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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this survey was to determine the extent to which carrier current radio has become a medium which can link and unify relatively small, well-defined groups in an effective and inexpensive way. The survey focused upon the auspices, structure, affiliation, day-to-day managerial responsibility, and administrative liaison of the stations; their commercial or non-commercial status: and the nature and scope of their programing. A multiple-choice questionnaire was mailed to 439 stations; of the 233 that responded, 25 stations reported that they were not operative carrier stations, resulting in a net sample of 208 stations. The findings indicated that: most stations are run as undergraduate student activities, few stations are used for formal or informal training; most stations carry commercial advertising, but few rely upon time sales for their main support; most stations rely upon institutional or student generated funds for their main support; programing consists mainly of recorded music: most stations afford little or no opportunity for student self-expression or news and public affairs programing; and most stations appear relatively free from institutional or outside controls but in most cases there appears to be little or no inclination to use this freedom innovatively. (WR)

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A SURVEY OF 208 CAMPUS-LIMITED RADIO STATIONS



BROADCAST INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA **FALL 1972**

COLLEGE CARRIER CURRENT:

A Survey of 208 Campus-Limited Radio Stations

Broadcast Institute of North America 147 East 81st Street New York, N.Y. 10028



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In its survey conducted among 208 campus-bound carrier current radio stations, the Broadcast Institute of North America finds:

- -- Most stations are run as undergraduate student activities;
- -- Few stations are used for formal or informal training;
- -- Most stations carry commercial advertising, but few rely upon time sales for their main financial support;
- -- Most stations rely upon institutional or student-generated funds for their main support;
- -- Programming consists mainly of recorded music mostly progressive rock or top 40;
- -- Most stations afford little or no opportunity for student self-expression or news and public affairs programming;
- -- Most stations appear to be relatively free from institutional or outside controls but in most cases there appears to be little or no inclination to use this discretion innovatively.

In spite of these somewhat negative findings, the Broadcast Institute of North America concludes that carrier current radio stations offer a unique potential for developing communications skills among college students and recommends that the institutional officials and the broadcasting industry assist students in attaining these goals.



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INTRODUCTION

Television is today's paramount national broadcasting medium. Radio, in contrast, has proliferated as a local service providing specialized programming to diverse audiences, i.e., millions of motorists, people who are unable to work in front of a television set, and the legion of young listeners with transistors swinging in their hands.

Over-air and wired radio stations are common features of college life in the United States. The wired, or carrier current radio station is perhaps the ultimate example of a broadcast facility deliberately limited in scope but with broad potential for reflecting, amplifying and indeed influencing the tastes, needs and desires of a community within a community.

Carrier current stations are not licensed, because the signal radiates through the institution's electrical system and not through the air. Like the college newspaper, they are directed to a campus-bound audience. They are subject to no governmental controls, but they may, of course, be subject to internal controls established by institutional administrators or by student sponsors.

This survey was designed in part to explore the extent to which carrier current radio has become a medium which can link and unify relatively small, well-defined groups in an effective and inexpensive way. The surveyors were also interested in the stations' potential as outlets for student information, activism and entertainment, as well as their use as a training ground for talented future broadcasters.

In formulating what is believed to be the first attempt to profile campus carrier current stations, the surveyors found little recent research from which to proceed. "The College Radio Study," issued by the Ford Foundation and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in 1969, covered both wired and over-air college stations. These discrete broadcast services were not, however, separately characterized in this study, whose main purpose was to ascertain their potential in broadening public radio's base. Earlier in 1972, the Federal Communications Commission, alerted to the possibility that carrier stations might be relayed by local cable television systems, undertook to survey the stations and find out to what extent this was occurring. The FCC is assembling additional research materials for a projected report. Our own survey located 17 stations, 8.2% of the respondents, with such tie-ins.



Both the FCC and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, used the membership list of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System (IBS) as the basis for their surveys. IBS membership includes both carrier current and over-air college stations, but not all campuses are included. Our study, therefore, identified additional stations so that a more broadly representative sample could be surveyed. Using a commercial mailing list of all colleges and universities in the United States, our surveyors mailed 1,635 return post cards (Appendix 1). Of the 593 cards that were filled out and returned, 368 came from institutions which did not have carrier current stations, and 225 from places which did. The affirmative responses were combined with 214 additional stations on the IBS list, to provide a total sample of 439 stations.

The survey focused upon 1) the auspices, structure, affiliation, day-to-day managerial responsibility, and administrative liaison of the stations; 2) their commercial or non-commercial status and budgets, and 3) the nature and scope of their programming. The questionnaire itself used a multiple-choice format to simplify the response and reduce the demand on respondents' time.

The questionnaires, with covering letter and return envelope (Appendix 2), were mailed out in late April, 1972. Of the 439 recipients, 233 responded, of which 25 reported they were not operative carrier stations, leaving a final net sample of 208 stations. A list of the recipients and of those responding can be found as Appendix 3, and a map showing geographical distribution of the returns is in Appendix 4. It is evident that a much heavier response, proportionately speaking, came from the Northeast.

The survey was prepared and conducted by Ralph M. Jennings, consultant; Electra Yourke, research director, and Gwendolyn Pettit, staff assistant, Broadcast Institute of North America. They were assisted by Michael Meadvin, program director, and Louis Venech, news director, WKCR, Columbia University.

This inquiry does not, clearly, embrace the total universe of college and university broadcasting; but it does illuminate aspects of the prevailing conditions under which students presently manage carrier current facilities, and it is hoped that it will lead to further consideration of this medium as a vehicle of information and education.

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I - AUSPICES AND MANAGEMENT

The Broadcast Institute survey asked several questions about management and decision-making. Underlying these questions were the following considerations:

- 1. Is the day-to-day decision-making process in the hands of students?
- 2. Is there an identifiable relationship between the station and a formal college or university department?
- 3. Who has ultimate responsibility and how is the chain of accountability maintained?
- 4. In the view of station management, why does the station exist?
- 5. How do these factors relate to and influence each other and overall station operations? Do stations exhibiting given management characteristics tend to generate similar types of programming, use similar business practices, or have a similar view of their audiences?

Carrier current stations, in most cases, are managed on a day-to-day basis by students. Of 208 stations responding to the questionnaire, 181 or 87.1%, stated that the chief managerial person is a student (Table A). Eight stations reported that the job is filled by a paid student. Thus, the combined figures for paid and unpaid student managers is nearly 91%.

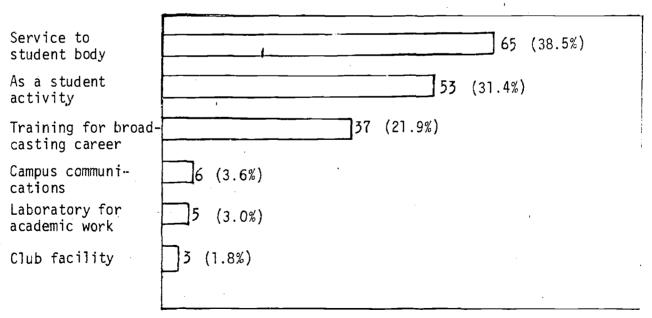
Other answers included faculty (8), paid staff (6), administrators (3) and hybrids (2), administrator/faculty and student/faculty, each found at one station.

About one quarter of the respondents, 50 stations, are associated with academic or administrative departments. Thirty-seven stations, 74%, named a specific department under whose auspices they functioned. Communications departments accounted for 15 responses; Speech departments, 11; Fine Arts, 2; Journalism, 1; and Instructional Media, 1. The remaining 7 stations responsible to a department named an administrative division or individual officer of their institution.

Among the 50 departmentally supervised stations, 31 (62%) of the managers report either to an academic department or to a faculty-administration unit (Table B).* Among the 143 independently run carrier current stations, there is a more even distribution of accountabilities, but most stations, 39 (27.2%) are supervised by student affairs, student government or dormitory council units, followed by a student media governing body, 28 (19.4%). This appears to indicate that overall accountability among independent stations is most likely to reside with students. Eleven stations which operated independently of an academic department and one departmentally administered facility reported to no other body!

Day-to-day decision-making for carrier current stations is primarily in the hands of the students. In making their decisions, how do they view the stations' function? The questionnaire asked respondents to rank the stations' purposes on a supplied list. Among the 169 stations responding to this question, service to the student body (38.5%) and student activity (31.4%) were cited by the majority of the stations, while a smaller percentage named more narrowly defined goals - career training (21.9%), campus communications (3.6%), and academic laboratory work (3.0%).

Figure I
PRIMARY PURPOSE OF 169 STATIONS
INDICATING THEIR MAIN FUNCTION



^{*}Tables and matrices reflect the fact that not all stations responded to all questions.



II - INCOME AND BUDGET

Among the 208 stations responding to the survey, 134 (63.8%) carry commercial advertising. The remaining stations operate non-commercially.

Operation as a commercial or noncommercial station does not appear to be a major factor in determining the purpose to which carrier current stations are put (Table C). Approximately 38% of the stations in each group said that they serve primarily as a service to students. There were some differences, however. The percentage of stations claiming that their primary purpose is training in broadcasting is more than twice as great among commercial (25.9%) than among noncommercial stations (12.2%). Only minor differences appeared between commercial and non-commercial stations in the other specified areas of purpose.

The budget level enjoyed by carrier current stations seemed to be influenced only slightly, if at all, by whether or not the facility carries commercial advertising (Table D). Over two-thirds of the stations have a budget in the range of \$1,000 - \$10,000 per year. The percentage was approximately the same among commercial and noncommercial stations. However, while 18.3% of the commercial stations have a budget in excess of \$10,000, 8.2% of the noncommercial stations are in this category. On the other hand, 25% of the noncommercial stations have budgets under \$1,000, while only 14% of the commercial stations do so.

Affiliation with an academic department appeared to be a minor factor in determining the budget range of most carrier current stations. Over two-thirds of the affiliated and the unaffiliated stations are in the \$1,000 - \$10,000 budget range (Table E). However, far more affiliated stations than unaffiliated stations have budgets under \$1,000 (28.3% and 15.5%, respectively); and more unaffiliated than affiliated stations have budgets of over \$10,000 (18.1% and 6.5%, respectively).

Stations affiliated with academic departments reveal somewhat different patterns of funding than those which are not affiliated with academic departments (Table F). Just over a quarter of the affiliated stations claim their academic department as the main source of income. Twice the percentage of affiliated stations (30.9%) as unaffiliated stations (15%) cite commercial revenue as their main support, while almost three times the percentage of unaffiliated (58.8%) as affiliated stations (21.4%) say they are supported by student activity funds.



It appears that stations tied to academic departments have less access to student-generated funds. At the same time, affiliation does not appear to generate financial support. Department-affiliated stations, it seems, depend more heavily upon commercial income than do unaffiliated stations. Thus, either the department's participation apparently helps develop commercial sales, or the academic tie precludes student funding and forces the stations to seek commercial revenue.

Although about two-thirds of the stations indicate that they carry advertising, only 28% of these commercial outlets state that commercial revenue is their major source of income (Table G). Most income for commercial and noncommercial stations comes from student activity funds (47.2% and 57.2%, respectively).

Most commercial stations report that they retain the revenue generated by commercial sales (105 of 134). Among the remaining 29 stations 17 indicate the disposition of their commercial revenue (Table H).

Commercial stations were asked to indicate the proportion of their advertising income that is derived from each of four sources: campus accounts, off-campus community accounts, regional accounts, and national accounts. The proportion of advertising revenue coming from these four sources and the number and percentage of stations claiming revenue from them (in 20% intervals) is shown in Table I.

Off-campus community accounts appear to be the mainstay of carrier current stations; little or no revenue appears to come from the other three sources.

Commercial stations were also asked to list their five largest advertising accounts. The types of accounts listed by the stations together with the number of stations citing them are shown in Figure II, below. In general, accounts are local food and retail merchants.



Figure II

ADVERTISING ACCOUNTS OF COMMERCIAL CARRIER CURRENT RADIO STATIONS

105 Pizzeria/Food/Eatery/Bar 148 , Entertainment/Movie 33 Clothing/Shoes 28 Beer 27 Records 23 Stationery/Book Store Soft Drink 23 21 Hi-Fi Store 16 Car/Car Rental 16 Bank Crafts/Boutique/Head Shop 16 Dept. Store/Variety 13 13 Magazine Drug Store 12 Campus Organization Π Jeweler Π Ski Shop/Sporting Goods 10 Airline/Travel Hotel Residence Laundry Florist Insurance Political **Appliance** Telephone Co. Liquor



III - PROGRAMMING AND NEWS

A detailed breakdown of kinds of programs presented by stations responding to the survey is presented in Table J. Recorded music is the staple and other programming is peripheral. Stations listed two dominant music formats: progressive rock (52.4%) and Top 40 (27.4%). With very few exceptions, the remaining stations indicated that their formats mix these two types of music with oldies, soul, and other more specialized musical forms (Table K).

The carrier current broadcasters were asked to indicate what contribution they feel they make to the diversity of radio programming available to their listeners. The response is shown in Figure III, below. The presentation of recorded music was cited most often as the major contribution to program diversity, followed by the presentation of campus information and a more generalized catering to student tastes was third.

Figure III
CONTRIBUTION OF CARRIER CURRENT STATIONS
TO DIVERSITY OF PROGRAMMING AVAILABLE ON CAMPUS

44 Music Campus Information 33 Student Taste 31 Different Format 13 Community service/public service/educational 10 6 Less or no advertising 6 Controversial/unrestricted 6 News/public affairs Call-in Religion Drama Hours Outside taped programs Contributed to personal John Carroll education Announcer's discretion Local personalities Only service available Small but not creative Serves military audience Lower quality programming Live campus talent Foreign programming AM availability



Most stations cover varsity sports, but it must be kept in mind that major college sports are usually covered by local radio and television stations.

Carrier current radio appears to be a minor vehicle for information and opinion; little programming time is given to news and public affairs. In this respect, the college stations resemble many of their counterparts in professional radio.

A total of 107 of the 208 carrier current stations responded that they subscribe to a news wire service (51.4%) Thirty-five stations carry Associated Press, 74 subscribe to United Press International and two stations take both services.

Apart from the two major wire services, 55 stations (26.5%) indicate that they are subscribers to various other news services, and 22 of these (10.6%) use other print or wire services. Thirty-three statems (15.9%) supplement their news coverage with audio services.

The most popular print source is Earth News, a mail copy service that focuses on ecology, drug and consumer information, and anti-establishment political activities. It has 15 subscribers in the survey group. By far the most popular audio service is provided by ABC radio - 25 of the stations responding to the question carry one of the four ABC radio networks.

Emphasis on news and public affairs programming may be influenced by a number of factors. Student management so dominates the medium that no valid comparison can be made between news priorities at student-managed as opposed to non-student-managed stations.

About 75% of the commercial stations and 85% of the non-commercial stations devote 10% or less of their time to news and public affairs (Table L). Fewer noncommercial than commercial stations carry no news. Four out of five stations carrying over 20% news and public affairs were commercial.

Most stations present at least some local news coverage. Stations funded by schools and departments, by student activities funds, and by commercial income appear to offer a similar amount of local news. From two-thirds to three-quarters of the stations in each funding category provide at least some local news coverage (Table M).



Another factor that might affect coverage of local news is affiliation with an academic department. However, a comparison between the affiliated and unaffiliated stations shows no substantial difference in this respect (Table N).

The extent of news programming appears to be related to funding. For example, wire service subscriptions seem dependent upon budget level (Table 0). Of 40 stations reporting a budget of \$100 - \$999, only 7 (17.5%) subscribe to a wire service. Of the 176 stations reporting a budget between \$1,000 and \$9,999, 75 (42.6%) are wire service subscribers. Among the 48 stations reporting an annual budget of more than \$10,000, 27 (56.3%) subscribe to a wire service.

The quality and scope of the news that is broadcast, or the manner of its presentation, are not measured in this quantitative study. Even with this reservation, however, the survey results show at most a minor emphasis on news. One-eighth of the college stations surveyed claim no news programming at all. This medium, then, does not seem to be providing an alternative information source for a campus audience.

IV - FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most carrier current radio stations are run as undergraduate activities. Few are used for formal or informal training.

Some have loose ties with academic or administrative units but most are left entirely to student initiative. In fact, there is little apparent difference in programming patterns or operation between the student activity and college administered stations. Some are noncommercial; most sell advertising; but few rely upon time sales for their main source of income.

Recorded music is the predominant ingredient of the program format, comprised mostly of progressive rock, top 40 and a smattering of other contemporary sounds. Little time is allocated to other program fare. Diversity, for the most part, is measured by the records that are played. Student self-expression through news, public affairs, discussion, documentary or dramatic programming receives little attention on most stations and is ignored by others. Rip-and-read news appears to be a staple for stations with substantial budgets. Local news reporting receives very little emphasis. Except for play-by-play coverage of varsity sports, local, live programming seems to be a rarity. There are exceptions, of course, but these patterns apply in most cases.



One of the underlying concerns of this inquiry was to ascertain the extent of the carrier current stations' freedom to serve student needs and to reflect their interests. The study seems to reveal almost total independence for most stations, but little inclination to exercise this discretion innovatively.

The lack of diversity of program content is a characteristic of the carrier current stations which is especially distressing.

The college campus provides an ideal setting in which to develop a broadcast service which is experimental and responsive to its audience and measurable.* Host institutions, commercial and public broadcasters, individually and in concert, can help carrier current stations achieve their potential in several ways.

A. Institutional Encouragement and Support

Colleges and universities are considered by many to have both the responsibility to foster radio facilities which serve student needs and interests, and the obligation to refrain from dictating or suppressing the content of the medium. Supportive measures need not be exclusively or even primarily financial. Rather, it is believed that they should focus on the inherent educational value of student participation in broadcasting. Carrier current radio could be the focal point of formal and informal instruction in the communications process in our society.

Student/faculty/administration conferences would help independent stations to identify and to utilize more fully the intellectual and creative resources of the campus. Regional groupings of stations could enrich and broaden their programming by a planned interchange of tapes.



^{*} The question of what campus audiences would like their stations to carry is one that is receiving some attention, as indicated by some of our respondents' informal addenda to our questionnaire. One researcher, Jonny Katz, of WFAL, Bowling Green State University forwarded a comprehensive survey of the role and effectiveness of that station.

B. Broadcast Industry Cooperation

There is also an important role for the commercial broad-caster or others connected with commercial broadcasters.

The college station provides an accessible and self-renewing pool of students from varied academic pursuits with a common interest in broadcasting. If broadcasting is to become a serious endeavor or a career objective for the best students, this experience must be made meaningful and practical. Professional broadcasters (and others related to the industry) could assist college stations by offering practical workshops in news reporting, technology and production, program planning, management, sales, and in demonstrating the ideals and positive contributions of broadcasting to society. Where possible, apprenticeships or off-campus-term jobs could be opened up by radio stations in adjacent communities. Those commercial stations could also serve as a link to the cultural resources of the community and region, creating a closer "town and gown" relationship.

Through interaction of this kind between the industry and students, an understanding of the problems and potentials of radio and television in an open society could be effected. The modest investment of time and attention called for on the part of the industry could both raise the quality of college radio stations and attract especially promising and motivated students to careers in broadcasting.



TABLES



Table A Individual Handling Day-to-Day Station Operation

POSITION	NUMBER	PERCENT
STUDENT	181	87.1
FACULTY	8	3.8
PAID STUDENT	8	3.8
PAID STAFF	6	2.9
ADMINISTRATION	3	1.4
STUDENT/FACULTY	1	.5
ADMINISTRATION/FACULTY	1	.5



Table B
Number and Percentage of
Department and Independent Stations
Reporting to Listed Entities

To whom does responsible person report?	Admini	tmental stration Stations)	Admini	pendent stration Stations)
Committee	0		3	2.0
Faculty-student committee	6	12.0	22	16.0
Student affairs/govt/ dorm council	4	8.0	39	27.2
Academic department	16	32.0	1	.7
Faculty-administrative	15	30.0	24	16.7
Student station staff	1	2.0	15	10.4
Student governing body for media only	7	14.0	28	19.4
Nobody	. 1	2.0	11	7.6



Table C
Primary Purpose Claimed by
Commercial and Noncommercial Stations*

Station Purpose	Commercial Stations	Non-Commercial Stations	<u>Totals</u>
Training for broadcasting	31 (25.9%)	6 (12.2%)	37 (21.9%)
Student activity	35 (29.2%)	18 (36.7%)	53 (31.4%)
Service to student body	46 (38.3%)	19 (38.8%)	65 (38.5%)
Campus communication	3 (2.5%)	3 (6.1%)	6 (3.6%)
Academic lab	4 (3.3%)	1 (2.0%)	5 (3.0%)
Club facility	1 (.8%)	2 (4.1%)	3 (1.8%)
	120 (71 %)	49 (29 %)	169 (100 %)



^{*} A total of 169 carrier current stations provided a usable response concerning the primary purpose of their facility.

Table D
Budget Range of
Commercial and Noncommercial Stations
for Last Concluded Fiscal Year*

Budget Range	Commercial Stations	Non-Commercial Stations	Totals
\$ 100 - \$ 999	19 (14 %)	17 (25 %)	36 (17.6%)
\$1,000 - \$9,999	92 (67.6%)	45 (66.2%)	137 (67.2%)
Over \$10,000	25 (18.3%)	6 (8.2%)	31 (15.2%)



^{*} A total of 204 stations provided a usable response concerning station budget range.

Table E
Budget Ranges of
Stations Affiliated and Unaffiliated
with Academic Departments*

Budget Range	<u>Affiliated</u>	Unaffiliated	<u>Total</u>
\$ 100 - \$ 999	13 (28.3%)	24 (15.5%)	37 (18.4%)
\$1,000 - \$9,999	30 (65.2%)	103 (66.5%)	133 (66.2%)
Over \$10,000	3 (6.5%)	28 (18.1%)	31 (15.4%)



^{*} A total of 201 stations indicated whether or not they were affiliated with an academic department.

Table F
Dominant Source of Income for
Stations Affiliated and Unaffiliated
with an Academic Department*

Dominant Source of Income	<u>Affiliated</u>	Unaffiliated
School Allocation	5 (11.9%)	22 (14.4%)
Activity Funds	9 (21.4%)	90 (58.8%)
Department Allocation	12 (28.6%)	1 (0.6%)
Outside Grant	0	2 (1.3%)
Club Budget	0	10 (6.5%)
Commercial Income	13 (30.9%)	23 (15.0%)
Other	3 (7.1%)	5 (3.3%)



^{*} Of the 195 stations answering both questions, 42 had department affiliation and 153 did not.

Table G
Primary Source of Income for
Commercial and Noncommercial Stations

Primary Income Source	Commercial	Non-Commercial
School Allocation	15 (11.0%)	14½ (21.0%)
Student Activity Funds	64 (47.2%)	39½ (57.2%)
Department Allocation	10 (7.3%)	3 (4.3%)
Outside Grants	2 (1.5%)	0
Club Budget	2 (1.5%)	7 (10.1%)
Commercial Income	39 (28.0%)	1 (1.4%)
Other	3 (2.6%)	4 (5.8%)
No Response	1 (0.7%)	
To t al	135 (66.2%)	69 (33.8%)



Table H Disposition of Commercial Revenue If Not Retained by Station

Student Activity Fund	2
FM Fund	2
Back to University	2
General School Fund	2
University General Fund	1
Apportionment Board	1
Associated Students	1
FM Purchase Fund	1
Dept. Account	1
Corp. Operating Funds (Yale)	1
Back to Station	7
University income account applied against budget expenditures	1
Into sinking fund for	7



Table I Proportion of Advertising Revenue Derived From Campus, Off-Campus, Community, Regional and National Accounts

Revenue Source	%0	1-20%	21-40%	41-60%	61-80%	81-100%
Campus accounts	45(37.8%)	60(50.4%)	(%0.3)	4(3.4%)	2(1.7%)	4(3.4%)
Off campus community accounts	7(5.9%)	12(10.0%)	9(7.6%)	14(11.8%)	34(28.6%)	45(34.8%)
Regional accounts	80(67.2%)	30(25.2%)	8(6.7%)	1(0.8%)	1(0.8%)	1(0.8%)
National accounts	60(50.4%)	35(29.4%)	11 (9.2%)	7(5.9%)	7(5.9%)	2(1.7%)

Table J Breakdown of Programming Presented by Stations Responding to Survey

										Perc	Percentage	ge									
Type of Programming	None	1 - 5	6 -10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76-80	81-85	86-90	91-95	96-100
Instruction	33	33 71 57 19	57	19	22	ω															
Performing Arts	151	151 31 16	16																		
News/Public Affairs	19	76	62	18	21	4													,		<u>.</u>
Sports	46	46 103 37	37	5	51		2	_													
Recorded Music					2				4:•	ω	7	2	∞	12	20	23	30	29	32	24	6
Campus News	22	99	51 10	10	υı													-			
Other		24	7	ω					-1	-											



Table K
Dominant Music Types Programmed by Carrier Current Stations*

Type of Music	Number of Stations	% of <u>Stations</u>
Progressive rock	109	(52.4%)
Top 40	57	(27.4%)
Progressive Rock/Top 40	7	(3.4%)
Other (religious)	5	(2.4%)
MOR	4	(1.9%)
Oldies	2	(1.0%)
Soul	2	(1.0%)
Progressive/Soul	2	(1.0%)
Prog R/MOR/Top 40	2	(1.0%)
Prog R/Oldies/Top 40	2	(1.0%)
Jazz	1	(0.5%)
Show Music	1	(0.5%)
Semi Classical/MOR	1	(0.5%)
Oldies/Top 40	1	(0.5%)
Jazz/Class	1	(0.5%)
Prog/Folk	. 1	(0.5%)
Oldies/MOR/Top 40	1	(0.5%)
Classical	0	
Semi-classical	0	
Foreign language	0	
Country/Western	0	
Folk	0	

^{*} Responses precluded determining dominant music type(s) for nine stations.



Table L
Percentage of News and Public Affairs Programming Carried
by Commercial and Noncommercial Stations

% of News and			
Public Affairs	<u>Commercial</u>	Noncommercial	<u>Totals</u>
None	15 (10.9)	11 (15.9)	26 (12.6)
1 - 5%	46 (33.3)	29 (42.0)	75 (36.2)
6 -10%	43 (31.1)	19 (27.5)	62 (30.0)
11 -15%	16 (11.6)	3 (4.4)	19 (9.2)
16 -20%	15 (10.9)	7 (10.2)	22 (10.6)
Over 20	3 (2.2)		3 (1.4)



Table M
Dominant Source of Funding for
Number and Percentage of
Stations Originating and Not
Originating Regular Local News Programs

Dominant Source of Funds	Local News	Do Not Originate Local News	Totals
Student Activity Funds	64 (64.6)	35 (35.4)	99 (51.8)
Commercial Income	31 (79.5)	8 (20.5)	39 (20.4)
School Allocation	21 (72.4)	8 (27.6)	29 (15.3)
Departmental Allocation	8 (61.5)	5 (38.5)	13 (6.8)
Club Budget	6 (66.7)	3 (33.3)	9 (4.7)
Outside Grants		2 (2.9)	2 (1.0)
TOTALS	130	61	191



Table N
Number and Percentage of Department Affiliated
and Unaffiliated Stations Carrying and Not
Carrying Local News Programs

Local News	Department Affiliation	No Department Affiliation	<u>Total</u>
Yes	30 (21.7%)	108 (78.3%)	138
No	17 (25.4%)	50 (74.6%)	67



1 1 m

Table O
Budget Range of Stations
Subscribing to News Services*

	Budget Range	
News Services	\$ <u>100-999</u> \$ <u>1000-9999</u>	over \$10,000
UPI	4 (10 %) 51 (29 %)	19 (39.6%)
AP	3 (7.5%) 24 (13.5%)	8 (16.7%)
other news services	8 (20 %) 37 (21 %)	12 (25 %)
audio service	5 (12.5%) 25 (14.2%)	9 (18.8%)
none	20 (50 %) 39 (22.1%)	
TOTAL	40 176	48



^{*} Some stations subscribe to more than one news service.

APPENDIX 1

Survey Postcard

Name of Institution Is there a carrier current stotion on campus? If yes, please supply the following information: call letters of station name of station manager Your name Title Campus address Campus address Campus address Campus address
--

BROADCAST INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA

147 East 81 Street, New York, New York 10028 (212) 628-7978

Dear Sir/Madam,

The Broadcast Institute of North America, an independent, non-profit research organization, is compiling a list of all carrier current radio stations. Please fill in the simple data requested on the attached card, tear it off, and mail it back to us, whether or not your institution has such a station.

Thank you very much.

Electra Yourke Research Director



BROADCAST INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA

NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10028

147 EAST 81st STREET

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in the United States

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY -

BUSINESS

REPLY

MAIL

FIRST CLASS Permit No. 47327 New York, NY



BROADCAST INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICA

147 East 81 Street, New York, New York 10028 (212) 628-7978

April 27, 1972

Dear carrier current station manager:

The Broadcast Institute of North America, an independent, non-profit research organization, is initiating a survey of carrier current stations on all U.S. college and university campuses.

This survey was prompted by the interest of two student staff members of the Columbia University carrier station, WKCR-AM. They have assisted us in developing the enclosed questionnaire, and will participate in the analysis of returns.

College radio as a whole has been studied from one viewpoint or another many times, but none of these studies has limited itself to carrier current. We feel that its unique status and its special constituency set it apart from over-air broadcasting, and that a separate profile is long overdue.

Such data as has been gathered in the past has come only from the IBS membership which does not, of course, include all existing stations. The present inquiry will cover a much greater number.

Our initial phase will not go beyond a tabulation and analysis of the data from the enclosed questionnaire. As a participant, you are, of course, free to examine these materials and may, if you wish, receive a copy of the results of this preliminary study. Any subsequent research on our part must await returns from this first step.

We have made the questionnaire simple, factual, and directly related to carrier current operations, as our WKCR-AM advisors experience them every day. Our hope is that you will fill out the questionnaire and send it back by return mail. We have only until the end of the spring semester to complete this survey and analyze the results, so you can understand the urgency.

If you have any questions, let us know by letter or phone. I look forward to receiving these materials from you.

Sincerely yours,

Execution Governor

Electra Yourke

Electra Yourke Research Director

President LOUIS G. COWAN Vice President SIG MICKELSON

Directors

EDWARD BARRETT + ELMER LOWER + NEWTON MINOW + JEROME B. WIESNER

Program Consultants
RALPH JENNINGS + PAUL LASKIN + SEYMOUR N. SIEGEL + ELECTRA YOURKE



APPENDIX 2

		Call letters
		School
		CityState
		SURVEY OF CARRIER CURRENT STATIONS
		Broadcast Institute of North America
		Spring, 1972
1/	By what	method is signal distributed to campus buildings?
		parate XMTR in each building ntral XMTR/coax
		TV-type system
2/		station picked up and relayed by any off-campus cable systems?No
3/	Is your Yes question	station administered by a department of the school? No No If yes, please reply to the following ns:
	a /	Name of department
		Do station funds come from department budget? Yes No
	c/	Is there a departmental faculty advisor? Yes No
	d/	Is participation in station activities a requirement of any course? Yes No
	e/	
	f/	Are station facilities regularly used by any other department or campus organization? YesNo
		If yes, by whom, and how?
	g/	Are station facilities used by any off-campus groups? YesNo If yes, by whom?
4/	Please	indicate sources of station funds (give approximate percentages)
	a/	school allocation %
	b/	
	c/	student activity funds % departmental allocation % outside grants % club budget % commercial income %
	d/	outside grants %
	e/	club budget %
	f/	commercial income %
	g	other (please specify) %
	<i>-</i>	



5/	Plea cond	ase clud	indicate the budget range of your station ed fiscal year:	for the last
			\$100 - \$999 \$1000 - \$99 \$10,000 - \$ \$50,000 - \$ over \$100,0	99 49,999 99,999
6/	For	wha	t purpose(s) is your station maintained?	(Please rank in order.)
		b/ c/ d/ e/	training for broadcasting career student activity service to student body intra-campus communication laboratory for academic work club facility other (please specify)	
7/	Who	is	responsible for the station's day-to-day	functioning?
		Name Tit	e	-
8/	Is	the a	above person (check one)	
		b/ c/	administration student faculty paid staff other (please specify)	
9/	To v	whom	does he/she report?	
		b/ c/	faculty committee faculty-student committee student affairs committee academic department (please specify) other (please specify)	
10/	Who	se [·]	lects the station manager?	
		b/ c/ d/ e/ f/	administration faculty faculty-student committee department head station staff current manager other (please specify)	
11/	Dο	VOII	originate any live (non-recorded)program	s? Vas No



12/	Please indicate the approximate percentage of air time devoted to:
	a/ instruction % b/ performing arts % c/ news & public affairs % d/ sports % e/ recorded music % f/ campus news % g/ other (please specify) %
13/	Do you cover varsity sports? Yes No
14/	Please rank by approximate percentage the recorded music you carry:
	a/ progressive rock b/ jazz c/ classical % d/ semi-classical % e/ oldies % f/ show music % g/ foreign language % h/ soul % i/ country/western % j/ folk % k/ MOR % l/ top 40 % m/ other (please specify) %
15/	Do you originate regular local news coverage? Yes No
16/	Does your station subscribe to (check if yes)
	UPI AP other news service audio service
17/	In what ways does your station contribute to the diversity of programming available in your radio market?
18/	Does your station carry commercials? Yes No
FOR	COMMERCIAL STATIONS ONLY:
19/	What percentage of your advertising revenues comes from the following:
	a/ campus accounts % b/ off-campus community accounts % c/ regional accounts % d/ national accounts %
20/	Do proceeds from advertising go directly into station operating funds? Yes No If no, where do they go?
21/	Please list your five largest advertising accounts during the last fiscal year. (Give generic names, if you prefer)



APPENDIX 3

ALABAMA		
WABP WSBR	Univ. of Alabama, University St. Bernard College, St. Bernard	X
ALASKA		
KMPS	Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks	Х
ARIZONA		
KNAU	Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff	
ARKANSAS	•	
KHCA	Harding College, Searcy	х
KJBU	John Brown Univ., Siloam Springs	X
KSCA	Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway	
CALIFORNIA		
KALX	Univ. of California, Berkeley	
КВВК	Bethany Bible College, Santa Cruz	X
KBLA	California State College, Los Angeles	
KCMC	Claremont Men's College, Claremont	
KCR	San Diego State College, San Diego	
KCSB	Univ. of California, Santa Barbara	
KCSC	Chico State College, Chico	
KDVS	Univ. of California, Davis	Х
KFSR	Fresno State College, Fresno	
KHCR	Los Angeles Harbor College, Wilmington	X
KLA	UCLA, Los Angeles	X
KOXY	Occidental College, Los Angeles	v
KRHC KRJC	Rio Hendo Jr. College, Whittier	Χ.
KRTG .	Modesto Jr. College, Modesto San Francisco State College, San Fran.	х
KSBS	The Cate School, Carpinteria	X
KS D A	Loma Linda Univ., Loma Linda	X
KS D T	Univ. of California, San Diego	X
KSLA	California State College, L. A.	Λ
KUCR	Univ. of California, Riverside	
KUSF	Univ. of San Francisco, S.F.	Х
KWEB	Webb School of California, Claremont	41
KXKX	San Francisco Theological College, S.F.	
KXLU	Loyola Univ. of L.A., L.A.	Х
KZSU	Stanford Univ., Stanford	

Note: X - Respondent



Appendix 3		Page
COLORADO		
KAOS KAS KCFR KCSU KWSC	Univ. of Denver, Denver Adams State College, Alamosa Univ. of Denver, Denver Colo. State Univ., Fort Collins Western State College, Gunnison	X
CONNECTICUT		
WCCS WCNI WHUS WPKN WQSB WQSV WRMC WYBC	Central Conn. State College, New Britain Conn. College, New London Univ. of Conn., Storrs Univ. of Bridgeport, Bridgeport Quinnipiac College, Hamden Quinnipiac College, Hamden Mitchell College, New London Yale Univ., New Haven	X X X X X
DELAWARE		
WHEN WSLY	Univ. of Delaware, Newark Wesley College, Dover	X
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	<u>.</u>	
WAMU WCUA WEBS	American University Catholic Univ. of America Marjorie Webster Jr. College	Х
WRGW WRTC	George Washington Univ. Trinity College	X
WWCU FLORI <u>DA</u>	Catholic Univ. of America	, X
WFPC	Eckerd College, St. Petersburg	х
WJCR WNCR WPRK	úones College, Jacksonville New College, Sarasota Rollins College, Winter Park	x
GEORGIA		
WACC WEMO WGSC WJTL WSTB	Atlanta Christian College, East Point Emory Univ., Atlanta Georgia State Univ., Atlanta Oglethorpe Univ., Atlanta Southern Tech. Institute, Marietta	
<u>IDAHO</u>		
KUOI	Univ. of Idaho, Moscow	



Appendix 3		Page 3
ILLINOIS		
WELH	Eastern Ill. Univ., Charleston	Х
WERA	Lewis College, Lockport	X
WETN	Wheaton College, Wheaton	
WIDB	So. Ill. Univ., Carbondale	X
WIIT	Ill. Inst. of Tech., Chicago	X
WILC	Ill. College, Jacksonville	
WILL	Univ. of Ill., Urbana	
UMLW	Millikin Univ., Decatur	X
WKDI	No. Ill. Univ., DeKalh	X
WLCC	Lincoln Christian Collage, Lincoln	
WLFC	Lake Forest College, Lake Forest	X
WLUC	Loyola Univ., Chicago	
WMMC	MacMurray College, Jacksonville	
WNPC	No. Park College, Chicago	
WPGU	Univ. of Ill., Urbana-Champaign	X
WRBC	Roosevelt Univ., Chicago	
WRBU	Bradley Univ., Peoria	
WRCR	Rockford College, Rockford	X
WRSB	Shimer College, Mt. Carroll	
WWQC	Quincy College, Quincy	
INDIANA		
KHRC) WHRC)	Purdue Univ., (Hall H-2), W. Lafayette	x
WCCR	(Cary Hall), W. Lafayette	X
WCTS	(Fowler Courts), W. Lafayette	
WHHR	(Harrison Hall), W. Lafayette	X
WILY	(Hall H-3), W. Lafayette	X
WMRH	(Hall H-1), W. Lafayette	X
WRFL	(Shreve Hall), W. Lafayette	
WVRH	(McCutcheon Hall), W.Lafayette	X
WBKE	Manchester College, No. Manchester	x
WFCI	Franklin College o. Ind., Franklin	X
WGCS	Goshen College, Goshen	
WITB	Ind. Inst. of Tech., Fort Wayne	X
WIUS	Indiana Univ., Bloomington	X
WOWI	St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer	X
WSND	Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame	X
WTUC	Taylor Univ., Upland	
WVTX	Valparaiso Tech. Inst., Valparaiso	X



Appendix 3		Page 4
IOWA		
KAMA	Iowa Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant	X
KCOE KICR	Coe College, Cedar Rapids	х
KIFC	Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City Iowa State Univ., Ames	Λ
KLOR	Loras College, Dubuque	X
KMC	Midwestern, Denison	
KPGY	Iowa State Univ., Ames	
KSUI	State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City	
KWAD	Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City	
KWLC	Luther College, Decorah	
WGVU WPCS	Univ. of Dubuque, Dubuque	
WrC3	William Penn College, Oskaloosa	
KANSAS		
KANU	Univ. Kansas, Lawrence	
KFHS	Fort Hays State College, Hays	X
KKWN	Kansas Wesleyan, Salina	
KLBC	Bethany College, Lindsborg	
KSRH	Kansas State Univ., Manhattan	X
KSWC	Southwestern College, Winfield	X
KUOK	Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence	X
KENTUCKY		
WBKY	Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington	
WILX	Transylvania Univ., Lexington	Х
LOUIS <u>IANA</u>		
LOUIDIAM		
KGRM	Grambling College, Grambling	
WLDC	Loyola Univ., New Orleans	X
WLPI	La. Polytechnic Inst., Ruston	X
WLSU	La. State Univ., Baton Rouge	
WTUI	Tulane Univ., New Orleans	
	Dillard Univ., New Orleans	
MAINE		•
WBOR	Bowdoin College, Brunswick	,
MUIR	Colby College, Waterville	Х
WMMA	Maine Maritime Academy, Castine	X
WUMF	Univ. of Maine, Farmington	
	, ,	



Appendix 3		Page 5
MARYLAND		
WFSC	Frostburg State College, Frostburg	X
WMUC WRNV	Maryland Univ., College Park U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis	x
MASSACHUSETTS	•	
WAIC	American Internatl. College, Springfield	X
WAMH	Amherst College, Amherst	
WBIM	Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater	X
WBS	Wellesley College, Wellesley	X
WCHC	Holy Cross, Worcester	
WCSB	Graham Jr. College, Boston	•
WCUW	Clark University, Worcester	
WCWL	Berkshire Christian College, Berkshire	
WECE	Emerson College, Boston	X
WENC	Eastern Nazarene College, Quincy	
WHR B	Harvard Univ., Cambridge	
WLTI	Lowell Tech. Inst., Lowell	
WMS	Williams College, Williamstown	X
WNEU	Northeastern Univ., Boston	
WNRC	Nichols College, Dudley	
WRSA	Massasoit College, No. Abington	
WRWB	Babson Institute, Babson Park	
WSCB	Springfield College, Springfield	X
WSTO	Stonehill College, No. Easton	
WTBU	Boston Univ., Boston	X
WTCC	Springfield College, Springfield	X
WUBC	Boston College, Chestnut Hill	X
WVAC	Curry College, Milton	
WVMM	Merrimack College, North Andover	X
MICHIGAN		
WAUR	Andrew Univ., Berrien Springs	
WAYN	Wayne State Univ., Detroit	
WBKX	No. Michigan Univ., Marquette	X
WBSD	Olivet College, Olivet	
WCAL	Calvin College & Seminary, Grand Rapids	
WCBN	Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor	X
WCHP	Central Michigan Univ., Mt. Pleasant	
WEXL	Albion College, Albion	
WFRS	Ferris State College, Big Rapids	X
WHUR	Eastern Mich., Ypsilanti	X
WIDR	Western Mich. Univ., Kalamazoo	
WJRN	Northwood Institute, Midland	Х



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MICHIGAN CONT.		
WMCD	Mercy College of Detroit, Detroit	
WMGR	Marygrove College, Detroit	
WMJB	Macomb County Comm. College, Warren	
WMSN	Mich. State Univ., East Lansing	X
WSRL	Andrews University, Berrien Springs	X
WVOD	Univ. of Detroit, Detroit	X
WVAC	Adrian College, Adrian	
MINNESOTA		
KARL	Carleton College, Northfield	Х
KATY	College of St. Catherine, St. Paul	X
KBSB	Bemidji State College, Bemidji	Х
KGMA	Mankato State College, Mankato	Х
KMAC	Macalester College, St. Paul	Х
KMSC	Moorhead State College, Moorhead	X
' KSJU	St. John's Univ., Collegeville	X
KSMC	St. Mary's College, Winona	
KSTO	St. Olaf's College, Northfield	X
KUMM	Univ. of Minn., Morris	7.7
WMMR	Univ. of Minn., Minneapolis	Х
MISSISSIPPI	•	
WCBH	Univ. of Miss., University	
WMSU	Univ. of Southern Miss., Hattiesburg	
WSCM	Miss. St. College for Women, Columbus	
MISSOURI		
KBIL	St. Louis Univ., St. Louis	
ксвс	Central Bible Institute, Springfield	X
KCCS	Univ. of Missouri, Columbia	X
KCLC	Lindenwood College, St. Charles	X
KCUR	Univ. of Kansas City, Kansas City	
KDLX	Northwest Mo. State College, Maryville	X
KFRH	Washington Univ., Clayton	X
KGNT	School of the Ozarks, Pt. Lookout	
KMFA	Univ. of Missouri, Rolla	Х
KMOE	Central Methodist College, Fayette	
KOBC	Ozark Bible College, Joplin	
KRC	Rockhurst College, Kansas City	
KXCV	Northwest Mo. State College, Maryville	
MONTANA		
KATS	Montana State Univ., Bozeman	



	Appendix 3		Page 7
	NADO VORG		
	NEBRASKA		
	KOCU	Creighton Univ., Omaha	X
	KOVF	Kearney State College, Kearney	х
	KRNO	Univ. of Neb., Omaha	
	KVNO	Univ. of Neb., Omaha	X
	KWLN	Nebraska Wesleyan, Lincoln	
	NEVADA		
ı	KNYE	Univ. of Nevada, Reno	x
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	,	
	WFPR	Franklin Pierce College, Rindge	
	. WKNH	Keene State College, Keene	X
	WPCR	Plymouth State College, Plymouth	X
	WSAC	St. Anselm's College, Manchester	
	WUNH	Univ. of N.H., Durham	X
	WVNB	Nathaniel Hawthorne College, Antrim	X
	NEW JERSEY		
	WCPR	Stevens Institute, Hoboken	Х
	WERD	Drew Univ., Madison	
	WFDM	Fairleigh Dickinson, Rutherford	
	WFDU	Fairleigh Dickinson, Teaneck	X
	WMCJ	Monmouth College, Ocean (W. Long Beach)	X
	WNCE	Newark College of Engineering, Newark	X
	WPC	William Patterson College, Wayne	X
	WPRB	Princeton Univ., Princeton	
•	WRNU	Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick	37
	WRSU	Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick Trenton State College, Trenton	X
	WTSC WVMS	Montclair State College, Trenton Montclair State College, Upper Montclair	v
	WWRC	Rider College, Trenton	X X
	NEW MEXICO	6 , an assault	
	KDEF	Univ. of Albuquerque, Albuquerque	
	· KRWG	New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces	
	NEW YORK		
	KSLU	St. Lawrence Univ., Canton	
	WALI (WBAU)	Adelphi College, Garden City	**
	WBCR	Brooklyn College, Brooklyn	X
	WBSU	SUNY, Brockport	X
	WCAG	NYU, New York City	v
	WCCR WCOB	City College, New York City SUNY, Cobbleskill	X X
	WCSU	CHNV C1	А
qui		SUNI, Cortland	



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NEW YORK CONT.

WCVF	SUNY, Fredonia	
WECW	Elmira College, Elmira	
WEOS	Hobart College, Geneva	
WGSU	SUNY, Geneseo	
WHRW	Harpur College, Binghamton	
WICB	Ithaca College, Ithaca	Х
WINO	Polytech of Brooklyn, Brooklyn	
WITR	Rochester Inst. of Tech., Rochester	X
WJFR	St. John Fisher College, Rochester	X
WJSL	Houghton College, Houghton	X
WKCR	Columbia Univ., New York City	X
WKCS	Keuka College, Keuka Park	
WKDT	U.S.M.A., West Point	X
WKGO	SUNY, Plattsburgh	X
WLIU	Long Island Univ., Brooklyn	X
WLMU	Le Moyne College, Syracuse	X
WMLC	Lehman College, Bronx	X
WNYT	N.T. Inst. of Tech., Old Westbury	
WNYU	NYU, Washington Square, New York City	
WNYU	NYU, Bronx	X
WOCR	SUNY, Oswego	X
WOFM	St. Bonaventure Univ., St. Bonaventure	
WONY	SUNY, Oneonta	X
WPIR	Pratt Institute, Brooklyn	X
WPRH	Pratt Institute, Brooklyn	
WQCC	Queensborough Comm. Coll., Bayside	X
WQMC	Queens College, Flushing	
WRMT	Mohawk Valley Comm. Coll., Utica	X
WRPI	Rensselaer Poly., Troy	X
WRPS	SUNY, Potsdam	X
WRUC	Union College, Schenectady	
WRUC	Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs	
	(in conjuction with Union College)	
WSCR	Southhampton College, Southhampton	
WSUA	SUNY, Albany	X
WSLC	Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville	
WUSB	SUNY, Stonybrook	X
WVAT	SUNY, Alfred	
WVBR	Cornell Univ., Ithaca	X
WVCR	Sienna College, Loudonville	X
WVKR	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie	X
WYUR	Yeshiva Univ., New York City	X



WABY WANT WCAR WCAR WCAT WORTH CAROLINA Belmont Abbey College, Belmont X N. Carolina A & T State Univ., Greensboro Univ. of N.C., Chapel Hill X Western Carolina Univ., Cullowhee
WANT N. Carolina A & T State Univ., Greensboro WCAR Univ. of N.C., Chapel Hill X
WANT N. Carolina A & T State Univ., Greensboro WCAR Univ. of N.C., Chapel Hill X
WCAR Univ. of N.C., Chapel Hill X
WDAV Davidson College, Davidson X
WDBS Duke Univ., Durham X
WECU East Carolina Univ., Greenville X
WEHL Univ. of N.C., Greensboro
WFDD Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem
WKNC N.C. State College, Raleigh
WLMC Lees McRae College, Banner Elk
WMHC Mars Hill College, Mars Hill
WPAK N.C. State Univ., Raleigh
WSAP St. Andrew's Presby. College, Laurinburg
WSPC Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer X
WVPS Wilmington College, Wilmington
OHIO OHIO
WEAD Ohio Univ. (Read Hall), Athens
WGAM (Gametsfelder Hall) Athens X
WIRV (Irvine Hall), Athens
WJHR (James Hall), Athens
WLHD (Lincoln Hall), Athens
WOUB Athens
WPKS (Parks Hall), Athens
WSAR (Sargent Hall), Athens X
WDCW Defiance College, Defiance
WERC Univ. of Toledo, Toledo X
WFAL Bowling Green Univ., Bowling Green X
WFIB Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati X
WHCR Heidelberg College, Tiffin X
WHRM Hiram College, Hiram
WKCO Kenyon College, Gambier
WMOH Western College for Women, Oxford
WOBN Otterbein College, Westerville
WOSR Ohio State, Columbus
WRDL Ashland College, Ashland
WVFC Findlay College, Findlay X
WUJC John Carroll Univ., Univ. Heights X
WUSO Wittenberg Univ., Springfield
WVUD Univ. of Dayton, Dayton
WWSU Wright State Univ., Dayton X
WYSO Antioch College, Yellow Springs X



Albright College, Reading



WXAC

Appendix 3		Page 11
PUERTO RICO		
CUPR WIAU	Catholic Univ. of Puerto, Rico, San Juan Inter American Univ., San German	
RHODE ISLAND		
WBRU WDOM WRIU	Brown Univ., Providence Frovidence College, Providence Rhode Island Univ., Kingston	x x
SOUTH CAROLINA	Knode Island Univ., Kingston	Λ.
WARP	Erskine College, Due West	
WCBC	Columbia Bible College, Columbia	X
WCRN	Wofford College, Spartanburg	X
WCRO	Winthrop College, Rock Hill	
WFEA WUSC	Furman Univ., Greenville Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia	x
TENNESSEE		
WETS	East Tenn. State College, Johnson City	X
WTGR	Memphis State Univ., Memphis	X
WTSU	Tenn. State Univ., Nashville	X
WUTM	Univ. of Tenn., Martin	
TEXAS		
KACC	Abilene Christian College, Abilene	
KHPC	Howard Payne College, Brownwood	
KLCC	Lubbock Christian College, Lubbock	
K SMU KTEP	Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas Univ. of Texas, El Paso	X
KTRU	Rice University, Houston	
<u>UTAH</u>		
UTAL		
KEPH	Utah State Agricultural Coll., Ephraim	
KWCR	Weber State College, Ogden	X
VERMONT		
WCRS	Windham College, Putney	X
WJSC	Johnson State College, Johnson	X
WRUV	Univ. of Vermont, Burlington	
WSSE	St. Michael's College, Winooski	



Appendix 3		Page
<u>VIRGINIA</u>		
WCRC	Richmond Univ., Richmond	X
WGMB	Bridgewater College, Bridgewater	
WJRB	Virginia Commonwealth Univ., Richmond	
WLRC	Emory and Henry College, Emory	
WUVA	Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville	X
WUVT	Virginia Polytechnic Inst. & State	
	University, Blacksburg	X
WWRM	Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg	
WASHINGTON	!	
KCNC	Northwest College, Kirkland	Х
KCWS	Central Washington State College, Ellensburg	
KEWC	Eastern Wash. State College, Cheney	Х
KSSR	Seattle Pacific College, Seattle	X
KUGR	Washington State Univ., Pullman	X
KUPS	Univ. of Puget Sound, Tacoma	X
WEST VIRGINIA		
WCAB	Alderson-Broaddus College, Philippi	Х
WCDE	Davis & Elkins College, Elkins	X
WVSC	Salem College, Salem	X
WISCONSIN		
WBCR	Beloit College, Reloit	
WCCZ	Carroll College, Waukesha	
WLHA	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison	X
WMUR	Marquette Univ. Milwaukee	
WRST	University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh	X
WSCI	Wisconsin State, Platteville	
WSNC	St. Norbert College, De Pere	
WSRM	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison	X
WSSR	Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison	
WSUP	Wisconsin State, Platteville	X
WSUR	Wisconsin State, Eau Claire	
WVLC	Lakeland College, Sheboygan	



