Intent, p. 87.

Program Sources

The most sizeable change in sources of general programming for April 1964 was noted in local production. In 1962, grass roots production accounted for 29 percent of these broadcasts. In 1964, it fell to 20 percent, a figure that was matched by the new stations.

Part of this drop can be explained by the activity of the growing state and regional networks and the dependency of many of the new stations upon such organizations. These networks' contribution to general programming came to 11 percent during the survey week.

(They were responsible for 17 percent of the new stations' general program schedule.)

The NET¹ image which was so dominant in general programming for educational television in 1962 maintained its position, decreasing by only one percentage point, to 48 percent, in 1964.

Varied film distributors provided another 16 percent of the programs for the general audience, the overwhelming majority of which were free of charge.

There were more frequent examples of cooperation with commercial stations through shared programs in 1964, some 63 hours' worth. The development of informal program exchange among unconnected ETV stations, 39 hours, was also in evidence. University production centers were another avenue for programming, with a total of 30 hours.

Subjects Broadcast

Programs concentrating on some phase of The Arts were more often presented for the general audience than those in any other field --

1. National Educational Television to which all but six ETV stations belong. See p.60 for further description.

perhaps helping to maintain the "cultural" look so often ascribed to ETV. All told, these programs yielded 387 hours, or one-fifth of all general programming.

More than one-third (37 percent) of this category were Music programs encompassing the entire musical spectrum from jazz -- JAZZ CASUAL, ANATOMY OF A HIT -- to folk -- FOLK MUSIC, U.S.A.; LYRICS AND LEGENDS -- to chamber and symphony concerts. The structure, as well as sound, of music was considered in such programs as TWO CENTURIES OF SYMPHONY, MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, BARTOK.

The Fine Arts, representing art literally, were least seen among Arts programming. Some of these programs were in the nature of visits to museums; others, SIR KENNETH CLARK ON ART AND IMAGES, were explorations of artists and periods of art.¹

Theater Arts, which was music's rival in predominance in Arts programming in 1962, fell in percentage in 1964 to one-fourth of the Arts category. Contributions to this group were: AGE OF KINGS, NET DRAMA FESTIVAL (the Saki dramatizations received a particularly wide showing in April), and CBS REPERTOIRE WORKSHOP. Milwaukee's local drama workshop was the only one of its kind on ETV during the sample week, while THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY, played on KWSC-TV, Pullman, Washington, was the only privately-purchased play seen on ETV. Boston's ELLIOT NORTON, as far as revealed in the schedules, was the only regular theater reviewer on the ETV circuit, although WBGU-TV, WMVS and WYES-TV (Bowling Green, Ohio; Milwaukee; and New Orleans) did feature theater review and background shows. The news program,

1. Applied art programs, e.g. ORIGAMI, JAPANESE BRUSH PAINTING, DRAWING FROM SCRATCH, are tabulated under the How To category.

THE WORLD AT TEN, produced by New York's WNDT and seen in Boston and Schenectady, occasionally aired drama criticism as well.

A few programs, notably ART AND MAN, RELIGION AND THE ARTS, and FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS, spanned the entire breadth of art. Such General Arts programming totaled 9 percent of the category.

The final Arts subdivision, Arts Other, covered photography, dance, antiques, and creative programs, examples being THE ART OF FILM, FLAHERTY ON FILM, ANSEL ADAMS ON PHOTOGRAPHY, A TIME TO DANCE and ANTIQUES. Two stations, those in Urbana, Illinois and Detroit, allowed time for experimental programs in their week's schedules. Film criticism, as far as could be determined, was offered only once weekly as part of the panorama of topics seen on the daily show, THE WORLD AT TEN, mentioned above. These Arts Other programs amounted to 11 percent of the Arts category.¹

A word about the small but growing number of ETV stations running feature films, perhaps as a popularizing lure for larger audiences. Eleven stations projected some kind of feature during the April week in a gamut of appeal: BLACK FURY, THE BIG SHOT, and KNOCKOUT, for example, were shown on the Puerto Rican State Network (which ran more movies than any other station), while classics were shown in Pittsburgh and on Columbus' WOSU-TV's PROJECTION ROOM series. Furthermore, the Chicago and Buffalo stations displayed the cinematic fruits of their labors in compiling two film festivals. The first presented examples of Australian filmmaking and the second, samples of television arts programs from the world over. Finally, WNYC-TV sought still another audience by running a French-language film.

1. In 1962, film and dance were considered as part of Fine Arts.

Science and Technology. The emphasis on science, so much a part of life today, was not reflected in the ETV schedules of April 1964. A scant 6 percent, or 112 hours, of programming for the general audience was devoted to Science and Technology, while the 1962 figure was almost 10 percent.

SCIENCE REPORTER, a weekly examination of innovations and research in all fields of science, was the most often telecast science program in April. It accounted for over 50 hours of all science. Other NET offerings included EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE, SURVIVAL IN THE SEA, ANIMALS OF THE SEASHORE, CHALLENGE and DR. POSIN'S GIANTS, brief biographies of great men of science. A number of programs concentrated on personal health or medicine, viz. THE MILLION CLUB (cancer), SMOKING, I AM A DOCTOR, and GLAUCOMA. Most of these programs came from free film sources such as the American Cancer Society.

A handful of science programs were locally produced. These were discussions of science careers, Columbus' SCHOLAR, which is a review of scientific research at Ohio State University, inquiries into health problems and a talk on physics. It should be noted that science programs for children¹ were presented almost as often as those for adults. Programs such as DISCOVERY I and II, WATCH MR. WIZARD, and THE OBSERVING EYE may have attracted the attention of adults as well as the children for whom they were originally conceived.

Programming in the Social Sciences, most of which came from NET and included history, government, economics, anthropology, psychology and world cultures, comprised some 6 percent of general programming in 1964.

1. Tabulated under Children's Programs.

Psychology accounted for 20 percent of the social sciences and contained programs such as PARENTS AND PRESCHOOLERS, CHILD DEVELOPMENT, ABOUT PEOPLE, THE NINETY-FIRST DAY, and discussions on mental health. These were a few locally-produced programs, primarily explanations of the meaning of psychology and latest developments in the field.

Offerings in Other Social Sciences abounded, giving it more than one-third of the category. Mostly these assorted programs provided insight into other cultures: PORTRAIT OF JAPAN and FACE OF SWEDEN, to name two. DYNAMICS OF LEADERSHIP and GENERAL PROCESSES OF COMMUNICATION probed two other social science areas.

Although the April sample week proved a heyday for culture on ETV, this interest in the arts did not seem to be transferred to Literature-Philosophy with its 4 percent of general programming. It is an increase, however, compared with 1.56 percent in 1962. Broadcasting here included series on religious philosophy¹ -- EASTERN WISDOM -- and HERITAGE, BROGAN ON AMERICA, AFRICAN WRITERS OF TODAY, MYTHOLOGY, and various storytellers. THAT MAN SHAKESPEARE from NET received a substantial circulation, the sample week falling as it did during the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. Only 12 of the 88 stations indicated a weekly book program -- 10 book review programs,² and two general discussions of literature, Milwaukee's CRITIQUE and Minneapolis'

1. Religion has been combined with Literature-Philosophy this year since the few offerings in the field were either religious philosophy or religious news in which case it was tabulated under Special News.

2. KRMA-TV Denver, Col. WNDT New York City, N.Y.
 WTTW Chicago, Ill. WNYC-TV New York City, N.Y.
 WTVS Detroit, Mich. KLRN-TV Austin, Tex.
 KETC St. Louis, Mo. KCTS-TV Seattle, Wash.
 KUON-TV Lincoln, Neb. KYVE-TV Yakima, Wash.

review of Minnesota novelists. One of the book review programs, incidentally, was directed at teenagers.¹

English Language, literature's accompaniment, received also nine hours of ETV's time. The category was made up mostly of a humorous presentation of etymology, WHAT'S IN A WORD, and THE WRITTEN WORD, a history of the alphabet and the development of printing.

Instruction on a casual basis (as distinguished from formal, serialized sources), How to, shared a small 2 percent of the general schedule. An individual's inclinations to learn were tempted in many directions on ETV in the spring of 1964 -- from the mysteries of French cooking, THE FRENCH CHEF, to the intricacies of Japanese Art, JAPANESE BRUSH PAINTING and ORIGAMI, to the art of finance and that of finesse in BRIDGE. The choice was diverse, extending from the rigors of diet and weight control to the joys of gardening.

Family provided the topic for another 19 hours, a bare 1 percent. With the exception of a consumer shopping feature, the emphasis in this area was the child: CHILD REARING, PREPARING YOUR CHILD FOR READING, UNDERSTANDING THE GIFTED CHILD, THE HANDICAPPED CHILD, and PARENTS AND DR. SPOCK.²

The light side of programs for the general audience has been further defined in this study to include Travel-Recreation and Sports as well as Entertainment. Together they amounted to almost 8 percent of the general program bracket. Programming sports, like feature films, illustrates the redoubled attempt to ETV to expand its audience.

1. Teenage programming is discussed in detail on pp. 26-27.
2. "One Week of ETV, 1962" included an Education category. Since all programs on education in April 1964 were news of educational events, they were compiled under Special News.

Two stations covered local sports events -- Seattle--Yakima and Boston. Other sports programs consisted of filmed highlights and sports commentary. All totaled, 27 stations telecast at least one program on some phase of athletics.

Travel-Recreation, totaling 68 hours, is the result almost wholly of the plethora of free film available from the many states, chambers of commerce, consulates, etc.

Women and farmers were the beneficiaries of more ETV attention in 1964 than earlier, and programs for them are included in separate categories for the first time. The Agriculture programs indicate ETV's awareness of farmers as an audience whose need for special information can be met by television. Most of these programs explained new developments in agriculture. A few featured question-and-answer periods. Aimed at the farmer, these were broadcast when he could watch them -- around noon or early evening.

Programs for Women, on the other hand, were more diverse. Most centered on various aspects of homemaking or personal grooming and were broadcast during the day. Pittsburgh's WQED aired reducing exercises each day at noon, presumably to offset the effects of lunch. Of the women's programs on 24 stations, other topics included methods of home repair, news for women and general entertainment.

All age groups, as individual types of audiences, received some attention from educational television program planners in spring 1964.¹ Children's Programming, into which has been gathered the

1. Age as a description of programming intentions is arbitrary; for certainly a well-executed kindergarten show, for example, will interest children below and above the customary age of five. Yet, we deal with them as an indication of the ever-widening concerns of ETV programmers.

abundance of programs designed for the pre-school and elementary-aged child, again proved the zenith of ETV time. Nearly one-third (28) of all educational stations produced their own program for the very young. New York's WNDT, WMSB in East Lansing, Michigan, and Madison, Wisconsin's WHA-TV each produced more than one children's series. Centering around puppetry, storytelling or kindergarten activities, these shows varied in length from 15 minutes to Puerto Rico's daily 60-minute LA HORA DEL NINA. Two of these local kindergarten shows -- KNME-TV and WQED's, in Albuquerque and Pittsburgh, were seen far beyond their local borders. The first presumably was shared with interested stations and the last was distributed by the EEN to seven stations.

In 1962 it was noted that, with the exception of NET's FRIENDLY GIANT, ETV provided little for a child of three to five, a void not only amply filled in 1964 by the above programs but also by other NET distributions, viz. SING HI, SING LO; COMPASS ROSE; and TALES OF POINDEXTER.

For the child of elementary to pre-adolescent age, too, educational television had much to offer in April 1964. The most widely distributed of all NET series in April 1964 was WHAT'S NEW, which was created specifically for this age group. Some 68 stations carried this program at least once a day, more often twice. Other programs for this age were DISCOVERY I and II, WATCH MR. WIZARD, THE OBSERVING EYE and various music shows for young people. CLUBHOUSE for 9- to 12-year-olds in East Lansing and a Girl Scout program in Memphis were the only local endeavors for this age.

When it came to programming for the teenager, however, local initiative flourished. More than one-quarter (24) of all educational

stations indicated at least one weekly program specifically for adolescents. These reflected the many interests typical of this age group: news-interviews, panel quizzes, guidance, music (from fundamentals to a teenage hootenanny), a book review, movies and general discussion. Two public affairs programs on school drop-outs and the effects of smoking were considered important enough by the Atlanta and Schenectady, N.Y. stations to warrant special evening replays at a time when teenagers could watch them. This manifestation of local production (all but a few of the teenage programs shown were locally created) is a sharp contrast to the dependence on NET for pre-adolescent programming.

Educational television during the spring of 1964 evidenced concern for yet another age group -- the elderly. Seven stations aired programs dealing with problems of the later years -- leisure, retirement -- or entertaining this audience, e.g. Miami's WISER WORLD, a panel-quiz. Programs for and on the aged have been largely unexplored by television.

Programming for various age groups, along with the airing of movies and sports, demonstrates ETV's current efforts to break out of the cultural cast in which it has -- sometimes uncomfortably -- found itself. But nowhere is this effort more obvious than in the select, but growing, group of programs intentionally geared to the needs of a specific audience.¹ In the section on programming for College-Adult Education, this will be demonstrated in the many programs designed for the illiterates, and in the new breed of program

1. Some of these programs were tabulated under other subject headings, e.g. Women. They are summarized here again as another indication of ETV's continually broadening schedule.

whose variation might differ but whose theme is in tune to one purpose: keeping up with new information. These are the seminars for physicians and attorneys. This also includes the entirely new program genus found in April 1964, which was dedicated to the education of elementary school teachers in the subject matter of the so-called new curricula, especially math.

Special Audiences. Programs for special audiences were found for the first time in the general audience category in 1964. There were four series to aid the deaf, both lip reading and sign language. There was a series on practical physics for industry on KCTS-TV in Seattle and two other stations focused on the practical mechanics involved in car and home repair for women. Some newcomers to this country enjoyed sojourns to their native lands through French¹-, German²-, and Spanish³-language programs. Acclimation to a new land, on the other hand, was also an evident ETV concern in WNDT's English for Spanish-speaking people⁴ in New York and Puerto Rico's Spanish for English-speaking residents.

The use of television for special audiences -- in this case members of various city departments -- is a principal purpose of the only municipally-owned and managed ETV station, WNYC-TV in New York. WNYC-TV devoted a portion of each weekday, in April 1964, to the airing of programs such as POLICE LINEUP (for department viewing only) and training courses for policemen, firemen and nurses.

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1. WNYC-TV, New York.
 2. WOSU-TV, Columbus, Ohio.
 3. WETA-TV, Washington; KLRN-TV, Austin, Texas.
 4. Started after April 1964.

Miscellaneous. Listed under miscellaneous in general audience programs are those that often come from the multiple sources of free film available to the broadcaster. A few are: the U. S. Army's BIG PICTURE, AFL-CIO's AMERICANS AT WORK, NAM's INDUSTRY ON PARADE, SOCIAL SECURITY IN ACTION, THE AIR FORCE STORY, PURSUIT OF LEARNING, and a number of programs dealing with other isolated topics. All in all, these accounted for 7 percent of general programming.

News on ETV. The March 1962 report showed very little in the way of news on educational television. At that time only 18 of the 62 stations figured newscasts as part of the daily schedule. Total news broadcasting then provided only 4 percent of the whole general broadcasting picture.

In 1964 proportionately fewer stations broadcast news, with 19 of the 88 stations carrying daily newscasts. The sum of all news broadcasting amounted to almost 9 percent (171 hours) of general audience programs. No school-owned station carried newscasts, while WNYC-TV and six each of the community, university and state-run stations featured news. Although 19 stations ran news, this actually represented the production efforts of only 13 stations, the greatest number of which were community stations. State or regional networks provided the source of news for the six other stations.

Figure 6. Daily News Broadcasters Grouped by Station Ownership

	Daily News Carriers		Daily News Program Producers	
	no.stations	no.programs	no.stations	no.programs
Community	6	11	5	8
State	6	6	3	3
University	6	7	4	4
Municipal	1	3	1	3

Regional News. A news service infrequent so far in educational television is the broadcast of state or regional news. There was only one regional news program in April 1964, NEW ENGLAND VIEWS. This was carried by some of the Eastern Educational Network stations in New England. Regional news programs may become more prevalent as networks develop, when it could become both practical and desirable to program news for and about a network's coverage area. Another type of regional news is state news, which of course is usually included in local news broadcasts. The 1964 survey, however, showed a few programs devoted specifically to coverage of state events, e.g. DELAWARE TONIGHT, NEW JERSEY PROFILES, and the California Educational Network's STATE OF THE CAPITOL. These regional programs accounted for nine hours of the News category.

Special News. Another genre of news program dealt with news of a specific field, such as business or education. Almost entirely locally produced, a sampling of these programs reveals such titles as BUSINESS NEWS, STOCK MARKET REPORT, EDUCATION NEWS, PTA NEWS, CAMPUS REVIEW, Oklahoma City's ORIENT NEWS, Boston's SOVIET PRESS THIS WEEK, and San Francisco's WORLD NEWS IN REVIEW. This potpourri of special news programs contributed almost one-fifth (31 hours) to News broadcasts in the typical ETV broadcast week.

News Analysis. The past two years have also revealed an attempt on the part of educational broadcasters in news broadcasts to present more than the recitation of a day's happenings. An increasing number of programs delve into news background and analysis, e.g. NET's AT ISSUE¹, San Francisco's REVIEW OF THE WORLD PRESS,

1. Not to be confused with the monthly hour-long documentaries distributed by NET during the 1964-65 season.

Boston's BACKGROUNDS, and New York's WORLD AT TEN.

With the exception of AT ISSUE, which received wide distribution in April, these analyses were locally produced. There were 91 hours of new analysis in the 1964 schedules (46 percent), taking up more of the News category than the various newscasts combined.

Public Affairs, in which program explorations of topics of continuing concern (unemployment, discrimination, education) are distinguished from those of immediate news interest, received 15 percent of the total time designed for general viewing. This put it in rank second only to Children's Programs. Furthermore, News and Public Affairs together contributed 13 percent of the entire ETV schedule of the April 1964 survey week.

The 1964 percentage is a substantial increase over 1962's 8 percent. Taking into consideration that many of the programs called public affairs in 1962 were separately classified as news analysis or background in 1964, the programming in this area then more accurately can be said to have at least doubled, and possibly trebled, that of the earlier report.

One-quarter of all public affairs programs were local productions. Local efforts in this field, in fact, accounted for 26 percent of all general audience grass roots productions, clearly demonstrating the production priority public affairs had assumed in spring 1964. Even the stations whose situation or finances permitted minimal production were likely to have included one public affairs program in their rosters.

Topics ranged from discussion of local problems to those on the national or international scene. NET provided documentaries on urban renewal, METROPOLIS (with an occasional local followup on renewal progress), A KING'S REVOLUTION (on the Shah of Iran), and ARAB FERMENT. There are few locally made documentaries, notably one on OLD AGE by the Puerto Rican network and the series, THE CITY, a product of New York's WNDT. Others came from film sources.

Local stations made great use of area talent in their public affairs programming: editors, newsmen, various experts were the usual panelists. With the exception of San Francisco's TWO PARTY LINE and Chicago's INSIDE CITY POLITICS, no station carried a program dealing with politics as such. Controversy, too (with rare exceptions), was not a formally declared programming concern, although the stations that carried series such as OPEN END and OPEN MIND did provide their audience with exposure to sometimes sensitive topics.

San Francisco demonstrated the breadth of news and public affairs programming that appeared on one ETV station during the sample week: An editor's analysis of foreign news; the views of six readers of the press the world over; a program of state news; a replay of the governor's press conference and that of Jesse Unruh, majority leader of the California House; WHERE IS JIM CROW, a survey of the effects of discrimination in the Bay area; OPEN END; OPEN MIND; TWO PARTY LINE, a forum for Democratic and Republican opinions of the political situation; and PROFILE: BAY AREA, a series that openly courts controversy; KALEIDOSCOPE, interviews with outstanding people; and NET's METROPOLIS, SOLITARY BILLIONAIRE, and AT ISSUE.

Eight stations omitted public affairs from their schedules.

Weekend Programming

In most places weekend operations are not part of educational television. Of the 3700 hours of programs broadcast during the survey week only 130 fell on Saturday or Sunday. These were broadcast by 16 stations¹ (out of 88). Nine were community owned, six university owned and one was the municipal WNYC-TV. With very few exceptions², weekend programs were aired for the general audience. Half of the programs were repeats of shows broadcast earlier in the week, thus affording viewers the opportunity to see missed programs. Incidentally, the use of repeats, prevalent in ETV, is a service for viewers, a convenience for program managers, and is a practice generally not available to commercial broadcasters.

Collectively, The Arts, News and Public Affairs made up almost half of the weekend fare. ETV broadcasters found the weekend a suitable time for NET's FESTIVAL OF ARTS, DRAMA FESTIVAL and METROPOLIS, its review of urban redevelopment problems. Often these were repeats, the first play having been earlier in the week. The Puerto Rican ETV Network elected to run three feature films in its Saturday-Sunday schedule. The rest of the weekend programs were fairly evenly distributed among Literature-Religion, How To, Science, Social Science, and Children's Programs.

Only six of the 130 weekend hours were live.

The few live productions included WNYC-TV's newscasts³ and

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1. See pp.14 and 15 for stations on the air six or seven days.
 2. Jacksonville's medical seminar and WNYC-TV's fireman training course, ON THE JOB, and a course for English teachers.
 3. These newscasts were the only ones seen on ETV during the weekend of the typical week, although a few stations did provide news reviews for their audiences.

Chicago's Sunday evening discussions. One of these hours was a live NBC feed of its SUNDAY program to Boston.

National Educational Television was the largest source of the weekend programs, providing 50 hours. Local productions amounted to about 28 hours and another 11 came from regional or state network affiliates. Six hours came from the commercial networks, and miscellaneous film outlets contributed 34 hours.

Seventy hours of the weekend broadcasts were on videotape, 54 on film, and six live.

Table 1. Comparison of Program Categories in General Broadcasting for 1964 and 1962

Categories	Total Hours (rounded)		Percent of General Broadcasts	
	1964	1962	1964	1962
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	112	136	5.6%	9.7%
Biology	7	-	.3	-
Health & Medicine	12	41	.6	2.9
Technology	58	2	3.0	.1
Other (Math, Gen.Sci., Physics, Misc.)	35	93	1.7	6.7
SOCIAL SCIENCE	129	245	6.5	17.5
History	40	37	2.0	2.7
Government	1	17	.1	1.2
Economics	11	29	.5	2.0
Psychology	29	-*	1.4	-*
Other (Soc., Anthropol., Geog., Misc.)	48	162	2.5	11.6
LITERATURE-PHILOSOPHY	78	37	3.9	2.7
THE ARTS	387	342	19.6	24.6
Music	145	139	7.2	10.0
Fine Arts	64	64	3.3	4.6
Theater, Drama	102	139	5.2	10.0
General, Other	76	-	3.9	-
ENGLISH	9	14	.5	1.0
FAMILY	19	17	1.0	1.2
TRAVEL-RECREATION	68	-	3.4	-
AGRICULTURE	21	-	1.1	-
SPORTS	18	-	.9	-
ENTERTAINMENT	67	44	3.3	3.1
HOW TO	34	58	1.8	4.1
NEWS	171	54	8.7	3.9
General	41	-	2.1	-
Regional	9	-	.4	-
Special	30	-	1.5	-
Background-Analysis	91	-	4.7	-
PUBLIC AFFAIRS	294	122	14.8	8.8
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS	367	199	18.4	14.2
TEENAGERS' PROGRAMS	22	-	1.1	-
WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	27	-	1.4	-
SPECIAL AUDIENCES	31	-	1.6	-
MISCELLANEOUS	138	126**	6.5	9.1**
TOTALS	1992	1396	100%	100%

* Psychology was included under Medicine in 1962.

**Includes 1962 Education category which was omitted in 1964.

Table 2. Stations Ranked by Program Hours for the General Audience,
April 19-25, 1964

<u>Station</u>	<u>General Hours</u>	<u>% of Total Hours</u>	<u>Total Hours Aired</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>General Hours</u>	<u>% of Total Hours</u>	<u>Total Hours Aired</u>
WNYC	60:00	92	65:30	WGTV	20:00	100	20:00
WHYY	56:30	71	80:05	WYES	20:00	49	41:00
WNDT	48:10	58	82:35	KETA	20:00	37	54:05
WIPM	47:45	88	54:15	KOED	20:00	37	54:05
WIPR	47:45	88	54:15	KDPS	19:30	50	39:15
WGBH	46:00	73	63:10	WXGA	19:00	100	19:00
KLRN	44:20	64	69:10	KUSU	19:00	63	30:05
KNME	44:15	66	67:00	WJCT	19:00	43	43:50
WMVS	41:20	66	62:10	KWSC	18:45	90	20:45
WQED	41:00	59	69:50	WNED	18:40	49	38:10
KERA	39:30	61	64:30	KTPS	18:15	69	26:25
WKNO	38:30	68	56:40	KCTS	18:15	33	56:00
WETA	37:30	70	53:35	KYVE	18:15	33	56:00
KTCA	33:00	56	59:00	KUSD	18:00	79	22:45
WTHS	32:00	49	65:15	KFME	17:30	69	25:20
WOSU	31:45	59	53:30	WVAN	17:30	92	19:00
KQED	31:15	63	49:35	KAET	17:15	39	43:55
WUNC	31:15	58	54:15	KCSD	17:00	45	37:55
WMSB	31:00	81	38:30	KRMA	16:30	59	27:50
WEDH	30:30	66	45:55	KVCR	16:00	62	25:35
WMHT	29:50	54	55:20	WDCN	15:30	37	42:00
WTTW	28:35	42	68:05	KUAT	15:05	41	37:05
WSIU	28:25	57	49:55	KUHT	14:45	45	32:50
WEDU	28:15	45	62:45	WMUB	14:40	62	23:40
Woub	28:05	84	33:35	WGSF	14:00	82	17:00
WENH	28:00	63	44:15	KLSE	14:00	47	30:00
WBIQ	27:15	41	66:30	WCET	13:20	50	26:30
WCIQ	27:15	41	66:30	WETV	12:55	28	45:35
WDIQ	27:15	41	66:30	WBGU	12:30	78	16:00
WAIQ	27:15	41	66:30	KTXT	11:45	64	18:15
WFSU	26:15	54	48:20	KWCS	11:40	42	28:00
KUED	24:30	48	51:20	WITV	11:30	20	58:15
KVIE	23:00	66	37:35	WNTV	11:30	21	54:00
WCBB	23:00	63	36:45	WHRO	10:30	23	45:25
WUFT	21:00	63	33:10	WGTE	9:00	40	22:30
WMEB	20:45	60	34:30	KPEC	8:50	32	27:35
WMEM	20:45	60	34:30	WFPK	8:30	28	30:10
WHA	20:45	54	38:15	WUHY	6:15	41	15:25
KOAC	20:30	45	45:30	KOKH	5:30	23	24:20
KOAP	20:30	45	45:30	KOET	2:45	13	22:00
KETC	20:05	42	47:50	WQEX	2:00	18	11:00
KUON	20:05	60	33:20	WSEC	1:15	6	20:25
WTVS	20:05	38	52:50	KRET	-	-	6:45
WILL	20:05	79	25:25	WMVT	-	-	5:30

Programs for the School Audience

Broadcast Patterns

School programming shared 1188 hours or 32 percent of educational broadcasting in April 1964. Although the percentage two years earlier was exactly the same, the number of hours broadcast for schools then was almost one-third less -- 840.

Broadcasting for the schools took an important portion of the program schedules of all but 10 of the educational stations. Three stations, in fact, broadcast only school programs -- KRET-TV, KOKH-TV (with the exception of a few fillers), and WSEC-TV in Richardson, Tex.; Oklahoma City and Miami.

In addition, 16 stations planned 50 percent or more of their programs for the school audience. Not surprisingly, 11 of this group are stations owned by school systems.

School programs mirror the school day with 55 percent taking place in the morning, 44 percent during the afternoon, and less than 1 percent at night. The evening school programs consisted mainly of driver education, repeats of plays and a fundamentals-of-music course. Since many evening repeats of school programs (e.g. Spanish, French) are intended for an adult audience, they were considered as part of the programming designed for the College-Adult Education audience.

Amounts of Programming

The school schedule averaged $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours per station, the same as in 1962. About $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours was the average for the new stations. When ranked by ownership, however, the school stations led with an average of over 18 hours per week.

The elementary grades are by far the largest benefactors of school programming. Fifty-five percent or 653 hours were programmed for them in April 1964, with the junior and senior high school grades having 19 and 26 percent, respectively.¹

Science and mathematics still reign supreme among TV school-house subjects, accounting for almost one-third of the entire school television curriculum. Mathematics, particularly, has increased during the past two years, probably a repercussion of the interest generated by the new techniques of teaching it. General science was the lion's share of the science subjects. Social sciences and foreign languages were next, the arts fourth and English fifth. The appearance of an interest in mathematics and English suggests a refocusing of concern toward the basic subjects.²

Only in the distinctly advanced areas of government, history, skills and English did production for the upper levels exceed that of the lower grade. Otherwise, the elementary grades received the most attention.

Program Sources

If local production can be considered as an indicator of response to community needs, then in no program area has it been more prevalent than in school broadcasting. In 1962, nearly 82 percent of all school broadcasting was produced locally by the individual stations,

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1. For a detailed analysis of school programming in the fall of 1963, see "The Status of Instructional Television," National Instructional Television Library, New York, March 1964.
 2. For greater detail, see Table 6, School Programs by Subject Category and Grade, p. 49.

Table 3. Number of Locally Produced School Series by Subject and Grade,* April 1964

Subject	Elementary	Junior	Senior	Total
Mathematics	29	12	9	50
Chemistry	-	1	3	4
Biology	-	2	7	9
Physics	-	-	4	4
Natural & Physical Science	19	9	-	28
General Science	75	22	5	102
History	12	14	12	38
Social Studies	25	5	2	32
Geography	10	6	1	17
Government	-	6	9	15
Other	1	5	3	9
Literature	26	2	4	32
French	11	2	2	15
Spanish	67	2	2	71
German	6	-	2	8
Writing & Speech	15	-	-	15
Phonics & Reading	11	5	2	18
Language Arts	16	6	8	30
Music	55	1	1	57
Art	50	3	2	55
Current Events	6	5	1	12
How To	-	1	8	9
Physical Education & Health	16	4	1	21
Guidance	-	-	8	8
Miscellaneous	1	-	2	3
Totals	451	113	98	662

*No distinction made between entire subject, enrichment or supplementary series.

NOTE: Each grade in a subject is noted separately, e.g. some stations produce art programs for each of the six elementary grades. These are considered six individual series. Although locally produced, these series were not all produced in 1964.

a trend that plunged downward with the 1964 figure of 59 percent.¹ At that time, 13 stations produced all the programs in their school schedules. In 1964, only eight stations broadcast exclusively locally produced school programs.² The school broadcasts of Louisville, Ky. and Richardson, Tex., furthermore, were almost completely live. At the other end of the spectrum are the 12 stations whose total school output comes from outside sources.³

Some of the slack evidenced in the decrease of local school production has been taken up by the increasing cooperation among ETV stations in the form of state and regional network affiliations. Together in the spring of 1964 these networks contributed some 21 percent of all school programs. National Educational Television provided another 9 percent.

Film distributors, informal program exchange among ETV stations, and Midwest Program Airborne Television Instruction were

1. An informal count of these locally produced series in April 1964 showed some 662 courses (see Table 3, p. 39). Over half of these are in math, general science, Spanish and art. The grade breakdown is: elementary - 451, junior high - 113, and senior high - 98.
2. These are:

WSEC-TV	Miami, Fla.	KFPK-TV	Louisville, Ky.
WTHS-TV	Miami, Fla.	WQEX	Pittsburgh, Pa.
WEDU	Tampa, Fla.	KERA-TV	Dallas, Tex.
WILL-TV	Urbana, Ill.	KWSC-TV	Pullman, Wash.

 However, WILL-TV, WQEX and KWSC-TV each aired less than three hours for schools during the sample week.
3.

WTTW	Chicago, Ill.	WOUB-TV	Athens, O.
KLSE	Monroe, La.	KETA-TV	Tulsa, Okla.*
WCBB	Augusta, Me.	KOAC-TV	Corvallis, Ore.*
WMEB-TV	Orono, Me.	WITV	Charleston, S. Car.*
WMEM-TV	Presque Isle, Me.*	KUSD-TV	Vermillion, S. Dak.
KFME-TV	Fargo, N. Dak.	KYVE-TV	Yakima, Wash.*

 *Satellite or member of interconnected state network.

the sources of another 11 percent of the school schedule. MPATI, the school program production center which broadcasts over two channels in the Midwest via airborne transmitters, also rents its series. The 40 MPATI hours recorded during the survey week were the results of such rentals.

Subjects Broadcast

Science and Math continue to be the predominant subjects broadcast for the schools. Together, for all grade levels, they contributed 31 percent of the entire school schedule.

General Science, i.e. courses dealing with a variety of the science disciplines, lead the category with 12 percent of all school broadcasting. More series were produced locally in this field than in any other of the school curriculum.¹ In addition, the elementary grades (for whom the overwhelming majority of general science courses are shown) viewed 74 hours in either the physical or natural sciences. The desire to initiate scientific understanding early in education is strong, with television playing an important role.

The more specialized sciences -- chemistry, biology and physics -- were generally reserved for the senior years. Some 19 courses were presented in these fields. A number of stations repeated SCIENCE REPORTER as part of junior-senior high science curriculum.

Mathematics has joined science as a primary educational concern, abetted by the development and spread of the "new mathematics" curriculum for the elementary grades. Twenty-nine local elementary

1. See Table 3, Number of Locally Produced School Series by Subject and Grade, p. 39.

math series were viewed, along with 21 for the higher grade levels. Matrix algebra, calculus, advanced placement math, geometry, and trigonometry were among the mathematical series shown the senior grades in April 1964. School mathematics amounted to almost one-tenth of school broadcasts. Random topics such as space filled out the Science category.

The Social Sciences combined took up 217 hours, or 18 percent of the total television school offerings. The figure increased slightly from the 16 percent recorded in 1962.

History, with its 88 hours, and Social Studies, with its 49 hours, led this category.

Usually, the multi-discipline approach implied in social studies (i.e. history, geography, etc.) is used in the younger grades. And that is where most of these courses were found. History, however, prevailed at the secondary level. State history of some sort was more frequently taught in junior high school; world and U. S. history, at the senior grades.

The Other Social Sciences -- government, geography, etc. -- were in decline in 1962. But treating them separately in 1964, a resurgence was evident, especially in geography and government. Geography, according to 1964 figures, is predominantly confined to the elementary and junior years; and government (or civics, citizenship), an intrinsically more sophisticated subject, is generally reserved for the older students.

Communism in some form was the major emphasis of most courses in government, viz. COMMUNISM, THREAT TO FREEDOM, and AMERICANISM V. COMMUNISM, a required course in Florida. Boston's PRACTICAL POLITICS

and New York's PROBLEMS IN DEMOCRACY were among the few which analyzed the intricacies of the democratic process.

The WHA-TV, Madison, anthropology course was the only one for senior high consumption noted in that subject, along with $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours presenting world cultures and a series stressing an interdisciplinary approach to the social sciences.

Foreign Language continued to be a dominant concern of school telecasting, occupying 18 percent of the entire school schedule, its most permanent niche being in the elementary grades. Spanish ranked highest, contributing more than one-half the hours of language broadcasting. More Spanish series, in fact, were locally produced than any other subject except general science.

French was next with 93 hours, primarily the result of the nationally distributed PARLONS FRANCAIS series for the elementary grades. A few stations indicated follow-up television material for the junior grades. Other preferred their own French productions, 11 series in all.

Five stations in 1964,¹ compared to four in 1962, carried German instruction programs. Buffalo and Minneapolis, both cities with large German-speaking populations, produced their own elementary German series; the others used the WOSU-TV (Columbus, O.) senior high school German series.

Unlike previous years when a smattering of other languages was seen, e.g. Hebrew and Russian, this year's linguistic interest was confined to Spanish, German and French. The efforts into understanding

1. KTCA-TV Minneapolis, Minn. WOSU-TV Columbus, O.
 WNED-TV Buffalo, N.Y. KOET Ogden, U.
 WMHT Schenectady, N.Y.

the Russian system of government seem not to have transferred to its language. (In fact, Russian appeared only once -- for the adult audience of Tampa -- in the April 1964 ETV schedules.)

English Language continued on the rise, this year contributing 101 hours, or 9 percent of school broadcasts. The gamut of language studies were televised: general English courses amounted to 59 hours; speech and speech correction had eight hours of the category; phonics, reading and remedial reading, 28 hours; spelling and writing, 7 hours. The greatest number of locally produced English series is in the language arts, which embraces all phases of language teaching.

The appearance of a number of corrective reading courses (remedial or reading improvement) for the junior and senior high grades suggests an educational TV reaction to the frequent charge that "Johnny either can not or will not read and write well."

School broadcasting in the spring of 1964 was especially active in The Arts, with 139 hours. Music provided the bulk of hours with 78, and Art ran a close second with 56 hours. More than 110 locally produced art and music series were seen on school screens, mostly in elementary classrooms. Some stations went so far as to produce a separate art or music series for each of the six elementary grades. Actual techniques of art rather than appreciation seemed to be the dominant theme of these series, although a few did concentrate on the art of other cultures. In music, the focus was less clearly defined, although folk music seems increasingly to be employed as a tool for musical understanding. Arts programs amounted to 12 percent of school broadcasting.

NET's AGE OF KINGS and DRAMA FESTIVAL were often replayed to senior high school audiences, probably as a part of literature courses. Theater courses as such were absent from the school TV schedule in 1964, as in 1962.

Literature, in 1962 slightly more than 4 percent of the school's allotted TV time, this year accounted for 41 hours, and fell by one point, to slightly more than 3 percent, in 1964. Using the television screen to whet the young child's appetite for books has shown effective results. In Boston, for instance, librarians noted that discussion of specific books in an elementary literature series resulted in a substantial demand for them. Yet its potential to do the same for older students (except for THE HUMANITIES SERIES¹) has been largely untapped. Of the 32 literature series produced for home consumption, only six were designed for senior or junior high use.

Television has also been minimally employed in another area, News-Current Events, where its abilities to make the events of the day come alive are unique. A bare 1.4 percent of school programs in 1964 were in this area. In 1962, these programs captured a tiny .59 percent of school programming, a decline from the previous year's tally of more than 2 percent. Along with the occasional replay of NET's study of urban redevelopment METROPOLIS for a high school audience, most of this category is the result of 12 locally produced news shows.

Skills, this year's How To, contributed 4 percent to the school total. Welding, typing, electronics, home economics, driver

1. A 12-program pilot project produced by The Council for a Television Course in The Humanities in the Secondary Schools, Inc., Boston, Mass.

education were included in this category, most of which were locally produced. A few of the driver education courses came from NET.

Two categories were added this year -- Physical Education (including Health and Safety) and Guidance. The first represents a response to President Kennedy's plea for physical fitness, and in 1964 accounted for 2 percent. Careers, job and college orientation were the topics of the guidance series, all made for senior high school students. Guidance series were made by the individual stations to suit particular needs. Houston had a course, for example, for married high school students.

Teachers' Series

There were 32 hours directed at teachers in 1962. In this survey the teachers' programs accompanying series totaled 36 hours. Most of these teacher preparations were for the language courses, with a smattering in the sciences and math, physical education, social studies and art. A new kind of teachers' program was discovered in the program schedules this year -- one that provides subject background. This is discussed in the College-Adult section, since it is often a credit course as well.

Miscellaneous programs for the schools consisted mainly of testing programs, preparations for field trips, and a few series meant to supplement more than one subject.

Table 4. School Series that Include Teachers' Programs

Subject	Total No. Series	Locally Produced	Other Producers
Math	6	5	1
Physics	1	-	1
Science	3	3	-
French	20	2	18
Spanish	15	12	3
German	2	2	-
Physical Education	5	5	-
Social Studies	2	2	-
Art	1	1	-
Totals	55	32	23

Table 5. Comparison of Program Categories in School Broadcasting for 1962 and 1964

Categories	Total Hours (rounded)		Percent of School Broadcasts	
	1964	1962	1964	1962
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	363	294	30.6%	34.9%
Mathematics	92	55	7.8	6.5
Physics, chemistry	23	27	1.8	3.2
Biology	33	31	3.1	3.7
General Science	141	169	11.8	20.1
Other (natural, phys. science)	74	12	6.1	1.4
SOCIAL SCIENCE	217	135	18.2	16.0
History	88	66	7.5	7.8
Social Studies	50	56	4.2	6.6
Geography	26	-	2.2	-
Government	46	-	4.0	-
Other (anthrop., world cultures)	7	13	.3	1.6
LITERATURE	41	34	3.4	4.1
FOREIGN LANGUAGE	208	152	17.6	18.0
French	93	63	7.9	7.4
Spanish	107	83	9.0	9.9
German	8	6	.7	.7
ENGLISH	101	52	8.6	6.1
Speech	8	-	.8	-
Phonics, reading	28	-	2.3	-
Writing, spelling	7	-	.6	-
Gen. Lang. Arts	58	-	4.9	-
THE ARTS	139	77	11.7	9.8
Music	78	55	6.5	6.5
Art	56	20	4.8	2.4
General, Other	5	2	.4	.2
CURRENT EVENTS	17	5	1.4	.7
HOW TO	46	23	3.8	2.6
TEACHERS' PROGRAMS	36*	32	.*	3.6
PHYSICAL EDUCATION (Health and Safety)	30	-	2.5	-
GUIDANCE	13	-	1.2	-
MISCELLANEOUS	11	36**	1.0	4.2**
TOTALS	1188	840	100%	100%

* These are teachers' programs which are part of a school series that were tabulated in 1964 under Teacher Education of the College-Adult Education programming.

**These figures include Children's Programs under 1962's School Broadcasting. In 1964, all such programs were considered as belonging to General Programming.

Table 6. School Programs by Subject Category and Grade,
April 1964

Subject	Total Hours	Elem. Hours	Junior Hours	Senior Hours
		(K-6)	(7-9)	(10-12)
Science	362:50	169:30	104:05	89:15
Social Science	216:40	67:30	63:45	85:25
Foreign Language	208:20	187:05	6:30	14:45
The Arts	139:25	119:35	8:15	11:35
English	101:05	53:40	19:20	28:05
How To (Skills)	45:40	-	3:30	42:10
Literature	41:20	22:55	1:30	16:55
Physical Education (Health, Safety)	29:50	15:50	13:25	:30
Current Events	17:20	6:10	5:20	5:50
Guidance	13:15	-	:20	12:55
Miscellaneous	11:15	10:20	-	1:55
Total Hours	1188	652:45	225:55	309:20
Percent of School Hours	100%	55%	19%	26%

Table 7. Stations Ranked by Program Hours for the School Audience,
April 19-25, 1964

<u>Station</u>	<u>School Hours</u>	<u>% of Total Hours</u>	<u>Total Hours Aired</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>School Hours</u>	<u>% of Total Hours</u>	<u>Total Hours Aired</u>
WITV	35:45	61	58:15	WETA	12:35	23	53:35
WNTV	31:30	58	54:00	WENH	12:15	28	44:15
KCTS	31:15	56	56:00	WOSU	12:15	23	53:30
KYVE	31:15	56	56:00	WEDH	11:30	25	45:55
WHRO	29:55	66	45:25	KVIE	11:05	37	37:35
WBIQ	29:15	44	66:30	WFSU	10:40	22	48:20
WCIQ	29:15	44	66:30	WTTW	10:30	15	68:05
WDIQ	29:15	44	66:30	WHA	10:15	27	38:15
WAIQ	29:15	44	66:30	KLSE	10:00	33	30:00
WETV	27:55	61	45:35	WUFT	9:55	30	33:10
KETA	24:45	46	54:05	KUON	9:45	29	33:20
KOED	24:45	46	54:05	KOAC	9:40	21	45:30
WEDU	24:35	39	62:45	KOAP	9:40	21	45:30
WTVS	24:20	46	52:50	KNME	9:15	14	67:00
WDCN	23:30	56	42:00	WUHY	9:10	59	15:25
KETC	23:25	49	47:50	WCBB	9:05	25	36:45
KUED	21:20	42	51:20	KUAT	8:45	24	37:05
WNDT	20:55	25	82:35	KTPS	8:10	31	26:25
WTHS	20:45	32	65:15	WMEB	8:05	23	34:30
KCSD	20:25	54	37:55	WMEM	8:05	23	34:30
WFPK	20:10	67	30:10	KFME	7:50	31	25:20
KTCA	20:00	34	59:00	KRMA	7:50	28	27:50
WQED	19:35	28	69:50	WMSB	7:30	19	38:30
KDPS	19:15	49	39:15	KRET	6:45	100	6:45
WSEC	19:10	94	20:25	KUSU	6:35	22	30:05
WMVS	19:05	31	62:10	KUHT	4:50	15	32:50
KPEC	18:15	66	27:35	WIPM	4:00	7	54:15
KERA	18:00	28	64:30	WIPR	4:00	7	54:15
WMHT	17:15	31	55:20	KUSD	2:15	10	22:45
KLRN	17:05	25	69:10	KVCR	2:05	8	25:35
WJCT	16:50	38	43:50	KWSC	2:00	10	20:45
KOKH	16:30	68	24:20	WILL	1:00	4	25:25
WYES	16:30	40	41:00	WOUB	1:00	3	33:35
WHYY	16:30	21	80:05	WMVT	-	-	5:30
KOET	16:20	74	22:00	WQEX	-	-	11:00
KWCS	16:20	58	28:00	WBGU	-	-	16:00
WKNO	15:10	27	56:40	WGSF	-	-	17:00
WNED	15:00	39	38:10	KTXT	-	-	18:15
WSIU	15:00	30	49:55	WVAN	-	-	19:00
WGBH	13:10	21	63:10	WXGA	-	-	19:00
WUNC	13:00	24	54:15	WGTV	-	-	20:00
KQED	12:50	26	49:35	WMUB	-	-	23:40
WGTE	12:40	56	22:30	KAET	-	-	43:55
WCET	12:40	48	26:30	WNYC	-	-	65:30

Programs for the College-Adult Education Audience

Broadcast Patterns and Amounts

Educational television continued to bring the classroom into the nation's homes with a mixed array of formal college or adult education courses in spring 1964. Some 535 hours or 14 percent of the entire ETV schedule was devoted to broadcasting these courses.¹ Forty-five percent of these were offered for credit.²

College-Adult Education programming placed lowest among the audience priorities of ETV broadcasters. Only three stations ran a majority -- 50 percent or more -- of their programs for this audience: Milwaukee's WMVT's entire $5\frac{1}{2}$ air hours during the sample week; 60 percent of Pittsburgh's WQEX's 11 hours, and much of Phoenix's KAET were concerned with some form of advanced instruction. Excluding ten stations, all the others carried at least one course for their viewers.

Both WMVT and WQEX are second channels of educational stations. Their specialized uses illustrate what may become a common practice as more such channels (mainly UHF) become allocated, viz. that these will be the carriers of programs intended for a select audience. In this way, the main channel will be freed for more general audience programming.

1. Courses included in this category are university courses and those structured so that each program in the series is the outgrowth of its predecessor. Courses such as FRENCH CHEF, BRIDGE, DRAWING, more informal in the sense that each program is more or less a complete unit, were counted under the How To category of General Programming. In no case is credit given for any of the latter.
2. Academic credit for the nationally distributed NEW BIOLOGY and AMERICAN ECONOMY series varied. Sometimes they were considered supplementary programs, sometimes credit courses.

College-Adult Education scheduling was structured with 18 percent in the morning, 32 percent in the afternoon, and 50 percent at night.

Program Sources

By far the most frequent source of these programs was the individual stations. Almost half of the courses were local productions. NET supplied 15 percent, commercial outlets 14 percent, and the combined contribution of state and regional networks amounted to 17 percent. The balance came from a variety of other sources.

The NEW BIOLOGY and AMERICAN ECONOMY series, originally produced by CBS and distributed by CBS and later by NET and Learning Resources, were the most frequently shown series, each having been featured on more than 40 stations. The relatively high percentage of programs from commercial television sources can be attributed primarily to these two courses. The wide use of these programs demonstrates that well-made series which serve viewer needs can receive nationwide audiences.

Seminars and Background Courses

The catalog of familiar college subjects was joined during the past two years by a new program genus designed to bridge rapidly accumulating information or techniques and a professional's need to keep up with this material. These programs took two forms: seminars for dissemination and discussion of new knowledge or methods in a field; and actual courses to provide the necessary understanding of a subject for its proper instruction by teachers.

In 1964 physicians were the largest recipients of the seminar-type program. Ten stations broadcast seminars to update doctors' knowledge in most branches of medicine. Two other stations did the same for lawyers. There is an indication, moreover, that this kind of seminar program may spread to other professions, especially engineering, thus making television a catalyst between the avalanche of information that is a product of our age and its useful digestion.

Elementary teachers, on the other hand, were the main targets for the background courses, in math particularly. The "new mathematics," already in use in one-quarter of the nation's schools, requires those who teach it first to relearn the subject through an entirely new approach. Twenty-three stations carried such courses. SETS AND SYSTEMS, produced by WETA-TV for the Eastern Educational Network, was seen on six of its member stations. The other 17 were locally produced.

Other subjects presented in depth for teachers in the 1964 week were science, English, curriculum developments, teaching methods and the intergroup relations involved in school desegregation (see Table 8 on next page for the number of stations broadcasting these programs).

In 1962 all Teacher Education¹ programs were presented as part of a school series, such as PARLONS FRANCAIS. The emergence of subject presentation, irrespective of a student series in that area, is one that may prove especially suited to television's ability to disseminate information quickly and effectively to a large group of people. In all these programs for specific groups came to almost one-tenth of the college category.

1. Education courses per se are not included in this category, since they are intended for students rather than practicing teachers.

Table 8. Number of Teacher Background Courses for the
College-Adult Education Audience

Subject	No. of Stations With Series	Producers	
		Local	Other
Mathematics	23	16	7*
Science	4	3	1
Reading	3	3	
English	3	2	1
Use of Audio-Visual Aids (including ETV)	3	3	
Art and Music	2	2	
General Curriculum Developments	3	3	
Teaching the Handicapped	1	1	
Education and Segregation	1	1	
Totals	43	34	9

*Six stations carried the EEN series, SETS AND SYSTEMS.

Note: Those courses are both credit and non-credit. Each program in the series is approximately one-half hour long.

Subjects Broadcast

Science and Math were the leaders in the college television curriculum, both in number and variety of courses, in 1961, as in the 1962 survey. Science courses ranged from geology, chemistry and physiology to less expected subjects like astronomy or one in the ornithology of Puerto Rico. Most widely used, as mentioned before, was the NEW BIOLOGY series, which along with locally made biology courses comprised one-half of all science in this audience grouping.

The student of Math was presented with an equally rich selection: algebra, calculus, trigonometry, plane and solid geometry, and principles of accounting. Together, Math and Science contributed 28 percent of all broadcasting for the college and adult education audience. As substantial a portion as this represents, it is a considerable drop from the 37 percent these subjects rated in 1962. This suggests that perhaps the Sputnik-inspired stress on science is leveling off.

Social Sciences followed with 21 percent of this programming. In 1962, this category garnered almost 18 percent of college broadcasts. Most hours here were taken up by the often-presented AMERICAN ECONOMY series, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. There were a few courses in psychology,¹ anthropology, the American business system and history (American, Delaware, Greek and Russian). This wide variety of subjects occupied 36 of the social science hours.

Languages, English and Foreign, tallied 8 percent of the college-adult television schedule. Foreign Languages, mostly evening

1. In 1962 psychology was tabulated with courses in medicine and psychiatry. This year, psychology was included in the Social Science category.

replays of school programs shown earlier in the day, were overwhelmingly French or Spanish. Much of the French was taught through the PARLONS FRANCAIS series and the Spanish, through local productions. Interest in other languages was sparse. Tampa and Pullman, Wash. programmed German, Seattle broadcast SPOKEN JAPANESE, and only Tampa taught Russian.

Illiteracy Training played a prominent part in the English Language programs. Twenty stations tried to combat this silent problem by scheduling courses (mostly OPERATION ALPHABET) to induce the illiterate to teach himself to read. Without exception, these courses were shown in the late afternoon or early evening hours, at the end of most workdays. The other areas of language covered were speech, letter writing and reading improvement.

Literature, Philosophy and Religion made up almost 6 percent of the television college schedule. Religion in this context was philosophy of religion. The Arts in all forms were missing from the 1964 television college curriculum.

Skills took up another $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent. These How To courses concentrated on techniques in typing, stenography, nursing, sewing, home economics, electronics and welding.

Education courses for college students (not to be confused with those for practicing teachers) came to 3 percent. These consisted of courses in education, and the teaching of hygiene and physical education.

A few courses in Physical Education and Guidance -- the latter including a course in personal finance -- were also part of the college-adult schedule.

Table 9. Comparison of Program Categories in College-Adult
Instructional Broadcasting for 1962 and 1964

Categories	Total Hours (rounded)		Percent of College Broadcasts	
	1964	1962	1964	1962
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	150	132	28.2	36.8
Mathematics	25	22	4.8	6.1
Physics, Chemistry	13	9	2.4	2.5
Biology	74	59	13.9	16.5
Medicine	12	27*	2.0	7.5*
Other	26	15	5.1	4.2
SOCIAL SCIENCE	109	67	20.6	18.6
History	9	9	1.7	2.5
Economics	74	11	13.9	3.0
Gov't, Soc., & Anthropol.	19	47	3.7	13.1
Psychology	7	*	1.3	*
LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY	30	35**	5.6	9.6**
FOREIGN LANGUAGE	41	46	7.7	12.5
French	10	19	2.0	5.4
Spanish	26	23	5.0	6.3
Other	5	3	.7	.8
ENGLISH	53	36	10.0	10.0
EDUCATION	98	7	18.4	2.0
Education Courses	18	6	3.4	.2
Teacher Background	80***	1	15.0***	1.8
HOW TO	31	20	5.0	5.6
THE ARTS	-	6	-	1.7
PUBLIC AFFAIRS	-	2	-	.7
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	12	-	2.0	-
GUIDANCE	11	-	2.0	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	9	-	2.5
Totals	535	360	100%	100%

* In 1962 these figures included psychology programs. They were a separate Social Science category in 1964.

** This includes the one religion course (30 min.) found in the 1962 college schedule.

*** Teachers' programs that accompanied school series are part of this total.

Table 10. Stations Ranked by Program Hours for the College-Adult Education Audience, April 19-25, 1964

<u>Station</u>	<u>College Hours</u>	<u>% of Total Hours</u>	<u>Total Hours Aired</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>College Hours</u>	<u>% of Total Hours</u>	<u>Total Hours Aired</u>
WTTW	29:00	43	68:05	WETV	4:45	10	45:35
KAET	26:40	61	43:55	WCBB	4:40	13	36:45
KOAC	15:20	34	45:30	WOUB	4:30	13	33:35
KOAP	15:20	34	45:30	KUSU	4:30	15	30:05
KNME	13:30	20	67:00	WNED	4:30	12	38:10
WNDR	13:30	16	82:35	WYES	4:30	11	41:00
KUHT	13:15	40	32:50	WILL	4:20	17	25:25
KUAT	13:15	36	37:05	KETC	4:20	9	47:50
WTHS	12:30	19	65:15	WGBH	4:00	6	63:10
WFSU	11:25	24	48:20	WENH	4:00	9	44:15
WNTV	11:00	20	54:00	WEDH	3:55	9	45:55
WITV	11:00	19	58:15	WBGU	3:30	22	16:00
WUNC	10:00	18	54:15	WETA	3:30	7	53:35
WBIQ	10:00	15	66:30	KFMA	3:30	13	27:50
WCIQ	10:00	15	66:30	KUON	3:30	11	33:20
WDIQ	10:00	15	66:30	KVIE	3:30	10	37:35
WAIQ	10:00	15	66:30	WGSF	3:00	18	17:00
WEDU	9:55	16	62:45	WKNO	3:00	5	56:40
WOSU	9:30	18	53:30	WDCN	3:00	7	42:00
KETA	9:20	17	54:05	KOET	2:55	13	22:00
KOED	9:20	17	54:05	WIPM	2:30	5	54:15
WQED	9:15	13	69:50	WIPR	2:30	5	54:15
WMUB	9:00	38	23:40	KUSD	2:30	11	22:45
WQEX	8:30	77	11:00	KOKH	2:20	10	24:20
WTVS	8:25	16	52:50	WUFT	2:15	7	33:10
WMHT	8:15	15	55:20	WMVS	1:45	3	62:10
WJCT	8:00	18	43:50	WVAN	1:30	8	19:00
KLRN	7:45	11	69:10	WFPK	1:30	5	30:10
KVCR	7:30	23	25:30	WGTE	:50	4	22:30
WHA	7:15	19	38:15	WCET	:30	2	26:30
WHYY	7:05	9	80:05	KDPS	:30	1	39:15
KFERA	7:00	11	64:30	KCSD	:30	1	37:55
KTXT	6:30	36	18:15	KPEC	:30	2	27:35
WSIU	6:30	13	49:55	WXGA	-	-	19:00
KCTS	6:30	12	56:00	WGTV	-	-	20:00
KYVE	6:30	12	56:00	KWSC	-	-	20:45
KLSE	6:00	20	30:00	WMSB	-	-	38:30
KTCA	6:00	10	59:00	KTPS	-	-	26:25
WMEB	5:40	16	34:30	KFME	-	-	25:20
WMEM	5:40	16	34:30	KWCS	-	-	28:00
WMVT	5:30	100	5:30	WUHY	-	-	15:25
WNYC	5:30	8	65:30	KRET	-	-	6:45
KQED	5:30	11	49:35	WSEC	-	-	20:25
KUED	5:30	11	51:20				
WHRO	5:00	11	45:25				

ETV NETWORKS AND ALLIANCES

Television is the culmination of group efforts. That the groups are diverse and include those outside as well as inside the local station fraternity may not be readily apparent. The past two years (as was projected in the 1962 report) have borne witness to the expansion of the national, regional and state networks of educational television and to the creation of new ones, notably the state networks of Maine and South Carolina.

Jointly, these networks provide the program pool that filled 46 percent, or 1697, of the 3715 educational hours broadcast during the sample April week. For the general audience, local efforts notwithstanding, the presence of network distribution accounted for 60 percent of all programs shown.

What these alliances offer an educational broadcaster extends beyond merely easing the inexorable demands of the daily schedule. They are a means by which a station can provide its viewers with programs of more than a parochial interest -- programs that may be difficult or impossible to produce locally. By reaching two (or more) stations with one program, these alliances become an economic means of sharing the production capabilities of the member stations to spread local resources and initiative to a large audience. Finally, these networks sometimes act as a temporary programming backbone for neophyte stations, thus facilitating their early establishment -- as shall be seen in the examination of the networks' relationship to the new stations.

National Educational Television

Though its only links are film and tape distribution through the mail, National Educational Television is the first and most active of the educational television alliances.

With the exception of WNYC-TV, New York, and KOET, Ogden, Utah, all the new stations belong to NET, as indeed do all but four of the other members of the ETV clan.¹

NET's programming for ETV came equally from its network service and its flexible programs or library service. NET's mainstay is the provision of general broadcasting, its contribution yielding 48 percent of that total during the sample week. In fact, 44 ETV stations receive half or more of their general programming from NET.

On the average, each station, old and new, obtained slightly over 13 hours from NET for its weekly programming. Sixteen stations depended on NET for 50 percent or more of their total programming. It is significant to note that 11 of this group are new stations.

On the whole, NET's contributions to the three audience categories of ETV remained essentially the same during 1962 and 1964. Only in college broadcasts was the variance more than two percentage points.

Percentage of Programs from NET

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1962</u>
School	9.3	7.7
College-Adult Education	14.9	8.8
General	48.2	49.1

1. The other non-NET members are: KLSE, Monroe, La.; KTCA-TV, Minneapolis, Minn.; KOKH-TV, Oklahoma City, Okla.; and KRET-TV, Richardson, Texas. Only WNYC-TV and KTCA-TV are concerned with community broadcasting; the others are essentially school stations.

State Networks

Since the inception of educational television, many states have envisioned the establishment of statewide ETV as a means of alleviating certain pressing problems: teacher shortages; reaching the population of remote areas; keeping pace with the rapid advances in education and technology.¹

These various state networks, and they assume many forms, have increased in size and number since 1962. In 1964, they were responsible for the production or distribution of 10 percent of all programming.

Cooperative Production

The most developed and elaborate state networks are those of Alabama, Oregon and Puerto Rico. Each is owned by a single organization and connected by microwave relay, which allows each member in the network to broadcast an identical schedule. Unlike the networks with satellite stations, all the member stations share in the production load of the network schedules.

The Alabama State Network, the largest of these three numerically, is also the oldest and geographically most extensive. Its members are:

WAIQ - Montgomery
 WBIQ - Birmingham
 WCIQ - Cheaha State Park
 WDIQ - Dozier
 (WEIQ - Mobile)²

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1. NET lists in its files 32 states that have appointed commissions or committees to study or instigate such networks: California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, New York, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Puerto Rico.
 2. Since WEIQ began broadcasting on November 9, 1964, it is not included in the programming figures.

Programming needs are calculated on a statewide basis with actual production subsequently apportioned to the respective members. It is unique today in its statewide image of its purpose and is the only instance accordingly where all local production has been tabulated as more correctly being that of a state network.

The Oregon State Network, numbering the two stations KOAC-TV in Corvallis and KOAP-TV in Portland, is characterized as described above by single ownership and schedule with shared production. Some programs are also provided this network by the semi-independent production center at Oregon University in Eugene, which currently has no transmission facilities.

WIPR-TV, in San Juan, and WIPM-TV in Mayaguez, the Puerto Rican State Network, function in the same manner under the auspices of the Radio and Television Service of the Department of Education of Puerto Rico.

Centralized Production

At this stage in the development of state educational television networks, five stations are satellites, transmitting only the programs of a sister station. For some of these this is a temporary programming solution until the time when they gain the facilities and personnel to assume some of the duties of production themselves. More and more, however, this technique is used for extended statewide coverage.

KETA-TV in Oklahoma City provides the programming of its satellite, KOED-TV in Tulsa. Together they constitute the state-established and managed Oklahoma State Network.

In the South Carolina State Network, WNTV in Greenville acts as producer for its satellite in Charleston, WITV. Although WITV's schedule varies somewhat in the morning from that of its associate, all the programs originate from WNTV.

Maine's State Network is comprised of a production studio at WMEB-TV in Orono at the University of Maine, and two satellites, WMEM-TV at Presque Isle and WMED-TV at Calais.¹ All new stations, their entire output (with the exception of a half-hour public affairs program) came from outside sources, mostly NET and the regional Eastern Educational Network.

WGSF in Newark, Ohio operates as a part-time satellite of WOSU-TV in Columbus, forming the embryo of the state's projected ten-station interconnected network. At present Ohio has six ETV stations on the air.

The satellite in Yakima, Washington, KYVE-TV, is using the programs of KCTS-TV, Seattle, until completion of its studio.²

Interconnection of Independent Stations

In addition to the microwave affiliations mentioned above, microwave relay also joins independently-owned and managed stations in California, Florida and seven members of the Eastern Educational Network in the states of New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

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1. WMED-TV, having started its broadcast activities on August 29, 1964, is not included in the tabulations.
 2. Subsequent to the sample week, two more satellites went on the air, WMED cited above, and KIXE, in Chico-Redding, California, using the schedule of Sacramento's KVLE. This makes seven ETV satellites in operation as of January 1, 1965.

A microwave link between San Francisco and Sacramento, the current California State Network, is used to share the resources of each city with audiences in both. KVIE in the state's capital, Sacramento, is the source for background news and analysis of state matters, including news conferences held by state officials. (A Jesse Unruh-Hugh Burns conference was recorded in the sample week.) KQED, in San Francisco, furnishes school and other programs of mutual interest, such as symphony concerts and analyses of party politics and world news. The microwave relay is used selectively for mutual benefit; the rest of the schedules are programmed independently. Now that Los Angeles' KCET is on the air, it is expected to participate in the network's activities with regular tape exchanges.¹

WUFT in Gainesville and WJCT in Jacksonville are the only two stations connected by microwave in the five-member educational network in Florida. Microwave is used primarily for the simulcast of some NET evening programs. (This did not occur, however, during the 1964 sample week.) The network functions basically through an informal tape exchange. A separate Florida Educational Television Commission exists at Tallahassee to supervise and determine the production of credit courses for broadcast, usually on the college level. (AMERICANISM V. COMMUNISM, a state-required senior high course, was one of those shown in April.) All the Florida stations may produce series for the Commission.

1. KCET's first broadcast day was September 28, 1964, so its programming is not included in this report. Los Angeles' first ETV station, then called KTHE, broadcast briefly from 1953-54.

Video Tape Exchange

The medium of tape exchange is the cooperative base of the state networks in Georgia and Utah,¹ as well as in California, Florida and Ohio mentioned previously. The schedules of April 19-25, 1964 also indicated an exchange operating between the two Tennessee stations, WDCN-TV, Nashville and WKNO-TV, Memphis.

An increasing number of state departments of education, among them New York, Pennsylvania and Utah, have begun to produce and distribute instructional programs for television. In New York, the stations of that state are the producers, and the programs are available throughout the state for a small service charge.

Regional Networks

Regional networks, whose membership and influence exceed the boundaries of a single state, are yet another cooperative device aiding in the growth of ETV. Last April these networks distributed 4.4 percent of all programming shown on educational television.

The largest and oldest of these regional affiliations is the Eastern Educational Network with a membership numbering 15 stations. All of the EEN members north of Boston are connected to WGBH-TV by microwave. These are: WENH-TV, Durham, New Hampshire; WCBB, Augusta, Maine; WMEB-TV, Orono, Maine; WMEM-TV, Presque Isle, Maine; and WMED-TV, Calais, Maine. WMHT in Schenectady, N. Y. to the west, is joined to Boston by a combined microwave relay and off-the-air pickup. Boston,

1. The Georgia Network: WGTW, Athens; WVAN-TV, Savannah; and WXGA-TV, Waycross, joined by WJSP-TV in Columbus on September 9, 1964.

The Utah Network: KUSU-TV, Logan; KOET and KWCS-TV, Ogden; and KUED, Salt Lake City.

too, was connected to New York's WNDT by leased telephone lines.¹ The programming possibilities inherent in the electronic merger of these two centers of thought and action was demonstrated each weekday evening with THE WORLD AT TEN. At the start, the program featured five minutes of local news from each station for its respective audience, returning to its originator in New York for in-depth analysis of world, national and metropolitan events. Boston's insight into these affairs was reciprocated for its New York partner whenever the occasion warranted.² This was the only instance in April 19-25, 1964 of a program conceived and executed as a daily mutual effort.

The membership radius extends farther to WETA-TV, Washington; WHYY, Philadelphia; WQED, Pittsburgh; WTTW, Chicago; WEDH, Hartford; and KQED, San Francisco. Each station can contribute and receive from the tape program exchange maintained for its members' benefit by the EEN.

MET, Midwest Educational Television, is the other regional network now in existence with offices in Milwaukee to serve ETV in the Great Plains region. It, too, exchanges taped programs by mail. (More than 100 were distributed by May 1, 1964.) Its membership includes:

KDPS-TV - Des Moines, Iowa	KUSD-TV - Vermillion, So. Dak.
KTCA-TV - Minneapolis, Minn.	WHA-TV - Madison, Wisc.
KUON-TV - Lincoln, Nebr.	WMVS-TV - Milwaukee, Wisc.
KFME - Fargo, No. Dak.	WMVT - Milwaukee, Wisc.

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1. The Boston-New York telephone connection ended October 31, 1964, with the expiration of a two-year foundation grant.
 2. WORLD AT TEN was also seen on Schenectady's WMHT during the 1964 sample week.

Commercial Networks and Stations

With permission an educational station can carry the program of a commercial network should the local commercial outlet elect not to broadcast that program. These programs gave a total of 78 hours to the ETV schedule. LOOK UP AND LIVE from CBS was seen on a Florida station, for example, while WUNC-TV, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, aired the NBC HUNTLEY-BRINKLEY REPORT. The OPEN MIND from WNBC-TV in New York City was circulated to 21 ETV stations in April 1964. Eight stations bought OPEN END from WNTA. The Boston station was the only one showing programs from ABC, an example being ISSUES AND ANSWERS. Lastly, a few stations received about 62 hours for their schedules from neighboring commercial outlets.

Film Sources

The bulk of the programs included under Miscellaneous and Travel-Recreation in general programming came from the abundance of free film available to the educational broadcaster. Just a few of these free film suppliers include various branches of the Federal Government, Chambers of Commerce, AFL-CIO, National Association of Manufacturers, airline companies, major corporations, consulates and embassies. Independent film concerns also supply a small portion of the courses televised for adult or school instruction. In sum, 10 percent of ETV broadcasts came from film sources in April 1964.

University Program Sources

Television production centers at a few universities, notably the University of Michigan and Purdue, produce programs for educational

television, though they themselves lack facilities for transmission. About 19 hours came from such sources in 1964, ranging in subject from college courses to Purdue's analysis of foreign news, CONTINENTAL COMMENT -- the most popular of this group with eight showings.

Informal Program Exchanges

Finally, it was found that a skeletal exchange took place informally among the ETV stations themselves, ostensibly on their own initiative. Programs such as KFME's KINDERGARTEN or WENH-TV's CALCULUS for senior high school students or WOSU-TV's CONVERSATIONAL GERMAN (fairy tales) were those that found audiences outside their home bases. Together this sort of exchange and the university-produced programs contributed 102 hours, or almost 3 percent of all programming.¹

Midwest Program Airborne Television Instruction

An airborne transmitter using two channels is the vehicle by which MPATI provides school programming for a region in the Middle West. Because these channels are not operated by MPATI as formal stations as such but as the most convenient and extensive means of dispersing the series it produces at Purdue University, their programming per se is not included in this survey. MPATI, however, has begun to rent out some of its series, and in April 1964, 40 hours, slightly more than 3 percent, of all school broadcasting came from its service.

1. See Table 12, p. 70, for a list of program sources.

Table 11. Program Sources, 1964 and 1962 Survey Weeks Compared
(hours and percents in round numbers)

Source	Hours		Percent	
	1964	1962	1964	1962
			Total Broadcasts	
Local	1364	1340	37%	52%
NET	1149	763	31	29
Other	<u>1202</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>19</u>
	3715	2596	100%	100%
			General Broadcasts	
Local	405	405	20%	29%
NET	959	685	48	49
Other	<u>628</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>22</u>
	1992	1396	100%	100%
			School Broadcasts	
Local	704	685	59%	81%
NET	110	65	9	8
Other	<u>374</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>11</u>
	1188	840	100%	100%
			College-Adult Instruction Broadcasts	
Local	255	250	48%	69%
NET	80	14	15	4
Other	<u>200</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>27</u>
	535	360	100%	100%

Table 12. Program Sources, April 1964
(hours and percents in round numbers)

Source	Total Broadcasts		General Broadcasts		School Broadcasts		College-Adult Instruction	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
Local	1364	37	405	11	704	19	255	7
National Educational Television	1149	31	959	26	110	3	80	2
State Networks	386	10	109	3	201	5	76	2
Regional Networks	161	4	106	3	39	1	16	-
Film Sources	373	10	311	8	45	1	17	-
Commercial Networks	78	2	24	1	2	-	52	1
Commercial Stations	62	2	39	1	2	-	21	1
Informal ETV Exchange	102	3	39	1	45	1	18	-
MPATI	40	1	-	-	40	1	-	-
Totals	3715	100%	1992	54%	1188	32%	535	14%

National Instructional Television Library

The National Instructional Television Library, with offices in New York City, was established to further the concept of mutual exchange of school series and to examine the condition and needs of school television.¹ Regional libraries are also found in Boston and Lincoln, Nebraska. Although its programs were not tallied separately, evidence of their distribution was detected, namely in elementary math and science programs and one for junior high music.

The "New" Stations and the ETV Alliances

A brief look at the relationships of the new stations to the alliances just discussed will indicate how the alliances often provide the initial programming lifeblood, the productive wellspring from which rises much of ETV.

Of the 26 new stations, four each are either second channels or satellites, thus reducing their programming problems to a minimum for the time being. Twelve are members of state networks, including the four satellites mentioned before. Six of the stations belong to the EEN, and another two to MET. And, as said at the onset, NET has the affiliation of all but two of the new stations. Five, in fact, have no affiliation but NET. Only the municipally-owned WNYC-TV broadcast without any formal network affiliation in April 1964.

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1. In direct contrast to MPATI, which handles only its own series, NITL distributes series produced by ETV stations. Since some of the stations indicated a series' original producer, rather than the source from which it was received, the measure of NITL's activity could not be accurately assessed. For more information, see NITL's two reports: "The Status of Instructional Television," a study of the instructional programs televised during fall 1963 (March 1964); "An Assessment of Instructional Television Series Available for General Use" (March 1964).

These affiliations together gave the new stations almost half of their total schedules (48 percent) during the April survey week, and each station aired an average of 17:30 hours from these sources.¹

Local Production

Thirty-seven percent of all educational television programming in April 1964 was locally produced. More than two-thirds of these programs, which amounted to 1364 hours, were for adult instruction or school consumption, with the rest for the audience at large. This is a sharp drop from the 1962 local production figure which was 53 percent of all broadcasts. This impressive decline over the short span of two years may forecast a trend toward increased dependence on outside sources for programs.

Local Production for the Instructional Audience

The most dramatic decrease in local production in 1964 was recorded in school programming. It fell from 82 percent in 1962 to 59 percent in 1964. The increasing activity of the various networks and the expansion of MPATI in the school scene have been contributing factors to the decline of local school production. School series only began to achieve wider distribution as local education systems began to agree that the programs of other communities could also suit their individual curriculum purposes. Together, the networks and MPATI were

1. The new stations in terms of total weekly hours on the air ranged from WNDT's 82:35 to WMVT's 5:30, a greater span than found in the old stations.

responsible for 37 percent of programs shown on the ETV school screens.

Another indication that local production of school programs will probably continue to wane is that many of the programs aired in the survey week were not made during the week or even the same year. They were, rather, replays of earlier series, deliberately conceived for a life of several years. With the accumulation of a number of school series, or school libraries, and their wider network distribution, the need for the intense local school production that characterized the beginning of school television may correspondingly decline. An auxiliary footnote to the rapid increase of network activity is the development of videotape recording, which allows a permanent copy of a program to be made relatively simply compared to the earlier alternative of film production.

Local Production for the General Audience

With the exception of a dozen or so, every station that broadcasts instructional programs produces them. This is not true for general programming. The April 1964 survey indicated that only 20 percent of all programs for the general audience were made locally. And, as might be expected, it was the energy of the community stations, who as a group produced one-quarter of what shown for the general audience over their channels, that sustained this average. The other distinct ownership groups each made less than 20 percent of their general schedules. Or to illustrate it graphically, 42 of the 88 ETV stations produced 3 hours or less for the general audience during the week studied. The community stations seemed to be reacting to the multiple interests that promote their operations with their greater quantity and variety of locally-generated programs.

Subjects Produced Locally

The public's need for exposure to the issues of the day, e.g. urban renewal or foreign news analysis, and the interest in Children's Programs, have sparked the greatest reaction at local stations. More programs were made in these fields, and The Arts, than any other. Many stations, for example, reserved at least one time slot a week for a program of local, national or international interest, usually with a panel format. Twenty-six percent of the programs produced locally for the general audience were Public Affairs programs. As noted earlier, many stations also produced a hometown children's show or one for adolescents.

Local Production and the "New" Stations

The 26 new stations in 1964 produced 28 percent of their programming, two-thirds for instructional purposes. With the significant exceptions of KLRN-TV and WNDT (community), and WNYC-TV (municipal),¹ the local general programming by the new stations was scant.

Perhaps the case of the new stations demonstrates the increasing significance of outside program sources. As mentioned previously, many in this group were helped initially into broadcasting by their network affiliations. Comparing their local production to that of the 1962 new stations,² the older group entered broadcasting

1. These three stations produced 75 of the 96 hours for general viewing made by the new stations.

2. WETA-TV - Washington, D.C. KUSD-TV - Vermillion, S. Dak.
 WXGA-TV - Waycross, Ga. WHRO-TV - Norfolk, Va.
 WSIU-TV - Carbondale, Ill. KTPS - Tacoma, Wash.
 WCBB - Augusta, Me.

producing one-third of their schedules in March 1962 -- 75 of 226 hours, mostly school programs. These same seven stations in the 1964 survey week made 62 out of a total of 254 hours, shifting the percentages down to 24 percent with school programs still the main concentration. The decision, then, about how much local production to undertake seem to be established early in a station's life, and as a rule the amount diminishes rather than increases with age.

REPEATS, TRANSMISSION AND PURCHASED PROGRAMMING

The Use of Repeats

One of every four hours of ETV air time, some 935 in all, were repeats. Repeats, as used in this report, is the measure of the programs played more than once during the sample week only. Replays of programs seen previous to the sample week (i.e. some of the shows broadcast April 19-25, 1964 were seen during the previous week or month, and others may have been series that were broadcast the year before) were not considered repeats in the study.

Repeats, as an instrument of program policy, are more often used in broadcasting for the school audience than for either the adult instructional or general audiences. More than 34 percent of all school broadcasts are repeated programs. With several airings, programs can more conveniently be fitted into the myriad school schedules. During the April survey week, 1177 programs were repeated, for a total of over 408 of the 1188 school hours broadcast.

There were two hundred and thirty-four replays of courses for adults during the April typical week, or 23 percent of the total programming for this group.

Roughly one-fifth of all general programming was repeated. The 400 hours of playbacks often made it possible for the ETV audience to have more than one chance to see a program.

Time of Repeats

As a rule, more programs were repeated during the afternoon for the school audience, and at night for the adult student or general audience.

The pattern of repeats varied. For the school screens, for example, it could take the form of a morning broadcast, followed by a repeat the same afternoon, or a morning broadcast two or three times a week. Instructional programs were televised one to 10 times. KVIE in Sacramento illustrates the use of repeats at one extreme: Wednesday morning and afternoon of the survey week was reserved for the continuous replay (10 times) of a Communism course for senior high school students.

Figure 7. Pattern of Repeats for the Three ETV Audiences,
in hours, April 1964

	<u>School</u>	<u>College- Adult</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Total</u>
Morning	163	22	44	229
Afternoon	238	34	155	427
Evening	<u>7</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>279</u>
Total Hours Repeated	408	125	402	935
Total Hours	1188	535	1992	3415

Subjects Repeated

Different subjects were repeated for each of the three ETV audiences. For the schools, it was science, foreign languages, social science, the arts and English (in that order) that were most often repeated.

The adult student found science, social science, foreign languages, education and English (including illiteracy courses) at the head of the repeat repertoire.

Children's programs led in repeats for the general audience. They were followed closely by public affairs, the arts, miscellaneous programming, and social sciences.

Use of Live, Videotape and Film Production

Closely allied to the discussion of repeats in broadcasting are the methods of program transmission. Videotape is the major medium used today. In the sample ETV week, it was the form used for 51 percent of all program transmission, 1887 hours. Film was next, providing 1225 hours, or 30 percent of all programs. Finally, some 19 percent of ETV shows were live productions.

More live programming prevailed in school production than for the other audiences -- 28 percent. Thirteen percent of the broadcasts beamed for the general audience, on the one hand, were live -- mostly music or discussions, and of course the daily newscasts.

Videotape was used for about half of all programs. It seems to be gaining widest acceptance as the most convenient vehicle for school programs. A few language series were about all there was found on film for the schools. However, as mentioned before, film is still popular as a source of general programming.

Figure 8. A Comparison of the Modes of Transmission, April 1964

	<u>No. of Hours</u>	<u>% of Total Hours</u>
Live	703	19
VTR	1887	51
Film	<u>1225</u>	<u>30</u>
	3715	100%

Purchased Programming

By and large, most programs are either the product of local efforts or network affiliations. Occasionally, however, they are bought from independent sources. In the April test week, 503 hours were purchased in this sense. (Of course, all programs cost money.)

Three hundred and twenty-one of these purchased or rented hours were on videotape, the rest on film. More of these were for general viewing, with school and college-adult hours following respectively.

Figure 9. Purchased Programs: Uses and Transmission

	<u>No. of Hours Purchased</u>	<u>% of Each Category</u>
School	164	14
College	48	9
General	291	15

	<u>No. of Hours Purchased</u>	<u>% of All Broadcasts</u>
Film	181	8
VTR	321	5

Each audience was distinguished by different buying characteristics: foreign languages and science were more frequently purchased for school consumption; education for college-adult instruction; and children's programming, entertainment, the arts, and public affairs for general viewing. (The percentage of purchased children's programs is high, as listed below, primarily because they come from NET's Flexible Service which has a direct charge for each series.)

Figure 10. Priorities for Purchased ETV Programs

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of Hours</u>	<u>% of All Programs in the Subject</u>
School Programs	Foreign Languages	79	38
	Science	43	12

College- Adult Education	Education	18	19

General Programs	Children's	202	55
	Entertainment	26	39
	The Arts	26	7
	Public Affairs	17	6

AFTERWORD

This report is based on some 80,000 items of fact. We have attempted to be completely accurate but realize that with such a quantity of information, errors are possible. We hope, however, that there are not many and that the study will be a useful contribution to the literature of educational television.

In planning the report it was sometimes difficult to categorize programs. Each could be labeled only once. Other researchers might have chosen different ways. Cooking lessons, for example, were put under How To. Another researcher might have classified them as women's programs or as a branch of the arts, coming somewhere under crafts. Arbitrary designations were necessary but they tend to reduce the color and depth of the picture presented here.

The typical is always sought at the deliberate exclusion of the unusual. The analysis of ETV programming described here is further moderated by the elimination of non-typical April 19-25 broadcast schedules. The intention was to depict an average week of educational television. In a few instances, when stations departed from their routines this week, schedules for more ordinary weeks were substituted. Although it would be interesting to explore the unusual programming, it cannot be done here when the attempt is to identify the average.

The very name "educational television" has caused difficulty over the years. It has been questioned again and again without satisfactory resolution, and alternative names have not succeeded. To define ETV, it is safe to call it non-commercial, but that only means it is not supported by advertising. It does not begin to suggest that ETV serves many purposes.

Part of the difficulty with the name is that educational television means many things to many people. To some, the service is instruction for children at school, to others it is to the community. To still others, it is both. And aside from these briefly described differences, station managements have differing philosophies, even when the announced purposes of station are similar.

Consider a university-owned station, for example. It would probably be set up to televise college courses to large numbers of students and adults in the community. As part of its general programming, it might produce drama and a children's program. It might carry regular reports on faculty research. But further similarity between university stations could end there. To touch briefly on likely differences, one station might call attention to community problems, while another would consider this beyond the station's domain. Still another might schedule a program on a community problem but handle it after the fact, as a summary rather than an introduction. To put it another way, the first station would be an initiator and the latter a follower.

Few stations probably would state a policy of avoiding controversy. Most, however, seem to shy away from politics and religion, so name two prime areas where controversy flourishes. Also, as seen in the report, news broadcasts are not found on the majority of ETV stations.

All in all, the statistics assembled here, though they cannot evaluate the quality of programs, reveal a national ETV schedule of expansive scope. It covers the arts and sciences and the problems of modern society whose rapid changes demand repeated exploration and explanation. Many who believe that with its minimal attention to

so-called pure entertainment, ETV offers a balance to the emphasis on entertainment that prevails in commercial television.

ETV exists to inform. The variety of broadcasts in prime time by most educational stations offers viewers a broad opportunity. Some programs are to be watched passively, others are a challenge to the mind. But whatever their purpose, ETV program topics range over the wide scope of human interests and provide audiences with a choice that might not otherwise be available.

In the four years since these reports were begun, the number of ETV stations on the air have doubled. It is expected that 50 more will begin operations in 1965, bringing the total by the end of the year to 150. Since its inception in 1953, educational television has developed steadily, often despite major obstacles. What emerges clearly in examining the April 19-25, 1964 program schedules is that, whatever its effect, ETV exhibited an impressive display of programs and imaginative use of air time.

Table 13. Leading Program Topics Broadcast 1964 Compared to 1962




Subject	1964 Rank	Number of Hours Aired	% of Total Broadcasts	1962 Rank	Number of Hours Aired	% of Total Broadcasts
Science and Technology	1	625	17	1	562	22
The Arts	2	528	14	3	426	16
Social Science	3	455	12	2	447	17
Languages - English and Foreign	4	413	11	4	298	11
Children's Programs	5	367	10	5	209	8
Public Affairs	6	312	8	7	126	5
News	7	171	5	10	58	2


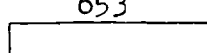

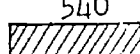
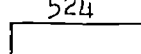

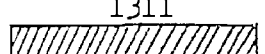


Note: These seven leading program topics broadcast in April 1964 account for 77% of the programming.

Table 14. Stations Ranked by Total Hours Broadcast,
April 19-25, 1964

<u>Station</u>	<u>Total Hours Aired</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Total Hours Aired</u>
WNDT	82:35	WDCN	42:00
WHYY	80:05	WYES	41:00
WQED	69:50	KDPS	39:15
KLRN	69:10	WMSB	38:30
WTTW	68:05	WHA	38:15
KNME	67:00	WNED	38:10
WAIQ	66:30	KCSD	37:55
WDIQ	66:30	KVIE	37:35
WCIQ	66:30	KUAT	37:05
WBIQ	66:30	WCBB	36:45
WNYC	65:30	WMEM	34:30
WTHS	65:15	WMEB	34:30
KERA	64:30	WOUB	33:35
WGBH	63:10	KUON	33:20
WEDU	62:45	WUFT	33:10
WMVS	62:10	KUHT	32:50
KTCA	59:00	WFPK	30:10
WITV	58:15	KUSU	30:05
WKNO	56:40	KLSE	30:00
KYVE	56:00	KWCS	28:00
KCTS	56:00	KRMA	27:50
WMHT	55:20	KPEC	27:35
WIPR	54:15	WCET	26:30
WIPM	54:15	KTPS	26:25
WUNC	54:15	KVCR	25:35
KOED	54:05	WILL	25:25
KETA	54:05	KFME	25:20
WNTV	54:00	KOKH	24:20
WETA	53:35	WMUB	23:40
WOSU	53:30	KUSD	22:45
WTVS	52:50	WGTE	22:30
KUED	51:20	KOET	22:00
WSIU	49:55	KWSC	20:45
KQED	49:35	WSEC	20:25
WFSU	48:20	WGTV	20:00
KETC	47:50	WXGA	19:00
WEDH	45:55	WVAN	19:00
WETV	45:35	KTXT	18:15
KOAP	45:30	WGSF	17:00
KOAC	45:30	WBGU	16:00
WHRO	45:25	WUHY	15:25
WENH	44:15	WQEX	11:00
KAET	43:55	KRET	6:45
WJCT	43:50	WMVT	5:30

Figure 11. Broadcast Patterns, April 1964Time of day and type of program broadcast, in hours

 = general,  = school,  = college-adult instructional programs

			Total Hours	% of Total Broadcasts
Morning (7 a.m.-noon)	141 	653 	97 	891 24%
Afternoon (noon-6 p.m.)	540 	524 	172 	1236 33%
Evening (6 p.m.-12 a.m.)	1311 	11 	266 	1588 43%

Type of program broadcast and time of day, by percent

M = morning, A = afternoon, E = evening

			Total Hours	% of Total Broadcasts
General	M 7%	A 27%	E 66%	100% 1992 54%
School	M 55%	A 44%	E 1%	100% 1188 32%
College-Adult	M 18%	A 32%	E 50%	100% 535 14%
Total hours			3715	100%

Figure 12. Relation of Station Ownership to Programming Intent,
April 1964

Station ownership and type of broadcasting, by percent*

<u>Type of Ownership</u>	<u>Number of Stations</u>	<u>General Programs</u>	<u>School Programs</u>	<u>College-Adult Instruction</u>	<u>Total</u>
Community	25	57%	30%	13%	100%
University	24	60	21	19	100
State	19	50	33	17	100
School	19	40	51	9	100

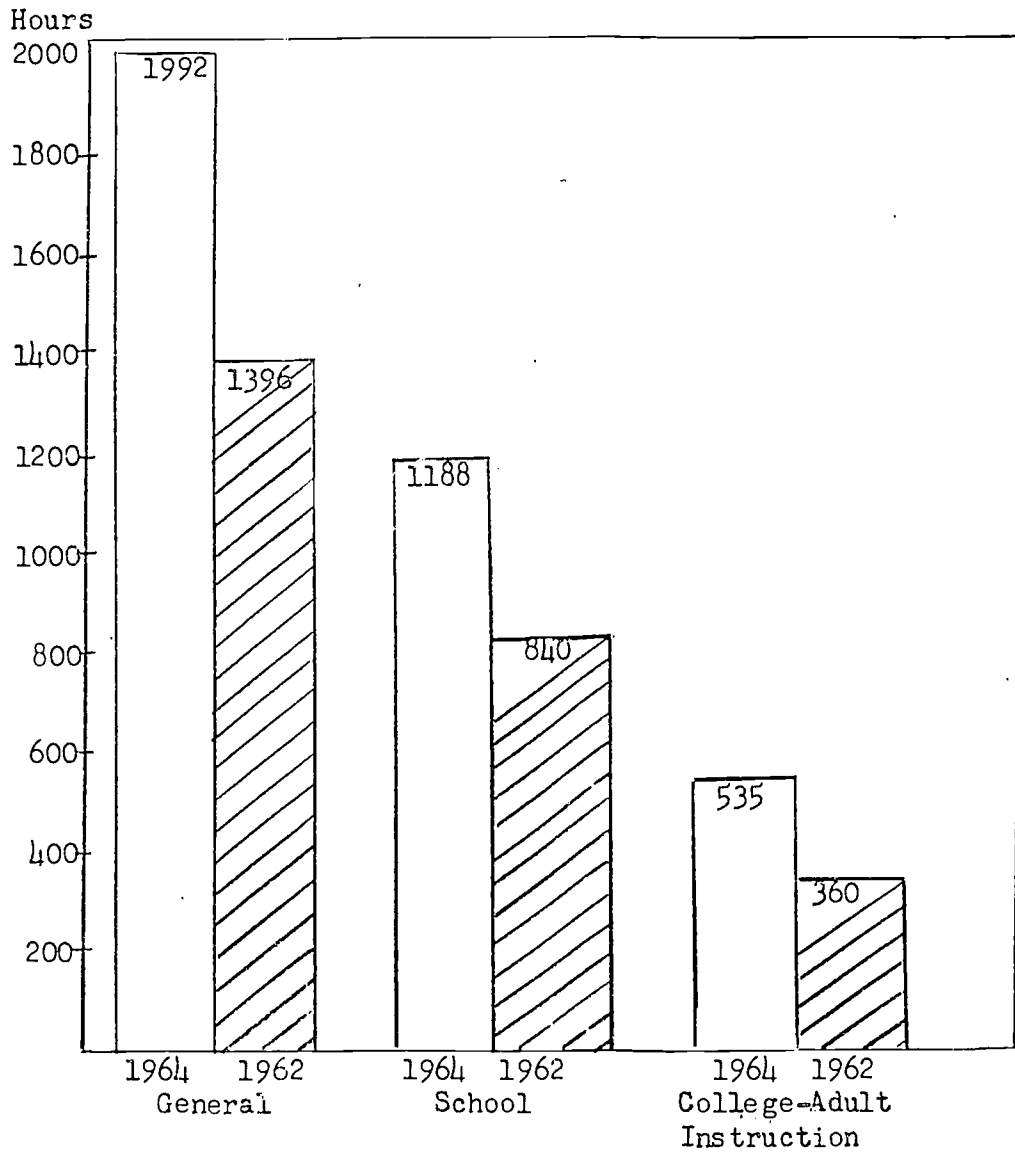
Station ownership and type of broadcasting, in hours*

▨ = general, □ = school, ☒ = college-adult instructional programs

				<u>Total Hours</u>	<u>% of Total Broadcasts</u>
Community	702	379	161	1242	33%
University	527	179	166	873	24
State	447	308	149	904	24
School	254	322	54	630	17
				3649*	

* WNYC-TV, the single municipal ETV station, is not included here.

Figure 13. Types of Programming for 1964 and 1962 Compared



APPENDIX 1. Methodology

"One Week of ETV, No. 3" represents the efforts of Brandeis University's Morse Communication Research Center and National Educational Television.

NET provided its extensive facilities in the gathering of raw data.

Brandeis' role was to analyze the data and write the report. The logs, which record what was actually broadcast, were used to corroborate the program information responses as well as to check for inaccuracies or omissions. In all cases, only programs broadcast were tabulated. These program responses contained all the information used for "One Week," viz. time of broadcast, duration, program source, transmission, repeat, whether the program was bought, grade level for the school programs, and credit if the program was part of a course.

Once the information was checked, it was translated into a code and punched onto the cards to be processed on the Brandeis computer. The coding was rechecked. The cards, too, were punched twice (or verified) to minimize another source of error.

The survey was written after the computed results were analyzed. To present a complete picture of ETV programming, additional background information has also been included.

Appendix 2. Stations Submitting Program Schedules for Dates Other than April 19-25, 1964.

KAET	Tempe, Ariz.	Monday, April 6 - Friday, April 10
WEDH	Hartford, Conn.	Monday, April 13 - Friday, April 17, and Sunday, April 26
WJCT	Jacksonville, Fla.	Sunday, April 12 - Friday, April 17
WSEC-TV	Miami, Fla.	Monday, April 6 - Friday, April 10
WTHS-TV	Miami, Fla.	Monday, April 6 - Friday, April 10
WFSU-TV	Tallahassee, Fla.	Monday, March 30 - Friday, April 3
WTTW	Chicago, Ill.	Sunday, April 12 - Friday, April 17
WGBH-TV	Boston, Mass.	The school schedule only: Monday, May 4 - Friday, May 8
WMSB	East Lansing, Mich.	Sunday, April 12 - Friday, April 17, and Saturday, April 25
WNYC-TV	New York, N.Y.	Sunday, April 12 - Saturday, April 18
WHYY-TV	Philadelphia, Pa.	Monday, April 27 - Friday, May 1, and Sunday, May 10
WUHY-TV	Philadelphia, Pa.	Monday, April 27 - Friday, May 1
WNTV	Greenville, S. C.	Monday, April 20 - Friday, April 24, and Sunday, April 26
WITV	Charleston, S. C.	Monday, April 20 - Friday, April 24, and Sunday, April 26

Appendix 3. Educational Television Station licensees/Grantees and
Ownership Classification, April 1961.

(* = non-NET)

<u>Station</u>	<u>Licensee/Grantee and Address</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
WBIQ	Alabama Educational Television Commission, 2151 Highland Ave., Birmingham	state
WCIQ	Same as above	"
WDIQ	Same as above	"
WAIQ	Same as above	"
KAET	Board of Regents of the Universities and State College of Arizona, Arizona State U., Tempe-Phoenix	university
KUAT	Universities and State College of Arizona for the use of the U. of Ariz., Herring Hall, University of Ariz., Tucson	"
KVIE	Central California Educational Television, Box 6, Sacramento	community
KVCR-TV	San Bernardino Valley Joint Union Junior College Dist., 1701 S. Mt. Vernon Ave., San Bernardino, Calif.	university
KQED	Bay Area Educational Television Assn., 525 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.	community
KRMA-TV	School District No. 1, City & County of Denver and State of Colorado School Dist., 414 14th St., Denver 2	school
WEDH	Connecticut Educational Television Corp., Trinity College, Hartford 6	community
WETA-TV	The Greater Washington Educational Television Assn., Inc., 1225 19th St., N.W. at Jefferson Pl., Washington, D.C. 20036	"
WUFT	Board of Control, a public corporation of the State of Florida, acting for and on behalf of U. of Fla., 226 Administration Bldg., U. of Fla., Gainesville	state
WJCT	Community Television, Inc., 2729 Heywood Dowling Dr., Jacksonville, Fla.	community

ETV Station Licensees ---

<u>Station</u>	<u>Licensee/Grantee and Address</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
WSEC-TV	The Board of Public Instruction of Dade County, Dept. of Radio and TV Education, 1410 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami 32, Fla.	school
WTHS-TV	Same as above	"
WFSU-TV	Board of Control of Florida and Florida Educational TV Commission, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee	state
WEDU	Florida West Coast Educational Television, Inc., 908 South 20th St., Tampa 5	community
WGTV	Regents of the University System of Georgia, 244 Washington St. S.W., Atlanta	university
WETV	Atlanta (Ga.) Board of Education, 224 Central Ave., Atlanta	school
WVAN-TV	Georgia State Dept. of Education, State Office Bldg., Atlanta 3	state
WXGA-TV	Same as above	"
WSIU-TV	Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois U., Carbondale	university
WPTW	Chicago Educational Television Association, 1761 E. Museum Dr.	community
WILL-TV	Board of Trustees, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana	university
KDPS-TV	Des Moines (Iowa) Independent Community School, 1800 Grand Ave.	school
WFPK-TV	Board of Trustees, Louisville Free Public Library, 301 Library Pl., Louisville, Ky.	"
*KLSE	Louisiana State Dept. of Education, State Capitol Bldg., Baton Rouge	state
WYES-TV	Greater New Orleans (La.) Educational Television Foundation, 916 Navarre Ave.	community
WCBB	Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corp., Bates College, Lewiston, Me.	university
WMEB-TV	Univ. of Maine, Orono	state

ETV Station Licensees ---

<u>Station</u>	<u>Licensee/Grantee and Address</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
WMEM-TV	Same as above	state
WGBH-TV	WGBH Educational Foundation, 125 Western Ave., Boston 34, Mass.	community
WTVS	Detroit (Mich.) Educational Television Foundation, Inc., 5035 Woodward Ave.	community
WMSB	Board of Trustees, Michigan State U., East Lansing	university
*KTCA-TV	Twin City Area Educational Television Corp., St. Paul 13, Minn.	community
KCSD-TV	School District of Kansas City (Mo.), 1211 McGee St.	school
KETC	St. Louis (Mo.) Educational Television Commission, 6996 Millbrook Blvd.	community
KUON-TV	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln 8	university
WENH-TV	Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham	"
KNME-TV	Regents of the Univ. of New Mexico and Board of Education of the City of Albuquerque, 1801 Roma N.E.	"
WNED-TV	Western New York Educational TV Association, Inc., Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo 3	community
WNDT	Educational Broadcasting Corp., 304 W. 58th St., N. Y. 10019	"
*WNYC-TV	The City of New York, Metropolitan Broadcasting System, 2500 Municipal Bldg., New York	municipal
WMHT	Mohawk-Hudson Council on Educational TV, Inc., Riverside School, Front St., Schenectady	community
WUNC-TV	Consolidated University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	university
KFME	North Central Educational Television Assn., Inc., Hwy. 81, South Fargo, N.D.	community
WOUB-TV	Ohio University, Athens	university

ETV Station Licensees --

<u>Station</u>	<u>Licensee/Grantee and Address</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
WBTM-TV	Bowling Green (Ohio) State University	university
WCET	Greater Cincinnati Television Educational Foundation, 2222 Chicasaw St.	community
WOSU-TV	Ohio State Univ., Columbus	university
WGSF	Public School District of Newark, Ohio, 19 N. 5th St.	school
WMUB-TV	Miami Univ., Oxford, Ohio	university
WGTE-TV	Greater Toledo ETV Foundation, Manhattan Blvd. at Elm	community
KETA-TV	Oklahoma Educational Television Authority, Box 2005, Norman	state
*KOKH-TV	Oklahoma City Independent School District No. 89, 900 N. Klein St.	school
KOED-TV	Same as KETA-TV	state
KOAC-TV	Oregon State Board of Higher Education, Box 5175, Eugene	"
KOAP-TV	Same as above	"
WHYY-TV	WHYY, Inc., 1622 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	community
WUHY-TV	Same as above	"
WQED	Metropolitan Pittsburgh (Pa.) Educational Television, 4337 5th Ave.	"
WQEX	Same as above	"
WIPM-TV	Department of Education of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, San Juan	state
WIPR-TV	Same as above	"
WITV	South Carolina Educational Television Commission, 2712 Millwood Ave., Columbia	"
WNTV	Same as above	"
KUSD-TV	State Univ. of South Dakota, Vermillion	university

ETV Station Licensees --

<u>Station</u>	<u>Licensee/Grantee and Address</u>	<u>Type of Ownership</u>
WKMO-TV	Memphis (Tenn.) Community Television Foundation, Box 642, Memphis State Univ.	community
WDCN-TV	Metropolitan Board of Education, Box 6188, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tenn.	school
KLRN-TV	Southwest Texas Educational Television Council, Univ. of Texas, Austin 12	community
KERA-TV	Area Educational TV Foundation, Inc., 3000 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas 4, Texas	"
KUHT	Univ. of Houston, 3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston 4, Texas	university
KTXT-TV	Texas Technological College, Lubbock	"
*KRET-TV	Richardson Independent School District, 109 Mimosa Ave., Richardson, Texas	school
KUSU-TV	Utah State Univ. of Agricultural and Applied Science, Logan	university
*KOET	Board of Education of Ogden City, Utah	school
KWCS-TV	Weber County School District, 1122 Washington Blvd., Ogden, Utah	"
KUED	Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City 12	university
WHRO-TV	Hampton Roads Educational TV Assn., 402 E. Charlotte St., Norfolk, Va.	school
KWSC-TV	Washington State Univ., Pullman	university
KCTS-TV	Univ. of Washington, Seattle 5	"
KPEC-TV	Clover Park School District No. 44, 5214 Steilacoom Blvd., Tacoma, Wash.	school
KTPS	Tacoma (Wash.) School District No. 10, 1101 S. Yakima Ave.	"
KYVE-TV	Yakima (Wash.) School District No. 7, 104 N. 4th Ave.	"
WHA-TV	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison	university
WMVS	Board of Vocational and Adult Education, 1015 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 3, Wis.	school
WMVT	Same as above	"

		SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY					health & medicine		SOCIAL SCIENCE		government		psychology		LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY, ENGLISH		FINE ARTS	MUSIC
		biology	technology	other	health & medicine	technology	other	history	government	economics	psychology	other	LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY	ENGLISH				
Ala., Birmingham	10	WBHQ	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:00	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	:30	5:00	2:30	
Ala., Cheaha State Park	7	WCQV	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:00	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	:30	5:00	2:30	
Ala., Dozier	2	WDJZ	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:00	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	:30	5:00	2:30	
Ala., Montgomery	26	WAJQ	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:00	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	:30	5:00	2:30	
Ariz., Phoenix-Tempe	8	KAET	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	:30	5:00	2:30	
Ariz., Tucson	6	KUAT	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:30	-0-	6:30	1:15	
Calif., Sacramento	6	KVIE	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	-0-	-0-	4:35	2:35	
Calif., San Berna. Line	24	KVCB	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:30	:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	1:00	4:30	1:30		
Calif., San Francisco	9	KQED	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	1:30	:30	5:30	3:30	
Colo., Denver	6	KRMA	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	1:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	2:30	:30	
Conn., Hartford	24	WEHN	2:30	1:00	-0-	1:00	:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	1:00	1:00	-0-	6:45	2:30	
D.C., Washington	26	WETA	3:30	:30	-0-	1:30	1:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	2:00	-0-	6:00	2:45	
Fla., Gainesville	5	WUFT	1:15	-0-	-0-	1:00	:15	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	3:30	1:30	
Fla., Jacksonville	7	WJCT	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	2:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	7:30	2:00	
Fla., Miami	17	WSEC	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Fla., Miami	2	WTHS	3:30	-0-	1:00	1:00	1:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	4:15	
Fla., Tallahassee	11	WFSU	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	5:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	1:30	2:00	-0-	6:30	2:00	
Fla., Tampa	3	WBDD	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	4:00	1:30	-0-	:30	2:00	-0-	1:25	-0-	3:30	1:30	
Ga., Athens	8	WGTV	1:30	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	5:30	2:20	
Ga., Atlanta	30	WETV	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	:30	
Ga., Savannah	9	WVAN	1:00	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	2:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	:30	-0-	4:30	2:00	
Ga., Waycross	8	WYGA	1:00	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	4:30	2:00	:30	-0-	2:00	-0-	:30	-0-	3:30	1:00	
Ill., Carbondale	8	WSIU	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	3:00	:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:30	-0-	7:30	2:00		
Ill., Chicago	13	WTTW	2:30	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	1:00	1:00	5:15	:30		
Ill., Urbana	12	WILL	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	7:05	2:00	
Iowa, Des Moines	11	KOPS	1:20	-0-	-0-	1:20	-0-	2:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	2:30	2:00	
Ky., Louisville	15	WPKP	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	:30	
La., Monroe	13	KLSE	3:30	:30	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	1:00	
La., New Orleans	8	WYES	2:00	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	3:15	:45	
Me., Augusta	10	WCBB	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	4:30	2:00	
Me., Orono	12	WMEB	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	5:30	3:30	
Me., Presque Isle	10	WMEH	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	5:30	3:30	
Mass., Boston	2	WGBH	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:00	:30	8:30	4:00	
Mich., Detroit	56	WTVS	2:00	-0-	:30	1:30	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:20	-0-	4:30	2:15	
Mich., East Lansing	10	WMSB	2:00	-0-	:30	:30	1:00	2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	3:00	-0-	5:30	2:00	
Minn., Minneapolis	2	KTCA	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	2:30	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	5:00	3:00	
Mo., Kansas City	19	KCSO	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	3:30	2:00	
Mo., St. Louis	9	KETC	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:55	:30	
Neb., Lincoln	12	KUON	1:00	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	2:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:40	-0-	7:20	1:00	
N.H., Durham	11	WENH	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	7:50	3:35	
N.M., Albuquerque	5	KNME	2:35	-0-	:05	1:00	1:30	2:0	:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	10:45	4:00	
N.Y., Buffalo	17	WNET	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:00	2:30	
N.Y., New York	13	WNED	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	3:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	4:00	1:00	8:45	2:15	
N.Y., New York	31	WNYC	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	4:15	:30	-0-	1:00	1:00	1:45	:30	-0-	3:30	1:00	
N.Y., Schenectady	17	WHTT	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	6:20	2:00	
N.C., Chapel Hill	4	WUNC	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	7:00	2:30	
N.D., Fargo	13	KFME	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	6:30	3:00	
Ohio, Athens	20	WOUB	3:30	-0-	1:00	1:00	1:30	2:15	:45	:30	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	5:30	3:30	
Ohio, Bowling Green	70	WBGU	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	4:50	-0-	
Ohio, Cincinnati	48	WCET	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	-0-	5:00	1:40	
Ohio, Columbus	34	WOSU	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	1:30	-0-	7:00	1:30	
Ohio, Newark	28	WGSF	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	3:30	:30	
Ohio, Oxford	14	WNUB	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	3:00	:30	
Ohio, Toledo	30	WGTE	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	:30	
Okla., Oklahoma City	13	KETA	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	1:15	
Okla., Oklahoma City	25	KOKH	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Okla., Tulsa	11	ROED	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Ore., Corvallis	7	KOAC	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:30	-0-	3:00	1:15	
Ore., Portland	10	KOAP	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:30	-0-	2:30	:30	
Pa., Philadelphia	12	WHYY	4:20	:35	1:10	:30	2:05	5:00	1:30	-0-	:30	-0-	1:30	2:25	-0-	5:45	2:40	
Pa., Philadelphia	35	WHYY	:40	:05	-0-	-0-	:35	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Pa., Pittsburgh	13	WQED	1:00	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	2:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	1:00	1:30	-0-	3:30	:30	
Pa., Pittsburgh	16	WQEX	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Puerto Rico, Mayaguez	3	WIPM	3:45	-0-	:15	1:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	4:00	1:15	
Puerto Rico, San Juan	6	WIPR	3:45	-0-	:15	1:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	4:00	1:15	
S.C., Charleston	7	WTV	1:00	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	4:00	1:15	
S.C., Greenville	29	WNTV	1:00	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	4:15	1:00	
S.D., Vermillion	2	KUSD	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:30	:30	-0-	4:15	1:00	
Tenn., Memphis	10	WKNO	3:00	1:00	-0-	1:00	1:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	1:30	-0-	3:30	2:30	
Tenn., Nashville	2	WDCN	3:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	3:00	2:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	12:00	7:30	
Texas, Austin	9	KLRN	2:00	:15	:30	1:00	:15	2:45	:45	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	:30	-0-	2:00	:30	
Texas, Dallas	13	KERA	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	4:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	9:15	2:00	
Texas, Houston	8	KUHT	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:00	:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	:45	-0-	2:45	:30	
Texas, Lubbock	5	KXTT	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:45	1:00	
Texas, Richardson	23	KRET	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Utah, Logan	12	KUSU	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	5:00	1:00	
Utah, Ogden	9	KOET	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	
Utah, Ogden	18	KWCS	1:30	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	:45	-0-	:30	-0-	
Utah, Salt Lake City																		

COUNTRY	ENGLISH	ARTS					FAMILY	TRAVEL, RECREATION	AGRI-CULTURE	SPORTS	NEWS	General			background, analysis		PUBLIC AFFAIRS	HOW TO	ENTER-TAINMENT	CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS
		music	theater	other	regional	special						regional	special	analysis						
30	30	2:00	2:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:15	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:30	2:00	1:00	1:30	3:00		
30	30	2:00	2:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:15	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:30	2:00	1:00	1:30	3:00		
30	30	5:00	2:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:15	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:30	2:00	1:00	1:30	3:00		
30	30	5:00	2:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:15	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:17	2:00	1:00	1:30	3:00		
30	30	1:30	1:30	1:30	2:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-	1:15	1:00	4:30	1:30	-0-	2:30		
30	0-	1:00	1:15	1:00	1:45	1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	1:55	-0-	-0-	1:25	1:30	2:30	1:30	-0-	2:30		
30	0-	1:35	2:35	-0-	3:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	3:40	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:45	4:30	-0-	1:30	2:30		
30	0-	1:30	1:30	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	3:30		
30	30	5:30	3:30	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	2:15	1:30	7:50	1:30	1:00	6:30		
30	0-	2:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:30	2:30	1:30	1:30	2:30		
30	0-	6:45	2:30	1:30	2:45	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	5:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	7:45		
30	0-	6:00	2:45	-0-	1:00	2:15	1:00	1:25	1:30	4:5	-0-	-0-	1:15	7:50	4:00	-0-	-0-	8:30		
30	0-	3:30	1:30	1:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	1:15	-0-	2:45	1:15	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:45	-0-	-0-	5:00		
30	0-	7:30	2:00	1:30	-0-	4:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:30		
30	0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:15		
30	0-	6:30	4:15	2:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:15	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:00	3:00	1:30	1:30	5:15		
30	0-	6:30	2:00	1:00	-0-	3:30	-0-	1:10	-0-	1:20	1:50	-0-	-0-	1:30	5:00	-0-	-0-	2:30		
30	0-	3:30	1:30	1:00	-0-	1:00	2:00	1:00	1:45	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	3:45	1:30	1:30	4:20		
30	0-	5:30	2:20	1:30	1:40	2:00	-0-	1:00	2:30	1:45	-0-	-0-	1:15	4:15	-0-	-0-	2:30			
30	0-	2:30	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	-0-	1:10	1:20	-0-	-0-	2:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:30		
30	0-	4:30	2:00	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	1:30	2:30	1:45	-0-	-0-	1:15	1:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	2:30		
30	0-	3:30	1:00	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	1:30	2:30	1:45	-0-	-0-	1:15	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:30			
30	0-	7:30	2:00	1:30	1:30	4:30	-0-	2:00	-0-	3:50	1:20	-0-	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:50	5:45		
30	30	5:15	1:30	-0-	1:30	3:15	-0-	1:45	-0-	1:45	-0-	-0-	1:15	3:50	-0-	1:00	1:00	7:30		
30	0-	7:05	2:00	1:30	-0-	4:35	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	1:15	-0-	-0-	4:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:45		
30	0-	2:30	2:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:30	1:00	-0-	5:00		
30	0-	2:00	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	2:30		
30	0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30		
30	0-	3:15	1:45	1:00	1:15	1:15	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	4:00	1:30	1:00	2:45		
30	0-	4:30	2:30	1:00	1:30	1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	4:30	2:45	-0-	1:15	3:30	1:15	1:00	1:00	5:00		
30	1:00	5:30	3:30	1:30	1:30	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	1:00	1:30	1:30	5:00		
30	1:00	5:30	3:30	1:30	1:30	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	1:00	1:30	1:30	5:00		
30	30	8:30	4:00	2:30	1:00	1:00	1:00	1:30	-0-	2:00	6:30	1:15	1:30	4:00	8:15	2:45	1:45	9:00		
30	0-	4:30	2:15	1:00	1:45	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	4:30	-0-	-0-	3:15		
30	0-	5:30	2:00	1:30	3:00	-0-	-0-	4:15	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	4:30	-0-	-0-	6:00		
30	0-	5:00	3:00	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	5:00	1:30	-0-	5:00		
30	30	3:30	2:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	4:30		
30	0-	2:55	1:30	-0-	1:55	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	3:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	3:30		
30	0-	7:20	1:00	1:30	4:50	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45		
30	0-	7:50	3:35	1:45	1:30	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	3:25	1:15	1:40	1:45	2:30	2:00	1:00	1:00	7:30		
30	0-	10:45	4:00	3:00	2:45	1:00	-0-	6:35	-0-	1:45	1:30	-0-	-0-	4:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	13:00		
30	0-	6:00	2:30	1:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:00	1:00	-0-	5:00		
30	1:00	8:45	2:15	2:30	1:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:55	-0-	1:40	1:15	3:00	11:30	3:00	1:45	6:30		
30	0-	3:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	6:30	-0-	2:00	5:45	4:00	1:45	3:30	12:15	1:15	1:00	-0-		
30	0-	6:20	2:00	1:30	1:50	1:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	5:30	1:45	-0-	1:45	4:00	2:00	1:45	1:00	7:00		
30	0-	7:00	2:30	1:00	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	6:45	4:15	-0-	-0-	2:30	4:30	-0-	-0-	3:00		
30	0-	6:30	3:00	1:00	2:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	3:30		
30	0-	5:30	3:30	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:05	1:35	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	8:00		
30	0-	4:50	-0-	1:30	3:50	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:40	-0-	1:20	-0-	1:50	-0-	-0-	2:00		
30	0-	5:00	1:40	-0-	3:20	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30		
30	0-	7:00	1:30	-0-	4:30	1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	2:15	-0-	-0-	1:15	2:00	3:30	-0-	3:30	6:45		
30	0-	3:30	1:30	-0-	2:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	-0-	2:30	2:00		
30	0-	3:00	1:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:10	1:10	-0-	-0-	4:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30		
30	0-	2:30	1:30	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30		
30	0-	3:00	1:15	1:45	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30		
30	0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
30	0-	3:00	1:15	1:45	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30		
30	0-	2:30	1:30	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	1:00	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	7:00	-0-	1:30	2:30		
30	0-	2:30	1:30	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	1:00	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	7:00	-0-	1:30	2:30		
30	0-	5:45	2:40	1:05	1:30	1:30	-0-	2:20	1:35	1:10	7:20	3:55	1:30	1:00	9:45	2:35	1:30	7:15		
30	0-	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-	1:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:15		
30	0-	3:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	1:35	1:20	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-	1:15	10:30	1:30	1:00	8:45		
30	0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-		
30	0-	4:00	1:15	1:15	1:00	1:30	-0-	1:30	1:45	8:35	5:45	-0-	1:50	2:00	2:00	-0-	14:10	9:00		
30	0-	4:00	1:15	1:15	1:00	1:30	-0-	1:30	1:45	8:35	5:45	-0-	1:50	2:00	2:00	-0-	14:10	9:00		
30	0-	4:15	1:00	1:30	1:30	1:15	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	2:45		
30	0-	4:15	1:00	1:30	1:30	1:15	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	2:45		
30	0-	3:30	2:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-	1:15	1:00	5:00	1:30	-0-	1:30		
30	0-	12:00	7:30	1:00	1:00	2:30	1:00	2:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:00	5:00	-0-	-0-	6:30		
30	0-	2:00	1:30	1:00	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	3:00		
30	0-	9:15	2:00	2:00	3:30	1:45														

CHART A GENERAL BROADCASTING

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS	TEENAGER'S PROGRAMS	SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS	WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING	LOCAL	NET	STATE NETWORKS	REGIONAL NETWORKS	FILM COMPANIES	COMMERCIAL NETWORKS	OTHER
3:00	1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	27:15	-0-	13:45	13:30	-0-	10:00	12:00	-0-	4:45	:30	-0-
3:00	1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	27:15	-0-	13:45	13:30	-0-	10:00	12:00	-0-	4:45	:30	-0-
3:00	1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	27:15	-0-	13:45	13:30	-0-	10:00	12:00	-0-	4:45	:30	-0-
3:00	1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	27:15	-0-	13:45	13:30	-0-	10:00	12:00	-0-	4:45	:30	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	17:15	-0-	7:15	17:00	1:15	12:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	1:30	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	17:15	-0-	7:15	17:00	1:15	12:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	1:30	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	17:15	-0-	7:15	17:00	1:15	12:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	1:30	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	17:15	-0-	7:15	17:00	1:15	12:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	1:30	-0-
6:30	-0-	:30	-0-	:25	31:15	-0-	7:30	23:45	10:25	14:15	1:15	:30	1:00	2:50	1:00
2:30	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	16:30	-0-	2:00	16:30	3:30	10:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:00	-0-
7:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	30:30	-0-	1:00	5:45	23:45	3:00	24:00	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-
8:30	:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	37:30	2:10	12:05	23:15	2:45	18:30	-0-	9:30	2:15	4:00	:30
5:00	:30	:30	-0-	3:45	21:00	1:00	2:15	17:45	3:15	12:00	1:00	-0-	4:15	:30	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	19:00	-0-	-0-	19:00	-0-	13:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:30	2:00
1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:15	1:15	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
5:15	-0-	:30	-0-	1:15	32:00	2:15	8:15	21:30	14:10	12:50	1:45	-0-	3:15	-0-	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:45	26:15	5:00	4:15	17:00	5:35	13:00	-0-	-0-	5:10	1:00	1:30
4:20	:30	-0-	:30	2:00	28:15	-0-	11:50	16:25	8:35	11:55	1:45	-0-	3:30	-0-	2:30
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	20:00	-0-	-0-	20:00	4:30	9:00	:30	-0-	4:30	1:00	:30
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	12:55	:40	-0-	12:15	1:10	8:00	-0-	-0-	3:45	-0-	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:15	17:30	-0-	-0-	17:30	4:15	7:30	:30	-0-	2:15	2:30	:30
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	19:00	-0-	-0-	19:00	4:45	8:00	:30	-0-	1:45	2:00	2:00
5:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:00	28:25	2:50	10:15	15:20	3:35	14:30	-0-	-0-	10:20	-0-	-0-
7:30	:45	:30	-0-	1:45	28:35	:30	9:00	19:05	9:05	12:45	-0-	2:00	3:00	1:15	:30
3:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	20:05	-0-	-0-	20:05	6:00	11:50	-0-	-0-	2:15	-0-	-0-
5:00	-0-	-0-	:10	2:30	19:30	:35	2:55	16:00	2:00	12:45	-0-	:30	4:15	-0-	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	8:30	-0-	-0-	8:30	-0-	7:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-
1:30	-0-	-0-	:30	6:00	14:00	9:00	5:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	12:00	-0-	-0-
2:45	:30	1:00	-0-	1:00	20:00	-0-	2:30	17:30	3:15	10:30	-0-	-0-	2:15	2:45	1:15
5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	23:00	-0-	5:00	18:00	:30	11:00	:30	9:15	:15	1:00	:30
5:00	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	20:45	-0-	5:30	15:15	:30	14:30	:30	4:30	:45	-0-	-0-
5:00	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	20:45	-0-	5:30	15:15	-0-	14:30	1:00	4:30	:45	-0-	-0-
9:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	46:00	-0-	13:00	33:00	12:00	17:00	-0-	11:45	:30	4:45	-0-
3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	20:05	1:50	4:45	13:30	4:00	15:05	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-
6:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	31:00	14:00	9:30	7:30	8:00	13:30	3:30	-0-	6:00	-0-	-0-
5:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	8:30	33:00	5:30	5:30	24:00	18:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	11:00	-0-	2:00
4:30	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	17:00	1:30	2:00	13:30	:30	14:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-
3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	20:05	:30	1:30	18:05	1:30	15:25	-0-	-0-	:30	1:55	:45
:45	-0-	1:00	:15	-0-	20:05	:45	2:30	16:50	5:30	9:45	-0-	2:00	1:00	1:50	-0-
7:30	-0-	-0-	:45	-0-	28:00	:45	8:15	19:00	4:45	11:00	-0-	10:45	:30	1:00	-0-
13:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	44:15	8:05	19:55	16:15	12:15	20:05	-0-	-0-	9:40	-0-	2:15
5:00	1:00	:30	:10	-0-	18:40	-0-	:45	17:55	-0-	9:00	-0-	4:00	1:30	-0-	-0-
6:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	:45	48:10	3:25	14:15	30:30	27:40	12:15	-0-	5:00	2:00	1:15	-0-
-0-	1:30	12:45	1:00	6:45	60:00	3:00	26:00	31:00	29:45	-0-	2:00	-0-	26:15	:30	1:30
7:00	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	29:50	:30	8:30	20:50	4:50	1:15	2:00	21:15	:15	:15	-0-
3:00	-0-	:30	1:30	1:30	31:15	3:00	11:15	17:00	9:15	17:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	2:30	-0-
3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	17:30	-0-	:30	17:00	-0-	15:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:30
8:00	-0-	:30	1:00	:45	28:00	-0-	10:30	17:35	3:05	15:30	1:15	-0-	4:15	:30	3:30
2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	12:30	-0-	1:00	11:30	3:00	9:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:20	13:20	:20	3:00	10:00	1:50	11:00	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-
6:45	-0-	1:30	-0-	3:30	31:45	8:15	4:30	19:00	6:30	16:30	-0-	-0-	5:15	-0-	3:30
2:00	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	14:00	-0-	-0-	14:00	-0-	8:00	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	3:30
1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	14:40	4:10	2:00	8:30	2:10	9:30	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	9:00	-0-	-0-	9:00	-0-	8:00	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30
4:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:45	20:00	:45	7:15	12:00	7:45	9:30	-0-	-0-	2:45	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	5:30	2:15	3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:30	-0-	-0-
4:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:45	20:00	:45	7:15	12:00	-0-	9:30	7:45	-0-	2:45	-0-	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	:30	1:30	20:30	2:15	3:15	15:00	3:30	12:00	1:30	1:00	1:30	1:00	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	:30	1:30	20:30	2:15	3:15	15:00	1:30	12:00	3:30	1:00	1:30	1:00	-0-
7:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	56:30	6:15	22:50	27:25	12:35	22:20	-0-	7:00	11:05	3:30	-0-
1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:50	6:15	6:15	-0-	-0-	1:20	:50	-0-	1:30	2:35	-0-	-0-
8:45	:30	1:00	2:15	2:50	41:00	3:20	22:20	15:20	9:45	13:10	-0-	4:30	10:00	3:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
9:00	2:30	:30	:15	1:00	47:45	-0-	22:35	25:10	3:45	6:45	18:30	-0-	18:25	:20	-0-
9:00	2:30	:30	:15	1:00	47:45	-0-	22:35	25:10	3:45	6:45	18:30	-0-	18:25	:20	-0-
2:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11:30	-0-	-0-	11:30	-0-	11:15	:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11:30	-0-	-0-	11:30	:15	11:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:15	18:00	-0-	2:30	15:30	1:15	12:30	-0-	-0-	3:45	:30	-0-
6:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	39:30	-0-	18:00	20:30	14:30	19:30	-0-	-0-	4:30	-0-	-0-
3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	15:30	-0-	1:30	14:00	-0-	9:30	-0-	-0-	6:00	-0-	-0-
10:45	:30	2:00	4:00	3:30	44:20	10:20	16:00	18:00	11:50	15:45	-0-	-0-	9:15	2:00	5:30
14:00	:30	-0-	-0-	2:30	39:30	5:00	19:00	15:30	6:30	22:45	-0-	-0-	8:15	2:00	-0-
3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	14:45	-0-	2:45	12:00	:15	12:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	:30
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11:45	-0-	2:30	9:15	-0-	9:45	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
5:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	19:00	2:35	-0-	16:25	3:00	13:30	1:30	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:45	-0-	:30	2:15	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	-0-	-0-
3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	11:40	6:00	5:40	-0-	:30	5:40	-0-	-0-	5:30	-0-	-0-
6:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	24:30	:30	8:30	15:30	5:30	18:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10:00	-0-	-0-	10:00	-0-	10:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	8:50	-0-	:20	8:30	:50	7:00	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30
3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:35	18:45	-0-	-0-	18:45	1:30	10:10	-0-	-0-	5:45	1:20	-0-
4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	17:45	:30	4:45	12:30	5:15	11:15	-0-	-0-	:15	1:00	-0-
3:05	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	18:15	8:40	9:35	-0-	2:20	11:15	-0-	-0-	4:40	-0-	-0-
4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	17:45	:30	4:45	12:30	-0-	11:15	5:15	-0-	:15	1:00	-0-
4:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	:15	20:45	-0-	:30	20:15	5:00	13:45	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	:30
9:30	1:00	-0-	:30	2:30	41:20	1:45	19:05	20:30	16:20	18:30	-0-	-0-	6:15	-0-	:15
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
21:50	30:55	27:05	138:25	1091:30	140:55	59:45	1311:00	604:35	959:10	108:45	105:30	310:50	63:20	39:00	
1.1%	1.6%	1.4%	6.5%	100.0%	7.1%	27.1%	65.8%	20.3%	48.2%	5.4%	5.3%	15.6%	3.3%	1.9%	



Local production in Alabama is calculated on a state rather than individual community need. Therefore all local production has been called state.

		SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY			physics, chemistry		biology		General science		SOCIAL SCIENCE		social studies		government		LITERATURE		FOREIGN LANGUAGE		French		Spanish	
		math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math	math
Ala., Birmingham	10	WBIG	9:30	1:30	3:00	:30	3:00	:30	3:00	:30	5:00	1:0	2:00	:30	1:30	-0-	:30	5:30	1:30	2:00				
Ala., Cheaha State Park	7	WGIC	9:30	1:30	3:00	:30	3:00	:30	3:00	:30	5:00	1:0	2:00	:30	1:30	-0-	:30	5:30	1:30	2:00				
Ala., Dozier	2	WDIQ	9:30	1:30	3:00	:30	3:00	:30	3:00	:30	5:00	1:0	2:00	:30	1:30	-0-	:30	5:30	1:30	2:00				
Ala., Montgomery	26	WAIQ	9:30	1:30	3:00	:30	3:00	:30	3:00	:30	5:00	1:0	2:00	:30	1:30	-6-	:30	5:30	1:30	2:00				
Ariz., Phoenix-Tempe	8	KALT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ariz., Tucson	6	KUAT	1:10	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:50	-0-	2:50				
Calif., Sacramento	6	KVIE	3:20	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:20	-0-	4:40	1:0	-0-	2:20	3:20	-0-	-0-	1:45	-0-	1:45				
Calif., San Bernardino	24	KVCR	:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:15	-0-	:30	:3	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:45	-0-	:45				
Calif., San Francisco	9	KQED	4:20	2:00	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:40	-0-	1:20	-0-	:40	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:20	1:30	2:50				
Colo., Denver	6	KRMA	2:05	1:05	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	:40	-0-	-0-	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:05	2:30	1:15	1:15			
Conn., Hartford	24	WEDH	3:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:35	3:10	:55	-0-	:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
P. C., Washington	26	WETA	3:10	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:40	:30	:30	1:00	1:20	-0-	:30	:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Fla., Gainesville	5	WUFT	5:30	1:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	1:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:40	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00				
Fla., Jacksonville	7	WJCT	4:40	1:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:55	-0-	5:35	1:5	-0-	1:00	2:40	-0-	-0-	1:20	-0-	1:20				
Fla., Miami	17	WSEW	4:10	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:10	-0-	9:20	7:1	-0-	-0-	2:05	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Fla., Miami	2	WTHS	7:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:05	-0-	5:50	3:2	-0-	-0-	2:05	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	-0-	2:30			
Fla., Tallahassee	11	WFSU	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	5:25	-0-	2:00	-0-	3:25	-0-	-0-	3:45	-0-	3:45				
Fla., Tampa	3	WEDU	5:05	:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:50	-0-	17:20	5:50	5:40	2:05	3:45	-0-	:50	1:20	-0-	1:20				
Ga., Athens	8	WGTV	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ga., Atlanta	30	WETV	9:50	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	:50	6:30	-0-	6:35	-0-	2:05	-0-	4:30	-0-	:30	2:00	-0-	2:00				
Ga., Savannah	9	WVAN	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ga., Waycross	8	WXGA	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ill., Carbondale	8	WSIU	7:50	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:00	1:10	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:00	2:00	2:00				
Ill., Chicago	11	WTW	5:25	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	2:00	2:00				
Ill., Urbana	12	WILL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Iowa, Des Moines	11	KDPS	2:10	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:10	-0-	10:45	4:40	2:20	3:45	-0-	-0-	1:40	1:40	-0-	1:40				
Ky., Louisville	15	WFPK	7:35	3:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:15	-0-	4:20	1:40	-0-	2:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:15	-0-	2:15				
La., Monroe	13	KJSE	1:00	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00				
La., New Orleans	8	WYES	2:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:15	1:45	-0-	1:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	9:30	9:30	-0-				
Me., Augusta	10	WGEB	3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:15	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	2:00	-0-				
Me., Orono	12	WMEB	3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-				
Me., Presque Isle	10	WMEM	3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-				
Mass., Boston	2	WGBH	5:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	:45	2:45	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	:20	3:00	3:00	-0-				
Mich., Detroit	56	WTVS	6:30	3:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:10	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:05	7:30	1:30	6:00				
Mich., East Lansing	10	WMSB	1:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	3:30	1:00	2:30				
Minn., Minneapolis	2	KTCA	5:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:20	3:10	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7:45	1:00	4:15				
Mo., Kansas City	19	KGSD	1:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:25	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	3:10	-0-	3:10				
Mo., St. Louis	9	KETC	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:40	1:20	7:20	-0-	1:00	1:40	4:40	-0-	-0-	2:00	2:00	-0-	2:00			
Neb., Lincoln	12	KUNO	2:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	:15	1:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	2:30	2:30	-0-				
N.H., Durham	11	WENH	5:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	1:30	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:20	2:00	2:00	-0-				
N.M., Albuquerque	5	KRME	6:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:10	:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	:30				
N.Y., Buffalo	17	WNEB	1:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:20	3:45	1:30	-0-				
N.Y., New York	13	WNBT	3:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:20	1:00	4:00	:20	2:00	-0-	1:40	-0-	-0-	3:00	3:00	-0-				
N.Y., New York	31	WNYC	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-				
N.Y., Schenectady	17	WMIT	3:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	2:15	4:00	3:00	-0-				
N.C., Chapel Hill	4	WUNC	5:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	5:00	5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:30	:30				
N.D., Fargo	13	KFME	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:50	:40	:50	-0-	:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-				
Ohio, Athens	20	WOUB	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-				
Ohio, Bowling Green	7	WBGU	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-				
Ohio, Cincinnati	48	WCET	4:10	:40	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	2:10	-0-	2:10	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-				
Ohio, Columbus	34	WOSU	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	3:00	-0-				
Ohio, Newark	28	WGSF	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-				
Ohio, Oxford	14	WUOB	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-				
Ohio, Toledo	30	WGTE	:20	:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:20	-0-	1:00	-0-	:20	-0-	-0-	5:00	5:00	-0-				
Okla., Oklahoma City	13	KETA	6:15	2:50	:25	1:30	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	5:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:00	1:30	4:30				
Okla., Oklahoma City	25	KONH	5:30	-0-	1:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	3:00	9:15	3:45	-0-	4:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:45	1:30	1:30	:15				
Okla., Tulsa	11	KOED	6:15	2:50	:25	1:30	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	5:30	5:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:00	1:30	4:30				
Ore., Corvallis	7	KOAC	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	1:00	:40	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	2:00	1:30				
Ore., Portland	10	KOAP	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	1:00	:40	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	2:00	1:30				
Pa., Philadelphia	12	WHYY	6:30	1:55	-0-	1:15	2:55	:25	2:05	-0-	1:40	-0-	:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	3:55	2:40	1:15				
Pa., Philadelphia	35	WHYY	4:25	1:30	-0-	1:15	1:15	:25	2															

TIME	FOREIGN LANGUAGE		CURRENT EVENTS											PHYS. ED. & HEALTH		TEACHER'S PROGRESS		MISCELLANEOUS		
	French	Spanish	German	ENGLISH	speech	phonics	reading	writing	general	THE ARTS	music	art	general	general	general	general	general	general	general	
1:30	3:30	1:30	2:00	-0-	3:45	:15	1:00	:30	2:00	5:00	3:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-
1:30	3:30	1:30	2:00	-0-	3:45	:15	1:00	:30	2:00	5:00	3:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-
1:30	3:30	1:30	2:00	-0-	3:45	:15	1:00	:30	2:00	5:00	3:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	2:50	-0-	2:50	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	1:45	-0-	1:45	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:30	:45	-0-	:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:20	:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	4:20	1:30	2:50	-0-	:50	:30	-0-	-0-	:20	1:20	1:20	-0-	-0-	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:05	2:30	1:15	1:15	-0-	:40	-0-	-0-	:20	:20	:50	:25	:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	2:20	1:00	1:20	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:55	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	3:35	3:35	-0-	-0-	1:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:20	2:00	-0-	1:10	:50	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	1:20	-0-	1:20	-0-	2:55	-0-	-0-	:50	2:05	:25	-0-	:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:50	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:10	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:10	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:00	2:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	3:55	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	3:45	-0-	3:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:50	1:20	-0-	1:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:30	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:00	2:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	:20	-0-	:40	1:10	:40	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	3:30	2:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:40	1:40	-0-	1:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	2:15	-0-	2:15	-0-	3:05	-0-	1:25	-0-	1:40	2:40	1:20	1:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:00	9:30	9:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	2:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:00	:30	-0-	1:20	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:00	:30	-0-	:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:00	:30	-0-	:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:20	3:00	3:00	-0-	-0-	1:10	-0-	:30	-0-	:40	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	:40	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:00	7:30	1:30	6:00	-0-	3:55	-0-	2:40	-0-	1:15	1:35	-0-	1:05	:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	:25	:30	:50	-0-
1:30	3:30	1:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	7:45	1:00	4:15	2:00	1:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:40	1:10	1:10	-0-	-0-	1:00	3:00	-0-	:25	:30	-0-	-0-
2:00	3:10	-0-	3:10	-0-	:55	:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	:35	:20	:15	-0-	2:20	-0-	-0-	8:00	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	7:05	-0-	1:05	3:40	2:20	2:20	1:20	1:00	-0-	1:00	1:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:45	2:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:20	2:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	1:45	1:00	:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:15	2:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
3:20	3:45	1:30	-0-	2:15	2:00	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	4:35	1:40	2:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	3:00	3:00	-0-	-0-	3:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:40	2:35	2:35	-0-	-0-	1:20	1:00	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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-0-	2:00	1:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	5:00	5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	6:00	1:30	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:15	2:00	1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	1:30	2:00	1:00
-0-	1:45	1:30	:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:50	2:00	-0-
-0-	6:00	1:30	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:15	2:00	1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	1:30	2:00	1:00
-0-	3:30	2:00	1:30	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:00	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-
-0-	3:30	2:00	1:30	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:00	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-
1:00	3:55	2:40	1:15	-0-	2:40	-0-	:25	-0-	2:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:20	:10	-0-	-0-
1:00	1:15	-0-	1:15	-0-	:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:00	3:00	1:45	1:15	-0-	4:50	1:00	2:30	-0-	1:20	:05	-0-	:05	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:00
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	3:00	3:00	-0-	-0-	:45	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	1:30	:45	:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	3:00	3:00	-0-	-0-	:45	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	1:30	:45	:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:25	2:10	3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00
-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30
-0-	4:00	-0-	4:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:10	:30	1:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	2:15	-0-	2:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	1:30	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:20	1:40	1:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:20	-0-	-0-
2:20	7:30	4:00	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:15	1:15	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:30
-0-	2:05	1:05	1:00	-0-	:15	-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	2:25	1:45	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:40
1:20	1:50	-0-	1:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:20	4:10	2:10	-0-	2:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	4:45	1:30	3:15	-0-	2:45	-0-	:45	-0-	2:00	11:15	5:45	4:30	1:00	:15	4:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:50	1:30	1:20	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:20
-0-	4:45	1:30	3:15	-0-	2:45	-0-	:45	-0-	2:00	11:15	5:45	4:30	1:00	:15	4:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:30	4:00	4:00	-0-	-0-	-0-</															

CHART B SCHOOL BROADCASTING

PL	GENERAL	CURRENT EVENTS	PHYS. ED. & HEALTH					TEACHER'S PROGRAMS	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING	LOCAL	NET	STATE NETWORKS	REGIONAL NETWORKS	FILM COMPANIES	TELETYPE EXCHANGE
			HOW TO	PHYS. ED. & HEALTH	PHYS. ED. & HEALTH	PHYS. ED. & HEALTH	PHYS. ED. & HEALTH												
1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	29:15	15:00	13:15	1:00	-0-	2:30	26:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	
1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	29:15	15:00	13:15	1:00	-0-	2:30	26:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	
1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	29:15	15:00	13:15	1:00	-0-	2:30	26:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	
1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	29:15	15:00	13:15	1:00	-0-	2:30	26:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	8:55	7:45	4:35	1:25	6:45	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	:45
0-	-0-	:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11:05	6:45	4:20	-0-	6:05	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:05	:30	1:35	-0-	:50	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	+0-
0-	-0-	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	12:50	7:20	5:30	-0-	6:50	1:15	:50	-0-	-0-	1:15	2:40
:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7:50	-0-	7:50	-0-	6:35	1:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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:10	:50	:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	12:35	8:00	4:35	-0-	5:50	5:25	-0-	1:20	-0-	-0-	-0-
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	9:55	5:55	4:00	-0-	6:00	-0-	1:40	:15	-0-	2:00	-0-
:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:55	16:50	10:15	6:35	-0-	16:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:20
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0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	20:45	9:10	11:35	-0-	20:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10:40	5:55	4:45	-0-	5:30	-0-	5:10	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	24:45	14:20	10:25	-0-	24:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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0-	-0-	-0-	7:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10:00	5:30	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7:00	-0-	3:00
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0-	-0-	1:00	3:00	:25	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	20:05	10:50	9:10	-0-	17:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:15	-0-	2:20	-0-	8:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	20:25	11:25	9:00	-0-	18:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00
:00	-0-	1:00	1:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	23:25	12:35	10:50	-0-	13:20	4:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:45
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	9:45	7:55	:50	1:00	7:15	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	12:15	8:15	4:00	-0-	7:55	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	:20	:30
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	9:15	4:10	5:05	-0-	8:15	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	15:00	8:10	6:50	-0-	11:35	1:30	1:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
0-	-0-	1:20	1:00	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	20:55	12:30	8:25	-0-	12:10	4:05	-0-	3:20	-0-	-0-	1:20
0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	13:00	12:00	1:00	-0-	11:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-
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:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	21:20	12:45	8:35	-0-	15:00	2:50	1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:15
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0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:20	:40	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:30	1:00	:15	4:30	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	31:45	13:30	16:45	1:30	22:15	7:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00
:20	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:20	-0-	8:10	2:50	5:20	-0-	7:10	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
:30	1:00	:15	4:30	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	31										

Activity	psychology	LITERATURE, FOREIGN PHILOSOPHY	LANGUAGE	French	Spanish	other	ENGLISH LANGUAGE	HOW TO	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	EDUCATION COURSES	Teacher background	GUIDANCE	TOTAL	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING	100%
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	10:00	2:30	2:30	5:00	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	10:00	2:30	2:30	5:00	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	10:00	2:30	2:30	5:00	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	10:00	2:30	2:30	5:00	-0-
4:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	26:40	11:25	7:45	7:30	26:4
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-0-	30	-0-	2:30	1:15	1:15	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	1:30	3:00	1:4
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-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	8:00	-0-	1:30	6:30	3:1
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-0-	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	6:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11:25	3:55	3:00	4:30	2:3
-0-	-0-	-0-	5:30	1:00	2:30	2:00	1:30	2:00	-0-	2:25	-0-	2:25	9:55	-0-	3:55	6:00	5:3
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-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	-0-	4:00	2:30	1:0
-0-	45	6:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:00	3:00	-0-	3:45	3:45	-0-	29:00	2:30	13:00	13:30	28:3
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-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:25	-0-	2:25	8:25	55	2:30	5:00	4:5
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-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	-0-	30	4:00	-0-
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-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:00	-0-	2:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-
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-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	2:30	11:00	-0-	3:00	8:00	9:0
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	1:30	1:30	2:3
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-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	-0-	-0-	6:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	3:00	3:00	-0-	4:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	3:0
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	25	-0-	25	2:55	25	1:30	1:00	2:3
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:30	-0-	-0-	5:30	2:3
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	20	-0-	20	5:00	-0-	20	4:40	2:3
-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	30	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	-0-	1:30	5:00	5:3
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	6:30	-0-	1:30	5:00	-0-
1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	45	15	30	7:15	30	6:30	15	2:4
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	45	30	1:0	1:0
-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	3:40	2:00	-0-	3:0

CHART C COLLEGE ADULT INSTRUCTIONAL BROADCASTING

HOW TO	PHYSICAL EDUCATION	EDUCATION	education courses	to	GUIDANCE	TOTAL	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING	LOCAL	NET	STATE NETWORKS	REGIONAL NETWORKS	FILM COMPANIES	COMMERCIAL NETWORKS	OTHER
2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	10:00	2:30	2:30	5:00	-0-	-0-	5:30	-0-	-0-	4:30	-0-
2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	10:00	2:30	2:30	5:00	-0-	-0-	5:30	-0-	-0-	4:30	-0-
2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	10:00	2:30	2:30	5:00	-0-	-0-	5:30	-0-	-0-	4:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	26:40	11:25	7:45	7:30	26:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	1:15	-0-	13:15	10:00	15	3:00	12:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	3:30	-0-	1:00	2:30	3:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30
1:30	-0-	3:30	-0-	3:30	-0-	7:30	1:30	2:00	4:00	7:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	4:30	-0-	4:30	-0-	5:30	1:30	2:30	1:30	3:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	3:30	3:00	1:45	1:15	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:55	-0-	-0-	3:55	4:5	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:40
-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	3:30	-0-	1:30	2:00	2:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:15	-0-	-0-	2:15	15	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	30	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	8:00	-0-	1:30	6:30	3:10	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	50
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
3:00	-0-	3:00	-0-	3:00	-0-	12:30	3:30	5:30	3:30	-0-	6:30	5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11:25	3:55	3:00	4:30	2:30	3:00	5:55	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2:00	-0-	25	-0-	25	-0-	9:55	-0-	3:55	6:00	5:25	2:30	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	4:45	-0-	2:30	2:15	1:00	1:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	-0-	4:00	2:30	1:00	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-
3:00	-0-	3:45	-0-	3:45	-0-	29:00	2:30	13:00	13:30	28:30	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:20	1:25	1:25	1:30	2:50	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:00	-0-	6:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:00	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	45	1:15	2:30	15	4:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	4:40	-0-	30	4:10	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:40	-0-	30	-0-
-0-	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	5:40	-0-	30	5:10	-0-	2:00	-0-	1:10	-0-	2:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	5:40	-0-	30	5:10	-0-	2:00	-0-	1:10	-0-	2:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	4:00	-0-	2:30	1:30	2:00	30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	2:25	-0-	2:25	-0-	8:25	55	2:30	5:00	4:55	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	6:00	30	4:30	1:00	6:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	4:20	-0-	30	3:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:40	1:40
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	1:00	-0-	2:30	30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-
1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:00	45	1:45	1:30	-0-	30	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	30
30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	13:30	5:45	2:45	5:00	12:15	45	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-
1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	-0-	1:00	3:30	1:30	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	3:30	-0-	13:30	-0-	8:00	5:30	7:30	30	-0-	30	-0-	4:30	-0-
1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	5:30	-0-	1:30	4:00	1:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:00
-0-	-0-	45	15	30	-0-	8:15	-0-	6:00	2:15	1:15	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	4:30	30
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	10:00	-0-	7:00	3:00	6:30	3:00	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	-0-	30	4:00	-0-	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	3:30	-0-	2:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	30	30	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:00	-0-	4:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	9:30	1:30	4:30	3:30	5:00	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	9:00	5:00	3:30	30	6:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	50	-0-	20	30	20	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	20	-0-	20	-0-	9:20	1:50	-0-	7:30	5:40	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:10	2:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	2:20	1:20	1:00	-0-	50	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	9:20	1:50	-0-	7:30	-0-	-0-	5:40	-0-	1:10	2:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	3:20	-0-	3:30	-0-	15:20	7:05	5:15	3:00	8:50	30	-0-	2:00	-0-	1:00	1:00
-0-	-0-	3:20	-0-	3:30	-0-	15:20	7:05	5:15	3:00	2:00	30	8:50	2:00	-0-	1:00	1:00
-0-	-0-	25	-0-	25	-0-	7:05	-0-	2:05	5:00	5:35	1:00	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	2:45	-0-	2:45	-0-	9:15	30	3:30	5:15	2:15	1:00	30	1:00	30	4:00	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	6:30	1:00	2:30	3:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:00	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	2:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	2:30	-0-	1:30	1:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	11:00	-0-	3:00	8:00	-0-	-0-	9:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-
1:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	2:30	-0-	11:00	-0-	3:00	8:00	9:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	1:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	1:30	1:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-
1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	1:15	-0-	7:45	1:45	-0-	6:00	3:45	30	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	-0-
2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00	-0-	7:00	-0-	2:00	5:00	6:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	13:15	6:15	-0-	7:00	12:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	45	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	-0-	-0-	6:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:00
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	3:00	-0-	4:30	1:30	1:30	1:30	3:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
2:00	-0-	25	-0-	25	-0-	2:55	25	1:30	1:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	25	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:30	-0-	-0-	5:30	2:30	2:30	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	20	-0-	20	1:40	5:00	-0-	20	4:40	2:30	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	30	-0-	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	6:30	-0-	1:30	5:00	5:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	6:30	-0-	1:30	5:00	-0-	1:00	5:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	7:15	30	6:30	15	2:45	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	45	-0-	30	-0-	1:45	45	30	30	1:00	30	-0-	-0-	15	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	7:00	2:00	-0-	3:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-



*Another 30.25 hours (6.9%) of this category are listed in School Broadcasting because they are teachers' programs accompanying school series.

		SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	SOCIAL SCIENCE	LITERATURE	FOREIGN LANGUAGE	ENGLISH	THE ARTS	PUBLIC AFFAIRS	HOW TO	PHYS. ED. & HEALTH	TEACHER EDUCATION	FAMILY GUIDANCE	TRAVEL-RECREATION	AGRI-CULTURE	SPORTS
Ala., Birmingham	10	WBHQ	11:30	1:00	3:30	5:45	10:00	2:00	4:00	3:30	2:00	1:00	3:30	1:15	-0-
Ala., Cheaha State Park	7	WCJQ	11:30	1:00	3:30	5:45	10:00	2:00	4:00	3:30	2:00	1:00	3:30	1:15	-0-
Ala., Dozier	2	WBQI	11:30	1:00	3:30	5:45	10:00	2:00	4:00	3:30	2:00	1:00	3:30	1:15	-0-
Ala., Montgomery	26	WAQI	11:30	1:00	3:30	5:45	10:00	2:00	4:00	3:30	2:00	1:00	3:30	1:15	-0-
Ariz., Phoenix-Tempe	8	KAET	4:45	3:30	-0-	3:30	3:30	4:30	3:30	-0-	-0-	5:15	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ariz., Tucson	6	KUAT	2:00	1:30	2:50	3:30	4:30	2:30	3:30	-0-	1:15	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-
Calif., Sacramento	6	KVIF	6:25	-0-	1:45	3:30	6:05	8:50	-0-	1:00	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Calif., San Bernardino	24	KVCR	8:30	1:15	4:45	-0-	3:50	2:00	1:30	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30
Calif., San Francisco	9	KQED	3:20	1:30	4:20	1:20	6:50	8:30	1:30	-0-	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Colo., Denver	6	KRNA	2:40	2:05	5:00	4:0	3:20	2:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-
Conn., Hartford	24	WEDH	6:15	3:25	4:45	-0-	4:5	9:05	6:30	1:30	-0-	2:55	3:30	-0-	-0-
D.C., Washington	26	WETA	6:40	1:50	2:00	5:35	1:20	8:00	8:30	4:00	-0-	1:30	1:00	3:25	-0-
Fla., Gainesville	5	WUFT	7:15	2:10	-0-	2:00	2:15	3:30	3:45	-0-	1:15	-0-	1:15	1:15	-0-
Fla., Jacksonville	7	WJCT	10:10	8:35	3:30	3:50	3:55	7:55	1:00	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-
Fla., Miami	17	WSEC	4:10	9:20	-0-	-0-	4:10	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Fla., Miami	2	WTHS	11:25	7:25	4:15	5:30	5:55	6:30	3:00	4:30	-0-	3:00	-0-	2:15	-0-
Fla., Tallahassee	11	WFSU	2:30	13:25	2:00	5:15	6:55	6:30	5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:10	-0-	-0-
Fla., Tampa	3	WEDU	6:05	21:20	2:15	6:50	1:30	3:30	3:45	3:30	-0-	2:20	1:00	4:45	3:30
Ga., Athens	8	WGTV	1:30	1:00	3:30	-0-	5:30	4:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	-0-
Ga., Atlanta	30	WETV	10:20	8:05	3:30	2:00	1:15	2:30	4:00	4:00	3:30	2:30	-0-	1:45	-0-
Ga., Savannah	9	WVAN	1:00	2:00	3:30	-0-	1:30	4:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	2:30	-0-
Ga., Waycross	8	WXGA	1:00	4:30	3:30	-0-	-0-	3:20	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	2:30	-0-
Ill., Carbondale	8	WSIU	9:20	7:30	1:00	2:00	3:30	8:40	1:00	-0-	3:30	3:30	2:00	-0-	-0-
Ill., Chicago	11	WTTW	13:55	6:15	7:00	3:30	5:30	5:15	3:50	3:00	-0-	4:15	-0-	4:45	-0-
Ill., Urbana	12	WILL	2:00	4:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	8:05	4:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00
Iowa, Des Moines	11	KDPS	3:30	12:45	2:10	1:40	3:30	4:00	1:30	1:30	3:30	3:30	1:00	-0-	-0-
Ky., Louisville	15	WFPK	9:05	6:20	-0-	2:15	3:05	4:40	3:30	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
La., Monroe	13	KLSE	10:00	-0-	1:00	2:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	7:00	1:00	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-
La., New Orleans	8	WYES	5:45	4:15	2:00	9:30	1:30	3:15	4:00	3:30	1:15	2:00	-0-	3:30	3:30
Me., Augusta	10	WCBB	6:55	2:00	1:00	2:00	2:00	6:00	3:50	1:15	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-
Me., Orono	12	WMEB	5:55	2:00	3:30	1:00	5:30	7:00	3:50	1:00	-0-	3:30	-0-	3:30	-0-
Me., Presque Isle	10	WMEH	5:55	2:00	3:30	1:00	5:30	7:00	3:50	1:00	-0-	3:30	-0-	3:30	-0-
Mass., Boston	2	WGBH	8:00	3:30	2:20	3:00	1:40	9:00	8:55	2:45	-0-	2:00	1:00	3:30	2:00
Mich., Detroit	56	WTVS	11:00	3:00	4:25	8:30	3:55	6:05	5:30	-0-	2:55	3:50	-0-	-0-	-0-
Mich., East Lansing	10	WMSB	3:30	3:00	3:30	3:30	-0-	6:30	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:15	-0-	3:30
Minn., Minneapolis	2	KTCA	7:30	5:00	1:00	7:45	1:40	6:10	6:00	3:00	2:5	1:30	3:30	2:00	-0-
Mo., Kansas City	19	KCSO	1:55	3:00	3:00	3:10	1:55	4:05	3:20	-0-	8:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-
Mo., St. Louis	9	KETC	3:30	9:30	2:40	2:00	10:15	5:15	4:00	1:40	-0-	3:30	-0-	1:30	-0-
Neb., Lincoln	12	KUDN	5:00	5:30	3:30	2:30	2:00	7:20	2:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-
N.H., Durham	11	WENH	6:00	1:40	5:0	2:00	2:30	9:35	2:30	3:30	-0-	2:00	1:00	-0-	-0-
N.M., Albuquerque	5	KJME	8:35	2:20	7:00	2:30	-0-	13:00	4:30	2:00	-0-	1:00	4:30	6:35	4:45
N.Y., Buffalo	17	WNED	2:30	2:00	3:20	3:45	2:00	11:35	1:00	1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	3:30	-0-
N.Y., New York	13	WNAT	6:20	10:30	4:30	5:30	7:10	11:20	12:50	4:00	1:00	3:30	1:00	-0-	-0-
N.Y., New York	31	WNYC	2:00	4:15	3:30	-0-	2:30	4:30	12:15	1:15	-0-	1:00	-0-	6:30	2:00
N.Y., Schenectady	17	WHIT	10:30	6:00	2:45	4:00	3:5	10:05	3:10	4:45	-0-	4:45	3:30	-0-	2:00
N.C., Chapel Hill	4	WUNC	13:30	7:30	3:30	2:00	-0-	7:30	4:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00
N.D., Fargo	13	KFME	3:30	1:50	1:30	-0-	3:30	10:00	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	-0-
Ohio, Athens	20	Woub	5:00	3:15	1:30	2:00	-0-	5:30	2:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	3:30
Ohio, Bowling Green	70	WBGU	4:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	2:30	4:50	2:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	-0-	1:20
Ohio, Cincinnati	48	WCET	4:40	2:40	1:00	-0-	4:30	5:00	3:30	1:00	-0-	3:30	3:30	3:30	-0-
Ohio, Columbus	34	WOSU	5:30	4:00	2:00	3:30	1:00	8:45	3:30	1:00	6:00	3:30	-0-	1:15	-0-
Ohio, Newark	28	WGSP	1:30	2:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	3:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ohio, Oxford	14	WMUB	5:00	1:00	2:00	-0-	-0-	3:00	4:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	3:30
Ohio, Toledo	30	WGTE	5:50	2:50	6:00	5:30	-0-	2:30	3:30	-0-	-0-	2:0	-0-	-0-	-0-
Okla., Oklahoma City	13	KETA	8:45	8:00	-0-	8:30	2:00	6:15	3:15	-0-	1:30	1:50	2:00	1:15	-0-
Okla., Oklahoma City	25	KOKH	5:30	9:15	-0-	1:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:20	-0-	1:00	-0-
Okla., Tulsa	11	KOED	8:45	8:00	-0-	8:30	2:00	6:15	3:15	-0-	1:30	1:50	2:00	1:15	-0-
Ore., Corvallis	7	KOAC	7:00	3:10	5:00	3:30	2:00	4:30	7:00	-0-	3:20	2:30	-0-	1:00	-0-
Ore., Portland	10	KOAP	7:00	3:10	5:00	3:30	2:00	4:30	7:00	-0-	3:20	2:30	-0-	1:00	-0-
Pa., Philadelphia	12	WHYY	11:20	11:05	3:55	5:25	2:40	5:45	9:45	2:35	2:0	3:5	-0-	2:20	1:10
Pa., Philadelphia	35	WHYY	5:05	2:05	1:25	1:15	2:5	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-
Pa., Pittsburgh	13	WQED	7:10	10:30	2:30	3:00	4:50	3:35	11:00	1:30	1:00	4:15	-0-	3:5	-0-
Pa., Pittsburgh	16	WQEX	5:30	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-
Puerto Rico, Mayaguez	3	WIPM	4:15	3:30	3:30	2:30	1:30	4:30	2:00	-0-	1:15	1:00	-0-	3:30	-0-
Puerto Rico, San Juan	6	WIPR	4:25	3:30	3:30	2:30	1:30	4:30	2:00	-0-	1:15	1:00	-0-	3:30	4:45
S.C., Charleston	7	WITV	30:30	4:00	3:30	3:30	4:5	5:45	1:30	5:30	-0-	2:30	3:30	-0-	-0-
S.C., Greenville	29	WNTV	24:15	6:00	3:30	3:30	4:5	5:45	1:30	5:30	-0-	2:30	3:30	-0-	-0-
S.C., Vermillion	2	KUSD	4:30	4:30	3:30	1:15	-0-	3:30	5:00	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-
Tenn., Memphis	10	WKNO	9:15	5:00	1:30	-0-	2:30	17:25	5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	-0-
Tenn., Nashville	2	WDNC	15:30	10:30	1:00	2:00	-0-	4:00	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:30	3:30	-0-
Texas, Austin	9	KLRN	12:00	9:10	3:30	4:00	-0-	11:25	4:00	1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	3:30	-0-
Texas, Dallas	13	KERA	7:00	6:30	1:15	9:45	1:00	3:15	8:15	4:00	3:30	2:00	3:30	2:00	-0-
Texas, Houston	8	KJUT	11:35	6:45	2:15	-0-	4:45	2:45	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-
Texas, Lubbock	5	KTYT	2:00	5:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:45	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-
Texas, Richardson	23	KRET	3:30	1:00	-0-	2:15	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Utah, Logan	12	KUSU	3:00	2:30	1:45	-0-	3:30	6:00	3:00	-0-	-0-	3:00	1:05	-0-	3:30
Utah, Ogden	9	KOET	2:10	5:05	-0-	3:15	-0-	2:50	1:30	2:00	4:00	5:55	-0-	1:15	-0-
Utah, Ogden	18	KWCS	7:10	1:45	4:00	-0-	-0-	4:00	1:00	-0-	3:20	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-
Utah, Salt Lake City	7	KUED	8:35	5:10	3:20	7:30	-0-	9:45	5:30	3:30	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-
Va., Norfolk	15	WHRO	12:55	12:45	3:30	3:05	1:15	5:55	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:10	3:20	-0-	-0-
Wash., Lakewood Center	56	KPEC	6:20	1:05	1:50	2:20	-0-	9:20	3:40	3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Wash., Pullman	10	KWSC	1:00	3:30	1:00	2:00	-0-	4:30	4:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	3:30
Wash., Seattle	9	KCTS	7:30	3:15	2:15	7:15	3:30	14:30	3:45	4:30	3:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30
Wash., Tacoma	62	KTPS	3:15	1:30	1:35	-0-	-0-	5:20	2:00	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:10	-0-
Wash., Yakima	47	KYVE	7:30	3:15	2:15	7:15	3:30	14:30	3:45	4:30	3:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30
Wisc., Madison	21	WHM	8:30	4:00	1:30	4:00	-0-	2:30	3:20	1:00	-0-	4:30	3:30	1:15	-0-
Wisc., Milwaukee	10	WMVS	16:45	5:00	2:30	1:45	1:15	8:20	4:30	1:30	5:0	1:15	1:45	1:45	3:30
Wisc., Milwaukee	36	WMVT	3:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Number of Hours per Week		625:00	455:30	148:55	248:50	163:25	528:00	311:35	110:15	41:30	98:05	42:45	67:45	21:25	17:4
Percent of Total Broadcasting		16.87	12.27	4.0%	6.7%	4.4%	14.27	8.4%	3.1%	1.1%	2.7%	1.1%	1.8%	0.6%	0.5

IC IES	HOW TO	PHYS. ED. & HEALTH	TEACHER EDUCATION	FAMILY, GUIDANCE	TRAVEL- RECREATION	AGRI- CULTURE	SPORTS	NEWS	ENTER- TAINMENT	CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS
00	4:00	:30	2:00	1:00	:30	1:15	-0-	2:30	:30	3:00
00	4:00	:30	2:00	1:00	:30	1:15	-0-	2:30	:30	3:00
00	4:00	:30	2:00	1:00	:30	1:15	-0-	2:30	:30	3:00
00	4:00	:30	2:00	1:00	:30	1:15	-0-	2:30	:30	3:00
30	:30	-0-	-0-	5:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	2:30
30	:30	-0-	:15	-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	:55	-0-	2:30
50	-0-	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:40	:30	2:30
00	1:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	2:00	-0-	3:30
30	1:30	-0-	4:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	1:00	6:30
30	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	2:30
30	1:30	-0-	2:55	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	7:45
30	4:00	-0-	1:30	1:00	:25	-0-	:30	:45	-0-	8:30
45	-0-	:15	-0-	1:00	:15	1:15	-0-	2:45	-0-	5:00
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:30
1	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:15
00	4:30	-0-	3:00	-0-	2:15	-0-	-0-	3:00	1:30	5:15
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:10	-0-	-0-	1:20	-0-	2:30
45	3:30	-0-	:25	2:00	1:00	:45	-0-	:30	1:30	4:20
15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	-0-	:45	-0-	2:30
00	4:00	3:30	2:30	-0-	1:45	-0-	-0-	1:10	-0-	2:30
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	2:30	-0-	1:45	-0-	2:30
30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	2:30	-0-	:45	-0-	2:30
00	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	3:50	:50	5:45
50	3:00	-0-	4:15	-0-	:45	-0-	-0-	1:45	1:00	7:30
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	1:45	-0-	3:45
30	1:30	:30	:30	:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	5:00
30	-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:30
-	7:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30
00	:30	:15	2:00	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	1:00	1:00	2:45
50	1:15	-0-	1:00	-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	4:30	1:00	5:00
50	1:00	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	5:00
50	1:00	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	:30	5:00
55	2:45	-0-	2:00	1:00	:30	-0-	2:00	6:45	1:45	9:00
30	-0-	:25	2:55	:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	3:15	3:15
30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:15	-0-	:30	1:30	-0-	6:00
00	3:00	:25	1:30	:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	5:00
20	-0-	8:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	4:30
00	1:40	-0-	:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:00	3:30
30	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	1:00	-0-	:45
30	3:30	-0-	2:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:25	1:00	7:30
30	2:00	-0-	1:00	4:30	6:35	-0-	:45	1:30	-0-	13:00
00	1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	:30	-0-	:15	1:30	-0-	5:00
50	4:00	1:00	3:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:55	1:45	6:30
15	1:15	-0-	1:00	-0-	6:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	5:45	1:00
10	:45	-0-	:45	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	5:30	1:00
30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	6:45	-0-	1:30
30	1:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	3:30
30	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	2:05	-0-	8:00
50	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	:20	1:00	-0-	2:00
30	1:00	-0-	:30	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	1:30
30	1:00	6:00	:30	-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	2:15	3:30	6:45
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:30	2:00
00	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	2:10	-0-	1:30
00	-0-	-0-	:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:30
5	-0-	1:30	1:50	2:00	:15	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	4:30
00	-0-	-0-	2:20	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
15	-0-	1:30	1:50	2:00	:15	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	4:30
00	-0-	3:20	2:30	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	2:30
00	-0-	3:20	2:30	-0-	1:00	:30	-0-	1:00	:30	2:30
5	2:35	:20	:35	-0-	2:20	:35	1:10	7:20	1:30	7:15
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	:20	-0-	1:15
00	1:30	1:00	4:15	-0-	:35	1:20	-0-	1:15	1:00	8:45
00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
00	-0-	:15	1:00	-0-	:30	:45	-0-	8:35	14:10	9:00
00	-0-	:15	1:00	-0-	:30	:45	-0-	8:35	14:10	9:00
30	5:30	-0-	2:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:45
30	5:30	-0-	2:30	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	2:45
00	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	6:30
00	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:30	:30	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	3:00
00	1:00	-0-	1:15	-0-	:30	-0-	:15	2:20	2:00	10:45
15	4:00	:30	2:00	:30	2:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	1:00	14:00
30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-	:45	1:00	3:15
10	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-	:30	1:00	2:30
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
00	-0-	-0-	3:00	1:05	-0-	-0-	:30	1:55	:30	5:30
30	2:00	4:00	:55	-0-	:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
00	-0-	3:20	-0-	-0-	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	3:00
30	:30	1:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	6:30
00	-0-	-0-	1:10	3:20	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	2:30
40	:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-
20	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	-0-	:30	:35	-0-	3:00
45	4:30	:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	:30	5:00
00	3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:10	-0-	-0-	2:40	-0-	3:05
45	4:30	:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	:30	5:00
20	1:00	-0-	4:30	:30	:15	-0-	-0-	2:00	1:00	4:15
10	1:30	:50	1:15	1:45	1:45	-0-	:30	1:30	1:30	9:30
00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

TEENAGERS' PROGRAMS	SPECIAL ADVERTISE	WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	MISCELL- ANEOUS	TOTAL	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVE
1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	66:30	17:30	29:30	19
1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	66:30	17:30	29:30	19
1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	66:30	17:30	29:30	19
1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	66:30	17:30	29:30	19
-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	43:55	11:25	8:00	24
-0-	-0-	-0-	:40	37:05	12:45	6:35	17
-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	37:35	6:45	5:20	25
-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	25:35	2:00	6:05	17
-0-	:30	-0-	:25	49:35	8:50	15:30	25
:30	:30	-0-	-0-	27:50	-0-	10:20	17
-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	45:55	7:15	11:00	27
:30	2:00	-0-	:30	53:35	10:10	18:10	25
:30	:30	-0-	3:45	33:10	6:55	6:15	20
-0-	-0-	-0-	3:25	43:50	10:15	8:05	25
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	20:25	10:00	10:25	-0-
-0-	:30	-0-	1:15	65:15	14:55	25:20	25
-0-	-0-	1:00	:45	48:20	14:50	12:00	21
:30	-0-	:30	2:00	62:45	14:20	26:00	22
-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	20:00	-0-	-0-	20
-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	45:35	17:25	13:40	14
-0-	-0-	-0-	:15	19:00	-0-	-0-	19
-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	19:00	-0-	-0-	19
-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	49:55	12:00	20:05	17
:45	-0-	1:30	3:20	68:05	8:00	27:30	32
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	25:25	1:25	2:25	21
-0-	-0-	:10	2:30	39:15	12:25	10:50	16
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30:10	11:55	8:15	10
-0-	-0-	:30	5:00	33:00	14:30	15:30	-0-
:30	1:00	-0-	:45	41:00	9:15	11:45	20
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	36:45	8:05	6:30	22
:30	-0-	-0-	:15	34:30	8:05	6:00	20
:30	-0-	-0-	:15	34:30	8:05	6:00	20
1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	63:10	9:15	19:25	34
-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	52:50	14:50	19:30	18
-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	38:30	16:30	14:30	7
-0-	-0-	1:30	8:30	59:00	14:50	18:40	25
-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	37:55	12:55	11:00	14
-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	47:50	13:05	12:50	21
-0-	1:00	:15	-0-	33:20	9:40	3:20	20
-0-	-0-	:45	-0-	44:15	9:45	14:00	20
-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	67:00	18:00	27:45	21
1:00	:30	:10	-0-	38:10	8:10	8:35	21
1:00	-0-	-0-	:45	82:35	15:55	30:40	36
1:30	12:45	1:00	6:45	65:30	3:00	27:30	35
:30	-0-	-0-	:15	55:20	11:05	20:55	23
3:00	-0-	:30	1:30	54:15	13:00	10:00	31
-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	25:00	-0-	8:20	17
-0-	:30	1:00	:45	33:35	-0-	12:00	21
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	16:00	-0-	4:30	11
-0-	-0-	-0-	:40	26:30	7:35	8:55	10
-0-	1:30	-0-	3:30	53:30	15:45	15:15	22
-0-	:30	-0-	:30	17:00	-0-	-0-	17
-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	23:40	9:10	5:30	9
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	22:30	9:55	3:05	9
-0-	1:30	-0-	2:45	54:05	17:50	16:45	19
-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	24:20	13:20	11:00	-0-
-0-	1:30	-0-	2:45	54:05	17:50	16:45	19
-0-	-0-	:30	1:30	45:30	12:40	14:50	18
-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	45:30	12:40	14:50	18
-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	80:05	15:25	32:15	32
-0-	-0-	-0-	2:50	15:25	15:25	-0-	-0-
:30	1:00	2:15	3:50	69:50	14:45	34:30	20
-0-	:30	-0-	:30	11:00	1:00	5:00	5
2:30	:30	:15	1:00	54:15	-0-	28:05	26
2:30	:30	:15	1:00	54:15	-0-	28:05	26
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	58:15	18:00	20:45	15
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	54:00	15:00	19:30	15
:30	-0-	-0-	:15	22:45			

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS	TEENAGERS' PROGRAMS	SPECIAL AUDIENCE	WOMEN'S PROGRAMS	MISC. LANSERS	TOTAL	MORNING	AFTERNOON	EVENING	LOCAL	NET	STATE NETWORKS	REGIONAL NETWORKS	FILM COMPANIES	COMMERCIAL NETWORKS	OTHER (Incl. STAT)
3:00	1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	66:30	17:30	29:30	19:30	-0*	12:30	44:15	-0-	4:45	5:00	-0-
3:00	1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	66:30	17:30	29:30	19:30	-0*	12:30	44:15	-0-	4:45	5:00	-0-
3:00	1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	66:30	17:30	29:30	19:30	-0*	12:30	44:15	-0-	4:45	5:00	-0-
3:00	1:00	-0-	2:15	4:15	66:30	17:30	29:30	19:30	-0*	12:30	44:15	-0-	4:45	5:00	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	43:55	11:25	8:00	24:30	27:55	12:00	-0-	-0-	2:30	1:30	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:40	37:05	12:45	6:35	17:45	21:25	11:30	-0-	-0-	3:25	-0-	:45
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	37:35	6:45	5:20	25:30	12:35	12:00	5:15	-0-	:45	6:00	1:00
3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	25:35	2:00	6:05	17:30	10:50	13:30	-0-	-0-	1:15	-0-	-0-
6:30	-0-	:30	-0-	:25	49:35	8:50	15:30	25:15	20:15	16:30	2:05	:30	3:45	2:50	3:40
2:30	:30	:30	-0-	-0-	27:50	-0-	10:20	17:30	11:50	12:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	2:00	-0-
7:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	45:55	7:15	11:00	27:40	6:30	30:05	-0-	3:00	1:30	:30	4:20
8:30	:30	2:00	-0-	:30	53:35	10:10	18:10	25:15	10:35	25:25	-0-	10:50	2:15	4:00	:30
5:00	:30	:30	-0-	3:45	33:10	6:55	6:15	20:00	9:30	12:00	4:10	:15	6:15	1:00	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:25	43:50	10:15	8:05	25:30	19:40	13:00	2:30	-0-	2:00	3:30	3:10
1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	20:25	10:00	10:25	-0-	20:25	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
5:15	-0-	:30	-0-	1:15	65:15	14:55	25:20	25:00	41:25	12:50	6:45	-0-	3:15	-0-	1:00
2:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	:45	48:20	14:50	12:00	21:30	13:35	16:00	11:05	-0-	5:10	1:00	1:30
4:20	:30	-0-	:30	2:00	62:45	14:20	26:00	22:25	38:35	14:25	2:15	-0-	3:30	-0-	4:00
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	20:00	-0-	-0-	20:00	4:30	9:00	:30	-0-	4:30	1:00	:30
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:30	45:35	17:25	13:40	14:30	25:05	12:30	1:30	-0-	4:45	1:15	:30
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:15	19:00	-0-	-0-	19:00	4:15	7:30	2:00	-0-	2:15	2:30	:30
2:30	-3-	-0-	-0-	:45	19:00	-0-	-0-	19:00	4:45	8:00	:30	-0-	1:45	2:00	2:00
5:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:30	49:55	12:00	20:05	17:50	9:05	19:30	-0-	-0-	10:20	2:30	8:30
7:30	:45	:30	-0-	3:20	68:05	8:00	27:30	32:35	37:35	16:45	-0-	2:30	3:00	1:15	7:00
3:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	25:25	1:25	2:25	21:35	9:50	13:20	-0-	-0-	2:15	-0-	-0-
5:00	-0-	-0-	:10	2:30	39:15	12:25	10:50	16:00	18:25	13:15	-0-	:30	4:15	-0-	2:50
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	30:10	11:55	8:15	10:00	20:10	9:00	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-
1:30	-0-	-0-	:30	5:00	33:00	14:30	15:30	-0-	2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	25:00	-0-	3:00
2:45	:30	1:00	-0-	:45	41:00	9:15	11:45	20:00	12:45	20:30	-0-	-0	3:45	2:45	1:15
5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	36:45	8:05	6:30	22:10	:30	12:30	:30	19:30	2:15	1:30	:30
5:00	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	34:30	8:05	6:00	20:25	:30	17:30	:30	11:15	:45	2:30	1:30
5:00	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	34:30	8:05	6:00	20:25	-0-	17:30	1:00	11:15	:45	2:30	1:30
9:00	1:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	63:10	9:15	19:25	34:30	23:50	19:30	-0-	14:35	:30	4:45	-0-
3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	52:50	14:50	19:30	18:30	31:05	20:45	-0-	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-
6:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	38:30	16:30	14:30	7:30	14:30	14:30	3:30	-0-	6:00	-0-	-0-
5:00	-0-	-0-	1:30	8:30	59:00	14:50	18:40	25:30	41:45	-0-	-0-	2:00	13:15	-0-	2:00
4:30	-0-	:30	-0-	1:00	37:55	12:55	11:00	14:00	19:25	14:30	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	2:00
3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	47:50	13:05	12:50	21:55	14:50	19:45	-0-	-0-	:30	4:35	8:10
:45	-0-	1:00	:15	-0-	33:20	9:40	3:20	20:20	13:15	13:45	-0-	2:00	1:00	3:20	-0-
7:30	-0-	-0-	:45	-0-	44:15	9:45	14:00	20:30	12:40	11:30	-0-	16:15	1:50	1:00	1:00
13:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:45	67:00	18:00	27:45	21:15	32:45	21:50	-0-	-0-	10:10	-0-	2:15
5:00	1:00	:30	:10	-0-	38:10	8:10	8:35	21:25	17:15	13:30	1:55	4:00	1:30	-0-	-0-
6:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	:45	82:35	15:55	30:40	36:00	47:20	16:50	-0-	8:50	2:30	5:45	1:20
-0-	1:30	12:45	1:00	6:45	65:30	3:00	27:30	35:00	30:45	-0-	3:30	-0-	26:15	2:30	2:30
7:00	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	55:20	11:05	20:55	23:20	7:25	11:05	4:00	26:20	:15	4:45	1:30
1:30	3:00	-0-	:30	1:30	54:15	13:00	10:00	31:15	26:45	21:30	-0-	-0-	3:30	2:30	-0-
3:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	25:00	-0-	8:20	17:00	-0-	15:00	-0-	:45	1:00	-0-	8:35
8:00	-0-	:30	1:00	:45	33:35	-0-	12:00	21:35	3:05	21:00	1:15	-0-	4:15	:30	3:30
2:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	16:00	-0-	4:30	11:30	5:30	10:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
1:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	:40	26:30	7:35	8:55	10:00	14:00	12:00	-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	-0-
6:45	-0-	1:30	-0-	3:30	53:30	15:45	15:15	22:30	20:45	24:00	-0-	-0-	5:15	-0-	3:30
2:00	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	17:00	-0-	-0-	17:00	-0-	11:00	1:30	-0-	1:00	-0-	3:30
1:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	:30	23:40	9:10	5:30	9:00	8:40	12:00	-0-	-0-	3:00	-0-	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	22:30	9:55	3:05	9:30	12:00	8:30	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	:30
4:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:45	54:05	17:50	16:45	19:30	36:10	9:30	-0-	-0-	5:55	2:30	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4:30	24:20	13:20	11:00	-0-	14:50	-0-	-0-	-0-	9:30	-0-	-0-
4:30	-0-	1:30	-0-	2:45	54:05	17:50	16:45	19:30	-0-	9:30	36:10	-0-	5:55	2:30	-0-
2:30	-0-	-0-	:30	1:30	45:30	12:40	14:50	18:00	12:20	14:30	4:40	6:00	1:30	2:00	4:30
2:30	-0-	-0-	:30	1:30	45:30	12:40	14:50	18:00	4:40	14:30	12:20	6:00	1:30	2:00	4:30
7:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:30	80:05	15:25	32:15	32:25	32:55	24:05	-0-	7:00	12:35	3:30	-0-
1:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:50	15:25	15:25	-0-	-0-	9:30	:50	-0-	1:30	3:35	-0-	-0-
8:45	:30	1:00	2:15	3:50	69:50	14:45	34:30	20:35	26:00	15:55	1:45	5:30	11:50	7:30	1:20
-0-	-0-	:30	-0-	:30	11:00	1:00	5:00	5:00	4:30	1:30	-0-	-0-	1:00	4:00	-0-
9:00	2:30	:30	:15	1:00	54:15	-0-	28:05	26:10	4:15	6:45	24:30	-0-	18:25	:20	-0-
9:00	2:30	:30	:15	1:00	54:15	-0-	28:05	26:10	4:15	6:45	24:30	-0-	18:25	:20	-0-
2:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	58:15	18:00	20:45	19:30	-0-	11:45	40:30	-0-	:15	2:30	3:15
2:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	54:00	15:00	19:30	19:30	36:15	11:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	3:00	3:00
-0-	:30	-0-	-0-	:15	22:45	-0-	4:45	18:00	1:15	12:30	-0-	-0-	4:00	3:00	2:00
6:30	1:00	-0-	-0-	3:30	56:40	7:45	26:55	22:00	25:10	19:30	1:30	-0-	7:30	3:00	-0-
3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	42:00	16:45	9:15	16:00	22:30	9:30	1:00	-0-	9:00	-0-	-0-
10:45	:30	2:00	4:00	3:30	69:10	19:05	26:05	24:00	32:10	16:45	-0-	-0-	10:15	4:30	5:30
14:00	:30	-0-	-0-	2:30	64:30	15:00	22:00	20:30	30:30	23:45	-0-	:30	7:45	2:00	-0-
3:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:00	32:50	9:55	3:55	19:00	15:45	12:00	-0-	-0-	2:00	:45	2:20
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	18:15	-0-	2:30	15:45	-0-	11:15	-0-	-0-	2:00	-0-	5:00
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	6:45	1:30	5:15	-0-	6:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
5:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:50	30:05	7:25	4:45	7:55	7:00	17:30	4:35	-0-	1:00	-0-	-0-
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	22:00	9:50	8:55	3:15	8:05	-0-	3:50	-0-	8:05	-0-	2:00
3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	28:00	14:55	13:05	-0-	12:05	9:20	:30	-0-	6:05	-0-	-0-
6:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	51:20	13:15	17:05	21:00	23:00	23:20	2:45	-0-	-0-	-0-	2:15
2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	45:25	16:15	14:00	15:10	27:05	12:05	-0-	-0-	-0-	:45	5:30
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	:30	27:35	10:40	7:55	9:00	18:30	7:30	-0-	-0-	1:05	-0-	:30
3:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:35	20:45	1:20	:40	18:15	3:30	10:10	-0-	-0-	5:45	1:20	-0-
5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	56:00	14:00	23:00	19:00	33:00	19:45	-0-	-0-	:15	1:00	2:00
3:05	-0-	-0-	-0-	1:50	26:25	11:30	14:55	-0-	9:30	12:15	-0-	-0-	4:40	-0-	-0-
5:00	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	56:00	14:00	23:00	19:00	-0-	19:45	33:00	-0-	:15	1:00	2:00
4:15	-0-	-0-	-0-	:55	38:15	9:40	7:50	20:45	13:40	21:15	-0-	-0-	1:30	-0-	1:50
9:30	1:00	-0-	:30	2:30	61:40	14:30	26:10	21:00	34:10	19:00	-0-	-0-	6:30	-0-	2:00
-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5:30	3:30	2:00	-0-	3:00	2:30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
21:45	30:45	27:05	149:30	371:45	890:45	1235:55	1558:05	1363:55	1149:30	386:20	161:20	373:00	139:15	141:25	
.6%	.8%	.7%	4.0%	100.0%	24.0%	33.2	42.8%	36.7%							