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A survey to determine the present status of college radio workshops

A SURVEY TO DETERMINE
THE PRESENT STATUS
OF COLLEGE RADIO WORKSHOPS
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

During the past two years there appears to have been a trend toward the establishment of small college radio stations, the activities of which were carried on by students who received no academic credit for participation. In an effort to meet the demands of students for courses in radio a number of colleges have set up radio workshops. In some cases colleges apparently discovered that workshops were not adequate to meet the demands for radio training, and set up specialized courses such as announcing, writing, production, radio sales, and radio acting which were offered in addition to the workshop course.

In spite of the trend toward workshops, however, there has been no definite information available as to their activities and administrative organization. It has now reached the point where radio workshops are being formed so rapidly and in such numbers that even interested educational, radio, and governmental agencies are unable to provide a complete list of them. A college planning to set up such a workshop, therefore, is handicapped by the lack of helpful information in setting up courses.

THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It was the purpose of this study (1) to try and determine the extent of the movement toward the organization of radio workshops; (2) to see if workshops are being formed to supplement present courses or to eliminate the need for specialized courses by covering all areas of broadcasting in the workshop course; (3) to determine insofar as possible the extent to which

workshops vary due to regional, financial, and concept differences; (4) and to determine what, if anything, workshops throughout the United States have in common; specifically, to see if there are any definite trends as to academic requirements, types of programs produced, student participation in profits from workshop produced programs, nature and extent of workshop technical equipment, and scheduling of workshop meetings.

Importance of the study. In 1947 Boston University's Radio Division set up a radio workshop. Specialized radio courses were intended to provide background for those who enrolled in the workshop during their senior year. Major problems had to be met as a result of this concept.

This study has been conducted to determine how other colleges have met similar problems of organization and activity in the hope that the study's conclusions may be valuable in solving not only the problems in the Boston University School of Public Relations radio workshop, but those of institutions in a similar situation which plan on the development of a radio workshop.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Radio workshop. For the purposes of this study the term radio workshop is construed to mean an organized college activity available to students interested in the study and production of radio programs. In the use of the term no distinction is made between workshops offered for academic credit and those available on an extra-curricular basis.

Summer Radio Workshop. This term refers to a workshop offered during summer schools at various institutions for academic credit.

Equipment. As used in this study the term equipment means either home constructed or regular commercial technical equipment.

Commercial Stations. Stations privately owned by interests other than the college concerned are identified by this term. College owned commercial stations will be so designated.

Campus Commercial Stations. Stations of small power, usually of the radiation type, owned and controlled by student organizations will be identified as Campus Commercial Stations.

Campus Stations. Non-commercial stations used for education, communication, entertainment, instructive and public relations purposes will be identified by this term. Frequency Modulation stations will be so labeled.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND PREVIOUS STUDIES

Existing information regarding workshops is of a scattered nature. The two main sources of information, the United States Office of Education, Radio Committee, and the Association for Education by Radio have no records of previous studies of workshop activity.[1] Their efforts in this direction are confined to lists of colleges offering radio workshop courses in their catalogs.

Considerable information on individual workshops has, however, been published in professional radio and educational magazines and in publications of individual colleges.

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[1] Authority for this statement comes from Mr. Franklin Dunham, Chief of Radio, Radio Division, United States Office of Education, in a letter dated December 2, 1948.

STATEMENT OF METHOD OF PROCEDURE AND SOURCES OF DATA

The aid of the Association for Education by Radio and the Federal Education Radio Committee, United States Office of Education was enlisted to secure a list of colleges offering radio workshop activities. This list,[2] together with a list of college radio stations,[3] was used in mailing out questionnaires designed to secure necessary information.

This study is one of three being made in the field of college broadcasting. Other studies are being made of college Frequency Modulation stations and Radio as a College Public Relations Medium. To eliminate duplication of effort three sets of questionnaires, one dealing with each subject, were prepared and sent to all colleges listed as having either radio workshops or Frequency Modulation stations. This study takes into consideration only those questionnaires returned by colleges which offer a radio workshop activity.

This study, furthermore, is limited in the above fields only to the extent that radio workshops contribute to the programming or operation of a Frequency Modulation station or to the broadcasting of programs for college public relations. It is hoped that the three studies, when completed, will give a comprehensive treatment of the three areas involved.

The Journal of the Association for Education by Radio was used ex-

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[2] FREC Directory of College Radio Courses, Federal Radio Committee, U.S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D.C. Revised January 1, 1947.

[3] LIST OF STANDARD AND FM EDUCATIONAL RADIO BROADCAST STATIONS BY STATE AND CITY, as of May 1, 1948. Compiled by Federal Radio Committee, U.S. Office of Education.

tensively for background reading since it is foremost in its field.

Other professional magazines including Variety and Radio Daily were combed for news of radio workshop activity.

Some information was secured through personal contact with college radio officials. Of necessity, considerable information was secured by personal correspondence with college radio officials.

CHAPTER II

ACADEMIC AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION INTO RADIO WORKSHOPS

One of the most serious problems to be faced in the organization of a college radio workshop deals with selection of students for the course. The activities of the class are of such a diversified nature and require such initiative and innate talent that it hardly seems possible a workshop could function on the basis of allowing any student to sign up who is interested.

Abbot, in his discussion of college radio workshops, describes such projects as "....an important factor in the training of future broadcasters...a broadcasting outlet for the college, a laboratory for students of radio, and (a) filter through which commercial stations pass their broadcasts by local groups."[1] He further suggests that "In order to comply with the requirement set forth by the networks...future broadcasters must have a cultural background. It is advisable to require of the student two years of preparatory work before he is admitted to the broadcasting classes."[2]

In view of the above a question was inserted in the questionnaire which was sent to workshops: "What are the qualifications, educational or otherwise, for enrollment in your workshop courses?" In most cases the answers were complete and to the point, and rather surprising. The answers

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[1] Waldo Abbot, Handbook of Broadcasting, New York, 1941, p. 270.

[2] Ibid.

tended to break down into two groups: (1) The qualifications required for those workshops offered for academic credit, and (2) the qualifications, often loosely administered, required for workshops available to students on an extra-curricular, non-credit basis.

ACADEMIC CREDIT WORKSHOPS Out of 71 answers on the subject of requirements for the course, 32 directors reported their only qualifications were interest in radio and interest in the course. Unfortunately, there is no way to determine the quality of work turned out under this system.

Because of the varied standards for entrance it seems wise to briefly describe some of the outstanding workshops offered for credit based on information submitted on questionnaires:

JOHN BROWN UNIVERSITY, Siloam Springs, Arkansas: College standing and screening by the vocational adviser.

CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO, California: Student must have demonstrated ability and experience in amateur or professional drama activities; proficiency in courses dealing with speech and drama, and be interested in vocational good radio.

COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC, Stockton, California: Student must have achievement and junior standing in the Liberal Arts curriculum. This exact qualification was reported by an additional eight workshops.

THE FAIRFIELD UNIVERSITY MICROPHONE PLAYERS, Fairfield, Connecticut: Three screening auditions are held for actors who wish to join the production staff, and trial scripts are written and submitted for those who wish to write. Membership is determined from the winners of these contests.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, Coral Gables, Florida: Three years of specific radio courses completed with a "C" or better are required. This requirement appeared to be the stiffest of all workshops polled.

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Lake Forest, Illinois: Junior or Senior standing with a "C" average is required, and students must have had at least two years of speech courses.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Illinois: Participation in acting and announcing capacities is by competitive audition of all interested students. Production and crew assignments are handled by members of advanced classes as laboratory work.

WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois: During the first semester all speech majors voluntarily participate in one fifteen minute program a week with the only rehearsal on that evening. During the second semester, students in the Production Class prepare this same program as a part of their assignments. From this basic group of students the workshop members are selected. They must be juniors or seniors.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, Lexington, Kentucky: Students must have radio ability and must be enrolled in the University of Kentucky.

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana: Permission of instructor is the only requirement. This was the case with five other workshops offered for academic credit.

ROCKHURST COLLEGE, Kansas City, Missouri: Students must have two semesters of radio speech, a survey course and a production course.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Nebraska: The first course is taken by permission of the instructor; the second course has as a prerequisite the first course plus Fundamentals of Speech. Each course is sequential

encouragement to continue by virtue of grades.

QUEENS COLLEGE, Flushing, New York: Courses in oral interpretation and voice and diction, plus public speaking, are prerequisites.

OHIO UNIVERSITY, Athens, Ohio: Advanced students majoring in radio speech courses may take the workshop course. They must have had at least 12 hours of work in radio before being given permission to enroll. They must also have selected a project to work out in actual radio production. The University of Michigan has similar requirements.

OREGON STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Eugene, Oregon: Student wishing to take course must be a high school graduate or a senior class member and must demonstrate ability to do the work as evidenced in a two week trial period.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Student must be registered in the regular radio classes offered in the Department of Radio, Speech and Theater, and pass competitive auditions for participation in programs. He must also have a "B" average or better in class work for continued registration and participation.

CARROLL COLLEGE, Waukesha, Wisconsin: Student must have had 50 hours of work at the controls or before the microphone. This is one of three colleges which reported students had to be proficient in the use of equipment before being allowed to participate in workshop activities.

NON-CREDIT WORKSHOPS

Radio workshops which carry no academic credit are elusive and like shifting sand. They exist one year in the heat of burning enthusiasm and disappear the next year because of poor leadership or lessening interest. However, some

of the survey blanks returned dealt with established and successful extra-curricular workshops and they have been included in the survey.

The admission requirements for four such workshops will give an idea as to the type of student enrolled:

CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Stevens Point, Wisconsin: The student must only be enrolled in college and be interested.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, West Virginia: As a part of the studies for a Master's Degree in Speech with a Major in Radio, students participate in workshop activities for no credit. Talent is selected from graduate students by casting and only advanced students are used.

JULLIARD SCHOOL OF MUSIC, New York City: The only special requirement is musical ability.

ADELPHI COLLEGE, Garden City, Long Island, New York: Students serve an apprenticeship on a "striker" system and then are voted on by members.

It is extremely difficult to break down the requirements for reporting colleges, but the following generalized table summarizes the answers to the qualifications question:

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANSWERS		71
ACADEMIC CREDIT WORKSHOPS:	60	
Interest in Course and Interest in Radio	32	
Permission of Instructor	5	
Prerequisite Courses in Speech, Drama, Radio	8	
Auditions and Combinations of above	6	
Average Grade Requirements and Combinations of Above	4	

Varied, extensive requirements, including previous courses, ability, marks in other courses, permission of instructor, and auditions	5	
		60
NON-ACADEMIC CREDIT WORKSHOPS:		11
Auditions, Apprenticeship and Being Voted on by Members	6	
Permission of Instructor	3	
Varied, extensive requirements including previous experience	2	
		11

NON-CREDIT WORKSHOPS AND STATIONS

Virtually every small campus college eventually has a student inspired movement for the establishment of a campus station. Interested students usually band together in a radio club which performs all the functions of a workshop, and petitions college authorities for permission to operate a telephone or radiation system using the water or heating pipes.

Even the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, which has attempted to band together these small groups, is unable to give an accurate estimate of the number existing. Information of an authentic nature is difficult to get. Nevertheless, the existence of these informal workshops is a reality and should be noted in a paper of this kind.

On February 19, 1949, representatives of seven New England colleges met at Massachusetts Institute of Technology for panel discussions on mutual problems regarding campus stations. Immediate objective of the conference was to establish a central campus station which would feed

programs to member groups and thereby create a New England network similar to the national network maintained by the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System.

It is well to note, in passing, that there is a movement of this type in New England, although what it will do remains to be seen. Membership in these clubs, the most outstanding of which appear to be at Harvard and at Rhode Island State College, is on an activity basis, and those who show interest, enthusiasm, and progress are voted on by club members. There are now small club workshops at the following New England colleges: Emerson, Harvard, Wellesley, Boston University, Radcliffe, University of New Hampshire, Rhode Island State College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Tufts.[3]

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[3] This list was secured from a written report of the conference made by William R. Bidermann, Executive Secretary, Station WMIT, dated February 19, 1949.

CHAPTER III

TYPES AND NATURE OF EQUIPMENT USED

It is always interesting to compare the nature and extent of equipment in one's home training set-up to that in use in other parts of the country. There is a popular conception that most college radio training studios are poorly equipped. To discover whether or not this conception were true colleges were asked to briefly list the equipment in daily use. This chapter takes into consideration sixty-eight colleges which answered the question.

One fact must be noted: Several universities and colleges now have educational FM or AM stations and in most cases the same equipment is used for classes; other colleges have campus stations which loan equipment to classes. A breakdown is therefore necessary to give a true equipment picture. Answers to questionnaires were tabulated, number of specific instruments were totalled individually, and the total divided by the number of colleges. These figures represent the median:

COLLEGES WITH EDUCATIONAL FM OR AM STATIONS

Number Reporting	8
Average Number Home Made Consoles	1
Average Number Professional Type Consoles	2
Average Number Microphones	7 plus *
Average Number Portable Recorders, Disk	1
Average Number Portable Recorders, Wire	0 **
Average Number Portable Recorders, Tape	1 minus
Average Number Playbacks, 33 1/3 rpm.	6
Average Number Playbacks, 78 rpm.	4
Average Number Remote Mixers	1 plus

* A plus and minus system is used to indicate where figures did not come out exactly even.

** One station uses two Webster wire recorders.

The preceding table indicates the average college AM or FM station is equipped as shown and equipment is available to workshops.

COLLEGES WITH CAMPUS STATIONS*

Number Reporting.	17
Average Number Home Made Consoles	1
Average Number Professional Type Consoles	0
Average Number Microphones.	3 plus
Average Number Portable Recorders, Disk	1 minus
Average Number Portable Recorders, Wire	1 plus
Average Number Portable Recorders, Tape	0 **
Average Number Playbacks, 33 1/3 rpm.	2 plus
Average Number Playbacks, 78 rpm.	3
Average Number Remote Mixers.	1 minus

Other: Two stations have remote mixers.

COLLEGES WITH EQUIPMENT FOR CLASS WORK ONLY

Number Reporting.	43
Average Number Home Made Consoles..	1 plus
Average Number Professional Type Consoles	1 minus
Average Number Microphones.	1 plus
Average Number Portable Recorders, Disk	3 plus
Average Number Portable Recorders, Wire	2 plus
Average Number Portable Recorders, Tape	2 plus
Average Number Playbacks, 33 1/3 rpm.	3 plus
Average Number Playbacks, 78 rpm.	2 plus

Other: Fifteen stations reported they had classroom studios. Others gave no information as to studios.

Five colleges and universities included in the survey appeared to have a rather unusually bright equipment picture. It should be kept in mind that equipment listed in each case is available to workshop students for practice and air presentation.

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* No attempt was made to determine equipment overlap at colleges having both campus and college stations.

** One station has a Wilcox Gay Tape Recorder.

The College of the Pacific, Stockton, California, has an active radio workshop which contributes programs to a radiation campus station and to a non-commercial educationsl FM station. It lists the following major pieces of equipment:

Home Made Console	1
Professional Type Console	3
Microphones	13
Portable Recorders, Disk	1
Portable Recorders, Wire	1
Portable Recorders, Tape	1
Playbacks, Dual Speed	8
Other:	
Two Remote Mixers	
One Shortwave Relay	

The complete facilities of the two stations were purchased for approximately $50,000 and all equipment is used for training in addition to broadcasting.

The University of Denver, Colorado, owns and operates two commercial stations. All radio majors spend three months at one of the two stations, which are in addition to a campus telephone wire station. The following equipment is listed:

Professional Type Consoles	2
Microphones	12
Portable Recorders, Wire	1
Portable Recorders, Tape	3
Playbacks, Dual Speed	4
Other:	
Remote Amplifier	

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, has two studio set-ups. One is used for the college station WETN; the other for instruction. Three courses are offered in addition to workshop: Fundamentals, Writing, and Production. This is their total inventory:

Home Made Console	1
Professional Type Console	1
Microphones	6
Portable Recorders, Disk	1
Portable Recorders, Wire	1
Portable Recorders, Tape	2
Playbacks, Dual Speed	5

Ohio University at Athens operates a campus radiation station and a non-commercial educational station. Their equipment list follows:

Professional Type Consoles	2
Microphones	7
Portable Recorders, Disk	2
Portable Recorders, Wire	1
Portable Recorders, Tape	2
Playbacks, Dual Speed	4
Other:	
Two Remote Amplifiers	

The University of Oklahoma, Norman, has a telephone and radiation campus station and an AM-FM non-commercial educational station. The University owns and operates the following equipment:

Professional Type Consoles	2
Microphones	8
Portable Recorders, Disk	1
Portable Recorders, Wire	2
Portable Recorders, Tape	2
Playbacks, Dual Speed	8
Other:	
Permanent Tape Recorder	

Although the information was not requested, several institutions volunteered information regarding trade make of equipment. Listed were 13 Brush Tape Recorders; 3 RCA Tape Recorders; 1 Pierce Wire Recorder; 3 Sears Roebuck Wire Recorders; and 4 Presto 8-D Portable Disk Recorders. Two colleges reported they preferred the Wilcox Gay Tape Recorder for workshop over all other types of recorders, including disk.

CHAPTER IV

LISTENING OUTLETS FOR WORKSHOP BROADCASTS

The number of types of outlets and programs offered by radio workshops is extensive. For the purposes of this discussion, outlets will be broken into only three divisions: (1) college stations, (2) campus stations, and (3) commercial stations. A statistical breakdown giving an overall view of workshop outlets will be found on page 36. This chapter will attempt to deal only with outstanding programming in which radio workshop students are used.

COLLEGE STATIONS

"Listen to WLBL!" screams a bulletin issued by The Radio Workshop of Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Apparently many people do, for Central State Teachers College is doing one of the finest pieces of workshop broadcasting in the country. Directed by Miss Gertie L. Hanson, assisted by a staff of seven and approximately forty students, the Workshop produces the following programs:[1]

> "OUR COLLEGE" A variety program covering all phases of activity at Central State Teachers College and providing current information on college functions. Various musical programs feature student talent. This series has been popular with students and alumnae, and represents the best in college public relations.
>
> "BOOK CORNER" This series of stories is designed especially to stimulate reading interests in children from the second to fourth grades.

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[1] Information on Central State Teachers College programs and workshops is from the questionnaire, correspondence with Miss Hanson, and CSTC workshop bulletins.

"COLLEGE ROUND TABLE" This is a weekly quarter hour of discussions on current social, political and economic issues, local to international in scope and produced for high school and adult listening. During the second semester of each year high school discussion groups conduct the program under the guidance of the workshop.

Weekly dramatic productions are offered for general listening by the RADIO WORKSHOP PLAYERS, five students who have trained together for the presentations.

Another popular Workshop program is the "MUSIC ALBUM" which is produced by four workshop students who write their own continuity for recordings. The music is geared to junior and senior high school listening.

WLBL also offers daily Workshop productions in the fields of newscasts; agricultural, market, and weather information; morning meditations, farm programs, home programs, and safety programs. WLBL is owned and operated by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and transmits with a power of 5,000 watts.

The workshop at Louisiana State University does not handle the entire programming of WLSU, the University station, but it does assist in the studios and has responsibility for some daily programs such as dramatic, poetry, storytelling, and music.[2]

Serving the Midwest from Iowa State College is WOI, a member of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. Most successful types of workshop produced programs are in the fields of popular and classical music, farm and market information, homemaking, news, sports, religion,

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[2] WLSU BASIC PROGRAM SCHEDULE, May 2 - May 31, 1949.

public health, and children. The facilities of WOI are used by the workshop, and its staff does double duty by helping to teach.[3]

The College of the Pacific at Stockton, California, operates KCVN, which utilizes student talent from the Workshop in its programming.[4]

In a recent article the College of the Pacific Workshop was praised as "...the most active radio workshop on the West Coast...producing an average of fifteen programs a week, which include a dramatic program, and music programs."[5]

The Workshop also conducts an experimental theatre, an educational music program styled for high school students, and an ad lib forum on current news between members of the faculty and students.

The workshop at the State College of Washington at Pullman provides announcing and production talent for station KWSC. A typical daily schedule shows nine different announcers a day.[6] This gives practical experience to approximately thirty students a week.

An important part is played in the programming on WUOM at the University of Michigan by the Workshop. Outstanding programs are rebroadcast by local commercial stations. Programming calls for such series as "CAMPUS VARIETIES," "UNDERSTANDING MUSIC," "REQUESTFULLY YOURS," "FRENCH IN THE

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[3] The Iowa State College Bulletin, Vol. XLVII, No. 50, May 11, 1949

[4] College of the Pacific Bulletin, June 1949.

[5] The Journal of the AER, Volume VI, No. 9, May 1947, p. 140.

[6] KWSC Daily Schedule of Programs, March 22-29, 1949, with notes by Director of Radio.

AIR," and classical and popular music. The station is extensively used for alumni public relations. The Workshop produces many dramatic programs which later find their way to WUOM.[7]

The Radio Center (Workshop) of Syracuse University offers programs to both commercial stations and WAER-FM, the University station. Outstanding last season was a series of programs called "REPEAT PERFORMANCE" which featured a rebroadcast of "WAR OF THE WORLDS" by Orson Welles and "DRAGON'S BLOOD," a dramatization of the struggle with a sea monster ravaging the streets of Tokyo. Much of Syracuse broadcasting is built around the Workshop, which has a large studio of its own for dramatic and music groups, a small studio for talks and discussions, a lounge and observation room, dual control rooms, a reception room, and office. Programs produced by the Workshop represent the University and are released over many stations in New York State. When a student's performance in elementary courses measures up to the standards normally found in a regional or clear-channel station, he begins to get practical experience by broadcasting from the Workshop.[8]

The University of Alabama Radio Workshop headlines its productions as "YOUR UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR," and features a University Forum in which professors are interviewed on questions of the day; concert music, broadcasts on life in South America, and programs about books.[9]

[7] University of Michigan Bulletin, April, May, June 1949.

[8] Radio at Syracuse University, Published by Syracuse University, May, 1949.

[9] University of Alabama Extension News Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 4, October, 1944.

Transmitting educational, cultural, entertainment, and spiritual programs to the public is the Providence Bible Institute Station WPTL-FM, which has been on the air three thousand hours and presented more than nine thousand programs, 70 per cent of them alive, in its first year of operation.[10] The Workshop is used as a center for program training.

Also largely interested in religious broadcasts is WETN, Wheaton College, Illinois, which headlines workshop productions such as "THE CHORALIERS," "CALL OF THE ORIENT" and "YOUR STUDENT COUNCIL." Workshop members also prepare campus news, music shows, and dramatic programs.[11]

SUMMER RADIO WORKSHOPS AND COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Conducted each summer are a large number of summer radio workshops, information on which is difficult to secure. However, two of the most outstanding which are successful are held at the University of Vermont and at the Chicago Theological Seminary.

The University of Vermont offers courses in drama, radio, public speaking, public discussion, and speech correction, and a selected group of students organize into a workshop to present programs over local radio stations.[12]

The Religious Radio Workshop at the University of Chicago is held each year in August. The Workshop deals with five major areas of religious broadcasting: (1) Constructing goals and policies of religious broadcasting;

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[10] WPTL Program Schedule, May 22-September 18, 1949.

[11] WETN Program Schedule, October-June, 1949.

[12] University of Vermont Bulletin for School of Speech, June 1949.

(2) writing and producing religious programs and program series; (3) utilizing radio programs in the education work of the church; (4) building relations with the listening public, and (5) training religious broadcasters in the local community and in the seminary.[13] Each member of the workshop participates in at least one live show over a local station during the workshop.

COMMERCIAL STATION OUTLETS

The Summary of Workshop Outlets on page 36 shows a majority of workshops release their programs to commercial stations only. In addition there are eight other outlet classifications in which commercial stations are important. Types of productions offered only to commercial stations will be found in the chart on page 43.

It is interesting to note that reporting workshops listed types of programs as follows: Thirty-seven preferred dramatic programs; thirty-one featured talks programs; twenty-eight placed music shows; and twenty filled the need for special events on college activities. These figures appear to dispute the theory that workshops offer a majority of "simple production" programs such as talks, round tables, and commentaries to their outlets.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in the effort to secure material on specific programs offered to commercial stations by workshops. Unfortunately, press notices of such programs in trade magazines do not note the workshop or non-workshop origin of the program; they are listed merely as being a "presentation of the Radio Department of the University of Blank." There would probably be little value to a list of current

[13] Religious Radio Workshop, University of Chicago, May, 1949.

workshop productions on commercial stations because of changing schedules. However, the following are representative of the types of workshop produced shows which have recently been placed with community outlets.

As part of its public relations and promotion plan, Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut, sponsors an organization known as "The Fairfield University Microphone Players" which presents regularly scheduled adaptations and original plays over WICC. These programs are entirely written and produced by students with little faculty supervision.[14]

Fairfield University also presents frequent glee club concert broadcasts, faculty lectures and panels, and a regular science series.

The University of Miami has regularly scheduled series broadcasts of the following types: News, live music, discussions, children's programs, quiz, drama, and interviews.[15]

Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois, answers questions regarding programs to commercial stations in this manner: "Our programming is intentionally varied to attract all listeners in the North Shore and Chicago area: Dramatic, educational music, debates, round tables, talks, and general educational."

"THE NORTHWESTERN REVIEWING STAND" which is broadcast weekly on the Mutual Network is financed by Northwestern University as a public relations medium. Plans call for further workshop participation in the

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[14] Information taken from questionnaire sent to Fairfield University.

[15] Information from questionnaire answered by Sydney W. Head, Chairman, Radio and Television Department, University of Miami.

"CHILDREN'S CREATIVE THEATRE," a television show broadcast over WNBQ-TV.[16]

The usual types of broadcasts are featured over commercial stations by Kansas State Teacher's College: College concerts, campus news, radio roundtables, book discussions, and musical recollections. Special events featuring commencement and assembly speakers are also offered.[17]

Eighteen programs are "fed" from campus to commercial stations by the University of Kentucky Studios. These include agricultural, music, news interpretation, campus news, round table, dramatic and variety programs.[18]

"THE CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY OF THE AIR," a weekly half hour variety show, is used by The Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska, for college promotion on a commercial station. Creighton has also been experimenting with television production for two and a half years on its campus with equipment, production and technical staff from a commercial station. Faculty and students participated. Finished productions were shown to invited groups and results were encouraging. Creighton expects to do variety and dramatic television programs on the air beginning in September,1949.[19]

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, offers a show called "YOUR UNIVERSITY SPEAKS" which is carried by six stations by direct wire and nine stations

[16] Information from correspondence with Robert Buchanan, Director of "THE REVIEWING STAND."

[17] Information from questionnaire answered by Dr. Robertson Strawn, Head, Language and Literature Departments.

[18] Information from Workshop Questionnaire dated June 13, 1949.

[19] Information from letter signed by R. C. Williams, S. J., Faculty Moderator of Radio and Coordinator of Television, Creighton University, dated May 30, 1949.

out of state by transcriptions. The public relations department plans and presents these shows with the assistance of the workshop. Other programs listed in the University of Nebraska's questionnaire include: "THE FORUM OF THE AIR," "COLLECTIONS FROM THE CLASSICS," and"AUTHORS OF THE AGES."

"A WOMAN'S WORLD," "EVERYBODY LISTENS," a variety show, and campus news programs are offered by Clarke College, Dubuque, Iowa, by remote control to station WKBB.[20]

The above programs are intended to be only a resume of some of the outstanding types of shows presented by radio workshops over commercial stations. The list is by no means complete, but questionnaires received indicate commercial programming by workshops falls generally into the brackets mentioned.

The writer originally intended to have a section devoted to workshop participation in public relations programs released to commercial stations. However, numerous comments on questionnaires by radio directors indicated their belief that all programs released by a college or university were of a public relations nature.

CAMPUS STATION OUTLETS — A list of stations belonging to the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System will be found in the appendix of this report. In most cases the entire programming of these stations is done by students operating under a workshop plan. Types of programs are too numerous to mention specifically since they differ in each locality. For the sake of brevity one representative station-radio

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[20] The Courier, Clarke College, Dubuque, Iowa, April 8, 1949, Vol.XX, No. 11, p. 1.

workshop is described.

Station WSRN at Swarthmore College is an extra-curricular activity offering programs of music, campus news, special events, specialty shows by campus talent, and remote broadcasts of major campus social affairs. They are on the air during the school year from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Programs are scheduled a week in advance. Says an article in This Week:[21]

> "Today the main program fare is music—from an ever-changing supply of popular stuff and a classical library of 4,000 records. But there are still dramatic shows every two weeks, instrumentalists, news commentators (one conservative, one liberal), speeches and round-table discussions on everything from the propriety of slacks for co-eds to the feasibility of unity among nations. Sports events are natural college radio material, but require elaborate wiring connections. The Haverford College station once broadcast a football game from Hamilton—200 miles away—by regular long distance phone."

The students at Swarthmore not only produce programs in their workshop, they schedule, sell time, and handle all details of the broadcasting activity. Says the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System:[22]

> "Campus broadcasting is an integrating force in campus life. It brings students and faculty together in discussions, quizzes and dramatic programs; it helps show the relation between academic subjects and world problems; it helps to unify the college community. In addition, it...makes use of many diverse talents...dramatic, musical, literary, technical, executive, and many types of background. Programs are prepared in cooperation with departments of instruction, debate councils, dramatic clubs, workshops, and other campus groups. The campus station is the voice of campus life."

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[21] This Week Magazine, September 29, 1946, p. 3.

[22] This Is The Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, promotional folder, published June 13, 1947.

CHAPTER V

TIME OF WORKSHOP MEETINGS

Is it better to have several short workshop meetings a week, or to have one extended meeting during the week?

The question of length and frequency of workshop meeting time is an important one. When Boston University's workshop was organized the schedule called for two meetings a week. Students complained they just started on projects in the time allotted and then had to stop at the end of the jour. However, when the workshop time was extended in one section to one meeting of four hours, students had a tendency to "drift" out of sight and lose interest, claiming they could not sustain enthusiasm for more than two or three hours.

Workshops included in the survey were polled to determine whether they met once a week in a solid block of time or whether their activities were conducted on a scattered basis. The results follow.

Workshops Answering Question	68
Several Short Meetings (Not over 2 hours each)	46*
One Long Period a Week (Approximately 3-4 hours)	4**
One Long Period a Week With Extra Rehearsal Time	15
Miscellaneous	3***
Total	68

* Thirteen of the 46 had three 2-hour meetings a week.
Three of the 46 had four 2-hour meetings a week.
Others did not indicate how time was split.

** In no case did a workshop meet for over 4 hours at one time. Average meeting time was 3 hours once a week.

*** The Oregon State Agricultural College Workshop meets 5 days a week with periods lasting 40 minutes each.

West Virginia University's Workshop meets Monday through Thursday from 7 to 9 p.m. This is an extra-curricular Workshop.

Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, reports its Workshop meets 5 days a week from 3 to 5 p.m.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND COMMENTS

It should be kept in mind that the information contained in this survey was received from approximately 40 per cent of the college radio workshops listed by the Radio Division, United States Office of Education. Conclusions, therefore, may strongly indicate current trends in the present radio workshop picture if it is assumed that unlisted workshops are similar in nature to those polled.

There is no evidence to indicate that academic credit workshops are being formed rapidly in colleges. There is evidence, however, in the vast number of activities mentioned and programs produced, that there is considerable interest in the workshop movement. The effort to form a college station network in New England, described on page 11, and the imposing list of member stations of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System on page 55, are indications that students are intensely interested in participating in radio activities. These student groups are active on both small and large campuses.

It is impossible to tell from available material whether or not workshops are being formed to supplement present courses, or to eliminate the need for specialized courses by covering all areas of broadcasting in the workshop course. The evidence covered in this paper does show that a majority of workshops require only interest in the course and a general interest in radio for admission, which insinuates that workshops are merely "added attractions" to other radio courses. In only a minority of cases

was even a high grade in other radio courses required.[1]

With comparatively few exceptions every radio workshop had something in common with its neighbor. Most of the workshops covered in the report were small and operated as inexpensively as possible. Regardless of size, membership, geographical location, or staff, the main objectives of workshops seemed to be the production of programs, and the study of radio through the production of these programs.

In addition to the above, the majority of workshops were similar to one another in the following ways:

a. Workshops offered for academic credit were open to any student possessing a reasonable amount of talent, provided he could secure permission from the instructor and spare extra time necessary for workshop activities. In the non-academic credit workshop, the student only needed to have his work passed upon by other students in the group.[2]

b. Colleges with educational FM or AM stations make a practice of opening facilities to radio workshops, thus workshops at such colleges appear to be more active and prosperous. Even these colleges, however, operate with a limited amount of equipment, having an average of only one home made console, two professional type consoles and seven plus microphones for all radio activities.[3]

c. Colleges with campus radiation or wired stations scrape the barrel on equipment, but facilities are still available to workshop students. The average college in this category does not even have a new console. Wire recorders appear to be preferred, probably because of their inexpensiveness.[4]

d. Colleges with equipment used only for class work leaned heavily toward recorders, apparently still preferring the disk type. Fifteen out of 43 colleges in this division had studios.

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[1] See chart, p. 10, 11.

[2] Chapter II, p. 9, 10, 11.

[3] See chart, p. 13.

[4] See chart, p. 14.

The average was one microphone. Such colleges are in the majority and are forced to offer their programs to commercial stations in order to have outlets.[5]

e. Workshops used eighteen major types of outlets for programs, the most popular being release of shows to nearby commercial stations. Obviously, with no campus outlet available, workshops would turn to neighboring studios for help. However, wherever a campus radiation or wired station existed, it was used. In only one case our of 67 were programs not released. This indicates that workshops are universal in their desire to bring their work before the ears of an audience; that mere studio training is not considered sufficient.[6]

f. The number of questionnaires returned indicated a strong in terest in radio workshops in the following states: California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma. With the exception of Massachusetts, which had three reporting workshops, there appeared to be little interest in academic credit workshops in New England.[7]

TYPES OF PRODUCTIONS

Leading the field in popularity of production is the dramatic program, perhaps because it offers the most challenge and opportunity for training in a workshop. Musical programs, educational talks, round tables, and special events on college activities are also popular, but college news, children's programs, and other types appear not to carry much interest. Television apparently has not come into its own in workshops yet as only one workshop reported actual television participation.[8]

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS

Workshops, in general, shy away from sponsored programs, probably because of college policy. Only 7 out

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[5] See chart, p. 14.

[6] See SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP OUTLETS, p. 36

[7] See REPORT OF QUESTIONNAIRES BY STATES, p. 34

[8] See WORKSHOPS OFFERING PRODUCTIONS TO COMMERCIAL STATIONS, p. 43

of 74 workshops allowed programs to be bought. Furthermore, in only two cases out of those seven did students share in the profit. This would appear to indicate that workshop leaders do not think it wise to allow money to enter into the radio training, although, surprisingly enough, in two cases colleges were willing to "run interference" for talented students who wished to make a bit of money on the side. The most popular disposition of profits, where there were any made, was to studio equipment funds.[9]

The most satisfactory method for workshop meetings seemed to be two or three regular, reasonably short periods a week with additional rehearsal time. This is not surprising. The large number of activities which must be conducted in an efficient workshop makes necessary the division of students into small production groups, and it would seem wise to use workshop time merely for planning, coordination, and getting started on specific shows. An extended meeting of the class once a week does not allow frequent consultation on programs, and energy and enthusiasm wear thin.[10]

GENERAL COMMENTS

At various times during this study the writer has come to the tentative conclusion that the only conclusion he could come to was no conclusion. However, the paragraphs above indicate radio workshops do have some activities and qualities in common.

In the long run, however, one point stands out: Each radio workshop is an individual workshop,--the result of a local need, of an ever-changing

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[9] See DISPOSITION OF PROFITS FROM SPONSORED WORKSHOP PRODUCTIONS, p. 44

[10] See Chapter V, p. 27

available talent and leadership pool, of a persuasive demand by students for general radio knowledge.

The workshops mentioned in this report are alert and active. The academic credit workshops appear to be more solid than the "fly by night" organizations which result from spasmotic student demand. Where credit is given for the course there is always continuation the following year.

The Workshop at Boston University School of Public Relations has many of the same problems as other workshops; in many respects it also has different headaches. But it is fortunate to have the amount of equipment available it has, and it is surely as active in the production of programs as the majority of the workshops included in this survey.

The Workshop in the Radio Division, however, does not measure up to the majority of other workshops in the number of professional quality productions released over the air. Perhaps this milestone will be passed when more studio time and University-owned outlet facilities are available.

REPORT OF QUESTIONNAIRES BY STATES*

STATE	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES SENT OUT	NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED WITH REPORTS OF WORKSHOPS
ALABAMA	3	0
ARIZONA	2	0
ARKANSAS	1	1**
CALIFORNIA	13	4
COLORADO	1	1
CONNECTICUT	3	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1
FLORIDA	6	3
GEORGIA	1	1
IDAHO	1	1
ILLINOIS	15	7
INDIANA	8	2
IOWA	7	3
KANSAS	7	3
KENTUCKY	1	1
LOUISIANA	3	2
MAINE	2	0
MARYLAND	1	0
MASSACHUSETTS	8	3
MICHIGAN	6	2
MINNESOTA	4	0
MISSOURI	3	1
MONTANA	1	0
NEBRASKA	3	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	1
NEW YORK	22	7
NORTH CAROLINA	3	1
NORTH DAKOTA	1	1
OHIO	12	4
OKLAHOMA	6	4
OREGON	3	1
PENNSYLVANIA	11	3
RHODE ISLAND	2	1
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	1
TENNESSEE	2	0
TEXAS	11	2
UTAH	2	1
VERMONT	1	1***
VIRGINIA	3	2
WASHINGTON	4	2
WEST VIRGINIA	1	1
WISCONSIN	4	3
PUERTO RICO	1	0
TOTALS (42 States)	188	74

For Explanation of asterisks, see next page.

REPORT OF QUESTIONNAIRES BY STATES

Explanations

* Questionnaires were sent to all institutions listed as having workshops by the Federal Radio Committee, U.S. Office of Education, revised January 1, 1947, the latest list available.

** John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Arkansas, was not listed as having a workshop by the U.S. Office of Education but now has one.

*** University of Vermont was not listed by the U.S. Office of Education. It reported on a summer radio workshop only.

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOP OUTLETS

Number of Workshops Releasing Programs to:

Commercial Stations Only	27
Commercial Stations and Campus Wire-Radiation Stations	4
Commercial Stations and Campus Radiation Stations	4
Commercial Stations and Campus Wire Stations	2
Commercial Stations and College Owned Commercial Stations	2
Commercial Stations and Public Address Intercommunication System	1
Commercial Stations and College Owned Non-commercial Stations	7
Commercial Stations, Educational Commercial Station and Wired Radiation Campus Station	1
Commercial Stations, Educational Commercial Station and Campus Radiation Station	2
College Owned Commercial Stations Only	3
College Owned Non-commercial Stations Only	8
College Owned Non-commercial Station and Campus Radiation Station	2
College Owned Non-commercial and Campus Wire Station	1
College Owned Non-commercial Educational Station, Wire Radiation Station, Television Stations, and Commercial Campus Station	1
Campus Wire-Radiation Station Only	1
Campus Radiation Station Only	1
Campus Wire Station Only	1
Public Address Intercommunication System Only	1
Programs Not Released to Any Outlet	1

RADIO WORKSHOP OUTLETS FOR PRODUCTIONS

Explanation: Since radio workshops have such different methods of releasing programs to listeners it seemed wise to list each workshop included in the survey together with its particular outlet. Workshops are listed alphabetically according to states.

WORKSHOP	EXPLANATION OF OUTLET
John Brown University, Siloam Springs, Arkansas	Programs released to KVOA and KVOA-FM, college owned commercial stations.
City College of San Francisco, San Francisco, California	Programs released only on a public address system.
College of the Pacific, Stockton, California	Programs released to radiation system and college non-commercial FM station.
Pacific Union College, Angwin, California	Programs released to radiation system and commercial stations.
University of California, Berkeley, California	Programs released to commercial stations and to non-commercial educational FM station.
Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado	Programs not released.
University of Denver, Denver Colorado	Programs released to power line campus station. Some shows released to local stations on non-commercial basis.
Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut	Programs released to commercial station WICC on non-commercial basis.
Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park, D.C.	Programs released to commercial stations and to radiation campus system.
University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida	University of Florida operates an AM and FM station affiliated with Mutual. Some workshop productions are also released through WGGG, commercial station.
University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida	Programs released to commercial stations.

Georgia Technical College, Atlanta, Georgia	College owns WGST, Mutual's Atlanta outlet which features both AM and FM. Workshop productions used on these stations.
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho	Programs released to campus radiation station.
Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois	Programs released to commercial stations.
College of Saint Francis, Joliet, Illinois	Programs released by remote control over local commercial station WJOL on non-commercial basis.
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois	Programs released to commercial stations.
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois	Programs released to commercial stations and campus station. Low power FM college owned station now being planned.
Quincy College, Quincy, Illinois	Programs released to campus telephone wire system.
Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois	Programs released to commercial FM station.
Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois	Programs released to campus telephone wire and radiation station WETN, a member of Intercollegiate Broadcasting System.
Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, Indiana	Programs released to commercial stations both on AM and FM and to college owned commercial station WHOW-AM & FM.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana	Programs released to commercial stations.
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa	Programs released to non-commercial educational stations.
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa	Programs released to non-commercial educational station WSUI-AM & FM.
Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas	Programs released to radiated campus station.

Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas	Programs released to telephone wire campus system and commercial stations.
State College, Hays, Kansas	Programs released by remote control to local commercial station.
University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	Programs released to commercial stations and educational non-commercial FM college station.
Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana	Programs released to commercial stations by recordings made on tape and microgroove.
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Programs released to commercial stations and college owned non-commercial educational station WLSU-FM.
Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts	Programs released to radio building by wired public address system and to commercial stations.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts	Programs released to campus telephone wire system.
Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan	Programs released to commercial station and to non-commercial educational college owned station WKAR-AM & FM, 5,000 watts. Television programs also produced.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan	Programs released to commercial stations, college owned educational commercial FM station and to wired-radiation campus station.
Rockhurst College, Kansas City, Missouri	Programs released to commercial stations.
Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska	Programs released to campus radiation station and commercial stations.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska	Programs released to commercial AM & FM stations and campus radiation station.
University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire	Programs released to commercial stations.
Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, New York	Programs released to commercial stations and campus telephone wire system.

Julliard School of Music, New York City, New York	Programs released during fall and winter season to commercial station WNYC, New York.
New York University, New York City, New York	Programs released to commercial stations.
Queens College, Flushing, New York	Programs released to commercial stations every two weeks.
Russell Sage College, Troy, New York	Programs released to commercial stations and to college owned non-commercial educational AM station.
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York	Programs released to commercial stations.
Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York	Programs released to commercial stations and to college owned non-commercial FM station.
Greensboro College, Rocky Mount, North Carolina	Programs released to commercial AM stations.
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota	Programs released to college owned non-commercial educational AM station.
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio	Programs released on daily basis to commercial stations, to educational commercial AM station, and to campus radiation station.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio	Programs released to commercial stations and to non-commercial educational AM station WOSU. Ohio State University has a construction permit for an FM station and is planning a campus carrier station.
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio	Programs released to non-commercial educational FM station and to campus radiation station.
Western College, Oxford, Ohio	Programs released by direct line to commercial WMOH-AM & FM.
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha, Oklahoma	Programs released to commercial stations.

University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma	Programs released to non-commercial educational AM & FM stations and to telephone wire-radiation, commercial campus station.
University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Oklahoma	Programs released to educational non-commercial FM station.
State Agricultural College, Eugene, Oregon	Programs released to non-commercial educational station.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon	Programs released to educational non-commercial station KOAC-AM and to telephone wire campus station. An FM station is planned next year.
Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	Programs released to commercial stations.
Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Programs released to commercial stations and to campus telephone wire-radiation station.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Programs released to campus telephone wire station.
Providence Bible Institute, Providence, Rhode Island	Programs released to non-commercial station WPTL-AM.
University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota	Programs released to commercial stations and to non-commercial educational AM station.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas	Programs released to commercial AM station.
University of Texas, Austin, Texas	Programs released to commercial stations.
Utah State College, Logan, Utah	Programs released to commercial stations.
State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington	Programs released to non-commercial educational AM station.
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington	Programs released to commercial stations.

Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia	Programs released to commercial station and telephone line-radiation campus station.
West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia	Programs released to college owned commercial station WAJR.
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin	Programs released to commercial stations.
Central State Teachers College, Stevens Point, Wisconsin	Programs released to state owned noncommercial station WLBL-AM.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin	Programs released to commercial stations.

WORKSHOPS OFFERING PRODUCTIONS TO COMMERCIAL STATIONS

STATE	NUMBER WORKSHOPS REPORTING	NUMBER OFFERING SHOWS	TYPES OF PRODUCTIONS*							
			DR	MU	TA	SE	CN	CP	AP	TV
ARKANSAS	1	0								
CALIFORNIA	4	2		1		1				
COLORADO	1	0								
CONNECTICUT	1	1	1	1	1					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1	1							
FLORIDA	3	2		1	1		1	1		
GEORGIA	1	0								
IDAHO	1	0								
ILLINOIS	7	6	2	2	2	2	1			
INDIANA	2	1	1	1	1	1		1		
IOWA	3	0								
KANSAS	3	1		1	1		1			
KENTUCKY	1	1		1	1	1			1	
LOUISIANA	2	1	1	1	1	1				
MASSACHUSETTS	3	1	1		1					
MICHIGAN	2	2	1							1
MISSOURI	1	1	1	1	1	1				
NEBRASKA	1	1	1		1					
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	1	1	1	1					
NEW YORK	7	7	4	3	4	2	1			
NORTH CAROLINA	1	1	1	1	1	1				
NORTH DAKOTA	1	1								
OHIO	4	4	3	2	4	2				
OKLAHOMA	4	0	3	2	1					
OREGON	1	1	1	1	1	1				
PENNSYLVANIA	3	2	2	2	3	1				
RHODE ISLAND	1	0	1							
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
TEXAS	2	0								
UTAH	1	1	1							
VERMONT	1	1	1				1			
VIRGINIA	2	1	2							
WASHINGTON	2	2	2	2	2	1				
WEST VIRGINIA	1	1	1	1	1	1				
WISCONSIN	3	3	3	2	1	3				
TOTALS	74	48	37	28	31	20	6	3	1	1

(35 States)

*DR--Dramatic Programs
MU--Musical Programs
TA--Educational Talks, Round Tables
SE--Special Events on College Activities
CN--College News
CP--Children's Programs
AP--Agricultural Programs
TV--Television Programs

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS FROM SPONSORED WORKSHOP PRODUCTIONS

STATE	NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS REPORTING	PROGRAMS NOT SPONSORED	STUDIO EQUIPMENT FUNDS	STUDENTS SHARE IN PROFITS	OTHER
ARKANSAS	1		1		
CALIFORNIA	4	4			
COLORADO	1	1*			
CONNECTICUT	1	1			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	1			
FLORIDA	3	3			
GEORGIA	1	1			
IDAHO	1	1			
ILLINOIS	7	6	1		
INDIANA	2	2			
IOWA	3	3			
KANSAS	3	3			
KENTUCKY	1	1			
LOUISIANA	2	2			
MASSACHUSETTS	3	3			
MICHIGAN	2	2			
MISSOURI	1			1**	
NEBRASKA	1		1		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	1			
NEW YORK	7	6		1***	
NORTH CAROLINA	1	1			
NORTH DAKOTA	1	1			
OHIO	4	4			
OKLAHOMA	4	4			
OREGON	1	1			
PENNSYLVANIA	3	3			
RHODE ISLAND	1	1			
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	1			
TEXAS	2	1	1		
UTAH	1				1****
VERMONT	1	1			
VIRGINIA	2	2			
WASHINGTON	2	2			
WEST VIRGINIA	1	1			
WISCONSIN	3	3			
TOTALS	74	67	4	2	1

For explanation of asterisks, see next page.

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS FROM SPONSORED WORKSHOP PRODUCTIONS

Explanations

* University of Denver offers shows to local stations under sponsorship of its Radio Department. Students are paid by the University for their work on such shows.

** Official University programs at Rockhurst College, Kansas City, are not sponsored. However, due to close contacts with local stations through the University's Radio Division, students are able to work on package shows and share profits on these programs. Students receive full payment determined roughly on this basis: 20% to writer; 20% to producer; remainder split equally among talent.

*** At Syracuse University programs are sold at a package price. The money goes to the faculty member responsible for the program and he pays the students concerned.

**** At Utah State College profits are turned into workshop funds. Commercial must be limited to sponsor's name.

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WNAD and WNAD-FM, University of Oklahoma Bulletin, June 1, 1949.

WOI, 640 On Your Dial, Iowa State College, May 11, 1949.

WOSU Program Bulletin, Ohio State University, September, 1948.

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A P P E N D I X

COPY OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

RADIO WORKSHOPS

1. Does your University have an active radio workshop, the productions of which are used on regular commercial stations? The production of which are used on college station? On both?

2. What kind of college station do you operate:

   (a) Regular commercial? AM? FM?
   (b) Educational commercial? AM? FM?
   (c) Campus coverage by telephone wires?
   Campus coverage by radiation?
   Campus FM stations? Campus AM stations?
   (d) Non-commercial educational? AM? FM?
   (e) Other:

3. Under what circumstances, if any, are student radio shows offered on a commercial basis to stations? Do students participating share in the profits?

4. Please check below the number of each of the following that you use regularly in your teaching of radio:

   (a) Home made console.
   (b) Professional type console.
   (c) Microphones.
   (d) Portable recorders, disk.
   (e) Portable recorders, wire.
   (f) Portable recorders, tape.
   (g) Playbacks, 33 1/3 rpm 78 rpm.
   (h) Other:

5. List briefly any other major broadcasting equipment your school uses regularly for its classes.

6. What are the qualifications, educational or otherwise, for enrollment in your workshop courses?

7. Does your workshop meet weekly in a solid block of time or are its activities scattered throughout the week?

LIST OF COLLEGES FROM WHICH INFORMATION RECEIVED

Information from the below named colleges and universities has been incorporated into this thesis:

ARKANSAS:

John Brown University, Siloam Springs.

CALIFORNIA:

City College of San Francisco.
College of the Pacific, Stockton.
Pacific Union College, Angwin.
University of California.

COLORADO:

University of Denver, Denver.

CONNECTICUT:

Fairfield University, Fairfield.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park.

FLORIDA:

Lindsey Hopkins Vocational Education, Technical High School, Miami.
University of Florida, Gainesville.
University of Miami, Coral Gables.

GEORGIA:

Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

IDAHO:

University of Idaho, Moscow.

ILLINOIS:

Augustana College, Rock Island.
College of Saint Francis, Joliet.
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
Northwestern University, Evanston.
Quincy College, Quincy.
Rosary College, River Forest.
Wheaton College, Wheaton.

INDIANA:

Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute.
Indiana University, Bloomington.

IOWA:

Clarke College, Dubuque.
Iowa State College, Ames.
University of Iowa.

KANSAS:

Baker University, Baldwin
Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.
State College, Hays.

KENTUCKY:

University of Kentucky, Lexington.

LOUISIANA:

Louisiana State College, Baton Rouge.
Tulane University, New Orleans.

MASSACHUSETTS:

Amherst College, Amherst.
Boston University, Boston.
Harvard University, Cambridge.

MICHIGAN:

Michigan State College, East Lansing.
University of Michigan.

MISSOURI:

Rockhurst College, Kansas City.

NEBRASKA:

Creighton University, Omaha.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

University of New Hampshire, Durham.

NEW YORK:

Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island.
Julliard School of Music, New York City.
New York University, New York City.
Queens College, Flushing.
Russell Sage College, Troy.
Syracuse University, Syracuse.
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.

NORTH CAROLINA:

Greensboro College, Rocky Mount.

NORTH DAKOTA:

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

OHIO:

Marietta College, Marietta.
Ohio State University, Columbus.
Ohio University, Athens.
Western College, Oxford.

OKLAHOMA:

Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
University of Oklahoma, Norman.
University of Tulsa, Tulsa.
East Central State College, Ada.

OREGON:

State Agricultural College, Eugene.
University of Oregon, Eugene.

PENNSYLVANIA:

Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
Temple University, Philadelphia.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND:

Providence Bible Institute, Providence, Rhode Island.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

TEXAS:

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station
University of Texas, Austin.

UTAH:

Utah State College, Logan.

WASHINGTON:

State College of Washington, Pullman.
Whitman College, Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA:

Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg.
West Virginia University, Morgantown.

WISCONSIN:

Carroll College, Waukensha.
Central State Teacher's College, Steven Point.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Active Member Stations

Fifty-six campus stations staffed by radio club and extra-curricular workshop students are now members of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System. The following list of IBS members provides some indication of student interest in workshop broadcasting.

College or University	Location	Status
Alabama, University of	University, Alabama	Member
American University	Washington, D. C.	Trial **
Antioch College	Yellow Springs, Ohio	Trial
Baylor University	Waco, Texas	Trial
Brigham Young University	Provo, Utah	Member
Brown University	Providence, R. I.	Member
Bryn Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Penna.	Member
Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Penna.	Member
Carnegie Institute of Tech.	Pittsburgh, Penna.	Member
Colorado State Coll. Education	Greeley, Colorado	Trial
Columbia University	New York, N. Y.	Member
Connecticut, University of	Storrs, Conn.	Member
Cornell University	Ithaca, New York	Member
Dickinson College	Carlisle, Penna.	Trial
Emerson College	Boston, Mass.	Affiliate
Georgetown University	Washington, D. C.	Trial
Hamilton College	Clinton, New York	Member
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	Member
Haverford College	Haverford, Penna.	Member
Humboldt State College	Arcata, California	Affiliate#**
Idaho, University of	Moscow, Idaho	Trial *
Illinois, University of	Urbana, Illinois	Trial
Lafayette College	Easton, Penna.	Trial
Lehigh University	Bethlehem, Penna.	Trial
Knox College	Galesburg, Illinois	Trial
MacMurray College	Jacksonville, Illinois	Member
Mary Washington College	Fredricksburg, Virginia	Member
McGill University	Montreal, Quebec	Trial
Miami University	Oxford, Ohio	Trial
Mohawk College	Utica, New York	Trial
Montana State College	Bozeman, Montana	Trial
North Carolina State College	Raleigh, North Carolina	Trial
Ohio University	Athens, Ohio	Member *
Oklahoma, University of	Norman, Oklahoma	Trial

College or University	Location	Status
Olivet Nazarene College	Kankakee, Illinois	Trial
Pacific, College of the	Stockton, Calif.	Affiliate *
Pacific, College of the	Stockton, Calif.	Trial
Pennsylvania, University of	Philadelphia, Penna.	Member
Princeton University	Princeton, New Jersey	Member
Queen's University	Kingston, Ontario	Affiliate
Radcliffe College	Cambridge, Mass.	Member
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.	Troy, New York	Trial **
Russell Sage College	Troy, New York	Affiliate
Rutgers University	New Brunswick, N. J.	Trial
South Carolina, University of	Columbia, So. Car.	Trial
Stanford University	Stanford University, Calif.	Trial
Stephens College	Columbia, Missouri	Member
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Penna.	Member *
Texas College of Mines	El Paso, Texas	Trial **
Texas State College for Women	Denton, Texas	Trial
Trinity College	Hartford, Conn.	Trial
Union College	Schenectady, N. Y.	Member
Wellesley College	Wellesley, Mass.	Member
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	Member
Williams College	Williamstown, Mass.	Member
Yale University	New Haven, Conn.	Member

*...non-commercial station
** New members and changes
# Application received